

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY READING LIST

March 2006

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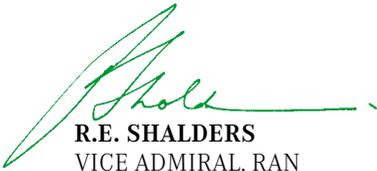
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Preface

This Reading List is intended for use by all members of the Royal Australian Navy (RAN), as well as others involved or interested in maritime strategy, doctrine, history or Navies in general. It is not exhaustive but rather, one that provides individuals with a starting point to find material according to their interests. It has developed over time from earlier iterations and will continue to evolve.

In my view, the importance of professional and general reading cannot be overstated. Professional mastery is a capability advantage and I therefore encourage the pursuit of knowledge by all members of the Navy as part of their individual development. The development and exchange of thought on matters relating to maritime warfare and sea power is an important part of ensuring the RAN is able to fight and win at sea. I encourage you to discuss these issues, both within Navy and across the broader community. Reading will assist, and is fun. We must be our own best advocates, and take responsibility for ensuring that the people of Australia understand the role and importance of the Navy to our maritime nation. This list will help you to help yourself in this regard – and we will all benefit as a result of your efforts



R.E. SHALDERS

VICE ADMIRAL, RAN
CHIEF OF NAVY

MARCH 2006

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Sea Power Centre - Australia

The Sea Power Centre - Australia (SPC-A - formerly the Maritime Studies Program) was established to undertake activities which would promote the study, discussion and awareness of maritime issues and strategy within the RAN and the defence and civil communities at large. The aims of the SPC-A are: to promote understanding of sea power and its application to the security of Australia's national interests; to manage the development of RAN doctrine and facilitate its incorporation into ADF joint doctrine; to contribute to regional engagement; and, within the higher Defence organisation, contribute to the development of maritime strategic concepts and strategic and operational level doctrine, and facilitate informed force structure decisions.

Internet site: www.navy.gov.au/spc

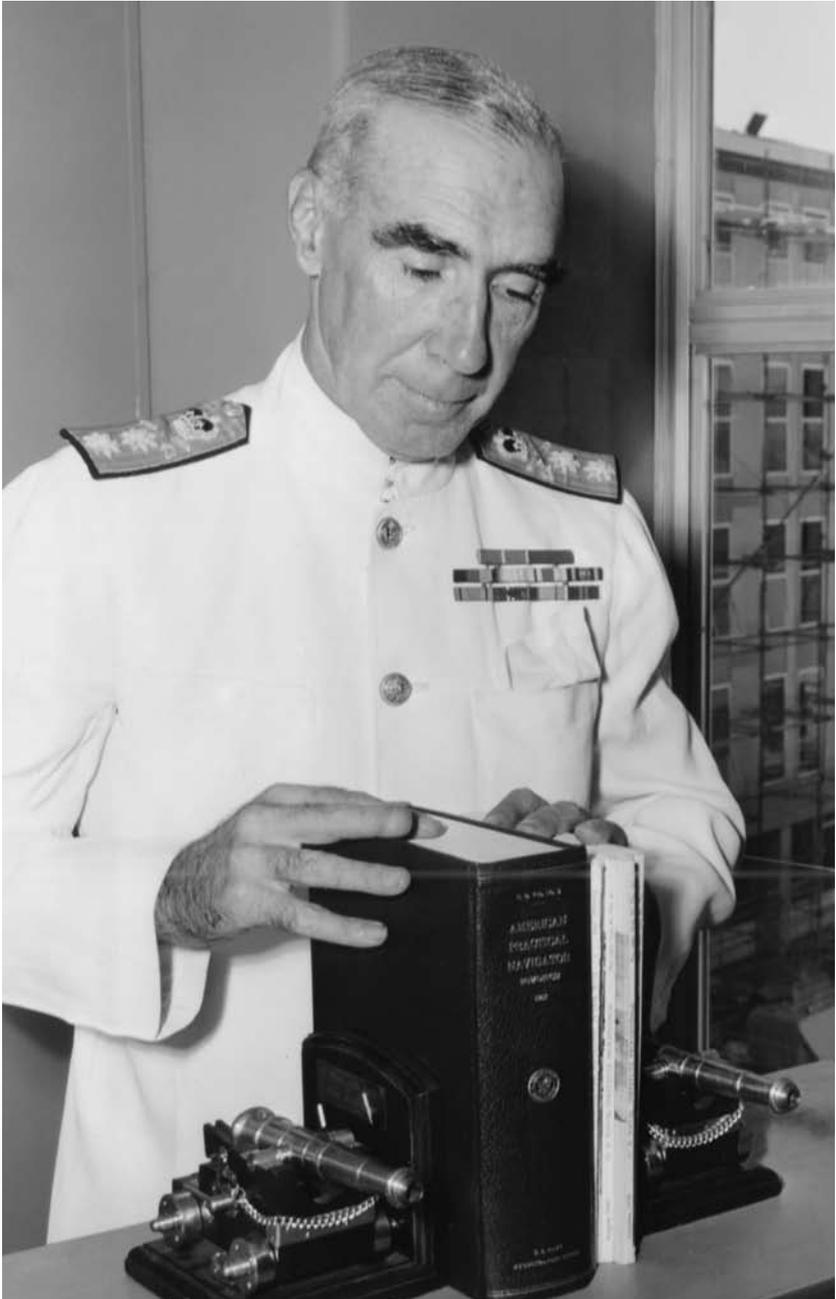
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Vice Admiral Sir Henry M. Burrell, RAN, Chief of Naval Staff (1959 to 1962)

Why have the *RAN Reading List*?

When you first pick up this document you might feel a little daunted by the long lists of books that have been reviewed. You might say to yourself ‘I can’t read all of those books!’ or ask ‘Why do we have the *RAN Reading List* anyway?’

The Royal Australian Navy’s (RAN) mission is to fight and win in the maritime environment as an element of a joint or combined force, to assist in maintaining Australia’s sovereignty and to contribute to the security of our region.

The human dimension of capability is a significant part of being able to generate a Navy to achieve the mission. Much emphasis is already placed on education and training in order to gain a capability advantage through our people.

Individual and collective training goes a long way to ensuring RAN officers and sailors are second to none. Even greater professional mastery can be achieved through ongoing study. The mesh of political, military, social, technological, economic and psychological drivers that affect the way in which navies operate is ever evolving. Understanding the nature and practice of maritime operations and its many influencing factors is vital. Knowledge is the key to ensuring that the RAN remains at the leading edge.

Professional military reading plays a vital role in developing the knowledge that will assist with good judgement, effective leadership and the pursuit of excellence. Just as other professions place emphasis on the maintenance of knowledge, members of the RAN must exploit the plethora of material that informs us about the maritime environment and the conduct of operations, as well as broader strategic and military issues.

Depending on the subject or focus of your reading, you will gain different insights into the processes and practices of the military profession.

Read in Depth about a Single Topic

Thorough reading of a single topic can help you gain important insights into a particular event or naval capability. This will help to answer the questions of why something occurred and how it might relate to current events.

For example, if you were interested in the 1914 battle between the cruisers HMAS *Sydney* and SMS *Emden*, you might start by reading a basic account in *The Australian Centenary History of Defence - Volume 3 - The Royal Australian Navy*. This might lead you to read Edward’s stirring rendition in *Salvo! Epic Naval Gun Actions*. Having done so, you might then read the official history by Jose in *The Official History of Australia in World War 1 - The Royal Australian Navy 1914-1918*. ‘What was *Emden* doing before she ran afoul of HMAS *Sydney*?’ you might ask, which could lead you to *The Last Corsair: The Story of the Emden* by van Der Vat. In this account you will find a statement that HMAS *Australia* was the most powerful warship in the Southern Hemisphere and capable of destroying the German East Asiatic Squadron single-handed. This might lead you to read Bennet’s account of the fortunes of the German Squadron in *Coronel and the Falklands*, where all

but one of Von Spee's remaining ships were sunk by the battlecruisers HMS *Invincible* and HMS *Inflexible* and their accompanying cruisers.

By this time you will have a good knowledge of the composition of the German Squadron, its role in the Pacific region during the early part of WWI, the successes and failures in raiding shipping and avoiding or defeating British naval forces, and the ultimate fate of the ships in the squadron. You will also have a feel for what the RAN was doing early in the war and how the RAN fleet unit contributed to the destruction of the German squadron. You might also have developed a broader interest in naval operations in WWI that could lead you to other books on related topics or back to the official histories to see what else the RAN was doing in the Great War.

Read Widely on a Broad Topic

Reading widely on a broad topic can provide insights into that topic and how similar issues or events might impact on current operations or activities. To take the example above you might read about the rise and fall of the capital ship in world navies in the 20th century. At the beginning of the century the steel battleship was the premier weapon in the world, and battles between rival battle fleets were expected to be the key factor in resolving disputes between nations. In 1906, after 100 years of undisputed naval supremacy, Britain developed the dreadnought, the all-big gun turbine powered battleship, which made all other battleships obsolete. The implications of this move were that in one stroke Britain acquired the most powerful ship in the world, but at the same time made the remainder of its own battle fleet obsolete. Because Britain had to rebuild its own navy as a dreadnought navy, other countries, particularly Germany and the United States, took the opportunity to start their own dreadnought fleets. Britain's supreme hold on naval power began to wane as other navies began to rival its own.

Toward the end of WWI aircraft began to play a larger part in warfare, and the aircraft carrier made its appearance in the Royal Navy. Although the battleship remained the premier weapon, the aircraft carrier continued to grow in importance between the wars. To prevent a naval arms race in the 1920s a naval arms limitation treaty was signed in 1922, the Washington Five Power Treaty, which placed severe constraints on the construction of battleships. This assisted the rise of aircraft carriers, although these too were constrained by the Treaty, by reducing the number and power of battleships. WWII then saw the decline of the battleship, as aircraft carriers demonstrated their worth in a range of roles, including trade protection, support of amphibious operations, strategic strike, and anti-shipping operations. When the war ended all but a handful of battleships were scrapped and the aircraft carrier took over as the premier weapon platforms in the world. Battleships lingered on until the late 1990s, providing gunfire support to operations ashore, until replaced by less expensive platforms with precision guided munitions.

The rise and fall of the capital ship as a weapon platform, and its implication for military and social structures across time, provides useful lessons for the present day, as we look to the way ahead in RAN capabilities for the 21st century and beyond.

Read About Different Topics

Naval history, strategy and doctrine do not necessarily hold a monopoly on knowledge of value to you as a professional member of the RAN. Valuable insights also abound in wider military reading, which can provide you with information on strategy, tactics, behaviour in combat, logistics, operational law and many other areas of interest. Reading outside the military library could lead you into the realms of politics, sociology, anthropology, psychology, management, economics, law, environmental studies, and many other areas of knowledge that either have a direct or indirect influence on military forces. Learning is rarely wasted, as you may find insights that will help you at some time to solve problems in your day to day work.

Read Good Military Fiction

Military insights do not only lie in the realm of fact and non-fiction books. Often factual works concentrate on ships and admirals, and take little account of the hundreds or thousands of lower-ranking personnel who actually fought the battles. Good military fiction can also provide excellent insights into the human condition and an understanding of why soldiers, sailors and airmen may have different responses when in combat. Alternate histories provide insights into how things might have occurred differently given small changes in circumstance, and there are several outstanding alternate historians working in fiction today.

Read Beyond this List

Do not feel constrained to only read books on this list - this is just a starting point to introduce you to a range of subjects of relevance to your professional career. Many thousands of books have been written on warfare over the last 2000 years, and this list can only contain a fraction of those books. Dozens of additional books could have been listed, but this would have made the list even more daunting! If you find a book that you think has useful insights for fellow members of the RAN, send a review to the Sea Power Centre - Australia so it can be incorporated into the next edition of the *RAN Reading List*.

Read Again

So you've read all the books and articles you can find on your chosen subject and now you are an expert who can dazzle your messmates with your knowledge. That's the last you'll have to read of that subject, right? Wrong! Advances in the technological and social sciences mean that many of yesterday's facts have become today's fiction. When your parents were growing up everyone knew that dinosaurs were cold blooded, sluggish and stupid. *Brontosaurus* lived in swamps because they were too heavy to walk far on land, and dinosaurs vanished completely at the end of the Cretaceous period. Now, due to new discoveries, scientists believe that dinosaurs were warm blooded, fast and relatively intelligent. *Apatasaurus* (previously called *Brontosaurus*) lived on dry land and were quite capable of carrying around their bulk, just as elephants are capable of doing today. Rather than dying out at the end of the Cretaceous, some dinosaurs evolved into birds and are

still with us today. We need to keep reading throughout our career to ensure that the information stored in our minds is current and accurate. In order to maintain relevancy, the *RAN Reading List* needs to be updated frequently. Staff at the Sea Power Centre - Australia intend to update this list annually, and although the core of the published *RAN Reading List* should remain the same, annual updates will be incorporated into the electronic version at <http://www.navy.gov.au/spc/readinglist>.

Enjoy Reading

Reading should not be a bore or a drag. Don't worry if you are a slower reader than your colleagues. Speed is not important - learning is. If you can't get into one of the books on the list don't torture yourself, just pick another one that is more interesting or less complex. You can always come back to the first book at another time. Also, you may find a complex book easier after you have read a few simpler books on the same subject and have a better grasp of the topic.

Who Should Read?

Every member of the RAN should undertake professional reading, regardless of rank, branch or category. We are all members of the naval profession of arms, and as such, we should all have at the least a basic knowledge of our trade beyond that which applies to our immediate job. Of course, as you progress higher through the ranks of the organisation, you should read more widely and deeply than when you are a junior sailor or a junior officer. A Chief Petty Officer or Lieutenant Commander would be expected to have a greater knowledge of their profession than an Able Seaman or Midshipman; however, this list has deliberately not been listed by recommended rank level, as we wish to encourage all RAN members to read any book that interests them.

Finding Publications

Where do I go to find these publications, you ask. The first place to look is in your local Defence Library Service branch. If your branch does not have it then a catalogue search may identify another Defence Library that does have a copy that you can request on inter-library loan. Your state or local council libraries are another point of call that may turn up books, particularly works of military fiction. The SPC-A library includes copies of all books on the reading list. While these are not for loan they may be consulted by readers at the SPC-A premises.

If you cannot find copies in any of the above libraries you may have to resort to buying your own copy of certain books. Major chain booksellers such as Collins, Angus and Robertson, and Dymocks are a good source, and can order books in for you if they do not have stock on the shelves. The University Co-op Bookshop is a good source of many titles, and has the benefit of a discount of up to 15 percent for members. Your local bookshop may have some of the titles you require, particularly if the owner has an interest in naval and military subjects. There are some specialists' military bookshops in Australia, such as the Australian War Memorial in Canberra who will either have the volumes or can

order them in. In addition to those stores that maintain shopfronts, the other source of books is via Internet shopping, and here there is a huge selection of sellers from which to choose. You can either use a search engine such as Google (www.google.com) to look for all references to a particular title, or you can go directly to one of any number of vendor sites (below in alphabetical order) and search for the title:

www.abebooks.com	www.amazon.com (USA)
www.amazon.co.uk	www.bookfinder.com
www.coop-bookshop.com.au	www.usedbooksearch.co.uk

Many specialist publications are listed on their own website.

The most important for RAN readers are:

Centre for Maritime Policy,

University of Wollongong

Sea Power Centre - Australia

Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU

The Naval Historical Society of Australia

The US Naval Institute

www.uow.edu.au/law/cmp/

www.navy.gov.au/spc/publist.htm

rspas.anu.edu.au/sdsc/

www.navyhistory.org.au/

www.usni.org/

Additional sites of interest may be found on the SPC-A links page

www.navy.gov.au/spc/spclinks.html

PROFESSIONAL READING

Classical Maritime Strategy

Strategy is defined as the art and science of developing and employing instruments of national power in a synchronised and integrated fashion to achieve theatre, national, and/or multinational objectives. While the scientific study of military strategy developed from the experience of the Napoleonic wars, especially with the writings of Clausewitz, maritime strategy was not treated in such a disciplined manner until the later part of the 19th century. The classical maritime strategists identified the fundamentals of sea power from detailed studies of historical parallels. The classical maritime strategists derived the basic concepts that have evolved into modern naval and maritime doctrine. Although much has changed since some of these strategists wrote, the fundamentals of maritime strategy have not significantly changed. This section also includes more recent reassessments of classical maritime strategy based upon such historical precedents.

The Influence of Seapower upon History 1660-1783

by Alfred T. Mahan

published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1890 (numerous later reprints)

Authorship is not something that has often been attempted by naval officers and there are not many books written by naval officers as there are by their contemporaries in the army and air force. The chief problem this causes is that it is difficult to promote the nature and use of naval power to those outside naval service. In spite of this Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan USN was one of the first people to have published a case for the utility of maritime power. Though there are several other important maritime strategists who were Mahan's contemporaries, it was his work that captured the imagination of the widest audience. *The Influence of Seapower upon History* was one of the most widely known books of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It described the crucial role played by the Royal Navy in Britain's rise to world power, extolling the virtues of maritime power in lengthy though sometimes memorable fashion. Mahan's thesis was that commerce was fundamental to maritime power, and that the best way to threaten and/or defend it was to engage the enemy's most powerful forces in decisive battle. There have been many people who have disagreed with almost all portions of Mahan's work; however, Mahan was crucial in opening up the subject to serious and widespread consideration, and while much of the criticism of his work is justified, other portions have remained influential to this day.

Some Principles of Maritime Strategy

by Julian S. Corbett

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1988 (numerous reprints)

Some Principles of Maritime Strategy was first published in 1911, the result of lectures Corbett gave to the Naval War College during the preceding decade. It did not gain the wide acceptance of Mahan's earlier work; indeed there was a considerable reaction against Corbett's ideas and influence within, and without, the Royal Navy. Though Corbett agreed with Mahan on the importance of the sea as a means of communication, he did not support the Mahanian idea that 'decisive battle' was the paramount means to

achieve control of the sea and to secure the sea lanes of communication. This ran counter to the Royal Navy's Nelsonian tradition and the cult of the offensive. The fact that Corbett was a civilian did not help either; many naval officers displayed an unfortunate view that only they could truly appreciate naval strategy. Corbett believed that decisive battle was difficult to orchestrate, as an inferior enemy would most likely not accept the engagement unless there was no alternative: if the objective of maintaining communications could be achieved without battle then there was no reason to seek battle for its own sake. There is further divergence in Mahan's and Corbett's views on the ultimate objectives of maritime power. Whereas Mahan argued strongly for the decisive nature of seapower, Corbett viewed it as a means to an end which was found ashore. This was based on the fact that man lived on land and not the sea. It will be a question of fundamental importance to maritime forces to see whether this will remain true in an era of increased national jurisdiction over the high seas. *Some Principles of Maritime Strategy* did have failings; most significantly its denigration of the convoy as a valid means of trade protection. Nonetheless it remains one of the seminal works on maritime strategy and is highly recommended.

Statesmen and Sea Power

by Herbert Richmond

published by Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1946

Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond was one of the most influential naval strategists in the 20th century. *Statesmen and Seapower* was based on a series of lectures delivered at Oxford University in 1943. It is a superb exposition on the uses of sea power by the Royal Navy over a period of 500 years. Perhaps the most famous quotation from this book is 'Command of the sea is the indispensable basis of security, and whether the instrument which exercises that command swims, floats or flies is a mere matter of detail.' This is a superb example of breadth of vision uninhibited by service rivalries and is an excellent starting point for any consideration of the future shape of maritime war.

Strategic Theories

by Raouel Castex, (translated by Eugenia Kiesling)

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1994

Military historian Eugenia Kiesling offers, in the first English translation, the essence of France's most important modern naval strategist Admiral Raoul Castex. His original five-volume study, *Theories Strategiques*, written between 1931 and 1939, is presented as a one-volume abridgement in a very readable translation. Castex's ideas are relevant today for smaller navies which do not have the economic strength to maintain sea control in the manner of a naval superpower. The application of strategic manoeuvre remains relevant to modern naval warfare, and has been used albeit in a modified form as a tenet of Australia's approach to warfare.

The Development of Naval Thought: Essays by Herbert Rosinski

by B. Mitchell Simpson III

published by Naval War College Press, Newport, 1977

Herbert Rosinski was a member of staff at the German Naval Staff College until 1936 when he left for England to escape persecution under the Nazi regime. After that he held a variety of positions in England and the United States writing on various aspects of contemporary military affairs and strategy. This collection of his essays concentrates on the writings on Mahan and Corbett. The essays examine conflict between states, the purpose of such conflict and relationships between tactics, strategy and logistics. Of particular note is the essay on 'German Theories of Sea Warfare', which examines the questions of what is the objective of sea power if sea control cannot be obtained. Rather than the theories of sea control derived from predominant navies such as the RN and USN, examination of German naval thought may be more relevant to Australia's Navy if it has to operate without a 'great and powerful friend'.

The Leverage of Sea Power: The Strategic Advantage of Navies in War

by Colin S. Gray

published by Macmillan, New York, 1992

The Leverage of Seapower examines grand strategy in ten case studies, starting with the Persian invasion of Greece in 480-479 BC and ending with the Cold War. The basic contention is that a nation whose natural strength is based in seapower, such as Britain or the United States, has an advantage over a land-based power such as Germany or the USSR. This is not an automatic advantage, rather one which stems from the flexibility gained from the successful use of the sea. It is not an argument for the dominance of seapower to the exclusion of land or air power, as all forms of power must be successfully combined to construct a truly successful grand strategy. This book examines the different natures of various forms of power and their intrinsic advantages and disadvantages.

