

Prepared at Client Request

Key Resources Guide
on Australian Maritime Strategy

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Historical Summary of Australian Strategic Policy: Key Source Documents

Australian Maritime Doctrine (RAN doctrine 1)
Call no. 359.030994 AUS

Babbage, Ross
Maritime Change: Issues for Asia
St Leonards, NSW, Allen and Unwin, 1993
Call no. 359.03095 MAR

Bach, John
The Australia Station: A History of the Royal Navy in the South West Pacific, 1821–1913
Kensington, NSW, New South Wales University Press, 1986
Call no. 359.471823 BAC

Ball, Des and Horner, David (eds)
Strategic Studies in a Changing World: Global, Regional and Australian Perspectives
Canberra, Australia, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1992
Call no. 355.007 STR

Bateman, Sam
Australia's Maritime Bridge into Asia
St Leonards, NSW, Allen and Unwin, 1995
Call no. 337.9405 AUS

Bateman, Sam and Bates, Stephen
Calming the Waters: Initiatives for Asia Pacific Maritime Cooperation
Canberra, Australia, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1996
Call no. 359.03095 CAL

Bateman, Sam (ed)
Maritime Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region: Current Situation and Prospects
Canberra, Australia, Australian National University, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, 1999
Call no. 359.03095 MAR

Bateman, Sam
Regional Maritime management and Security
Canberra, Australia, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1998
Call no. 355.033 REG

Bateman, Sam
The Seas Unite: Maritime Cooperation in the Asia Pacific Region
Canberra, Australia, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1996
Call no. 355.03 SEA

Bateman, Sam and Sherwood, Dick (eds)
Strategic Change and Naval Roles: Issues for a Medium Naval Power
Canberra, Australia, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1993
Call no. 359.00994 MAR

Beazley, Kim

'The development of Australian maritime strategy' Speech given to a naval Symposium, 26 November 1987.

Blainey, Geoffrey

The Tyranny of Distance (revised edition)

Sydney, Pan Macmillan, 2001

Call no. 994 BLA.3

Cowman, Ian

'The vision splendid': Australian maritime strategy, 1911–23.' In Stevens, David (ed). *In search of maritime strategy: the maritime element in Australian defence planning since 1901*. Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence No.119. Canberra.

Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1997

Call no.359.030994 INS

Cox, Greg

Issues in Maritime Strategy: Presentations of the Royal Australian Navy Maritime Studies Program

Canberra, Directorate of Publishing, Defence Centre, 1994

Call no. 359.00994 ISS

Donohue, Hector

From Empire defence to the long haul: posts-war defence policy and its impact on naval force structure planning, 1945–1955. Papers in Australian Maritime Affairs, No.1. Canberra, Department of Defence, 1996

Call no. S359.00994 PAP

Evans, Alun

A Navy for Australia

Sydney, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, 1986

Call no. 359.00994 EVA

Evans, Michael

Developing Australia's maritime Concept of Strategy: Lessons from the Ambon Disaster of 1942

Study Paper no. 303

Duntroon, ACT, Land Warfare Studies Centre, 2000

Call no. S 355.4794 STU

Evans, Michael

From Deakin to Dibb: the Army and the making of Australian Strategy in the 20th Century

Working Paper no. 113

Duntroon, ACT, Land Warfare Studies Centre, 2001

Call no. S 355.4794 WOR

Evans, Michael

The Role of the Australian Army in a Maritime Concept of Strategy

Working Paper no. 101

Duntroon, ACT, Land Warfare Studies Centre, 1998

Call no. S 355.4794 WOR

Frame, Tom et.al

Reflections on the RAN

Kenthurst, NSW, Kangaroo Press, 1991

Call no.359.00994 REF

Goldrick, James

'1939–1941: World War II: the war against Germany and Italy', in Stevens, David (ed). *The Royal Australian Navy*. Vol. III of the Australian Centenary History of Defence. Melbourne, OUP, 2001.

Call no. R/Mono 355.00994 AUS

Goldrick, James

'1941–1945: World War II: the war against Japan', in Stevens, David (ed). *The Royal Australian Navy*. Vol.III of the Australian Centenary History of Defence. Melbourne, OUP, 2001.

Call no. R/Mono 355.00994 AUS

Grey, Jeffrey

A Military History of Australia. Revised edition. Cambridge, CUP, 1999

Call no. 355.00994 GRE

Hattendorf, John P

'What is maritime strategy?', in Stevens, David (ed). *In Search of Maritime Strategy: the Maritime Element in Australian Defence Planning Since 1901*. Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence No.119. Canberra.

Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1997.

Call no. 359.030994 INS

Lambert, Nicholas A

Australia's Naval Inheritance: Imperial Maritime Strategy and the Australia Station 1880-1909. Papers in maritime affairs, no.6. Canberra, Department of Defence, Maritime Studies Program, December 1998. Also contains copies of British and Australian documents relevant to Australia's maritime strategy from 1880 to 1909.

Call no. S359.00994 PAP

McCaffrie, Jack

Maritime Strategy into the Twenty-First Century: Issues for Regional Navies
Working Paper no. 297

Canberra, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1996

Call no. S 355.03 WOR

Maher, Michael

The Role of Land-Based Air Power in a Maritime Strategy

Paper no. 75

Fairbairn, ACT, Air Power Studies Centre, 1999

Call no. S 358.403 PAP

Martin, Ged (ed)

The Founding of Australia

Sydney, Hale and Ironmonger, 1978

Call no. 994 FOU.2

Mortimer, John

'Foundation of the Australian Navy 1901–1914', in *Defence Force Journal* no.61, December 1986

Reeve, John

The Development of Naval Strategy in the Asia-pacific Region 1500–2000

Working Paper no. 4

Canberra, Australia, Royal Australian Navy, Sea Power Centre, 2000

Call no. S359.00994 WOR

Reeve, John

Maritime Strategy and defence of the Archipelagic Inner Arc

Working Paper no. 5

Canberra, Australia, Royal Australian Navy, Sea Power Centre, 2001

Call no. S359.00994 WOR

Robertson, Alan

Centre of the Ocean World: Australia and Maritime Strategy

Henley Beach, South Australia, Seaview Press, 2001

Call no. 359.030994 ROB

Sherwood, Dick (ed)

Operational and Technological Developments in Maritime Warfare: Implications for the Western Pacific

Canberra, Australia, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1994

Call no. 359.0091823 OPE

Smith, Hugh and Bergin, Anthony (eds)

Naval Power in the Pacific: Toward the Year 2000

Colorado, Lynne Rienner, 1993

Call no.359.03099 NAV

Stevens, David

'The genesis of the Australian Navy', in Stevens, David (ed). *The Royal Australian Navy*. Vol.III of the Australian Centenary History of Defence. Melbourne, OUP, 2001.

Call no. R/Mono 355.00994 AUS

Stevens, David

In search of maritime strategy: the maritime element in Australian defence planning since 1901. Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence No.119. Canberra