Maritime Supremacy and the Opening of the Western Mind: Naval Campaigns that Shaped the Modern World, 1588-1782

by Peter Padfield

published by Pimlico, London, 2000 and

Maritime Power and Struggle for Freedom: Naval Campaigns that Shaped the Modern World 1788-1851

by Peter Padfield

published by John Murray, London, 2003

Charting a similar course to Mahan, Corbett and Paul Kennedy among others, Peter Padfield is the latest researcher to explore the strategic advantages of maritime power, mercantilist capitalism and liberal societies. Where Mahan and Corbett explored Britain's history to draw global strategic conclusions, and Kennedy focused on the economic context of Britain's rise and decline, Padfield sets himself a dual challenge: exploring the societies of the opposing maritime and continental nations, and analysing the significant

naval battles of three centuries and the commanders who fought them. The result of this research is his claim that liberal western beliefs now dominate the globe because of the maritime dominance of, successively, the Dutch, British and American societies that refined and ultimately exported the structures and methods that had gained each that dominance. The first volume covers the period from the Spanish Armada through to the development of Dutch maritime supremacy and its decline in favour of Britain. The second covers the British mastering of France and the developing rivalry between Britain and the United States. To the student of naval history, these narratives cover the reasonably familiar grounds of the political and strategic considerations of governments, to detailed descriptions of the tactical manoeuvring at sea. What will be new to many is the coverage of the foundations and mores of each society, including for example the details and psychological influences of the Dutch Golden Age and the French Revolution, to the scientific basis of the significant technologies that enabled both societal and military growth. These books cover a broad canvas in very bold strokes - from the gun deck to the cabinet room via the treasury, the law court, the market, foundry and drawing room. They are a fluent blend of facts and ideas that deserve to be read and considered by all military professionals.

Origins of the Maritime Strategy: the Development of American Naval Strategy 1945-1955

by Michael A. Palmer

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1990

During the 1980s and 1990s, the United States Navy's strategy was outlined in *'The Maritime Strategy of the 1980s'*, *'...From the Sea'* and *'Forward...from the Sea'* and subsequently they were received as new ways in which the USN approaches conflict. To some extent that is true, but more than providing new ideas, they demonstrate a consistency in some fundamentals of naval planning: control of the sea is but a means to an end ashore achieved by balanced forces and forward deployment. That we consider these recent publications to be almost revolutionary is a demonstration of a short term corporate memory. The strategic situation facing the United States and Australia is not completely dissimilar from that which existed in the late 1940s and 1950s. *Origins of the Maritime Strategy* discusses the background to, and development of, the US Maritime Strategy in the decade after the WWII. It is a reminder that despite the apparent pace of change many constants remain, a fact, which could be of considerable benefit to strategic planning today.

The Seapower of the State

by Sergei G. Gorshkov

published by Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1979

During the 1960s and 1970s the Russian Soviet Navy adopted a policy of rapid maritime expansion, aiming to create powerful blue water fleets capable of extending Soviet naval power across all the world's oceans. Admiral Gorshkov's book, *The Seapower of the State*, (translated from the Russian edition) attempts to detail Russian strategic thinking at the time. Once again the influence of Mahan may be seen, as perhaps one should expect when we are dealing with a major naval power seeking to achieve a form of naval supremacy. The Russian failure to achieve this aim during the 1980s tends to highlight the close linkage that is evident between sea power, economic power, social structures and politics. Also see Gorshkov's *Red Star Rising at Sea*, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1974.

Maritime Strategy and the Nuclear Age

edited by Geoffrey Till

published by St. Martin's Press, New York, 2nd edn., 1984

This book provides excellent coverage of most issues involved in maritime strategy. It covers classical maritime theory, the writings of most of the major theorists, discussion of the constituents of maritime power and the role of maritime power in various contingencies in war and peace. Despite being two decades old *Maritime Strategy and the Nuclear Age* is essential reading.

Makers of Modern Strategy: from Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age

edited by Peter Paret

published by Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1986

More has been written on the subject of military strategy than anyone should have to read. *Makers of Modern Strategy* is a remedy for that problem. It is an excellent production, examining most of the major theorists who have dealt with the use of force as a tool in international relations. The book is not light reading, but this should not discourage those who wish to know more about the subject. Naval warfare does not receive detailed attention, despite an essay on Mahan; however, this is to some extent the result of the long term reticence on the part of proponents of sea power rather than intentional bias from the editors. Despite this, *Makers of Modern Strategy* is an essential part of any serious examination of military strategy.

Modern Maritime Strategy

In a world that seems increasingly complex and less predictable, the use of the sea is evolving from that which pertained during the period of classical maritime strategy. The Law of the Sea Convention has limited the areas of High Seas and brought much of the oceans under varying levels of State control. At the same time the rate of technological change has increased, and the capabilities of navies are much greater than could have been imagined in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Following on from the greats such as Mahan, Corbett and Richmond are modern authors who have brought our understanding of maritime strategy into the late 20th century.

Seapower: A Guide for the Twenty-First Century

by Geoffrey Till

published by Frank Cass, London, 2004

Seapower: A Guide for the Twenty-First Century is essential reading for all serious practitioners of maritime strategy and naval power. The sea has always been central to human development - as a source of resources, and as a means of transportation, information exchange and strategic dominion. It has provided the basis for mankind's prosperity and security. If anything, this is even more true in the early 21st century, with the emergence of an increasingly globalised world trading system and a developing awareness of the fundamental importance of the sea as a physical environment. Navies have always provided a way of policing, and sometimes exploiting, the system. In contemporary conditions, navies, and other forms of maritime power, are having to adapt, often fundamentally, in order to exert the maximum power ashore in the company of others and to expand the range of their interests, activities and responsibilities. Their traditional tasks still apply but new ones are developing fast. This book provides an excellent overview of contemporary issues and thought.

Seapower: Theory and Practice

edited by Geoffrey Till

published by Frank Crass, Illford, Essex, 1994

Seapower: Theory and Practice is a collection of articles by some of leading naval historians and maritime theorists. The articles centre around the relationship between land and sea power and on the relationship between theory and practise. Of particular note is the article on the use of seapower by smaller coastal states, a subject which is particularly relevant to the Australian Navy in a regional context.

Navies and Foreign Policy

by Ken Booth

published by Croom Helm, London, 1977

Navies and Foreign Policy is a study of navies as instruments of foreign policy. It is based around the now widely accepted theory that navies perform three types of role; military, constabulary and diplomatic. This division of naval roles is a good basis for understanding the many ways warships function as instruments of government policy. It also emphasises the importance of many non or sub military roles. An understanding of these types of roles is important in an era when limited conflicts and constabulary and diplomatic functions seem to be coming to the fore. *Navies and Foreign Policy* is well written and is a standard text for any discussion of seapower.

Gunboat Diplomacy: 1919-1991

by James Cable

published by Macmillan, London, 1994

Warships have often been used to exercise their power during times of peace. Though this can take many forms, the thinly veiled use or threatened use of force is often referred to as gunboat diplomacy. It is a subject of considerable importance to any navy, because it is more likely that naval forces will be involved at short notice in a form of gunboat diplomacy than in a full-scale war. The often cited advantages of navies as instruments of government policy are brought to the fore in these types of operation. *Gunboat Diplomacy* discusses the use of naval force in peace during the 20th century, and is essential reading for those with an interest in the naval profession. It lists in a most useful appendix almost every instance of 'gunboat diplomacy' from the end of WWI until 1991.

Diplomacy at Sea

by James Cable

published by Macmillan, London, 1985

This book is a collection of James Cable's numerous writings on maritime strategy and naval affairs in the period 1972 to 1983. While he has an understandably British and European bias in his views and choice of topics, there is much useful material. According to Cable coercive diplomacy is the primary focus of the book; the initial discourse on the nature of coercion, implicit and explicit, leaves this as a broad topic. The case made for the ubiquity of force in international relations is certainly convincing. Given the unique role of warships as representatives of their countries an understanding of this part of diplomacy is important.

High Seas: The Naval Passage to an Uncharted World

by William A. Owens

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1995

Admiral Owens was the Vice Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff when *High Seas* was published. His basic idea is that military forces in general, and US naval forces in particular, are in a period of stagnation, failing to respond to the sweeping changes which are manifesting themselves. While not all the conclusions drawn are relevant to Australia, the broad directions of the change in United States' thinking are interesting and relevant.

The Future of Sea Power

by Eric Grove

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1990

Eric Grove has produced a number of books on naval history and strategy. One of the most noteworthy features of all of them is the clarity with which he writes. This is particularly noticeable in *The Future of Sea Power*, which starts with a discussion of the economic underpinning of classical maritime strategy. The book then covers potential developments in the various warfare disciplines and ship construction as well as looking at the implications of the law of the sea. The book finishes with an exposition of the utility of naval forces in peace and conflict. This book is still an excellent introduction to the state of naval warfare and to the reasons why navies exist in the first place.

Maritime Power and the Twenty-First Century

by Harold J. Kearsley

published by Dartmouth Publishing, Aldershot, 1992

Maritime Power and the Twenty-First Century is divided into four sections covering theories of maritime utility (strategy), naval missions, the inputs into maritime power and the structure of navies. Despite the use of many economic terms, Kearsley argues that a 'bean counting' approach to understanding the maritime environment is inadequate, and that in an era when the sea is increasingly important, politicians and their advisers as well as naval professionals, need a comprehensive understanding of the sea and naval power. Fundamental to this understanding is the long term nature of much naval planning, although this is not necessarily unique to navies. This is an excellent recent statement of the importance of the marine environment and of the wide range of naval responsibilities in that environment.

Military Strategy: A General Theory of Power Control

by J.C. Wylie

published by Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, 1967

Military Strategy is a brief consideration of strategic thought in the broadest sense. It was written in the late 1960s, following a period of considerable uncertainty on the part of many western military strategic thinkers caused by the emergence of unfamiliar forms of conflict; guerilla and nuclear warfare. Even though *Military Strategy* is now almost 40 years old, the general theory of strategy put forward is still worthy of consideration, particularly in the light of new strategic uncertainties posed by computers and high-speed, high-volume communications.

Seapower as Strategy: Navies and National Interests

by Norman Friedman

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 2001.

Friedman lays out the roles of navies and naval strategy in the 21st century. Drawing upon historical examples, he explains how and why naval strategy differs from other kinds of military strategy and then provides a sense of the special flavour of a maritime or naval approach to national security problems. The various uses of navies are described and illustrated by extended case studies covering the last quarter-millennium. Friedman presents these observations in the context of US post-Cold War security concerns and concepts. He explains how and why the United States currently espouses a maritime strategy and argues that navies are likely to regain a dominant position due to changes, both in their own technology, and in air and ground forces. He urges countries with the appropriate geographical and economic advantages, namely the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Australia, to use their inherent maritime leverage. This work combines an examination of the vital role of coalition partners, especially those with significant ground forces, with a comprehensive survey of relevant technology and the way that strategy can be reflected in the design of an evolving fleet. The author is known for his ability to explain modern technology to lay audiences, and his book is suitable for all those interested in public policy questions as well as national security professionals and students of strategy.

Naval Strategy and Operations in Narrow Seas

by Milan N. Vego

published by Frank Cass, London, revised edn. 2003.

This book focuses on naval strategy and the combat employment of maritime forces in typical narrow seas, using examples taken from historical and recent conflicts to illustrate the approach to warfare in the littoral. Mentioning the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea as examples, the book points out that small navies can now challenge major maritime powers in constricted spaces.

Seapower in the Twenty-First Century

by Charles W. Koburger

published by Praeger, London, 1997.

Koburger suggests that as the US Navy enters the 21st century, many of the ships, aircraft, weapons, and tactics it employed so successfully during the Cold War are no longer cost-effective or even effective. He believes future battlefields have shifted the locus of naval action from the high seas into littoral waters, demanding sustained operations in relatively narrow, shallow waters. Naval forces in the 21st century must not only meet the traditional requirements of command of the sea—ships, planes, troops, and bases—carrying out forward presence, crisis response, strategic deterrence, and sealift. They must now put these together to obtain the four key operational capabilities of littoral warfare; command, control, intelligence and surveillance, and communication; battlespace dominance; power projection; and force sustainment. The core of the new US strategic concept is power projection, and it envisions naval forces directly leading army and air force elements to influence events ashore, most probably in the Third World.

The Role of Naval Forces in 21st Century Operations

by Richard H. Shultz Jr, Robert L. Pfaltzgraff Jr., (Editors)

published by Brassey's, Washington D.C, 2000.

This volume contains a series of papers by naval strategists, defence scholars, policy makers and senior military officers seeking to broaden the understanding of the new security threat in the 21st century. The twenty-one papers describe the dramatic changes that are transforming early 21st century conflict and how they will shape US naval doctrine, training, and procurement in the years ahead. The papers are presented under four main themes - symmetrical and asymmetrical warfare in the 21st century; the emerging dimensions of the 21st century security environment; new missions and strategies for naval forces; and modernisation and innovation, and societal changes. This is a thoroughly engaging book that presents stimulating papers examining issues, which are vital to the security of the United States and its allies.

Maritime and Naval Doctrine

Australian Maritime Doctrine: RAN Doctrine 1

published for the RAN by the Sea Power Centre - Australia, Canberra, 2000

Australian Maritime Doctrine (AMD) explains how the RAN thinks about, prepares for and operates in peace and conflict. It sets out Navy's place within a joint and integrated ADF and its roles in Australia's military strategy. It shows the ways in which the RAN provides its unique and essential contribution to the overall ADF effort to protect Australia's security interests.

The Navy Contribution to Australian Maritime Operations: RAN Doctrine 2

published for the RAN by the Sea Power Centre - Australia, Canberra, 2005

The Navy Contribution to Australian Maritime Operations (NCAMO) examines in detail the operational capabilities, and indeed limitations, of our Navy. The key objective of this volume is to demystify maritime operations. It does not seek to provide a recipe book for meeting every conceivable maritime event, but to offer an accessible reference on how the RAN organises, prepares for and approaches operations in accordance with its philosophical doctrine. This volume complements the *Australian Maritime Doctrine* by providing more detailed examples of the nature of maritime power, and of the various and flexible ways in which each component of the Australian Navy may be employed in response to Government direction.

United States Naval Doctrine Publication 1: Naval Warfare

published by the Department of Navy, Washington, 1994

This is the first in a series of publications on naval doctrine produced by the United States Navy's Doctrine Command. The Command was set up in 1993 to 'develop naval concepts and integrated naval doctrine.' Although much has changed in its practical application since 1994, this book continues to provide the theoretical underpinning of much of the USN strategy, espoused in '*...From the Sea*' and '*Forward...from the Sea*'. This book is an important introductory document for those wishing to gain an understanding of the way in which the RAN's major partner intends to conduct its operations. The latest USN doctrine is being developed under the auspices of the *Sea Power 21* vision.

British Maritime Doctrine (BR 1806)

published for the Royal Navy, by The Stationary Office, London, 3rd edn., 2004.

As with the *Australian Maritime Doctrine*, the British equivalent sets the framework for Royal Navy (RN) operations in peace and conflict. The latest edition has evolved in the light of recent experience into a practical document that reflects the rapidly changing strategic background of the early twenty-first century. Not only does this publication explain the overarching doctrine for operations of our RN allies, *British Maritime Doctrine* may also be used as a benchmark for a better understanding of the potentialities and limitations of our own operations.

Maritime and Naval Warfare

Fleet Tactics and Coastal Combat

by Wayne P. Hughes, Jr.

published by US Naval Institute, Annapolis, 2nd edn. 1999

There are only a few books on naval tactics and even fewer that are unclassified. *Fleet Tactics* examines the development and current state of naval tactics. This revision of the 1986 landmark study updates the technology. It is probably the best exposition of naval tactics available in unclassified literature. The basic thesis of the book is not new. Early last century Admiral Sir Jackie Fisher said that the aim in naval warfare was to 'hit first, hit hard and keep on hitting'. Hughes, with fewer colours but more precision, states that the essence of successful naval tactics is to 'attack effectively first': a phrase, which has much implicit meaning. Hughes examines naval tactics through theoretical modelling guided by an appreciation of history. He makes the point that although there are very few decisive battles, so favoured by standard histories, there are many indecisive battles which can be just as instructive in tactical terms. The only area in which this book suffers, mainly due to its age, is in its explicit consideration of information warfare; however, this should not stop the reader from attempting to integrate the potential of information warfare with the principles which Hughes propounds.

A History of Naval Tactical Thought

by Giuseppe Fioravanzo

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1979 (translated from Italian edn. 1973)

An authoritative analysis of how naval tactics have evolved in the modern world, now partially superseded by Hughes' *Fleet Tactics*. Fioravanzo discusses fundamental changes in naval tactics from the simple tactics of ancient times, through the line tactics of the sailing era, and the two dimensional tactics characteristic of the battleship era, to the three dimensional tactics of the 'modern' naval aviation and submarine era. This book is an essential stepping stone for those who wish to participate in the development of the next era of naval tactics.

Maritime War in the 21st Century: The Medium and Small Navy Perspective, (Papers in Australian Maritime Affairs No. 8)

edited by David Wilson

published by RAN Sea Power Centre, Canberra, 2001

This book publishes the papers from the *Maritime War 21* conference that examined the key problems which medium and smaller navies face as they enter the 21st century. It discusses the future maritime warfighting environment and includes specific chapters on 'using the air from the sea', C4I, 'surface warfare and surface combatants', and 'undersea warfare'.

Naval Administration

(including Finance, Personnel, Logistics, Dockyards, Materiel and Engineering)

Australian Naval Administration 1900-1939

by Robert Hyslop

published by The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1973

Robert Hyslop, once a senior administrator within the Australian Department of Navy, presents Australia's naval defence policy and its execution from Federation to the outbreak of WWII. It deals with relationships between ministers and their advisers in the formulation and execution of policy, as well as relations with the Royal Navy and the Admiralty. It discusses the major themes in naval administration including organisational structures, financial management, personnel care, and the building and maintenance of ships. Much of this information remains relevant today.

Aye, Aye Minister, Australian Naval Administration 1939-1959

by Robert Hyslop

published by Australian Government Printing Service, Canberra, 1990

Continuing from his earlier volume, Hyslop presents Australia's naval defence policy and its execution from WWII to the late 1950s. The book examines both the methods and the administrative arrangements for formulating and implementing Australia's naval policy, including, the acquisition and manning of three aircraft carriers, and the Australian naval structures that allowed Australian participation during the early part of the Cold War.

Defense Logistics for the 21st Century

by William G. T. Tuttle, Jr.

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 2005

In the 45 years since the last major study of defence logistics was published, a revolutionary change in information technology and defence strategy has swept the field and mandated a new understanding of the objectives and principles of military logistics. This comprehensive work addresses all aspects of the subject. Written by a renowned US defence logistics expert, it covers force projection, force sustainment, and minimising the logistics 'footprint' in battle spaces. General William Tuttle examines five principles that are employed to assess the effectiveness of the processes and identifies shortfalls and remedies. He also illuminates the major influences of culture and politics on defence logistics and proposes ways to minimise their adverse impact on combat readiness. This timely volume is certain to become a hallmark in the field of defence logistics for those currently coping with such challenges, and for logisticians aspiring to lead, as well as for those involved in the complexities of planning and strategy. This book is published in cooperation with the Association of the United States Army.

Garden Island

by Tom Frame

published by Kangaroo Press, Australian Naval Institute, Kenthurst, 1990

This book describes the use of Sydney's Garden Island for naval purposes from 1788, through the protracted negotiations that led to the Navy's return, and its subsequent development as one of Australia's most important and strategically valuable naval facilities. Set within the context of the waning fortunes of British naval power, the growth of the city of Sydney and the creation of a New South Wales government, this comprehensive account analyses the forces that led to the formation of an Australian Navy, the difficulties it encountered in operating as an independent naval unit, and the problems faced by the Navy with its Fleet based in a city with enormous urban pressures.

Cockatoo Island, Sydney's Historic Dockyard

by John Jeremy

published by University of NSW Press, Sydney, 1998

This history of Cockatoo Island provides fascinating detail and spectacular archival photographs of Sydney Harbour's industrial heart. For over a century Cockatoo Dockyard employed thousands of workers to build warships, remodel passenger liners, perform general ship repairs and later to modernise submarines. The Australian naval ship building programme started at Cockatoo Island and many famous ships, such as HMAS *Vampire*, were built at Cockatoo Dockyard. WWII put great pressure on the dockyard with the building of destroyers, frigates, minesweepers and cargo ships, and the conversion of passenger liners into troop ships, including the elegant *Queen Mary*. The RAN *Oberon* class submarines dominated the last twenty years of maritime industry on Cockatoo until the closure of the dockyard in 1991.

Evolution of Engineering in the Royal Navy, Vol. 1: 1827-1939

by P. M. Rippon

published by The Institute of Marine Engineers, London, 1998

A description of the evolution from paddle-wheel vessels to the geared steam turbine power plants that reached their technological peak during WWII. This volume discusses the development of propulsion plant and auxiliary machinery, the introduction of oil fuels, high calibre guns with their associated hydraulic, pneumatic and electrical systems, the introduction of aircraft and earliest aircraft carriers, as well as developments in submarine and mine warfare. Engineering support for the fleet, including dockyards and British industry is discussed along with the officers and men trained to operate and maintain all the diverse machinery in the Royal Navy's ships. Background knowledge of how naval technologies have changed in the past improves our understanding of future technological change.

Evolution of Engineering in the Royal Navy, Vol. 2: 1939-1992

by P. M. Rippon

published by The Institute of Marine Engineers, London, 1998

During WWII and the post-war period new operational requirements and unexpected hazards arose to challenge the country's designers and developers. This second volume reviews the responses to this challenge including: remedies to shock and battle damage, new types of ships, new weapon systems, improvements to steam power plants, the introduction of gas turbine and nuclear propulsion, habitability improvements and responses to the increasing demands of the Fleet Air Arm. Background knowledge of how naval technologies have changed in the past improves our understanding of future technological change.

Maritime and Naval Law

Law, Force and Diplomacy at Sea

by Ken Booth

published by Allen and Unwin, London, 1985

Law, Force and Diplomacy at Sea offers a detailed strategic analysis of the background and outcome of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (LOSC), and seeks to establish an agenda for ongoing discussion and consideration of the military implications of the changing law of the sea. The interplay between the interest of the naval powers in freedom of navigation and the interest of most coastal states in control provides the setting for the strategic problems discussed in the book. The sea is taking on more properties of the land as a consequence of the LOSC: it is becoming territorialised, and this has thrown up challenges and opportunities to which navies and their national governments have to respond. This book presents a fresh alternative to much of the conventional wisdom on the subject and is both a thought provoking and an informative contribution to the naval dimensions of the law of the sea.

The Law of the Sea

by R. R. Churchill and A. V. Lowe

published by Manchester University Press, Manchester, 3rd edn., 1999

The *Law of the Sea* has established itself as the standard work on the subject: authoritative, balanced and readable. Written to be intelligible to all concerned with maritime affairs, the book has proven particularly valuable to international lawyers and those taking specialist courses in the law of the sea and maritime studies. *The Law of the Sea* aims to provide an introduction to the law of the sea, surveying not only the 1982 *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, but also the customary and conventional law, which supplements it. This book is concerned with the public international law of the sea - that is to say, with the rules and principles that bind States in their international relations concerning maritime matters. Accordingly, it does not discuss, except incidentally, the rules of private maritime law, which concern such matters as marine insurance, carriage of goods by sea and maritime liens; nor does it provide a survey of the municipal law of the United Kingdom, or of any other country, relating to the law of the sea. Furthermore, it is concerned with the laws of peace, and not with the matters that have traditionally been considered under the heading of the laws of war, and consequently topics such as maritime neutrality and prize law fall beyond its scope. Nonetheless, this leaves a considerable body of law within the purview of the book.

International Law for Seagoing Officers

by Burdick H. Britten

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 5th edn., 1986

In limited conflicts naval forces (indeed all military forces) tend to be more subject to a combination of political and legal restraint. In such cases these non-military factors may decide the limits of military capability rather than the absolute capabilities of the men and machines involved. Recently national jurisdictions at sea have been expanded by the entry into force of the LOSC. This combined with the likelihood of limited rather than unlimited conflicts for the foreseeable future, means that an appreciation of the implications of law on naval operations is important. This book is a good exposition of the way in which international law affects the application of sea power.

The Law of the Sea in the Asian Pacific Region

edited by James Crawford and Donald R. Rothwell

published by Martinus Nijhoff, Dordrecht, 1995

This book is the proceedings of two conferences on the Law of the Sea held in Australia in 1991. It deals with many regional issues regarding the law of the sea, including environmental regulation, fisheries, maritime boundaries and navigational issues as well as different national perspectives on law of the sea issues.

**Australia's Maritime Boundaries
(Wollongong Papers on Maritime Policy No 12)**

by Stuart Kaye

published by University of Wollongong, 2nd edn., 2001

First published in 1994, this revised edition discusses the agreements and issues affecting Australia's maritime boundaries.

Australian Naval History

The Australian Centenary History of Defence - Volume 3 - The Royal Australian Navy

edited by David Stevens

published by Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2001

The most up to date and definitive history of the Royal Australian Navy in the 20th century. The third volume in the Australian Centenary History of Defence series explores the effects of changing strategic circumstance, technological innovation, and differing national needs and expectations. The book reviews Australia's naval involvement in operations that have ranged from global war through to peacekeeping and natural disaster. In addition the book contains appendices including lists of major RAN ships and the professional heads of the RAN.

Australia's Naval Inheritance: Imperial Maritime Strategy and the Australia Station, 1880-1909, (Papers in Australian Maritime Affairs, No. 6)

by N. A. Lambert

published by Maritime Studies Program, Canberra, 1998

A collection of essential documents relating to the rationale and organisation of the naval forces on the Australia Station before the formation of the Royal Australian Navy.

The Official History of Australia in World War 1 - The Royal Australian Navy 1914-1918

by Arthur W. Jose

published by Angus and Robertson, 1940

Jose's history remains the fundamental source on Australian naval involvement in WWI. Written using the official records available after the war, this volume presents a detailed account of all major RAN operations in that war.

The Official History of Australia in World War 2, The Royal Australian Navy (Volume 1 1939 - 1942, and Volume 2 1942 - 1945)

by Hermon Gill

published by Australian War Memorial, Canberra, 1957 and 1968

The official history of Australia's naval involvement in WWII. Written using the official records available after the war, these volumes together present a detailed account of all major RAN operations during WWII.

From Empire Defence to the Long Haul: Post-War Defence Policy and its Impact of Naval Force Structure Planning 1945-1955 (Papers in Australian Maritime Affairs No. 1)

by Hector Donohue

published by Maritime Studies Program, Canberra, 1996

Following WWII, Australian Defence planners set about preparing the nation's strategic policies and the development of post-war force structure plans, however almost total reliance was placed on advice from the United Kingdom. While Australia opted for Empire defence, which included the Australian assistance in the Middle East theatre should war occur, defence planning graduated toward likely operations in the Pacific and South East Asia region. Clearly the post-war decision making processes have numerous parallels with the decisions influencing Australia's naval forces in more recent times.

Australia in the Korean War 1950-53, (2 Vols.)

by Robert J. O'Neill

published by Australian War Memorial, Canberra, 1981 and 1985.

The official history of Australian military and naval experiences in the Korean War. The first volume describes the strategic and diplomatic background to the conflict. Combat operations are recorded in the second volume which include the experiences of Australian Army, Royal Australian Air Force and Royal Australian Navy contingents during the long, bitter campaign in Korea from 1950 to 1953.

Up Top: The Royal Australian Navy and Southeast Asian Conflicts 1955-72

by Jeffrey Grey

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1998.

The official account of the experiences of the RAN in its involvement in conflicts in the South East Asian region, 1955-72, with a particular focus on the Far East Strategic Reserve, the Malayan Emergency, confrontation with Indonesia, and the Vietnam war. The other volumes of the Official History of Australia's Involvement in South East Asian Conflicts 1948-1975 are also interesting for those who wish to understand this period in Australia's history.

The Gulf Commitment: The Australian Defence Force's First War

by David M. Horner

published by Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1992

A detailed analysis of the Australian Defence Force role in the 1990-1991 Gulf War, with an emphasis on its workings as a combined force.

More General Australian Naval Histories

The Navy and the Nation: The Influence of the Navy on Modern Australia

edited by David Stevens and John Reeve

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2005

Despite the Navy being one of Australia's oldest and most important institutions, the links between nation-building and the Navy have never before received detailed study. Bringing together scholars from Australia and overseas, *The Navy and the Nation* examines the extent of the Navy's contribution to our national development and shows how the Navy played a vital role in defining our independent national identity.

No Pleasure Cruise, the Story of the Royal Australian Navy

by Tom Frame

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2004

A comprehensive, easy-to-read history of the Australian Navy from its inception in 1901 to 2003. *No Pleasure Cruise* charts the RAN's emergence as one of the world's most respected navies, and its evolving relationship with the Australian public, press and parliament.

Island Nation: A History of Australians and the Sea

by Frank Broeze

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1998

The story of the Australian people is a story of the interaction of land, cities and the sea. *Island Nation* sets out to restore the sea to its rightful place in Australia's history. It offers an alternative account of the past and opens new windows on the forces that have shaped our present.

Southern Trident: Strategy, History and the Rise of Australian Naval Power

edited by David Stevens and John Reeve

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2000

Southern Trident examines the influences on the rise of Australian naval power and discusses current international and strategic issues in the light of history. The authors show how the creation of the Australian Navy was no simple display of nationalism, but rather the culmination of various complex and often revolutionary developments in areas such as politics, diplomacy, strategy, economic relations and technology in the Asia-Pacific region and far beyond.

Maritime Power in the 20th Century: The Australian Experience

edited by David Stevens

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1998

From the era of the great battle fleets to modern peacekeeping operations, the 20th century witnessed the employment of maritime power as an instrument of diplomacy, a means of policing, and as an indispensable line of defence. This volume contains a collection of papers which examine how Australia made use of maritime power to preserve or protect its security interests during the 20th century, and in turn asks what maritime power is for, and what it can do in the future.

In Search of a Maritime Strategy: the Maritime Element in Australian Defence Planning since 1901

edited by David Stevens

published by the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre ANU, Canberra, 1997

This book comprehensively examines our nation's search for an effective maritime strategy in the 20th century. Illuminating both the similarities and differences between eras, the volume provides a succinct overview of Australia's changing maritime priorities, and the evolution of broader strategic planning.

Reflections on the Royal Australian Navy

by Tom Frame, J.V.P. Goldrick and P.D. Jones

published by Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst, 1991

This book represents the proceedings of a seminar held at the Australian Defence Force Academy in 1989. Though there was no specific theme in advance for the seminar other than the RAN itself, the editors have pointed out three major areas which emerged; the relationship between the RAN and the Royal Navy, the RAN's search for a viable balanced force structure, and the changing fortunes of Australian naval aviation. The papers in this book are an essential resource in any study of the RAN's history.

Work Hard, Play Hard: The Royal Australian Naval College 1913-1988

by I. J. Cunningham

published by Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1988

The Royal Australian Naval College has been located at Osborne House in Geelong, Flinders Naval Depot and HMAS *Creswell*. As its last move to *Creswell* was in the 1950s, there are very few members of the RAN who would remember it in other locations. This account of the RANC records many aspects of its history; the people involved, the training they underwent or administered and the events, which occurred close to the College.

Mutiny! Naval Insurrections in Australia and New Zealand

by Tom Frame and Kevin Baker

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2000

If you thought that naval mutinies only occurred on ships of the Royal Navy in the 19th century then think again. The RAN experienced a number of actions by sailors that were technically considered mutinies or mutinous behaviour. The most memorable action was that of several sailors aboard the battlecruiser HMAS *Australia* in 1919, when a number of stokers refused to sail from Fremantle. The majority of 'mutinies' were related to a failure of the Naval Board to redress the poor pay and conditions extended to RAN sailors. When these issues were addressed by naval leaders the oppositional behaviour collapsed.

More Detailed Histories**Australia's Colonial Navies**

by Ross Gillett

published by Naval Historical Society of Australia, Garden Island, 1982

This book is the product of many years of research into the separate naval forces of the Australian colonies. The vessels operated by each colony enjoyed, in the majority of cases, very varied careers and their design and construction are of more than passing interest.

Australia's Colonial Navies

by Colin Jones

published by Australian War Memorial, Canberra, 1986

This is a fascinating account of Australia's naval history from 1788 until 1911. It was not until 1850s that the first colonial navy was permanently established. The next 50 years, until the new Federal Government was able to assume control of the colonial forces, is the major study of this book. Denied by Britain any legal status as warships outside territorial waters, the little ships were a familiar sight in Australia's colonial ports where they undertook a wide variety of military, diplomatic and constabulary tasks.

Bluejackets and Boxers: Australia's Naval Expedition to the Boxer Uprising

by Bob Nicholls

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1986

The story of Australia's first military force to serve in Asia. This is the account of the naval expedition sent in 1900 by the colonies of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales to help an international force crush the Boxer Rebellion in northern China.

Statesmen and Sailors: A History of Australian Maritime Defence 1870-1920

by Bob Nicholls

published by the author, Balmain, 1995

Statesmen and Sailors is an account of how Australia acquired a navy. In the period immediately after Federation in 1901 the newly formed Commonwealth decided that it required some form of naval protection. The story examines events in Melbourne and Whitehall, with comparatively unsophisticated Australian politicians dealing with experienced politicians, bureaucrats and naval officers in London.

A Navy for Australia

by Alan Evans

published by Australian Broadcasting Commission, Sydney, 1986

A Navy for Australia was written to coincide with the 75th Anniversary of the RAN in 1986. This is a brief book, which covers a broad swath of naval history starting with the establishment of British settlement in Australia, by naval forces, in 1788. Since then Australia's dependence on the sea has been enormous, though its interest in a navy has been uneven. Evans' style mixes overviews of a period with anecdotal accounts of specific events. This makes for an interesting book ideal as an introduction to Australian naval history.

First In, Last Out: The Navy at Gallipoli

by Tom Frame and G.J. Swinden

published by Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst, 1990

Though Australian's memory of Gallipoli will always be dominated by the deeds of the ANZAC troops, it is important to recall that the RAN played a part as well. *First In, Last Out* was written to commemorate the RAN's participation for the 75th anniversary of the conflict. The title refers to *AE2* being the first submarine to penetrate the Dardanelles, and to the men of the RAN Bridging Train who were the last to leave when the Allied troops were withdrawn after eight months. This book is one of very few on the RAN's participation in WWI.

The Royal Australian Navy in World War II

edited by David Stevens

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2nd edn., 2005

The 2nd edition of this book contains papers presented at a conference of the same name in 1995, as well as later updates on the subject. They range from broad strategic overviews of the war to accounts of individual ships and events. It includes examinations of the social and political developments of the RAN and has some biographical accounts. As a result, the book is very readable and discusses a broad range of the RAN's wartime experiences.

HMAS Sydney II: The Cruiser and the Controversy in the Archives of the United Kingdom, (Papers in Australian Maritime Affairs No. 9)

edited by Peter Hore

published by RAN Sea Power Centre, Canberra, 2001

This book is a collection of source material uncovered during research to find records in British archives about the disappearance of HMAS *Sydney (II)* in November 1941. It also investigates the opinions held by relevant authorities at the time of the ship's disappearance and attempts to resolve any outstanding controversy in records concerning this event.

HMAS Sydney: Loss and Controversy

by Tom Frame

published by Hodder and Stoughton, Sydney, 1993

The loss of HMAS *Sydney (II)* with all hands is the worst defeat in the history of the RAN. The action with the German Raider *Kormoran* was particularly unsatisfactory from an Australian point of view; a result of inconsistent and possibly deceitful accounts given by German survivors compounded by there being no Australian survivors to explain *Sydney's* out of character and apparently foolhardy actions. This book provides one plausible explanation for the events leading to *Sydney's* sinking, though as the author points out, exactly what happened will probably remain in the realm of the unknowable. It is well researched, balanced and certainly the best account of the *Sydney-Kormoran* action.

Action Stations Coral Sea: The Australian Commander's Story

by Chris Coulthard-Clark

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1991

The Battle of the Coral Sea was the first significant reverse for the Japanese armed forces during WWII. It remains the largest naval battle to occur in the vicinity of the Australian coast. *Action Stations Coral Sea* is an account of the battle from an Australian point of view, specifically that of the commander of the RAN forces Rear Admiral J.G. Crace, an RN officer on loan to the RAN. This is an interesting book, documenting the first substantial cooperation between the Australian and United States navies, and acting as a useful reminder of the role that the RAN played during the early stages of the Pacific War.

The Shame of Savo: The sinking of HMAS Canberra, Anatomy of a Naval Disaster

by Bruce Loxton with Chris Coulthard-Clark
published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1994

The heavy cruiser HMAS *Canberra* was heavily damaged, and subsequently scuttled, in a confused night action with Japanese cruisers off Savo Island in August 1942, which saw three USN cruisers also sunk. Some confusion has existed over whether or not *Canberra* was torpedoed and if so by enemy or friendly fire. Bruce Loxton was a Midshipman onboard *Canberra* at Savo Island. His account of the events leading up to, and surrounding the sinking, is excellent. Despite the fact that the author's sympathies obviously lie in favour of *Canberra*, the book is not a polemic; it is well researched, interesting and his conclusions logically argued. His discussion of the general state of the Allied navies' night fighting ability is also particularly worthwhile. The conclusion that *Canberra* was crippled by torpedoes from a US destroyer should be understood in light of the lack of Allied night fighting ability.

Australian Carrier Decisions: The Decision to Procure HMA Ships Albatross, Sydney and Melbourne, (Papers in Australian Maritime Affairs No. 4)

by Anthony Wright
published by Maritime Studies Programme, Canberra, 1998

This book is the printed version of Dr Anthony Wright's study entitled *Australian Carrier Decisions: Three Descriptive Analyses*, which was first written between 1977 and 1978. Even after 25 or more years the strategic assessment remains valid today. While 'fine tuning' was necessary to meet the political and economic imperatives at the time this study was written, we should also recognise that Australia's naval policies are not generated in a vacuum but are also characterised by our own political and economic imperatives. It is fair to say that Australia's defence force structure is based upon what our society believes is necessary and is also willing to pay for.

Where Fate Calls: The HMAS Voyager Tragedy

by Tom Frame
published by Hodder and Stoughton, Sydney, 1992

The controversy over the sinking of HMAS *Voyager* after its collision with the aircraft carrier HMAS *Melbourne* was the most traumatic in the RAN's history. This book is an excellent account of the RAN in the 1960s, the events leading up to the collision, the people involved and the highly publicised and convoluted Royal Commissions which followed. Although written in an authoritative manner, certain aspects of this book, for example the signalling explanation, should not be accepted without critical review of the events. It is highly recommended for anyone with an interest in the RAN's history. For junior seaman officers in particular it will give them an appreciation of the importance of their job.

Navy in Vietnam, a Record of the Royal Australian Navy in the Vietnam War 1965-1972

by Dennis Fairfax

published by Department of Defence, Australian Government Printing Service, Canberra, 1980

Navy in Vietnam was compiled primarily for the men who took part in the Vietnam War. It is one of the few official records currently available that details Australia's involvement during this war. After providing background on the conflict, the book describes the naval operations involving HMA Ships, Clearance Diving Team 3, Fleet Air Arm deployments, and logistic support. The book also includes useful tables and appendixes with information about those who served.

Australian Military Histories (including naval aspects)

Australia: Two Centuries of War and Peace

edited by M. McKernan and M. Browne

published by Australian War Memorial, Canberra, 1988

Australia as a nation has considerable military experience. From the establishment of a penal colony in 1788 by British naval forces, much of the development of Australia in the 19th century was guided by military governors. Particularly early in the colony's life, the British military forces provided much of the skills necessary for its survival and improvement. Australia's armed services subsequently participated in most of the major conflicts of the 20th century. *Two Centuries of War and Peace* examines many facets of the Australian experience of conflict, from the wars between European settlers and Aborigines to the various post WWII conflicts. It is an important contribution to understanding the place that the Defence Force has in Australian society and history.

Anzac to Amiens

by C.E.W. Bean

published by Penguin, Ringwood, revised edn. 1993

This book is a condensation of the *Official Australian History of the 1914-18 War*. *Anzac to Amiens* makes the events of this time more accessible to the general reader (the Official History is in 12 volumes). The author does have a pedantic way to his writing, unless you're specifically interested in the units you learn to faze out the extra (though understandable) detail. He also has a tendency to use language that could now be called quaint. This is still the best concise account of Australian involvement in WWI by the author who helped generate the 'Anzac tradition'. Of course, given the opportunity, you should also read the official history.

Australia at War 1939-1945

by John Robertson

published by William Heinemann, Sydney, 1981

This is the best short account of Australia in WWII. It is well researched, concise and interesting. Robertson describes the way in which Australia's war was influenced by the decisions of her major allies, Britain and the United States, and the limited extent to which the Australian government had control over the war. Even though Australia's war effort was small in absolute terms it was one of the largest in per capita terms. Australian forces, though small, made significant contributions in particular areas (the Mediterranean in 1940-42 and the South West Pacific Theatre in 1942-45) though these were not the most crucial of the war. As Australia is still a middle power, likely to participate in future significant conflict as part of an alliance with larger powers, it is important to understand the implications of our situation. Examining the past realities is a good start. Again interested readers with extra time should read the full collection of Official Histories for *Australia in the War of 1939-1945*.

A Military History of Australia

by Jeffrey Grey

published by Cambridge University Press, Melbourne, 2nd edn. 1999

A Military History of Australia traces the 'growth and development of the Australian armed forces as institutions'. It describes the conflicts in which Australia has been involved, the role military forces played in the development of the country and the place Australia's armed forces have in the national culture. Each chapter has a bibliographical essay, which makes it easy to find more information on most subjects. It is the best concise history of Australia's armed service.

The Oxford Companion to Australian Military History

by Peter Dennis, Jeffrey Grey, Ewan Morris and Robin Prior

published by Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1995

This is essentially a dictionary for any person, equipment, place, organisation or event, which has significance for Australian Military History. It is not only an excellent initial reference source but contains significant essays on subjects such as the conflict between Europeans and Aborigines after British settlement of Australia.

The Colonial Volunteers: The Defence Forces of the Australian Colonies 1836-1901

by Bob Nicholls

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney 1988

This book is an account of the defence forces of the Australian colonies from their origins during the 1830s to Federation in 1901. These forces were formed purely for local defence, with the role of national maritime defence falling upon the Australian Squadron and the Auxiliary Australian Squadron of the Royal Navy.

Armed and Ready: The Industrial Development and Defence of Australia, 1900-1945

by Andrew T. Ross

published by Turton and Armstrong, Sydney, 1995

Australia's capabilities in industry, science and technology were key factors in WWII. This authoritative volume challenges long accepted beliefs about Australia's preparedness for war with Japan.

GENERAL READING

Military and Aerospace Strategy

The Art of War, Complete Texts and Commentaries

by Sun Tzu, (translated by Thomas Cleary)

published by Shambhala, Boston and London, 2003

Although he lived over two thousand years ago, Sun Tzu has become one of the most prestigious and influential authors on strategy. This version brings together essential versions of Sun Tzu's text, along with illuminating commentaries and auxiliary texts written by distinguished strategists. Tzu's essentially Taoist approach to war, where overcoming other's armies without fighting is the best of skills, is increasingly used by the world's military forces in preference to the neo-Clauswitzians. Sun Tzu's *Art of War* influenced recent advocates of manoeuvre warfare. An alternative translation by Samuel B. Griffiths, published by Oxford University Press in 1963, is also interesting as it provides a short discussion on the role of manoeuvre in warfare.

On War

by Carl Von Clausewitz, (edited and translated by Michael Howard and Peter Paret)

published by Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1984

Few serving officers have not quoted Clausewitz at some stage in their career, particularly that most famous (mis)quotation 'War is the extension of politics by other means'. Alas, very few have actually read Clausewitz's great work, which is not surprising as it is a heavy, workmanlike tome that is not easy to read. This is mostly because Clausewitz died before he could finish writing his thesis, with the unfinished draft being published by his wife after his death. As a result, you need to search for the gems of wisdom contained in a wealth of other material. As an army officer writing during a period of intense continental warfare, much of the document can be skipped over as being of little relevance to naval operations; however, his insights into the political-military interface are enduringly relevant.

The Art of War

by Henri de Jomini

published by Greenhill Books, London, 1996

During the last century the world was, generally speaking, split into two schools of continental thought - the Clausewitzian (German) school and the Jominian (French) school. Jomini's famous analysis of the art of Napoleonic warfare had a profound influence upon the military education of American officers in the decades prior to the Civil War, and continues to form the basis of some recent strategists.

The Art of War

by Niccolo Machiavelli, (translated by Ellis Farnsworth)
published by Da Capo Press, New York, 2001

A fundamental work by one of the greatest political and military theorists of Western civilisation. Voltaire said, 'Machiavelli taught Europe the art of war; it had long been practiced, without being known.' For Machiavelli, war was war, and victory the supreme aim to which all other considerations must be subordinated. *The Art of War* is far from an anachronism; its pages outline fundamental questions that theorists of war continue to examine today.

Two Historians in Technology and War

by Michael Howard and John F. Guilmartin, Jr.
published by US Army War College, Pennsylvania, 1994

The effect of technological development on the nature of war is one of considerable importance at the current time. While some contend that there is no revolution occurring in military affairs, merely a belated introduction to the potential of the computer, it is important to understand the potential implications of advances in technology. This monograph contains two presentations to the US Army War College: Howard's basic contention is that the will and belief of the people fighting the war is fundamental, while Guilmartin argues that rising technologies, such as biological and information warfare, provide greater scope for development. Though not the specific subject of either essay, they both illustrate the increasing complexity of military operations and the ever greater span of knowledge required of a military professional.

The Adaptive Military: Armed Forces in a Turbulent World

edited by James Burk
published by Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 2nd edition, 1998

The end of the Cold War changed many of the fundamental assumptions which guided military planning throughout the world. The rapid change in technological potential and the absence of clearly defined threats make it difficult for military services to easily define their objectives or methods in conventional terms. *The Adaptive Military* is a collection of essays which discuss these and other issues which are confronting armed services and governments today. They discuss peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, limited conflict and perhaps most contentiously of all, the effects of the increased globalisation of the world's economy and politics and the consequent decreased independence of sovereign states. All of these issues have profound implications for military forces in the future.

Humanity: A Moral History of the Twentieth Century

By Jonathan Glover

Published by Yale University Press, Yale, 2000

There is much history here, but *Humanity* is fundamentally a book of philosophy. In his first chapter, for instance, Glover announces his goal ‘to replace the thin, mechanical psychology of the Enlightenment with something more complex, something closer to reality.’ But he also seeks ‘to defend the Enlightenment hope of a world that is more peaceful and more humane, the hope that by understanding more about ourselves we can do something to create a world with less misery.’ The result is an odd combination of dark and light—darkness because the subject matter of the 20th century’s moral failings is so bleak, light because of Glover’s earnest optimism, which insists that ‘keeping the past alive may help to prevent atrocities.’ He cites Stalin’s bracing comment, made while signing death warrants: ‘Who’s going to remember all this riff-raff in 10 or 20 years time? No one.’ At one level, *Humanity* is a book of remembrance. But it’s more than that: it’s also an attempt to understand what it is in the human mind that makes moral disaster always loom – and a prayer that this aspect of our psychology might be better controlled.

Just and Unjust Wars: A Moral Argument with Historical Illustrations

by Michael Walzer

published by Basic Books, New York, 3rd edn. 2000

A classic treatment of the morality of war, with an introduction considering the wars in Bosnia and Kosovo. *Just and Unjust Wars* examines a variety of conflicts in order to understand exactly why, according to Walzer, ‘the argument about war and justice is still a political and moral necessity.’ Walzer’s classic work draws on historical illustrations that range all the way from the Athenian attack on Melos to this morning’s headlines, and uses the testimony of participants, decision makers and victims alike to examine the moral issues of warfare.

The Strategists

edited by Hugh Smith

published by the Australian Defence Studies Centre, Canberra, 2001

An introduction to the major strategists and their ideas mostly by current or former members of University College, the University of New South Wales at the Australian Defence Force Academy, includes discussions on classical, modern and contemporary strategy, as well as a concluding paper on ‘The End of Strategy?’ by Martin van Creveld.

Collections of Military Classics

The Roots of Strategy - Volume 1

edited by Thomas R. Phillips

published by Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1985

The Art of War, by Sun Tzu 500BC

The Military Institutions of the Romans, by Flavius Renatus Vegetius 390AD

My Reveries Upon the Art of War, by Marshal Maurice de Saxe 1732AD

The Instructions of Frederick the Great to his Generals, by Frederick the Great 1747AD

The Military Maxims of Napoleon, by Napoleon Bonaparte

The Roots of Strategy - Volume 2

edited by J. D. Hittle

published by Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1987

Battle Studies, by Ardant Du Picq

Principles of War, by Carl von Clausewitz

Art of War, by Baron Antoine Henri de Jomini

The Roots of Strategy - Volume 3

edited by William Leeb

published by Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1991

Defence, by Ritter von Leeb;

The Power of Personality in War, by Hugo von Freytag-Loringhaven;

Surprise, by Waldemar von Erfurth

The Roots of Strategy - Volume 4

edited by David Jablonsky

published by Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1999

The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660-1783, by Alfred T. Mahan

Some Principles of Maritime Strategy, by Julian Corbett

Winged Defense, by Guilio Douhet

Command of the Air, by William (Billy) Mitchell

Military and Aerospace Doctrine

Land Warfare Doctrine 1 - The Fundamentals of Land Warfare (LWD 1)

Published by the Australian Army, Canberra, 2002

Just as the RAN has its doctrine, so the Australian Army has *The Fundamentals of Land Warfare* (FLW). The Australian Army provides land forces that are capable of fighting and winning land battles. Land forces must be able to manoeuvre in a littoral environment to secure Australia's maritime approaches as well as in defence of continental Australia, and hence the Army's land forces play a vital and unique role in preserving and promoting Australia's security interests.

The Fundamentals of Australian Aerospace Power (AAP 1000)

Published for the RAAF by the Air Power Development Centre, Canberra, 4th edn. 2002

The Fundamentals of Aerospace Power is to the RAAF what *Australian Maritime Doctrine* is to the RAN and *The Fundamentals of Land Warfare* is to the Australian Army. The 4th edition is much enlarged from the 3rd edition of the *Air Power Manual*, which was a very sparse document. The inclusion of illustrations, historical examples, further reading suggestions, marginal summaries and key terminology makes this a much improved format to its predecessor. The document provides a comprehensive coverage of the history, development, theory and application of aerospace power within the framework of national security issues. The criticisms that may be levelled at the document are its failure to draw on sufficient Australian examples of the use of aerospace power, with a predominant focus on foreign examples, and too strong a focus on RAAF as opposed to ADF application. Notwithstanding this, the *Fundamentals of Australian Aerospace Power* is essential reading for all Australian military professionals regardless of Service.

Warfighting (MCDP 1)

Published by the United States Marine Corps, 1997

Warfighting is the top level doctrine for the US Marine Corps (USMC), includes chapters on the nature of war, the theory of war and preparing for war. The USMC philosophy is one of using manoeuvre warfare in a maritime environment, where they are able to capitalise on the US Navy's current dominance of the maritime environment to influence events on land. *Expeditionary Operations* (MCDP 3) is also well worth a read, especially as it may influence the way future Australian Army and Air Forces may use manoeuvre in Australia's defence maritime strategy. (These doctrines are available on the US Marine Corps web site www.dctrine.quantico.usmc.mil/aspweb/mcdp.asp).

Contemporary Regional Maritime Affairs

Globalization and Maritime Power

edited by Sam J. Tangredi

published by National Defence University Press, Washington, DC, 2002

Globalization and Maritime Power focuses on the direct impact of globalisation on naval forces and the maritime aspects of commerce and international relations. It seeks to translate what we have learned about the phenomenon of globalisation into the language of strategy and defence policy.

Transcending the Cultural Gaps in 21st Century Analysis and Planning: the Real Revolution in Military Affairs (Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence No. 155)

by Edwin Lowe

published by the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, Canberra, 2004

In the closing years of the 20th century, two competing strategic paradigms emerged from the United States and the People's Republic of China. The 'Asymmetric Warfare' (US) and 'Unrestricted Warfare' (PRC) paradigms were both hailed as the new doctrine of warfare required to meet the challenges of the 21st century. In the 21st century, the real 'Revolution in Military Affairs' will be the ability to transcend one's own cultural paradigms and to view the adversary through his own cultural norms and assumptions.

Oceans Governance and Maritime Strategy

edited by David Wilson and Dick Sherwood

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2000

Australia's interests in the management of the Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans arise not only from the role these oceans play in our national security but also from their vast potential for resource and economic development. Leading authorities on ocean governance examine the diverse and sometimes conflicting interests in the oceans. Analysing scientific, economic, legal and security issues, they point to the need for appropriate infrastructures for management and use, surveillance, enforcement and control of the oceans.

Australia's Maritime Bridge into Asia

edited by Sam Bateman and Dick Sherwood

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1995

The Asia-Pacific region is heavily dependent on the sea, for energy, food and transport. Australia's involvement within the region will necessarily have a predominant maritime component covering both the resources we provide and the means by which we convey them. Naval forces have a uniquely broad interest in all maritime matters because they are responsible for protecting a nation's interests at sea. This is an excellent introduction to the range, importance and potential of Australia's maritime interests.

Maritime Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region: Current Situation and Prospects (Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence No. 132)

edited by Sam Bateman

published by the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, Canberra, 1999

This monograph includes the discussion papers presented at the Fifth Meeting of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) Maritime Cooperation Working Group. The papers in this monograph explore the strengths and weaknesses of existing processes of maritime cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. The CSCAP Maritime Cooperation Working Group deals with issues, which are of growing concern to regional countries. They are of interest to those participating in maritime operations within the region and have immense potential value as a basis for preventative diplomacy and confidence building measures.

Understanding Australia's Neighbours: An Introduction to East and Southeast Asia

by Nick Knight

published by Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2004

Australia is aware that the East and South East Asian region is of immense economic, strategic and cultural significance. It has also been important in defining Australia's identity, and is the origin of many of Australia's immigrants. Therefore, we need to have an understanding of our region, and be able to think about such issues in an informed way. This book facilitates this process by providing comparisons between Asian and Australian societies. Written in a very informative and easy to read manner, *Understanding Australia's Neighbours* encourages the reader to think about Australia's neighbours across a wide range of social, economic and historical contexts.

China's Rise in Asia: Promises and Perils

by Robert G. Sutter

published by Rowman and Littlefield, Lanham, Maryland, 2005

In this first sustained, single-authored assessment of China's expanding influence in Asia in the post-Cold War period, respected analyst Robert Sutter draws on his extensive experience to explore the current debate on China's military and economic rise and its meaning for US interests. Examining in detail China's current and historical relations with the key countries of Asia, he finds a range of motivations underlying China's recent initiatives. Some see future Chinese policy to be cooperative with the US, others to be competitive and confrontational. Sutter's study shows that US influence continues to dominate Asia and plays a critical role in determining China's cooperative or confrontational approach. He argues that the Bush Administration's policies of firmness and cooperation have encouraged China to stay on a generally constructive track in the region.

Modernizing China's Military

by David Shambaugh

published by University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 2003

The definitive study of a contentious foreign policy subject, critical to Australia's future security. The conclusions of Shambaugh's sophisticated assessment, which represents the consensus among government and civilian defence and intelligence analysts, are a much needed corrective to the methodologically crude arguments of works that hype the 'China threat.' Although the Chinese modernisation programme does not aim to challenge US hegemony in the Pacific, the growth of Chinese influence in the region will probably reduce US dominance and possibly lead to greater cooperation amongst regional military coalitions. These processes will have a major influence on the future of Australia's defence needs.

Chinese Grand Strategy and Maritime Power

by Thomas M. Kane

published by Frank Cass, London, 2002

This book argues that the People's Republic of China (PRC) is pursuing a long-term strategy to extend its national power by sea. The PRC acts most boldly in the geographical areas where its influence is greatest, its plans, like its interests, are global. Although the PRC's economic requirements and internal political disputes complicate its government's attempts at long-term military planning, other states have overcome similar problems, and Kane suggests that Beijing's leaders are beginning to do so as well. The book goes on to examine China's current naval forces and maritime doctrine in detail. Although China's navy is not nearly as capable as some alarmists have indicated, the author suggests that the Chinese military are thinking seriously about how to use it to best advantage, and to expand its potential over time. Of course the pursuit of these Mahanian strategies need not represent the actual Chinese grand strategy or maritime doctrine.

The Great Wall at Sea: China's Navy Enters the Twenty-First Century

by Bernard D. Cole

published by Naval Institute Press, Maryland, 2001

With the largest population and the fastest growing economy, China is building a large modern navy to assure its status as Asia's predominant power. This major new study, provides timely authoritative information about China's developing navy and its quest for power on the high seas. The author (a Professor at the National War College and retired Captain in the US Navy) sets the scene by providing a detailed introduction on China's two-thousand year old maritime tradition. He then examines China's extensive territorial claims at sea and follows up with a path-breaking description of the nation's increasing dependence on energy sources mined from the ocean floor. Furthermore, there is also a more detailed examination of China's navy in detail, its organisation as well as its submarines, ships, and aircraft that make up its sea going force. He also discusses the personnel who man the growing fleet and Beijing's efforts to shape them into professionally reliable officers and sailors. He completes his study by discussing China's future plans for its navy, including doctrine and operations.

India's Maritime Security

by Rahul Roy-Chaudhury

published by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, 2000

Chaudhury provides a recent summary of the economic, political and military influences that have influenced the development of Indian naval power. Although raising views not necessarily held by the Indian Armed Forces, this book does present a local perspective on the rise of Indian sea power and its potential uses.

The Maritime Dimensions of Independent East Timor

(Wollongong Papers on Maritime Policy No 8)

edited by Donald R. Rothwell and Martin Tsamenyi

published by University of Wollongong, Wollongong, 2000

Australia has long had important maritime interests in the Timor Sea which have expanded as a result of developments in the law of the sea and Australia's strategic engagement with Indonesia. This book consists of papers presented during a seminar on their legal and policy implications of an independent East Timor, with particular emphasis on Australia's role in the Timor Sea.

The Manipulation of Custom: From Uprising to Intervention in the Solomon Islands

by Jon Fraenkel

published by Pandanus Books, ANU, Canberra, 2004

This book documents the crisis that had gripped the Solomon Islands since the Isatabu rising on Guadalcanal in 1998. The events as they unfolded are critically reviewed, as is the involvement of the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI).

Protecting Australia's Maritime Borders: The MV Tampa and Beyond (Wollongong Papers on Maritime Policy No 13)

edited by Martin Tsamenyi and Chris Rahman

published by University of Wollongong, Wollongong, 2002

The protection of Australia's maritime borders and sovereign interests at sea has become a leading national security issue. This book advances the debate on maritime border protection by presenting a range of papers written by experts in their fields. A number of authors discuss the current and future role of the Australian Defence Force in protecting our borders.

Naval Intelligence

Most Secret and Confidential

by Steven E. Maffeo

published by Chatham Publishing, London, 2000

Most Secret and Confidential is a very insightful historical analysis of the difficulty in collecting and analysing (naval) intelligence information two centuries ago in time of war. The British experience from 1793-1815 is the main focus of this book, but it also looks at French and American activity and examines how commanders used intelligence to develop strategies and tactics and win (and sometimes lose) battles. It provides an invaluable insight into the timely and accurate intelligence and how the collected material is utilised. The book treats the reader to a close look at the ingenious methods used to obtain secret material and to deliver it to operational units at sea. Despite the book being scrupulously academic, it is very well researched, and it is 'real cloak-and-dagger' stuff; a fabulous read.

The Quest for C: Sir Mansfield Cumming and the Founding of the British Secret Service

by Alan Judd

published by HarperCollins Publishers, London, 2000

This is a unique story, meticulously well-written, that discusses the inside history of the early years of Britain's Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), through the life of its founder and original 'C', Sir Mansfield Cumming. At first he had no staff, often paying for and mounting operations himself - with disguise and swordstick. But from these unlikely beginnings grew a sophisticated organisations that ran extensive spy networks behind German lines during WWI, later providing the only intelligence to come out of revolutionary Russia. Cumming's legacy not only provides an ethos that survives within the Secret Service to this day, but the green ink and famous 'C' signature still used by his successors. Packed with adventure and espionage, *The Quest for C* brings both the man and that most secret of institutions powerfully to life.

International Security

Understanding Global Security

by Peter Hough

published by Routledge, London, 2004

Understanding Global Security uses helpful case studies to illustrate the key concepts behind the increasing number of non-military threats to security, such as terrorism, ethnic rivalries, and transnational crime, while still exploring the more conventional areas such as war, nuclear weapons and the balance of power, including a discussion of the 2003 Iraq War. Global security has steadily broadened its meaning in the post-Cold War and post 9/11 world. This book introduces the reader to the core issues of both 'hard' security, which dominated the Cold War, and the 'soft' security that has emerged since. Overall, this is an excellent introductory book for personnel who are studying or are keen to know more about security studies, strategic studies and international relations.

Grave New World: Security Challenges in the 21st Century

edited by Michael E. Brown

published by Georgetown University Press, Washington DC, 2003

This scrupulously academic book examines a wide array of military and nonmilitary factors that will shape the security landscape in the 21st century, including the proliferation of nuclear, biological, radiological and conventional weapons; the development of military and nonmilitary technologies, including information technology and genetic engineering; the impact of demographic and environmental factors on stability and security; the changing nature of energy market and defence economics; and the unique security problems faced by the developing world. Special attention is given to the increasingly important role played by transnational actors - mass media organisations, criminal organisations, and terrorist organisations - in contemporary security affairs. By reading this book, it will provide the reader with a foundation for developing a better understanding of this complex, dynamic security landscape, which is a prerequisite to the development of effective policies that will foster national, regional, and international security.

Terrorism and Violence in Southeast Asia: Transnational Challenges to States and Regional Stability

edited by Paul J. Smith

published by M.E. Sharpe, New York, 2005

Terrorism and Violence in Southeast Asia brings together a number of well-known analysts on regional security and has them address the latest challenge to South East Asian stability - Islamist terror. This book explores the conundrum of how a region noted for its generally moderate versions of Islam has permitted jihadists to become embedded. The volume assesses terrorist challenges transnationally, in specific countries and as a result of enabling conditions - three frameworks that provide a comprehensive view of religious terrors past, present and future prospects. While most of the chapters focus on South East Asia, many of the themes apply to both organised crime and terrorism more broadly; it highlights military vulnerabilities to international violence and Islamic militancy. This book is useful for both military personnel and policy makers

Islam and the West: Conflict or Cooperation?

by Amin Saikal

published by Palgrave MacMillan, New York, 2003

Amin Saikal is Professor of Political Science and Director of the Centre for Arab and Islamic Studies at the Australian National University, Canberra. This engaging and illuminating book on Islam and the West provides a clearly written account of the relationship between the West (particularly the United States), especially since the tragic events of 11 September 2001. Interestingly, the book provides an argument that highlights a clash of civilizations, arguing that it is rather the consequence of particular contentious contemporary factors that have disrupted a historical pattern marked at least as much by cooperation as by conflict. Professor Saikal argues that the military might of the United States will not be enough to 'win the war on terror'; it must be accompanied by sound political strategies for factors such as the effects of American globalism, and the lack of democratisation in the Arab world, which have provided the impetus for terrorism.

Terrorism/Counter-terrorism**Terrorism Explained: The Facts about Terrorism and Terrorist Groups**

by Clive Williams

published by New Holland, Sydney, 2004

Clive Williams, a former Australian Army Intelligence Officer, who has spend the past thirty years working in the Australian intelligence community, is an authority on terrorism and counter-terrorism issues. This particular book draws on his years of expertise, to provide an understanding of what terrorism and terrorists are all about and why terrorism is different from all others forms of violence. *Terrorism Explained* is a very clear and practical overview of the history of terrorism, terrorist motivations, regional terrorism, terrorist modus operandi (including suicide bombings, hijacking, kidnapping, and other use of bombs and explosives), religious extremism, Cyber-terrorism, terrorism financing, political assassination, counter-terrorism and risk management. This is an easy to use and essential guide that helps us to understand the motives and methods of the terrorists groups that are operating both regionally and globally, as well as the prospect for future attacks.

Dangerous Waters: Modern Piracy and Terror on the High Seas

by John S. Burnett

published by Penguin Group, New York, 2002

John Burnett (a former reporter for United Press International and professional seaman) takes the reader on a great voyage onto the world's oceans and into the little-known world of pirates and maritime terrorism, after a personal experience on the high seas. Through ingenuity and little bit of luck, he survived, and his shocking first hand experience inspired him to investigate this global problem. *Dangerous Waters* charts piracy resurgence, and reveals the threat it poses to safety and security on the high seas. The author probes this dangerous world of thievery and mayhem, from the life-and-death struggles of brave captains and their crews, to the pirate hunters with bounties on their

heads, and to the shadowy groups themselves who employ these ruthless, modern-day mercenaries. A dauntless investigation in a chilling phenomenon, this book is a breath taking modern tale at sea.

In the Shadow of Swords: On the Trail of Terrorism from Afghanistan to Australia

by Sally Neighbour

published by HarperCollins Publishers, Australia, 2004

This wonderfully written book by a prominent ABC *Four Corners* Journalist, Sally Neighbour, has provided the reader with a riveting account, based on extensive research, on Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) and Al Qa'idah, and their links with the Bali bombings. After the Bali bombings, Abu Bakar Bashir was quoted as follows - *between you and us there will forever be a ravine of hate* - what does he mean by this? And how has Australia found itself the object of such hostility? In order to answer these questions, Sally Neighbour travelled to the mosques and rural villages of Indonesia to discover a trail that winds through Indonesia's rich but turbulent history, across Asia, and even into the suburbs of Australia. In tracing the lives and motivations of the combatants in this pitiless new war, Neighbour looks at how events in ancient, colonial and modern history have fed their discontent and how Australia's role in world events has helped it make it a target.

Worlds in Collision: Terror and the Future of Global Order

edited by Ken Booth and Tim Dunne

published by Palgrave MacMillan, New York, 2002

This provocative and timely collection of essays by some of the most well known intellectual thinkers of academia and analysts on terrorism, explores a myriad of topics - terrorism, power, global order, and culture. The essays are tightly argued, well written and fascinating and form a valuable collection for all readers - students, officers, policy makers and researchers alike.

The Changing Face of Terrorism

by Rohan Gunaratna (Editor)

published by Eastern University Press, Singapore, 2004

This book explores the ever-changing face of terrorism and the way it has changed in the last decade. The various contributions from specialised analysts and field operatives will provide the reader with greater insight into terrorist intentions and capabilities, their tactics, the technologies they use and the potential opportunities for attacks, thereby outlining the evolving threat of terrorism. Professor Gunaratna has added important new insight into the still dangerously limited knowledge base on the constantly changing phenomena of post-Cold War terrorism; the book provides a clear insight into a complex phenomena.

No End to War: Terrorism in the Twenty-First Century

by Walter Laqueur

published by Continuum, New York, 2003

Laqueur is one of the foremost experts on terrorism, researching and writing on the issue for the last several decades, long before anyone even conceived that terrorism would be an issue of such import. He is thus able to make the historic connections and grounded analysis that others lack. In a breakdown of the many forms and causes of terrorism, Laqueur looks at groups as varied as the turn of the 20th century Russian revolutionaries and the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka, who pioneered the current wave of suicide bombing and other tactics. In doing so, he goes a long way toward dispelling the prevailing conventional wisdom that terrorism, and its suicide bombing variant, are of a uniquely Muslim or Arab origin. He also clearly establishes both the continuity of terrorism as a phenomenon, and the important differences between the anarchists and radicals of the European intelligentsia of the 19th century, the nationalist liberation movements of the mid-20th century, and the more recent radical religious terror groups. The book contains an extensive bibliography providing essentially the entire library of terrorist studies for analysts and researchers starting off in the field.

Terrorism, Afghanistan, and America's New Way of War

by Norman Friedman

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 2003

An in-depth analysis of the radically new tactics and strategy used by the United States in Afghanistan. He discusses how the war against terrorism has moved warfare into a realm of police and intelligence operations. This work is the first to study an evolving US tactical style that puts network-centric warfare into practice. Afghanistan operations are some of the first to test the new US philosophies. The role of the US Navy and Marine Corps in supporting operations within this landlocked country is fully explored.

Leadership and Command

Becoming a Leader the Annapolis Way: 12 Combat Lessons from the Navy's Leadership Laboratory

by John Horsfield

published by McGraw-Hill, New York and Sydney, 2005

This book offers battle-proven, step-by-step guidelines for instilling leadership in almost anyone. Today, more than ever, the RAN needs leaders with a rare blend of strength, capability, and integrity. Unfortunately, they're not always easy to come by. *Becoming a Leader the Annapolis Way* details how the US Naval Academy builds quality leaders from the ground up, instilling in them the habits and tools required for outstanding leadership in any pursuit. Using real-life vignettes and examples of US Naval Academy graduates who experienced breakthrough success in combat, government, and business, this timely book looks beyond just the military aspects to explore: techniques for teaching honour, duty, and commitment; empowerment strategies proven to work over centuries of use; and insights for overcoming the perils of blind obedience.

Naval Leadership: Voices of Experience

edited by Karel Montor

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 2nd edn., 1998

This book is compiled with the premise that leaders are trained and made, not born. It offers a wealth of advice from successful naval officers about the principles and practices of good naval leadership. The compartmentalisation between specific leadership skills, qualities, and practices is somewhat artificial, for leadership is a holistic enterprise, but such an organised format allows the reader to proceed at their own pace and begin reading from any section that interests them. This book is not about sequential mastery, but serves as a reference and resource. It is great for junior officers who want to absorb the ideals of leadership, and would benefit hardened naval veterans who desire a return to leadership first principles and rejuvenate their professional outlook.

Fundamentals of Naval Leadership

edited by the US Naval Academy, Department of Leadership and Law

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1984

This fundamental text on the principles of naval leadership covers many topics of interest to naval officers, including motivational theory, small group dynamics, qualities of leadership, performance evaluation, counselling, training, and case studies.

The Art of Leadership in War: The Royal Navy from the Age of Nelson to the End of World War II

by John Horsfield

published by Greenwood Press, London, 1980

There is a large corpus of literature on leadership, particularly in an army context. While this is useful for any Defence Force officer it is refreshing for the subject to be examined in a naval context. While there are many constants in leadership, the requirements of a naval leader are different to those from other services. Horsfield examines leadership in the Royal Navy over two centuries concluding at the end of WWII. He concentrates on renowned wartime naval leaders: St Vincent, Collingwood, Nelson, Jellicoe, Beatty and Cunningham amongst others. Not only does the book examine their leadership styles, strengths and weakness in great detail, it sets the whole subject in the context of the times in which these leaders lived. One of Horsfield's conclusions is that while very good leaders may be trained, the greatest talent is innate: the right person in the right place at the right time. He qualifies this in one very important sense; the greatest leadership cannot overcome overwhelming systemic deficiencies. If the people being led, from the most junior seaman to the second in command, are not highly capable then there is little any leader can do. It is therefore not surprising that many of the Royal Navy's greatest names appear in the second half of the 18th century and early 19th century when the Royal Navy was reaching the height of its powers.

The Art of Leadership

by S. W. Roskill

published by Collins, London, 1964

Captain Roskill presents his views on naval leadership, essentially now a classic on how the Royal Navy maintained its position in society before it was affected by the cultural changes of the 1960s. Many topics discussed in this book, such as command and the mastery of language, remain relevant today, while others may once again become fashionable in the future.

The Mask of Command

by John Keegan

published by Viking, New York, 1987

John Keegan asks us to consider questions that are seldom asked: What makes a great military leader? Why is it that men, indeed sometimes entire nations, follow a single leader, often to victory, but with equal dedication also to defeat? From a wide array, Keegan chooses four commanders who profoundly influenced the course of history: Alexander the Great, the Duke of Wellington, Ulysses S. Grant and Adolph Hitler. All powerful leaders, each cast in a different mould, each with diverse results.

So Now You're a Leader: 10 Precepts of Practical Leadership

by P. Stokes and J. James

published by McGraw-Hill, Sydney, 2000

A readable and concise introduction to the subject, suitable for all levels of management and leadership, from the coal-face to the board room. *So Now You're a Leader* bridges the gap between leadership theory and the day-to-day reality of being a leader. It is full of practical, factual examples and anecdotes that can easily be related to the precepts espoused in the book, and to current theories that are otherwise often presented in a dry and complex manner.

Psychology of Command**On the Psychology of Military Incompetence**

by Norman Dixon

published by Jonathan Cape, London, 1976 (also numerous reprints)

Dixon was a major in the Royal Artillery who served in WWII and Korea before training as a psychologist. This seminal work examines the psychological causes of military incompetence as evidenced in a number of key military leaders of the 20th century. The first half of the book is devoted to battles or campaigns in which incompetent generalship contributed to defeat or disaster for the troops involved.

On Killing: the Psychological Cost of Learning to Kill in War and Society

by David Grossman

published by Little Brown, Boston, 1995

Lieutenant Colonel Grossman, a psychologist and former US Army Ranger and paratrooper, looks at the psychological cost of learning to kill in the military society. A paradox of modern warfare is that the vast majority of soldiers are unwilling to kill in battle. From the 18th century until WWII, historically only 15-20 percent of combat infantry fired their weapons at the enemy. Using psychological conditioning processes modern armies have developed ways of overcoming this inbuilt aversion. In Korea the figure of combat firers rose to 50 percent, and in Vietnam to over 90 percent; however, the psychological cost of overcoming the natural aversion to killing other humans, as demonstrated by the dramatic increase in post-traumatic stress, is devastating. The psychological cost to society in general is even higher, as many contemporary social processes, particularly the media, replicate military desensitising techniques. According to Grossman, this conditioning of society is responsible for the rising rate of murder, particularly amongst the young.

The Code of the Warrior

by Shannon E. French

published by Rowman and Littlefield, Lanham, Maryland, February, 2003

This dense, absorbing and valuable book studies the ethics governing warriors throughout history. French, a professor of philosophy and ethics at the US Naval Academy, believes

that the warrior needs an ethical framework not only to be an effective fighter but to remain a human being and even to save his or her soul. By taking us on a tour of warrior cultures and their values French searches for a code for the warriors of today, as they do battle in asymmetric conflicts against unconventional forces and global terrorism.

Naval Biographies

Horatio Nelson

by Tom Pocock

published by Pimlico, London, 1994

Some familiarity with the career of Horatio Nelson is essential for any naval officer, if only because his name has become a byword for genius in leadership and tactical ability. There was, however, much more, and in some ways less, to Nelson than this. Nelson did not invent the tactics or create the ships with which he was so successful. His fame comes from the brilliance with which he utilised them. It is therefore necessary to appreciate the strength of the Royal Navy during the 18th and 19th centuries. Nelson represents the epitome of a naval commander at the tactical and operational levels. His affair with Emma Hamilton, however, caused much adverse comment. The combination in Nelson of unparalleled capabilities and everyday weakness is but one facet of an intriguing life. Tom Pocock is a well regarded biographer and his account of Nelson's life is well written, thoroughly researched and very interesting.

Destroyer Man

by John Alliston

published by Greenhouse Publications, Richmond, 1985

John Alliston joined the Royal Navy in 1927. He served mainly in destroyers and cruisers and had considerable experience with the RAN. During WWII he had extensive experience in the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Pacific Theatres, commanding the destroyers HM Ships *Decoy*, *Janus*, *Javelin*, *Urania* and HMAS *Warramunga*. He lists his time in command of *Warramunga* as his most enjoyable period of naval service. Alliston was also the Executive Officer of HMAS *Shropshire* after she was handed over to the RAN. Shortly after the war he retired from active service and moved to Australia. *Destroyer Man* contains many interesting stories of Alliston's naval service and his time in destroyers. Although numerous facets of naval service have changed, much of the culture remains the same.

Carrier Pilot

by Norman Hanson

published by Futura Publications, London, 1980

Norman Hanson was a Naval Volunteer Reservist during WWII, who flew Corsair fighters off the British carrier HMS *Illustrious*. This is his account of his war service, from joining up, through his training in Britain and the United States, to operations in the Mediterranean and then with the British Pacific Fleet. It is an excellent book; often funny, sometimes sad and very difficult to put down. Hanson writes very well and leaves the reader with an excellent impression of what life was like for carrier aircrew.

**Without Peer: Sir William Clarkson, KBE, CMG (1859-1934),
Engineer Vice-Admiral, Royal Australian Navy**

by Chris Coulthard-Clark

published by the Warren Centre for Advanced Engineering,
Sydney University, Sydney, 2002.

Never heard of Vice Admiral Sir William Clarkson, RAN? If not, then you are not alone. Clarkson was a contemporary of Vice Admiral Sir William Creswell in the South Australian Colonial Navy, and was Chief Engineer of the gunboat *Protector*. He was also 3rd Naval Member of the Naval Board and Head of Naval Engineering in the fledgling Australian Navy, Director of the Commonwealth Small Arms Factory at Lithgow, Director of Transports during WW1, chair of the Commonwealth Shipping Board, provider of the location and layout of HMAS *Cerberus*, and the second Australian naval officer to be promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral. Few RAN personnel are familiar with Clarkson, yet his role in developing the RAN was equally as crucial as that of Creswell. A slim volume but very interesting.

Battleship Bismark: A Survivor's Story

by Baron Burkard von Mullenheim-Rechburg

published by Triad/Granada, London, 1982

The *Bismarck* is one of the most famous warships of the 20th century, by virtue of her role in sinking HMS *Hood*, the focus of Britain's interwar pride and confidence in the Royal Navy. Many myths about the *Bismarck* have grown up as a result of its brief and mixed career. Principal among these is that it was unsinkable. *Bismarck* was superbly built to a highly subdivided but antiquated design, with the result that, although very difficult to sink, she did not withstand action damage very well. The author was one of *Bismarck's* officers and the senior survivor. His description of service in the battleship is excellent, and although his sympathies obviously lie in favour of his ship, the book is by no means unbalanced. This is one of the classic accounts of action during WWII.

The Reluctant Admiral: Yamamoto and the Imperial Navy

by Hiroyuki Agawa

published by Kodansha International, Tokyo, 1979

Isoroku Yamamoto was one of the most perceptive strategic thinkers in Japan prior to WWII. He believed in the Imperial Japanese Navy's ability to inflict serious damage on Britain and the United States but recognised that the United States military potential far exceeded Japan's. In the event of a war between Japan and the United States, Yamamoto believed there would be little hope for Japanese victory. That his desire to avoid war with the United States in particular did not eventuate was mainly the result of the highly polarised nature of Japanese politics in the late 1930s. Nonetheless, when war did come he was the architect of a great portion of Japan's success. Agawa's biography of Yamamoto is worth reading for several reasons. It gives a good account of some of the political processes in interwar Japan and the place, which the Imperial Japanese Navy filled. Its exposition of the Imperial Navy's culture is also very interesting. Finally, Yamamoto is one of the outstanding naval leaders of this century. In Japan his reputation is exceeded only by those of Togo, and, almost inevitably, Nelson.

Admiral Arleigh Burke: A Biography

by E.B. Potter

published by Random House, New York, 1990

Arleigh Burke is one of very few Admirals who was successful in both war and peace. He joined the United States Navy in 1919, and progressed to command the destroyer USS *Mugford* in the late 1930s, gaining a reputation for gunnery. Prior to the US entry into WWII, however, Burke was posted as an inspector to the Washington Naval Yard. In early 1943, after much agitation on his own part, Burke was posted to command a destroyer division in the South West Pacific Theatre. He became a nationally recognised figure because of his success there during 1943 becoming known as '31 knot Burke' in recognition of the pace of one particular action. In 1944 he was posted as Chief of Staff to Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher, Commander of the Fast Carrier Task Force, where he was once again a success. Subsequently he held a variety of important jobs and played a significant role during the Korean War, but it was his three consecutive terms as the Chief of Naval Operations, which set Burke apart. When first selected, Burke was promoted ahead of 91 other senior officers. During his six years as CNO he presided over the introduction of nuclear propulsion and submarine ballistic missiles. In 1989 the USS *Arleigh Burke* was named after him, just recognition of his enormous contribution to the USN.

Rickover

by Norman Polmar and Thomas B. Allen

published by Simon and Schuster, New York, 1982

Of all the Admirals of the 20th century, Hyman G. Rickover is paralleled only by Jackie Fisher in the extent to which they fundamentally changed their respective services outside a world war. They also match each other in the degree to which they polarised opinion of themselves; both were visionaries who brooked no opposition, creating implacable enemies matched only by staunch supporters with very little middle ground. Rickover's achievements are possibly the greater of the two, spanning the United States Navy and the US Atomic Energy Commission. He was the driving force in making nuclear power a possibility for ship propulsion and power generation. Rickover's career is interesting, not only for the man himself, but for way it illustrates the interaction between institutions and reformers.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, the Last Naval Hero: an Intimate Biography

by Stephen Roskill

published by Atheneum Press, New York, 1980

Beatty is one of the outstanding characters of the Royal Navy in the early 20th century. He spent most of WWI at sea, first as the Commander of the Battle Cruiser Fleet and then as the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet. Following the war he was the First Sea Lord for eight years, a term of almost unprecedented length. Beatty inspired in his subordinates and the public the kind of adulation the Royal Navy had not seen since Nelson. His involvement in the Battle of Jutland, marriage to a spectacularly wealthy American widow, affair with the wife of another naval officer, and tenure as First Sea Lord are just four of the ingredients in a fascinating life.

Fraser of North Cape

by Richard Humble

published by Routledge and Keegan Paul, London, 1983

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser is one of the most successful naval leaders of the 20th century, and one who is remembered as a true gentleman. A deep gunnery specialist, he saw service in WWI, the Russian Civil War and WWII. He commanded the British Forces at the Battle of North Cape, where British covering forces conducted the last action between capital ships of the British and German navies. He was then appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, the most powerful Royal Navy armada ever, and as a result spent most of 1944-45 in Sydney, the fleet's base. Fraser became First Sea Lord after WWII. Humble's biography is an excellent portrait of an admirable naval leader.

Donitz: The Last Fuhrer, Portrait of a Nazi War Leader

by Peter Padfield

published by Victor Gollancz, London, 1984

Karl Donitz was a central figure in the German Navy during WWII. Prior to the war he was the leading figure in the redevelopment of German U-Boats, taking an active interest in U-boat tactics, design and numbers. The success of the U-Boat arm during WWII brought him to prominence in the German High Command, and when Hitler sacked Erich Raeder as the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Donitz was appointed to replace him. He served in this capacity until immediately prior to the end of the war when, in a curious turn of events, before committing suicide Hitler appointed him as his successor as German Head of State. Donitz was tried at Nuremburg and received a ten year prison sentence for his part in the German war crimes. Released in 1955 he remained a fascinating but forlorn figure, much admired by those who had served under him. Padfield's biography of Donitz is well written covering his professional service as a naval officer and involvement in the Nazi war regime. Although it covers his whole life *Donitz: The Last Fuhrer* concentrates on the period from the mid-1930s onwards and is an excellent illustration of the technical, political and moral demands which were made on the members of the German armed forces during WWII.

The First Sea Lords: from Fisher to Mountbatten

edited by Malcolm H. Murfett

published by Praeger, Westport, Connecticut, 1995

The First Sea Lord is the professional head of the Royal Navy; it is, without doubt, the most influential position within the Service. The role of the incumbents in shaping and guiding the Royal Navy is crucial. This book examines the tenure of the eighteen men who occupied this position between 1904 and 1959, arguably the most tumultuous years in the history of the Royal Navy. It is well written and includes chapters by one current and one former RAN officer. *The First Sea Lords* is valuable for the light it casts on a crucial part of the naval service.

Fabulous Admirals and Some Naval Fragments

by Geoffrey Lewis

published by Putnam, London, 1957

This book is a collection of stories about life in the Royal Navy and some of the exploits of its more eccentric officers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is a useful illustration of the extent to which society and the Navy have changed during this century. By the same token it also explains some of the traditions which remain today-Ceremonial Sunsets is one example; however, the purpose of *Fabulous Admirals* is not serious and it should be approached in a similarly light hearted manner.

Military Biographies

Not as a Duty Only: an Infantryman's War

by Henry ('Jo') Gullett

published by Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1976

The 'ANZAC Spirit' of Australian armed forces has its origin primarily in the actions of army formations, the infantry in particular. Though it sprang from WWI at Gallipoli, it was strongly reinforced by the battles fought by the Second Australian Imperial Force during WWII. *Not as a Duty Only* is 'Jo' Gullett's account of his part in that conflict, his motivations and attitudes. It imparts some understanding of the Australian society of the time. Above all, it is a superb account of men in conflict.

Having Been a Soldier

by Colin Mitchell

published by Mayflower Books, London, 1970

An unconventional and often controversial leader, Lieutenant Colonel Colin Mitchell, after serving in WW2 and Korea, where he was decorated for gallantry, commanded the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders during the British withdrawal from Aden. When his regiment assumed responsibility for patrolling the town of Crater, the secessionist terrorists, aided by the Aden police, were effectively in control, and British patrols were regularly ambushed and killed. Within weeks, through the use of aggressive military and diplomatic tactics Mitchell neutralised the terrorists; however, Mitchell's approach did not find favour with the Foreign Office and increasingly restrictions were placed on the use of force against the terrorists, resulting in renewed British casualties. After the withdrawal from Aden, Government pressure forced Mitchell to resign to save his unit from amalgamation. Mitchell then went on to become a war correspondent in Vietnam. Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell's autobiography presents some valuable ideas on military leadership, and highlights the potential effect of politics, public service interference and diplomacy on military operations.

Larrey: Surgeon to Napoleon's Imperial Guard

by R.G. Richardson

published by John Murray, London, 1974

Baron Larrey can justifiably be considered the father of modern military medicine. Larrey joined the French revolutionary armies as a young surgeon, coming to the attention of the young General Napoleon Bonaparte. He accompanied Napoleon on many campaigns, rising to become Chief Surgeon of the Grand Army. Larrey revolutionised combat surgery, introducing the battlefield ambulance to allow for the rapid evacuation of the wounded to field surgeries. He developed methods of swift and effective field amputations, and attention to hygiene and wound care that substantially reduced the post combat mortality rate. Despite the great esteem in which he was held by Napoleon, Larrey did not receive the honours and riches that were showered on many of the Emperor's followers, and he struggled against poverty to raise his family. A fascinating account of a great military innovator.

The Edge of the Sword

by Anthony Farrar-Hockley

published by Star Books, London, 1954

The Edge of the Sword is, the then, Captain Anthony Farrar-Hockley's account of his participation in, and incarceration during, the Korean War. He was the Adjutant of the First Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment at the Battle of the Imjin River in 1951. Despite an outstanding display of courage and tenacity in a battle lasting four days the Glosters were overwhelmed by superior numbers and the survivors surrendered into captivity. The bulk of the book is devoted to the author's description of his time as a prisoner of war, which included five unsuccessful escape attempts and exceptional hardships. It is an excellent account of a very unpleasant and unglamorous side of war.

General Naval History

The Face of Naval Battle

edited by John Reeve and David Stevens
published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2003

Naval history is sometimes criticised for concentrating on the technical side of operations at the expense of the human. *The Face of Naval Battle* examines the individual and group experiences of maritime warfare in the 20th century. Drawing upon the latest research from around the world, many previously ignored aspects of war at sea are brought to light and placed in the context of the broader human experience of conflict.

The Rules of the Game

by Andrew Gordon
published by John Murray, London, 1996

This is one of the best books on naval history published in recent years. On initial inspection it appears to be only a detailed examination of a portion of the Battle of Jutland. It is in fact much more than this. Andrew Gordon explores the development of battle tactics in the Royal Navy through the second half of the 19th century up to Jutland in 1916. He analyses the roles of crucial individuals in the debates, as well as the way in which they gained and used influence within the service. It is exceptionally well written and painstakingly researched. The events described and analysed took place during a period of exceptionally rapid technological progress with little opportunity to observe new equipment and tactics under combat conditions. This book is essential reading and is highly recommended.

The Price of Admiralty: War at Sea from Man of War to Submarine

by John Keegan
published by Hutchinson, London, 1988

In *The Price of Admiralty*, John Keegan applies to maritime warfare the technique that he put to such brilliant effect in his classic of war on land, *The Face of Battle*. He concentrates on four key conflicts: Trafalgar, Jutland, Midway and the Battle of the Atlantic. He takes us into the very heart of the fighting while providing a remarkable panoramic view of naval warfare through the centuries. Rich in unexpected facts and insights Keegan's historical command is dazzling.

Republished as *Battle at Sea: From Man at War to Submarine*, Pimlico, London, 2004

Sea Power: A Naval History

edited by E.B. Potter

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 2nd edn., 1981

This is a history of naval warfare produced for use as a textbook at the United States Naval Academy. It starts with galley warfare, but the main focus of the book is on naval history since the American Revolution. Mahan is the seapower theorist whose work provides the framework for interpretation of events. The period covered by this book ends in 1980, as the USN was moving towards the development of its maritime strategy. This book is a good introduction to naval history, and it is interesting as an indication of what USN officers are taught.

The Strategy of Sea Power: Its Development and Application

by S. W. Roskill

published by Collins, London, 1962

The Strategy of Sea Power is a brief history of the Royal Navy from a maritime strategic perspective. It intertwines classical maritime strategy, political decision making and the events in which the RN played a part. The book is the result of a series of lectures which Roskill gave at Cambridge University in 1961. Although it is by no means a recent publication, it merits attention because of the skilful way in which it illustrates the practical use of naval forces, and the way in which they contribute to maritime power.

The Rise and Fall of British Naval Mastery

by Paul M. Kennedy

published by Macmillan, London, 1983

Britain's Royal Navy has had the most significant influence over foreign navies of any pre-eminent naval service, a fact reflected in the use of RN style uniforms in so many services. Though the United States Navy is now the foremost sea power, it has gained its position in very different strategic and political circumstances to the time when Britain and the Royal Navy rose to world leadership. Kennedy's principal theme is the direct link between economic and naval power. The effect of this link was magnified during the 'Columbian era' because there was no efficient means of land transport. The Royal Navy's fall was thus associated with the development of the railway, as well as the economic growth of other nations. This is effectively a case study of the constituents of seapower, and its general themes are as relevant today, as when the events described took place. It is an excellent book, superbly written and well documented. Whether the railway and more recently computer based technology have changed the nature of seapower forever is a valid and crucial question. This book goes some way to answering the question.

A Naval History of World War I

by Paul G. Halpern

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1994

A Naval History of World War I is a very wide ranging work. Perceptions of the naval war are dominated by the British and German battlefleets and first use of unrestricted submarine warfare. Naval operations during WWI did, however, range much more widely. This book covers the role played by all the navies which participated in the war, and examines some of the less well known naval campaigns in the Black Sea, Adriatic and Mesopotamian theatres. Though most of these operations were small scale, to the point of being militarily almost insignificant, they had considerable political ramifications. They exemplify the way in which naval forces are direct indicators of a national government's intent. Of interest to Australia, the RAN's contribution to escorting troop convoys and hunting German raiders is also covered. Despite its breadth, *A Naval History* does not ignore the principal forces and campaigns. The stand off and small number of engagements between the Grand Fleet and the High Seas Fleet, and the German unrestricted submarine war against Allied trade, are both well covered. This is an excellent book which may well become the standard text on the subject.

Dreadnought: Britain, Germany and the Coming of the Great War

by Robert K. Massie

published by Random House, New York, 1992

Massie's sweeping narrative centres around the naval rivalry between Britain and Germany after the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, highlighting this as one of the major tensions that led to WWI. He covers the royal family relationships across the continent, geo-political ambitions of the several European powers, the build up of armies, and the economic situation. Each of these elements also contributed to the start of the world war. Although parts of this book lack research depth, while other sections are overly drawn out, it is essentially a good read about a somewhat dry subject.

Castles of Steel: Britain, Germany, and the Winning of the Great War at Sea

by Robert K. Massie

published by Random House, New York, 2003.

Castles of Steel is very easy to read naval history. It provides a fascinating account of WWI at sea between Britain and Germany. It describes the major campaigns and engagements, often with a degree of clarity and detail not found elsewhere. The strength of the book is its personal element, which includes detailed character sketches of major actors, naval and political. There are also some inspiring yet sobering personal descriptions of several of the major actions at sea. While *Castles of Steel* may not be naval history at its best, it is naval history at its most readable.

The Great War at Sea

by Richard Hough

published by Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1986

This is the first of two books by Richard Hough on the naval portion of the two World Wars. Despite being dominated by the terrible war of attrition on the Western Front, WWI had many other significant features, among them the first examples of unrestricted submarine warfare and military use of aircraft. The roles of cryptanalysis and other elements of communications warfare were also significant, all of which are discussed in *The Great War at Sea*. WWI has considerable relevance today, as it was the first major conflict at sea after a period of rapid and considerable technological change, similar in scale to the one we are currently undergoing. The problems they faced in utilising untried weapons systems may provide some idea of the areas today's armed forces need to address.

The Longest Battle: The War at Sea 1939-45

by Richard Hough

published by Pan Books, London, 1987

WWII at sea was fought in, under and over almost every ocean on Earth. It ranged from massive combined amphibious actions such as Leyte Gulf, to actions between individual motor boats in the English Channel. *The Longest Battle* gives a good overview of the entire war at sea. It is the ideal book to gain an appreciation of the whole naval war, where individual actions fit in and the effect on the war effort overall.

The Two-Ocean War: A Short History of the United States Navy in the Second World War

by Samuel Eliot Morison

published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1963

This history of the United States naval operations in WWII written by Samuel Eliot Morison runs to 15 volumes. It is nothing if not comprehensive though made less daunting by an excellent index volume. It is, however, somewhat time-consuming to read. *The Two-Ocean War* is a condensed and more approachable version by the same author focusing on the major events involving the USN. WWII was the coming of age for the USN and also the most recent instance of sustained high intensity naval operations. The size of the USN and the extent of its involvement, make it worthy of study and an excellent vehicle for understanding the war as a whole.

The Navy at War 1939-45

by Stephen Roskill

published by Collins, London, 1960

Captain Roskill is recognised as the leading authority on the Royal Navy's part in WWII. This book is a condensed version of his three volume official history *The War at Sea*. It sets out the broad outline of the policies, successes and failures of British and Dominion navies in the world-wide struggle. Highly recommended for those wishing to place the role of the RAN within the larger context of the British empire's maritime war effort.

The Forgotten Fleet: The Story of the British Pacific Fleet 1944-5

by John Winton

published by Michael Joseph., London, 1969

The Royal Navy is not normally associated with the Pacific War, except insofar as its abortive intervention in 1941 with the HM Ships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*. In fact by 1944 there were two very large British Fleets operating in the Indian and Pacific Ocean Areas. Although they were not nearly as capable as the US Navy, they are interesting from an Australian point of view, because the British Pacific Fleet (BPF) in particular operated much closer to Australia and was based in Sydney. Indeed a number of RAN ships operated as part of the BPF. *The Forgotten Fleet* is mainly an operational history. The BPF did not have any great effect on the final outcome of the war, but it provided the basis for much of Britain's claim to a say in the settlement with the Japanese. It was in that sense a highly political rather than military operation. The British and Australian achievement in getting it to sea was quite phenomenal; however, in the end, it underlined the immense superiority of the Carrier and Amphibious Task Forces that the United States Navy had developed.

Sea Battles in Close-up: World War 2

by Martin Stephen

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1988

WWII was a critical event in terms of naval warfare. At its start, naval warfare was not far removed from what had occurred for almost four centuries, with ship manoeuvrability, gunfire and armour being the principal factors. Carrier borne aircraft and submarines soon came to prominence, and in the final months of the European war came the first guided missiles used at sea. The war was also noteworthy for the first significant use of what is now termed electronic warfare; communications, intelligence, radar and sonar were also substantially advanced. *Sea Battles in Close-up* is a detailed examination of the tactics and technology involved in ten conflicts during WWII, exemplifying some of the advances noted above.

Vanguard to Trident: British Naval Policy since World War Two

by Eric J. Grove

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, 1987

During the period after WWII both the Royal Navy and the Royal Australian Navy went through periods of considerable change. *Vanguard to Trident* is a scholarly account of postwar British naval policy, outlining the motivations and implications of the various changes. Though the RAN became increasingly independent of its parent service through this period, until the early 1970s its ties were still very close. To fully understand the RAN in the post-war period it is therefore necessary to have an appreciation of the Royal Navy. There is no better book on this subject.

This People's Navy: The Making of American Sea Power

by Kenneth J. Hagan

published by The Free Press, New York, 1991

This is a history of the whole of US naval history from its origins in the American War of Independence to the disintegration of the Soviet Empire. The US Navy's present naval strategies are based on the assumption of superior capabilities, making stand-up battles a desirable form of warfare. It was born of a *guerre de course* strategy designed to oppose the then overwhelming might of the Royal Navy; a tradition which lasted for its first century of existence. Kenneth Hagan was Professor of Naval History at the US Naval Academy until 1991, and this book is based on his course there. *This People's Navy* is interesting and has an excellent bibliographical essay to facilitate further reading.

Shield of the Republic: The United States Navy in an Era of Cold War and Violent Peace 1945-1962

by Michael T. Isenberg

published by St. Martin's Press, New York, 1993

This first volume deals with the US Navy from 1945 to 1962 and the Cuban missile crisis. The book combines analysis of the highest levels of decision making, assessment of the impact of technological developments and description of the impact on the ships, officers and sailors of the USN. It is a broad and sweeping history of the most powerful navy of the last 50 years. Perhaps above all it is a superbly written book and makes fascinating reading.

The Royal Navy and the Falklands War

by David Brown

published by Arrow Books, London, 1987

The Falklands War was a demonstration of the utility of seapower, its flexibility, speed and global reach. While the ultimate victory was obtained by land forces ashore, they were transported, protected, supplied and supported by the most powerful and balanced task force the Royal Navy could assemble. This is one of the best unclassified accounts of the RN's part in the Falklands War. Although it is an unofficial account, David Brown, who was Head of the RN Historical Branch at the time, had considerable access to official documents in its writing. Indeed the research done for the book seems very good. The coverage is complete and without bias. The only operations not covered in detail are those of the RN submarines, with the exception of the sinking of the Argentine ship *General Belgrano*. This book is essential reading for all naval officers.

The Falklands War, 1982

by Martin Middlebrook

published by Penguin, London, 3rd edn., 2001.

A master British military historian turns his attention to Great Britain's military conflict with Argentina. The result is a readable and well-researched account of the Falklands/Malvinas War in which he explains the war's origins, mobilisation, air warfare, sinking of the *Belgrano*, and the problems of the Royal Navy in providing an effective antimissile defence for its ships. Using quotations from participants he also evaluates the land battles.

The US Maritime Strategy

by Norman Friedman

published by Jane's, London, 1988

The US Maritime Strategy was in many respects the ultimate Cold War expression of plans by the United States Navy to gain overwhelming control of the sea. The period was one of great US naval expansion and Norman Friedman's assessment of US Maritime Strategy was written just prior to the end of the Cold War. The book has thus aged prematurely. It is still worthwhile reading. *The US Maritime Strategy* is well written and interesting to read and when compared with the current USN maritime strategy espoused in *Forward... from the Sea and ...From the Sea*, demonstrates how radically the USN has changed in a short space of time.

Desert Victory: the War for Kuwait

by Norman Friedman

published by Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, revised 1992

Friedman presents a detailed study of the war against Iraq in the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf. The author takes a close look at the weapons, the command structure and much more. The updated edition includes a look at the war after the dust has settled but still within one year.

Iraq Campaign 2003 - Royal Navy and Royal Marines

by Robert Fox

published by Agenda Publishing, London, 2003.

An excellent record of the Royal Navy's activities in Iraq. All the photos were taken by the Royal Navy's photographers, and the interviews are with the men and women who took part in this, the largest amphibious landing since Suez.

General Military History

The RAN has been inextricably linked with land and air operations since its inception in the early 20th century. Indeed, the first operations of the RAN in WW 1 were in support of landings by New Zealand troops in Samoa and Australian forces in New Guinea. Today many, if not all, of the RAN's operations are combined with the Australian Army and the Royal Australian Air Force.

A History of Warfare

by John Keegan

published by Hutchinson, London, 1993

Based on the premise that all civilisations originate in conflict, this work is a sweeping view of the place of warfare in human culture and an exposition of the human impulse toward violence. It probes the motivations and methods of war over the centuries – from the strangely ritualistic combat of Stone Age peoples to today's warfare of mass destruction. In the process, it shows how war has maintained its singular hold on the imagination, reaching into 'the most secret places of the human heart, places where self dissolves rational purpose, where pride reigns, where emotion is paramount, where instinct is king.'

War in the Modern World

by Theodore Ropp

published by Collier Books, New York, 1962

War in the Modern World is a survey of warfare since the 15th century. It achieves an admirable balance between sea, land and air warfare; a quality which is maybe only ever achieved by a civilian with enough distance from all three services to be objective. More importantly it examines warfare in terms of political, social and economic developments, allowing a comprehensive understanding of military organisations as a part of a society. It is a very readable book, with excellent footnotes.

Military Effectiveness (3 Vols.)

edited by Allan R. Millet and Williamson Murray

published by Unwin Hyman, Boston, 1988

People and organisations involved in military endeavours are more harshly judged than their contemporaries in civilian occupations; the results of military operations at all levels are immediately obvious and the cost of victory is only exceeded by that of defeat. *Military Effectiveness* examines the military organisations of the principal participants in both World Wars; Britain, Germany, France, Italy, the United States, Japan and Russia. The three volumes are focused on WWI, the Interwar Period and WWII. These volumes examine effectiveness at the political, strategic, operational and tactical levels. This is an excellent series by some of the world's leading military historians. The organisational problems faced by military services are often the most intractable, as they do not always have to face the test of combat, and are the subject of many vested interests and entrenched rivalries. An understanding of organisational change and the implications of an inefficient organisation are very important subjects for any military service.

War and the 20th Century: The Impact of War on the Modern Consciousness

by Christopher Coker

published by Brassey's, London, 1994

War has been a fundamental and pervasive influence on almost all areas of civilisation this century. Two examples which are important in an Australian context are the place of Gallipoli and the Anzacs in national consciousness and the rise of the Asian nation states after WWII. But it is more widespread than even these two examples indicate; language, literature, national identities and consciousness, history, business and science have all been profoundly affected by war. Even relatively limited conflicts have significance in these respects. Given that 'winning the peace' is often determined by non-military as well as military factors, an understanding of war's total impact is important.

The Origins of the Second World War

by A.J.P. Taylor

published by Penguin, Harmondsworth, 1963

A.J.P. Taylor would have made a good sailor, because he never let the truth get in the way of a good story. A remarkable historian, Taylor was certainly not above stirring the pot. This book was highly controversial when published in 1963, arguing that Hitler was not a demon bent on European hegemony but a logical statesman attempting to find Germany her rightful place in the sun. Likewise he saw Chamberlain, not as a weak and foolish man, but as a leader trying to avoid war in any reasonable manner. Taylor's book motivated the detailed reconsideration of the origins of WWII and was the start of a large revisionist movement. Much of what he wrote has been countered but some of the basic thrusts of the book were incorporated into the histories which followed.

Total War: The Causes and Courses of the Second World War

by Peter Calvocoressi, Guy Wint and John Pritchard

published by Pantheon Books, New York, 2nd edn., 1989

Total War is a general history book, looking at the causes of the war and the way in which it was fought. Originally published in 1972, the 2nd edition was published some 17 years later and takes account of the large amount of material which became available in the interim, information on the intelligence side of the war most notably of all. This is one of the best general histories of WWII. (Note: The UK printed version is in two volumes).

Brute Force: Allied Strategy and Tactics in the Second World War

by John Ellis

published by Andre Deutsch, London, 1990

This book combines economic analysis of the nations involved in WWII with examination of the tactics and strategies they pursued. It is a particularly pertinent method of examining the ultimate war of the Industrial Age, where mass was crucial. The disparity between the war making capacity of the Allied and Axis countries was enormous and had great effects on the ways in which they fought. The book uses case studies of various actions to illustrate the larger arguments it puts forward, making it relatively easy to understand.

The Centenary History of Defence - Volume 1 - The Australian Army

by Jeffrey Grey

published by Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 2001

This book is a history of the Australian Army as an institution. It is not a history of the army's battles, nor a study of the Australian soldier, nor is it a study of command or of senior commanders. *The Australian Army* is the first history of the army which seeks to explain its development, it is a portrait of the Australian Army with its shortcomings and failures, its triumphs and successes. The business of armies is war, and war is a wretched business. There is much in the story of the Australian Army that is admirable, some things that are noble, and a few which should still have the power to inspire generations of Australians to thank those who have worn the uniform, for the fact that they can avoid first-hand knowledge of the business of war.

(Readers may wish to also consider the publications of the Australian Army's Land Warfare Studies Centre at www.defence.gov.au/army/lwsc/)

The Centenary History of Defence - Volume 2 - The Royal Australian Air Force

by Alan Stephens

published by Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 2001.

Histories of air forces often focus on aeroplanes at the expense of people. Yet while aircraft represent a unique, even exciting form of combat power, they are simply an extension of human ingenuity, skill, courage and resilience. It is not machines that make history and cause organisations to prosper: it is people. In the course of its 80-year history the Royal Australian Air Force has developed an enviable reputation. This volume tells that story through the experiences of the airmen and airwomen who have served Australia around the world and over the years, from Mesopotamia in 1915 to East Timor in 2000.

(Readers may wish to also consider the publications of the RAAF's Air Power Development Centre at www.raaf.gov.au/AirPower/index.asp)

The Centenary History of Defence - Volume 4 - Making the Australian Defence Force

by David Horner

published by Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 2001

Making the Australian Defence Force tells the surprising story of how and why Australia's three independent, jealous and proud Services - the Royal Australian Navy, the Australian Army and the Royal Australian Air Force - were brought together to form the joint force that performed brilliantly in East Timor in 1999. The ADF is one of the world's leading 'joint' military forces. East Timor showed that it has reaped the advantages that come from the cooperation among the three Services, while still retaining the single-Service ethos that is critical to military success. This book traces how the ADF's success was hard-won over years of trial and error in peacetime exercises, and how the new organisations and techniques were refined in the 1990-1991 Gulf War, Cambodia, Somalia, Rwanda and Bougainville.

The Centenary History of Defence - Volume 5 - The Department of Defence

by Eric Andrews

published by Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 2001.

The Department of Defence was one of the original departments established by the new Commonwealth of Australia at the birth of Federation. This book traces the development of the Department from its tiny staff of 12 in 1901 to the huge and complex organisation that administers every aspect of our modern defence capability. Against the background of dramatic changes to Australia's strategic situation over the past century, this volume examines the challenging issues that have risen from these changes; issues such as the relationship between civilian and uniformed members of the Department, the management of competing claims of the individual Services on scarce resources, and the place of Defence in the broad range of governmental responsibilities.

The Centenary History of Defence - Volume 6 - Sources and Statistics

by Joan Beaumont, et al.

published by Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 2001

The history of Australia's war experience has been brief but strikingly eventful. In the 20th century, Australian defence forces have been involved in two world wars, four conflicts within the Asia-Pacific region, the 1990-1991 Gulf War and, since 1947, over 30 peacekeeping and United Nations operations. This book aims to provide the reader with guidance about the current state of research on all aspects of the history of the Australian defence forces. Part I focuses on issues, individuals or subjects, across a broad range of areas from the history of the three services to the legacy of war. The RAN chapter includes background information on organisation, administration, history, specialist arms and some of the navy's people. Part II gives guidance as to where research resources and archival records relevant to the study of the Australian defence forces may be found, in Australia and overseas.

The Centenary History of Defence - Volume 7 - An Atlas of Australia's Wars

by John Coates

published by Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 2001

Completing the comprehensive seven volume series on the Australian Centenary History of Defence, is this magnificent atlas. Covering frontier conflict and colonial wars during the 19th century, and the ten wars in which Australians have been involved in the centenary 1901-2001, this is a book like no other. Adequate maps are of the highest importance in armed conflict, where campaigns have risen or fallen, succeeded or failed, for the want of reliable maps or charts. This atlas gives readers a tangible link between the operations and campaigns described in the text and their expression in graphic form by the maps.

Defence Supremo: Sir Frederick Shedden and the Making of Australian Defence Policy

by David Horner

published by Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2000

Defence Supremo tells the little-known but dramatic story of the most powerful figure in Australian defence policy-making during a crucial period of the nation's history. Sir Frederick Shedden was Secretary of the Defence Department from 1937 to 1956 - including WWII, the onset of the Cold War and Australia's commitment to the Korean War and the Malayan Emergency. Shedden dominated the Australian Defence Organisation for two decades and, some argued, usurped the powers of the military chiefs. By the late 1940s terms such as 'civilian commander-in-chief', 'defence supremo' and 'defence czar' were used about him. Shedden's remarkable story is essential background for understanding the development of the Australian Defence Organisation and policy, and has great relevance for current policy-makers.

Supplying War: From Wallenstein to Patton

by Martin Van Creveld

published by Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2nd edn., 2004

Drawing on a very wide range of unpublished and previously unexploited sources, Martin van Creveld examines the 'nuts and bolts' of war. He considers the formidable problems of movement and supply, transportation and administration, often mentioned (but rarely explored) by the vast majority of books on military history. By concentrating on logistics rather than on the more traditional tactics and strategy, van Creveld is also able to offer an original reinterpretation of military history.

Feeding Mars: Logistics in Western Warfare from the Middle Ages to the Present

edited by John A. Lynn

published by Westview Press, Boulder Colorado, 1993

Feeding Mars presents essays by 11 leading scholars who contribute to and revise the history of logistics. Chapters emphasise the way in which the essentials of war were acquired and transported to fighting forces, but also touch upon planning and production. *Feeding Mars* makes a major contribution to military history and sheds new light on an important, but too often over looked, aspect of warfare.

Military Misfortunes: The Anatomy of Failure in War

by Eliot Cohen and John Gooch

published by Free Press, New York, 1990

Cohen and Eliot examine that phenomenon which finds apparent good fortune in battle transformed into misfortune - snatching defeat from the jaws of victory. Backed by historical examples the authors cite three specific kinds of military misfortune: failure to anticipate (Israeli Defence Forces in the Yom Kippur War); failure to learn (USN anti-submarine warfare early in WWII); and failure to adapt (the Gallipoli campaign in WWI). When any, or all, of these misfortunes occur simultaneously, the effect can be catastrophic.

The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000

by Paul Kennedy

published by Harper Collins, London, 1988

Kennedy surveys the ebb and flow of power among the major states of Europe from the 16th century when Europe's pre-eminence first took shape through and beyond the present era when great power status is devolving again upon the extra-European states. Stressing the interrelationships among economic wealth, technological innovation, and the ability of states efficiently to tap their resources for prolonged military preparedness and war making, he notes that those states with the relatively greater ability to maintain a balance of military and economic strength assumed the lead. Kennedy never reduces the analysis to crude materialism or empty tautology.

Battling the Elements: Weather and Terrain in the Conduct of War

by Harold A. Winters

published by Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1998.

This stimulating book examines what many others on military history ignore: the effect the environment (physical terrain, weather, vegetation, etc) has on battle. Each chapter focuses on a different environmental problem, and reveals the various ways in which it can influence a battle's outcome. A section on storms, for instance, shows how the elements randomise success: in the 12th century, a typhoon ruined Kublai Khan's attempted invasion of Japan, yet relatively calm seas helped assure the Allied victory on D-day hundreds of years later. Another chapter compares and contrasts the dense forests of the Battle of the Wilderness during the Civil War with the intractable jungles of Vietnam. One lesson this book teaches is that bad weather usually favours defenders: the Germans used fog and precipitation to their advantage during the Battle of the Bulge, as did the Viet Cong during the siege of Khe Sanh. The authors draw a few predictable conclusions—planning, logistics, leadership, and tactics are all critical, they say - but on the whole they provide a fascinating look at how wind, clouds, waves, rain, snow, mud, sand, heat, hills, mountains, and islands (to name a few factors) affect war.

Armament and History: The Influence of Armament on History from the Dawn of Classical Warfare to the end of the Second World War

by J.F.C. Fuller

published by Da Capo Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1998.

Armament and History is a broad survey spanning the ancient world to the atomic age, showing how military innovation has changed the course of history time and again. Fuller never gets mired in dense detail, and has a knack for finding apt (and sometimes humorous) anecdotes. Mounted war elephants, for example, traditionally have had a dramatic impact on troops who had never seen them before. When one general employed them against the Gauls, he confessed, 'I am ashamed to think that we owe our safety to these 16 animals.' Yet as Fuller shows, successful weapons always meet even more successful ones (an army once attacked war elephants by covering pigs with pitch, lighting them on fire, and driving them toward the burly beasts). This is a fine introduction to the development of weaponry over the last 3,000 years.

The Making of Strategy: Rulers, States and War

edited by Williamson Murray, Alvin Bernstein, and MacGregor Knox
published by Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994

Moving beyond the limited focus of the individual strategic theorist or the great military leader, *The Making of Strategy* concentrates instead on the processes by which rulers and states have formed strategy. Seventeen case studies from the 5th century BC to the present, analyse through a common framework how strategists have sought to implement a coherent course of action against their adversaries. This fascinating book considers the impact of such complexities as the geographic, political, economic and technical forces that have driven the transformation of strategy since the beginning of civilisation and seem likely to alter the making of strategy in the future.

The Long Gray Line: West Point's Class of 1966

by Rick Atkinson
published by Collins, London, 1990

The West Point Class of 1966 joined the US military in 1962 and graduated just as the US war effort in Vietnam was stepping up. They suffered more casualties than any other class from West Point. *The Long Grey Line*, reflecting the West Point dress uniform, traces the careers of some of the members of that class and describes some of the most traumatic years in US Army history. It gives an insight into the background of the current leadership of the US Army and describes some of the upheaval in US society during and following on from the Vietnam War. This book is superbly written. It will be of interest to all people who have had contact with any service training institution, as the problems encountered at West Point are common to most training establishments.

The Age of Battles

by Russell F. Weigley
published by Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana, 1991, (reprint 2004)

From Gustavus Adolphus's 1631 victory at Breitenfeld in the Thirty Years War to Napoleon's 1815 defeat at Waterloo, the primary instrument of military strategy was the grand-scale battle waged with the goal of winning a political as well as military decision. In this first-class study of the battles of Gustavus, Charles II, Louis XIV, Marlborough, Nelson, Napoleon and Wellington, Weigley brings into sharp focus the irony that warfare throughout the period was most often a matter of prolonged, indecisive struggle that expressed a bankruptcy of national policy. The book traces the development of the professional officer class during the two century era and the evolution of command and control techniques in the field. Weigley discusses the limitations of violence in battle through the restraints of international law and custom, and analyses the surprising fact that military tactics, technology and organisation remained essentially the same from Breitenfeld to Waterloo.

The Histories

by Herodotus, (translated by Aubrey de Sélincourt)
published by Penguin, Harmondsworth, revised edn., 1972

The Histories describes the heroic and successful struggle of a small and divided Greece against the mighty empire of Persia, and includes the earliest recorded naval campaigns of Marathon, Salamis and Mycale. Herodotus has been called the Father of History; but when evidence was lacking, he recorded popular belief, and the result is one of the most entertaining books in the world.

History of the Peloponnesian War

by Thucydides, (translated by Rex Warner)
published by Penguin, Harmondsworth, revised edn., 1972

This book is a detailed contemporary account of the long life-and-death struggle that commenced in 431 BC between Athens and Sparta. In essence this describes a war between the dominant naval and military powers in Ancient Greece. At times a dry read, but the lessons remain valid today.

Social and Cultural Material

International Communication

Do's and Taboos Around the World

by Roger Axtell

published by Wiley, New York, 3rd edn., 1993

So you are about to step ashore in some exotic foreign port, or the guests will shortly be arriving for the official cocktail party. Do you know how to behave so that you won't accidentally cause offence to members of your host nation? This light hearted and entertaining book examines protocol, customs and etiquette around the world. It covers gestures and body language, how to give and receive gifts, why our Western jargon and idioms baffle some cultures, and how to avoid giving offence and being offended. For example, male sailors visiting the Gulf should understand why they should not be offended if an Arab man holds their hand in public. Despite being a little out of date in some customs (such as those related to gestures with the thumb in Australia), it provides valuable advice for those visiting foreign countries or dealing with foreign visitors.

Gestures: The Do's and Taboos of Body Language Around the World

by Roger Axtell

published by Wiley, New York, revised edn., 1998

This book builds on the groundwork laid by Axtell's other book, looking specifically at gestures and body language around the world. It explains how a gesture in one culture may have a completely different and offensive meaning in another, and gives tips on how to behave in different countries. It explains why you should never show your shoe sole to a Muslim and why giving the 'OK' sign in Latin cultures could earn you a punch in the face.

Cultural Anthropology and Warfare

War and Society in Europe 1870-1970

by Brian Bond

published by Sutton, Stroud, 1998

This survey of warfare in Europe shows how war has exerted an enormous influence on European society since 1870, and how in turn civilian society has played a major role in transforming the nature of armed conflict. Until the recent past, these wars have moulded our perceptions of modern war; however, this period may be seen in greater historical perspective as an extreme variation from the cultural norms of how societies deal with power relationships through violence, conflict and warfare.

Constant Battles: Why We Fight

by Steven LeBlanc, and Katherine E. Register
published by St Martin's, New York, 2004

Constant Battles surveys human history in terms of social organisation from hunter gatherers, to tribal agriculturalists, to more complex societies. LeBlanc takes the reader on his own digs around the world from New Guinea, to the South Western US, to Turkey - to show how he has come to discover warfare everywhere at every time. His own fieldwork combined with his archaeological, ethnographic, and historical research, presents a riveting account of how, throughout human history, people always have outgrown the carrying capacity of their environment, which has led to war. Ultimately, though, LeBlanc's point of view is reassuring and optimistic. As he explains the roots of warfare in human history, he also demonstrates that warfare today has far less impact than it did in the past. He also argues that, as awareness of these patterns and the advantages of modern technology increase, so does our ability to avoid war in the future.

Demonic Males: Apes and the Origins of Human Violence

by Dale Peterson and Richard Wrangham
published by Mariner Books, Boston, 1997

Whatever their virtues, men are more violent than women. Why do men kill, rape, and wage war, and what can we do about it? Drawing on the latest discoveries about human evolution and about our closest living relatives, the great apes, *Demonic Males* offers some startling new answers. Dramatic, vivid, and firmly grounded in meticulous research, this book will change the way you see the world. As the *San Francisco Chronicle* said, it 'dares to dig for the roots of a contentious and complicated subject that makes up much of our daily news.'

War before Civilization

by Lawrence Keeley

published by Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1997

For the last 50 years, most popular and scholarly works have agreed that prehistoric warfare was rare, harmless, and unimportant. According to this view, it was little more than a ritualised game, where casualties were limited and the effects of aggression relatively mild. Lawrence Keeley's groundbreaking *War before Civilization* offers a devastating rebuttal to such comfortable myths and debunks the notion that warfare was introduced to primitive societies through contact with civilisation. Building on much fascinating archaeological and historical research, and offering an astute comparison of warfare in civilised and prehistoric societies, from modern European states to the Plains Indians of North America, Keeley convincingly demonstrates that prehistoric warfare was in fact more deadly, more frequent, and more ruthless than modern war. He cites evidence of ancient massacres in many areas of the world, and surveys the prevalence of looting, destruction, and trophy-taking in all kinds of warfare, again finding little moral distinction between ancient warriors and civilised armies. Finally, and perhaps most controversially, he examines the evidence of cannibalism among some preliterate peoples. But Keeley goes beyond grisly facts to address the larger moral and philosophical issues raised by his work. What are the causes of war? Are human beings inherently violent? How can we ensure peace in our own time? Challenging some of our most dearly held beliefs, Keeley's conclusions are bound to stir controversy.

Naval and Military Fiction

The boredom of many a long week at sea has been relieved in the past by a 'ripping yarn' - if not the worry of your messmate after a run ashore up top then from a well-written novel! Here is a collection of 'ripping yarns' that will entertain, inform and educate. There is no reason why knowledge should necessarily be dull, tedious and stifling, so if the previous selections in the reading list are too daunting to begin with, why not cut your teeth on something a bit lighter? From the heavy swells of the English Channel aboard a British frigate blockading Brest to fighting aliens aboard a starship, there is something for everyone in this selection.

Weapons of Choice (The Axis of Time Trilogy, Book 1)

by John Birmingham

published by Pan Australia, Sydney, 2004

A near-future military experiment has thrust a US-led multinational armada back to 1942, right into the middle of the naval task force speeding towards Midway Atoll - and what was to be a spectacular Allied triumph in the war in the Pacific. In the chaos that ensues, thousands are killed, but the ripples have only just begun. For these veterans of Pearl Harbour have never seen a helicopter, or a satellite link, or a nuclear weapon. And they've never encountered an African American colonel or a female Australian submarine commander. While they embrace the armada's awesome firepower, they may find the 21st century sailors themselves far from acceptable. Initial jubilation at news the Allies would win the war is quickly doused by the chilling realisation that the time-travellers themselves - by their very presence - have rendered history null and void. Celebration turns to dread when the possibility arises that other elements of the 21st century task force may also have made the trip - and might now be aiding the enemy forces. What happens next is anybody's guess - and everybody's nightmare. (Also available in this trilogy is Book 2, *Designated Targets*, published by Pan Australia, Sydney, 2005)

The Command

by David Poyer

published by St Martin's, New York, 2004

After receiving the Medal of Honor in the Gulf War, Commander Daniel V. Lenson, USN, takes command of a Spruance-class destroyer, USS *Horn*. *Horn* will be the first US Navy warship to deploy with a mixed male/female crew . . . with all that implies for a service notoriously resistant to change. Her mission is to enforce UN sanctions in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. But a naval intelligence agent in Bahrain discovers a shadowy group that's plotting to detonate a terrifying new weapon somewhere in the Mediterranean. *Horn* will be there. But will her divided crew be up to taking on the most ruthless and elusive terror-bomber in al-Qaeda? David Poyer is one of the most recognised American sea fiction writers. His other works include *The Med*, *The Circle*, *The Gulf*, *The Passage*, *Tomahawk*, *China Sea*, *Black Storm* and *That Anvil of our Souls*.

The Hunt for Red October

by Tom Clancy

published by Fontana/Collins, London, 1988

This is the story of Soviet submarine Captain Marko Ramius who seeks to defect to the US with a billion dollar present, and of Dr Jack Ryan the US Intelligence analyst who is trying to understand what is going on. *The Hunt for Red October* is the first in a series of novels to popularise the real-to-life genre, and is also the first fiction that the US Naval Institute has knowingly or admittedly published. You've seen the movie...now read the book and find out how the story really went before Hollywood got their hands on it.

Red Storm Rising

by Tom Clancy

published by Collins, London, 1987

Many people have been mesmerised by the story of Muslim fundamentalists who blow up a key Soviet oil complex, giving the Soviets the momentum to engage in world war. Clancy again sets the standard for military realism in the literary world. When written back during the Cold War the novel provided a credible scenario to set off a shooting war between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Although military readers might not find the novel accurate in all respects, the enormous succession of Clancy novels has sets the paradigm for how the wider community perceives the military.

The Caine Mutiny

by Herman Wouk

published by Lowe and Brydone, London, 1952

The Caine Mutiny is the story of a USN destroyer-minesweeper on duty in the Pacific in 1944, its curious episode of near mutiny, and the court martial that follows. The USS Caine is commanded by Queeg, a paranoid Lieutenant Commander whose mind finally snaps during a typhoon, prompting the second lieutenant to take command of the vessel. The author, writing as a junior officer on board, embarks on a dramatic study of ships and men, clearly demonstrating the tension between loyalty to the Commanding Officer, and loyalty to the Service and the crew when the Commanding Officer is unfit for duty. Wouk served four years in the USN during WWII, and was Executive Officer of a destroyer-minesweeper and this experience served him well in recreating life on a WWII destroyer. The novel won the Pulitzer Prize in 1951. The 1954 movie stars Humphrey Bogart as the neurotic and dangerous Queeg.

The Cruel Sea

by Nicholas Monsarrat

published by Cassell, London, 1975

This is a dramatic story of the long and brutal Battle of the Atlantic, where the heroes are the men, the heroines are the ships they sail in, and the villain is the cruel sea. HMS *Compass Rose* a *Flower* class corvette is involved in escorting merchant ship convoys keeping open the Atlantic sea lines of communication. It is the classic expose of life at sea, weeks of boredom followed by small bursts of frenetic activity, made all the more harrowing by the strength and fury of the Atlantic, with its moods, its violence, its gentle balm, and its treachery. This beautifully written novel gives great insight into the behaviour of people thrown together in hazardous situations; how they become hardened and wiser in companionship. Monsarrat served in the Royal Naval Reserve during WWII on a *Flower* class corvette in the Atlantic. Interestingly, the novel was inspired by the experiences of an Australian, Captain Harold Chesterman, who in 1941 was first lieutenant of the *Flower* class corvette HMS *Zinnia*, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Charles Cuthbertson, on whom Monsarrat based Lieutenant Commander Ericson, one of the main characters of the novel. The 1951 movie is a faithful adaptation of this classic novel.

The Hornblower Series

by C. S. Forester

widely available through Municipal Libraries

Titles in Chronological order: *Mr Midshipman Hornblower*, *Lieutenant Hornblower*, *Hornblower and the Atropos*, *Hornblower and the Hotspur*, *The Happy Return*, *A Ship of the Line*, *Flying Colours*, *The Commodore*, *Lord Hornblower*, and *Hornblower in the West Indies*.

Forester wrote this highly popular series of novels about Horatio Hornblower and his rise through the ranks of the British Navy during the Napoleonic era. For readers who have not met Hornblower before, *Mr Midshipman Hornblower* is the best of introductions to a classic character in English fiction who has endeared himself to millions. Hornblower rises to the challenges that confront him whether they are partaking in a duel; commanding a prize ship full of rice which slowly forces open the ship's seams; attempting to overthrow the French Republic; attacking the infamous Spanish Galleys used in the becalmed, flat waters of the Mediterranean; or being caught in a thick fog bank with the terrifying realisation that he had sailed forward into the middle of the enemy fleet. The 1951 movie 'Captain Horatio Hornblower' stars Gregory Peck as the valiant Napoleonic era naval hero, adapted for the screen by Hornblower's creator C.S. Forester. The movie has all the hallmarks of the novels. More recently, the BBC TV series provide a better coverage of young Hornblower's progress, including a warts and all view of life at sea in the 19th century.

The Yellow Admiral

by Patrick O'Brian

published by Harper Collins Publishers, London, 1997

In a similar vein to CS Forester's *Hornblower* series, *The Yellow Admiral* is the latest in a series of books that tell the story of Captain Jack Aubrey and the ship's doctor Stephen Maturin. The books bring to life in vivid detail the atmosphere on board a British man-o'-war during the tumultuous Napoleonic Wars. The novel is of interest for its history, relating of conditions aboard ship and the origin of traditional phrases. Whether in the setting of sails, the boredom of a prolonged calm, or the horror of disease aboard ship, O'Brian writes with great ease, irony and authenticity.

HMS Ulysses

by Alistair MacLean

published by Fontana/Collins, London, 1955

This is one of the best novels of its type and is a brilliant piece of descriptive writing. It is an account of the trials and tribulations of the crew of the fictional HMS *Ulysses*. This light cruiser is the flagship of an escort carrier group protecting convoys to Russia during WWII. The story is bleak but fascinating, and the dark and terrible side of naval combat is brought to the fore. Maclean's use of powerful imagery illuminates a compelling book.

The Judas Ship

by Brian Callison

published by Fontana Books, London, 1979

'December 1941. Three minutes past seven in the morning watch when a clandestine ship masquerading under a neutral flag, broke out another - blood red and ominous black. The ensign of the German Kriegsmarine...' This is a numbing account of the *Maya Star*, a gutted, defenceless, half-ship some 200 nm off a jungle infested and largely uninhabited coastline, in the middle of WWII. It has no compass, charts or navigation data, no medical assistance for the wounded, no wireless, no certainty that the dormant fire would stay that way or that the ammunition cargo would not explode. Callison describes war played by deceit and perfidy, rather than the traditional use of force of arms, which may have parallels with the *Sydney/Kormoran* engagement. Callison served in the Merchant Navy and was, at the time of writing, a member of the Royal Naval Auxiliary Service.

Sea Change: Alone Across the Atlantic in a Wooden Boat

by Peter Nichols

published by Penguin, Harmondsworth, 1997

This is an alarming account, told with remarkable coolness, of the author's solo sail from England, most of the way to Maine on a 24 foot yacht. The author is eloquent on the dangers any single-hander faces: sleeplessness, storms, illness and the dangers of being run down by wayward freighters. The 10-year old caulking hull finally gives way, and slowly, settles beneath the water, 640 km off the coast of Bermuda, shortly after its master is rescued.

The Captain

by James Edmond Macdonnell
various publishers

The Captain is number 19 in a new printing of a classic series of books by one of Australia's finest writers of sea stories. J.E. Macdonnell writes engrossing stories of naval action during WWII, all based on his experiences in the Royal Australian Navy. Some other titles in the series are: *Killer Ship*, *False Colours*, *Battle Line*, *Escort Ship*, *Search and Destroy*, *Coffin Island*, *Mutiny*, *Target Battle Ship*, *Eagles over Taranto*, *To the Death*, *Headlong into Hell*, *Not under Command*, *The Gun*, *Commander Brady*, *Fleet Destroyer* and *Gimme the Boats*.

Mr Midshipman Easy

by Captain Frederick Marryat
various publishers since 1836.

Mr Midshipman Easy is a classic novel of the early 19th century social reform genre. *Midshipman* is the story of Jack Easy, who has learnt from his father (a wealthy old man) that all men are created equal and should be treated as such. The novel deals with the difficulty of such a belief system within the inevitable and crucial hierarchy of a sailing vessel. The ship is crewed by a cast of humorous and interesting characters. Mr Pottyfar is a lieutenant who manages to kill himself using his own supposed 'universal medicine' while other fellows of interest include the truculent chaplain, Biggs, and Jack's Ashanti friend Mesty. Jack finds himself part of numerous adventures on board ship and these intrigues are the main thrust of the novel.

Space Cadet

by Robert Heinlein
various publishers

Heinlein was a USN engineering officer, and this background comes through clearly in his books, particularly those that involve military units. This novel looks at the Terran Patrol Force (the Patrol), a military organisation formed to keep the peace in space and on Earth. Although more like the US Coast Guard than the US Navy in philosophy, the Patrol also controls nuclear-armed satellites in orbit around Earth and nuclear-armed missiles on the moon and its patrol ships. Members of the patrol are trained scientists and ambassadors, who must be able to represent their world and keep the peace. The story follows a young hopeful as he tries to gain one of the limited places at the Patrol Academy. Getting into the Academy is only the start, as he must then pass the many trials and tests required to graduate and take his place out in the stars with other members of the patrol. A very good read and one that provides insight into the motivation to follow a career in the professional military forces of a democratic nation.

Starship Troopers

by Robert Heinlein

Various publishers

Whereas *Space Cadet* is modelled along the US Coast Guard, *Starship Troopers* is clearly modelled on the US Marine Corps. Johnny Rico, a rich teenager in Buenos Aires, decides to join the military for a term of service to follow his friends and become a citizen. After failing the tests for all other military duties he is assigned to the Mobile Infantry. While under training, Earth colonies are attacked by a hostile alien race, and Johnny finds himself a soldier in a vicious shooting war. As the war progresses Johnny begins to reconsider his attitude toward a short-term engagement, and the examination of his motivations to become a career soldier provide valuable insights. The 1997 Paul Verhoeven movie is an oversimplified, syrupy, splatter-fest that bears only passing resemblance to the book. Don't be fooled - Heinlein's work is a complex social commentary that follows the rite of passage of a young man from pampered fop through to dedicated military professional. Heinlein examines the importance of service and moral development, bravery, leadership and the well being of fellow soldiers. By contrast the movie is an American teen romance with added gory battle scenes and psychic hocus pocus. RAN personnel will laugh openly at the space battle scenes - what sort of warship goes into action with every internal door and hatch open, the crew sitting around the messdecks drinking brews while the ship is being shot at, and no protective clothing in case of battle damage? It should come as no surprise that heavy casualties result from the battle damage to the *Roger Young* - if only they had received some NBCD training! Watch the film for fun but read the book for enlightenment.

Midshipman's Hope

by David Feintuch

published by Time Warner Books, London, 1997

The story follows the life of Midshipman Nicholas Seafort as he starts out on his first voyage. We quickly learn of the society from which Nick has so recently sprung. Earth is the centre of a small interstellar empire, held together by the governmentally sanctioned church and the Navy which serves it. The empire's far flung outposts take so long to reach that the Navy performs more than just a defensive role. Having been raised by a fundamentalist father, Nick is ideally suited to Navy life, and takes the Navy's regulations as seriously as the original Horatio Hornblower of the Royal Navy. Due to a series of fatal accidents, seniority and inflexible regulations, Nick finds himself Commanding Officer of his vessel, a role for which he is quite certain he is unprepared. On top of this, his crew and fellow officers share his doubts, and to make matters worse, the ship's passengers feel his assumption of the captaincy seals their doom. Nicholas must deal with piracy, mutiny, computer faults, enemy attack and other challenges to his command. Due to the vagaries of fate and interstellar travel, he soon finds himself not only the CO of his ship, but the senior line officer and government plenipotentiary in the galactic sector - quite a challenge for a Midshipman! Also in the Seafort Saga are *Challenger's Hope*, *Prisoner's Hope*, *Fisherman's Hope*, *Voices of Hope*, *Patriarch's Hope*, and *Children of Hope*.

MORE NAVAL FICTION

Beach, Edward Latimer **Run Silent, Run Deep**
Buff, Joe **Straits of Power, Thunder in the Deep, Tidal Rip**
Carroll, Gerry **Ghostrider One**
Carroll, Ward **Punk's War**
Cobb, James H. **Sea Fighter, Target Lock**
Coonts, Stephen **Flight of the Intruder**
Cornwell, Bernard **Sharpe's Trafalgar**
Deutermann, Peter T. **The Edge of Honor, Official Privilege and others**
DiMercurio, Michael **Phoenix Sub Zero**
Fleming, Thomas J. **Time and Tide**
Forester, C. S. **The Man in the Yellow Raft**
Gobbell, John J. **The Neptune Strategy, When Duty Whispers Low**
Huston, James **The Shadows of Power**
Kent, Gordon **Hostile Contact, Peacemaker**
Lambdin, Dewey **The King's Coat**
Marcinko, Richard **Rogue Warrior, Option Delta Rogue Warrior, Seal Force Alpha**
Mason, Van Wyck **Blue Hurricane**
McCutchan, Philip **Convoy Homeward, The Convoy Commodore**
McKenna, Richard **The Sand Pebbles**
Michener, James A. **The Bridges at Toko-Ri**
Morgan, Douglas **Tiger Cruise**
Morton, C.W. Pilots **Die Faster, Sea Trials**
Nordhoff, Charles **The Bounty Trilogy, Mutiny on the Bounty**
O'Brian, Patrick **The Commodore, The Far Side of the World, and others**
Poyer, David **China Sea, The Circle, A Country of Our Own, and others**
Reeves-Stevens, Judith **Icefire**
Robinson, Patrick **Barracuda 945, HMS Unseen, Kilo Class and others**
Stevenson, Robert Louis, III **Torchlight**
Wallace, George **Final Bearing**
White, Robin **Typhoon**

Naval and Military Films

Quite often it is necessary to relax, unwind and to allow one's thoughts to be taken away to some distant and exotic times and locations. Film is a medium that has been used to provoke thought, and to absorb information in the comfort of a cinema, or one's favourite armchair. While the latest blockbusters will obviously be in high demand, the following selection of films and documentaries should provide many hours of interesting viewing. Through film it is possible to put ourselves in the place of others who have lived through extraordinary times, without physically risking the associated dangers.

Films

In Which We Serve (1942)

Starring: Noel Coward, John Mills
Format: Black and White, DVD and Video
Studio: Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Directors: Noel Coward, David Lean

Run Time: 114 min

Based on the true story of Lord Mountbatten's destroyer, HMS *Kelly*, *In Which We Serve* is one of the most memorable British films made during WWII. Unfolding in flashback as survivors cling to a dingy, the film interweaves the history of HMS *Torrin* with the onshore lives of its crew. The 1942 film was the inspiration of Noel Coward, who desperately wanted to do something for the war effort, and he produced, wrote the screenplay, composed the stirring score, and starred as Captain Edward Kinross. Coward also officially co-directed, though he handed the reigns to David Lean (in his directorial debut). There is fine support from Celia Johnson and John Mills, as well as a star-making debut from an uncredited Richard Attenborough. The use of real navy and army personnel as extras, together with lavish studio production and authentic shipboard location footage, lends the film an unusual sense of realism.

Why We Fight, World War 2 (1942 to 1945)

Starring: Noel Coward, John Mills
Format: Colour, Black and White, DVD set

Director: Frank Capra
Studio: Goodtimes Home Video

Why We Fight was produced by acclaimed Hollywood producer Frank Capra with the encouragement of Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall. It was originally intended for the indoctrination of US soldiers preparing for deployment and thus must be understood to be a work of propaganda; however, it was such effective propaganda that it was widely shown to US civilians and allies. Much of the historical interest of *Why We Fight* lies in the fact that it made extensive use of Axis footage to tell its story. Capra effectively turned enemy propaganda on its head, using it to depict the evils of the enemy. Of course, the films are not particularly reliable history. The most historically accurate of the films is undoubtedly *Divide and Conquer*, which is a surprisingly good description of the early German conquests. This is the only one of the films that can be wholeheartedly recommended for the history it depicts as well as the history that it is. In summary, *Why We Fight* is of interest because of what it reveals about US attitudes and perceptions at the time, as evidenced in some of the most skillfully produced American propaganda of the war.

The Cruel Sea (1953)

Starring: Jack Hawkins, Donald Sinden

Director: Charles Frend

Format: Black and White, NTSC, DVD and Video

Studio: Republic Studios

Run Time: 121 min

This wartime drama reflects the desperate struggle of one man, his crew and their ship. HMS *Compass Rose*, a corvette carrying out her duty in protecting the vulnerable convoys from hunting packs of U-boats in the North Atlantic. All the experiences of war at sea are portrayed here, as if etched on the faces of the men. We see the effects on HMS *Compass Rose's* crew having to live with the arduous conditions at sea and the horrors of war, rescuing poor wretched survivors from the sea, choking and covered in oil while all the time in fear of the unseen threat of a U-boat attack. Today it is as honest a film as it was then. It shows the effects of war on the ordinary sailor who fought in the longest conflict during WWII, the Battle of the Atlantic. *Cruel Sea* is one of those few films that really show the personal side of war instead of concentrating on the expected pyrotechnics and thrilling action normally associated with the big screen.

Master and Commander - The Far Side of the World (2003)

Starring: Russell Crowe, Paul Bettany

Director: Peter Weir

Format: Widescreen Colour DVD

Studio: Twentieth Century Fox

Master and Commander tells the rousing story of HMS *Surprise*, an British warship sailing around South America during the Napoleonic era. The ship's captain (played by Russell Crowe) engages in a battle of wits, wills, and firepower with a rival captain during the perilous sea trek. This is a vivid, exciting tale of naval warfare, but it's also a satisfying and moving portrayal of a unique community: the company of a warship. The film is full of stirring action scenes, but it is equally rich in the details of the men's everyday life: their food, shipboard entertainment, naval tradition, etc. It's a sweaty, muscular portrait that really puts you in the midst of this fascinating world. There are some intense scenes of violence and combat surgery. But this material is not gratuitous, and is handled with care by Weir, who never loses sight of his characters' humanity; and the film is also about much more than war; it's also about exploring a distant land and seeing wondrous sights. There are nice moments of humour to balance out the film's serious themes of military discipline, ethics and tactics. Overall, it is a rousing adventure story, told with heart.

Sink the Bismarck! (1960)

Starring: Kenneth More, Dana Wynter

Director: Lewis Gilbert (II)

Format: Black and White, DVD

Studio: Fox Home Entertainment

Run Time: 97 min

This fine film recreates the events surrounding the search for and eventual destruction of the pride of the German Navy: the *Bismarck*. Veteran British actor Kenneth More stars as Captain Jonathan Shepard, who gets placed in charge of the hunt for the *Bismarck* in Britain's Naval Operations centre. Shepard has a personal stake in seeing the *Bismarck* sunk. *Bismarck's* squadron commander, Admiral Gunter Lutjens, sank Shepard's vessel earlier in the war. The battle scenes are excellent. The fight between the HMS *Hood* and *Bismarck* is the high point of the film. It is exciting to see the ships being straddled by the other's shells, and seeing the *Hood* blow up is especially shocking. Aside from a number of minor points of error, the historical aspect of the movie is very well done. The acting is excellent and the battle scenes will keep you on the edge of your seat. Watch this great movie and experience the hunt for the most feared ship in the German Navy.

Midway (1976)

Starring: Charlton Heston, Henry Fonda

Director: Jack Smight

Format: Colour, Widescreen, DVD

Studio: Image Entertainment

Run Time: 132 min

Six months after the Japanese destroyed the US Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbour, the Americans discovered the Japanese were planning to seize the Naval base at Midway Island - a perfect staging point for invading Hawaii or the mainland. Outnumbered four to one, the Americans won a surprise victory and shattered the backbone of the Japanese Imperial Navy. This 1976 film feels more like a history lesson than a drama, but WWII buffs will appreciate the attention to historical fact (especially the way in which fate and a few bad decisions turned the tide), as well as the generous use of actual battle footage.

Das Boot (1982)

Starring: Jürgen Prochnow

Director: Wolfgang Petersen

Format: Colour, Widescreen, DVD and Video

Studio: Columbia/Tristar Studios

Run Time: 209 min

Wolfgang Petersen's harrowing and claustrophobic U-boat thriller, *Das Boot* puts you inside that submerged vessel and explores the physical and emotional tensions of the situation with a vivid, terrifying realism that few movies can match. As Petersen tightens the screws and the submerged ship blows bolts, the pressure builds to such unbearable levels that you may be tempted to escape for a nice walk on solid land in the great outdoors - only you wouldn't dream of looking away from the screen.

The Enemy Below (1957)

Starring: Robert Mitchum, Curd Jürgens
 Format: Colour, Widescreen, DVD

Director: Dick Powell
 Studio: Fox Home Entertainment

In *The Enemy Below* Robert Mitchum and Curt Jürgens are respectively captains of a US destroyer and a German U-boat whose vessels come into conflict in the South Atlantic. Both are good men with a job to do, the script noting Jürgens' distaste for Hitler and the Nazis and engaging our sympathy with the German sailors almost as much as the Americans. Although essentially a Cold War movie, *The Enemy Below* delivers a liberal message of co-operation wrapped inside some spectacular action scenes and a story which builds to a tense and exciting, moving finale.

The Caine Mutiny (1954)

Starring: Humphrey Bogart, José Ferrer
 Format: Colour, Widescreen DVD and Video
 Studio: Columbia/Tristar Studios

Director: Edward Dmytryk
 Run Time: 125 min

Humphrey Bogart is heartbreaking as the tragic Captain Queeg in this 1954 film, based on the novel by Herman Wouk, about a mutiny aboard a navy ship during WWII. Stripped of his authority by two officers under his command during a devastating storm, Queeg becomes a crucial witness at a court martial that reveals as much about the invisible injuries of war as anything. Edward Dmytryk directs the action scenes with a sure hand and nudges his all-male cast toward some of the most well defined characters of 1950s cinema. The courtroom scenes alone have become the basis for a stage play and a television movie, but it is a more satisfying experience to see the entire story in context.

Battle of Britain (1969)

Starring: Michael Caine, Trevor Howard,
 Format: Colour, Widescreen, DVD and Video
 Studio: Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Director: Guy Hamilton
 Run Time: 132

It was certainly no small effort technically to make this highly memorable war film. *Battle of Britain* depicts the British and German perspectives during the 1940 air campaign over Britain. This film does not follow one or several particular characters throughout, though they do re-occur. This is an effective way to show that people from all social backgrounds were united in a common cause - to prevent the Luftwaffe from destroying the RAF in a prelude to an invasion of Britain - and, to the film-makers' credit, also included scenes away from the air battle, such as firemen battling against the flames, a bomb disposal squad in London, and, memorably, Maggie's total shock at seeing the dead bodies of her fellow airwomen draped in tarpaulins after the air raid on Duxford. The film also showed that these characters were human and had things on their mind other than trying to defeat the Germans - such as a marriage and Sergeant-Pilot Andy's (a very young Ian McShane) shock at seeing his family killed in an air raid. Overall, *Battle of Britain* is an excellent film about ordinary people battling against an enemy in extraordinary circumstances, and they manage to have the (British) lion's share of the film, with high-ranking RAF officers like Park (Trevor Howard) and Dowding (Laurence Olivier) having little, yet significant, screen time.

Immortal Battalion (1945)

Starring: David Niven, Peter Ustinov

Director: Carol Reed

Format: Black and White, DVD and Video

Immortal Battalion is an intriguing WWII pseudo-documentary following newly recruited soldiers as they are moulded from an ordinary group of carping civilians into a hardened battalion of fighting men.

The Longest Day (1962)

Starring: Richard Burton

Directors: A. Manton & D. Zanuck

Format: Colour, Widescreen, DVD

Rated: G

Studio: Twentieth Century Fox

Run Time: 178 min

The Longest Day is Hollywood's definitive D-Day movie. Producer Darryl F. Zanuck's epic 1962 account attempts the daunting task of covering that fateful day from all perspectives. From the German High Command and front-line officers to the French Resistance and all the key Allied participants, the screenplay by Cornelius Ryan, based on his own authoritative book, is as factually accurate as possible. The endless parade of stars (John Wayne, Henry Fonda, Robert Mitchum, Sean Connery, and Richard Burton, to name a few) does not prevent the film falling a little flat for much of its three-hour running time. But the set-piece battles are still spectacular, and if the landings on Omaha Beach lack the graphic combat-pornography of *Saving Private Ryan*, they nonetheless show the sheer scale and audacity of the invasion.

Documentaries

Battlefleet - The Royal Navy At Sea (2002)

Genre: Documentary

Studio: Magna Pacific

The British have a special relationship with their Navy. As a protector and symbol of strength the Navy's influence on the development of Britain can be traced back over many years. This eight part series explores the history of Britain's Royal Navy and the real impact behind some of its most significant achievements.

- Vol. 1 Strategy and technology used during World War One - The disarmament of The British Navy after WWI.
- Vol. 2 New battle methods used by the Royal Navy in WWII - The Siege of Malta.
- Vol. 3 The disarmament of the British Navy after WWII - The influence of nuclear power upon the navy.
- Vol. 4 The introduction of new ships in modern battle - The relevance of the Royal Navy in a post Cold War.

Victory at Sea (1958)

Narrator: Leonard Graves

Director: M. Clay Adams

Studio: Avenue One, RBC

Music: Richard Rogers

An American cold war classic; a historical award winning documentary of WWII. Full of original images in black and white and colour as well as early reconstructions. Examines political, social, land and air influences upon the US led victory at sea.

World War One in Colour

Genre: Documentary, War

Studio: Shock

It was the first war to see the development of the fighter plane, the introduction of poison gas, the inventions of the tank and the flame thrower and the wide use of machine guns and heavy artillery, which caused such mass destruction. Using rare archive footage from sources around the World, this six part series has been painstakingly colourised using computer-aided technology to bring WWI to colour, as experienced by those who fought and endured it. Some have criticised the colourisation process but this documentary does succeed in making the events of WWI appear much more real and relevant to the current generation. Narrated by Kenneth Branagh, this landmark series brings a unique perspective to the events of 1914-18.

Colour of War: The ANZACS (2004)

Narrator: Russell Crowe

Genre: Australian, Documentary, War
Australia

Studio: Village Roadshow Film

This powerful and moving three-part series featuring only colour footage, paints a vividly detailed picture of the Australian and New Zealand troops from the build up to WWII to the end of the Vietnam conflict. Rare newsreels, home movies and compelling first-hand accounts capture the thoughts and feelings of people caught up in history and the moods of the two countries as they prepared for international conflict. Much of the material was shot unofficially by civilians and servicemen, providing an eyewitness account of life in troubled times.

Journals

Persons interested in obtaining the latest information on a particular subject should seek articles within referenced journals such as those listed below:

Australian Defence Force Journal
Asia Pacific Defence Reporter
Canadian Naval Review
Defender (National Journal of the Australian Defence Association)
Headmark
Jane's Defence Weekly
Jane's Navy International
Journal of Australian Naval History
Maritime Studies
Navy International
Navy: Official Organ of the Navy League
The Naval Architect (UK)
Naval Engineering Journal (US)
Naval Historical Review
The Naval Review (UK)
Naval War College Review, (US)
Sea Power (US)
Strategy (Australian Strategic Policy Institute)
US Naval Institute Proceedings
Warships International
Wartime, Magazine of the Australian War Memorial

Electronic Resources

Please note that the following sites are indicative of the electronic resources available. They are intended as a starting point for further research by individual readers. The presence of a particular site on this listing is not an indication of RAN approval of the site contents. As usual, all web sites should be used with caution as not all information provided electronically is accurate and correct. The reader must verify the correctness of electronic information prior to its use.

Search Engines

One of the best general search engines available: www.google.com

World wide search engine: www.yahoo.com

Library Catalogues

Searching the following library catalogues will list additional resources.

Australian Defence Force Academy: <http://www.lib.adfa.edu.au/webvoy.htm>

Australian National University: http://anulib.anu.edu.au/lib_home.html

Kings College London: <http://library.kcl.ac.uk/ALEPH/-/start/kings>

Library of Congress (US): <http://catalog.loc.gov/>

National Library of Australia: <http://www.nla.gov.au/>

National Maritime Museum (Australia): <http://www.anmm.gov.au/libhome.htm>

US Naval Institute: <http://www.usni.org/>

Concerning the Royal Australian Navy

The official RAN site: <http://www.navy.gov.au/>

Sea Power Centre - Australia: <http://www.navy.gov.au/spc>

The Naval Historical Society of Australia: <http://www.navyhistory.org.au/>

Navy League of Australia: <http://navyleag.customer.netspace.net.au/index.htm>

Australian Naval Institute: <http://www.navalinstitute.com.au>

The Australian Defence Force

Air Power Development Centre: <http://www.raqf.gov.au/AirPower/index.asp>

Land Warfare Studies Centre: <http://www.defence.gov.au/army/lwsc/>

The Australian Defence Force Journal: <http://www.defence.gov.au/publications/dfj>

A Few World Navy Sites

Additional information and alternative perspectives on naval strategies.

Canadian Navy: <http://www.navy.dnd.ca/>

French Navy: <http://www.defense.gouv.fr/sites/marine/>

Hellenic Navy: http://www.hellenicnavy.gr/index_en.asp

Indian Navy: <http://www.indiannavy.nic.in/>

Royal Malaysian Navy: <http://navy.mod.gov.my/index.php?lang=en>

Royal Navy: <http://www.royal-navy.mod.uk/>

Royal New Zealand Navy: <http://www.navy.mil.nz/>

Singapore Navy: <http://www.mindef.gov.sg/navy/>

Spanish Navy: <http://www.armada.mde.es/>

United States Navy: <http://www.navy.mil/>

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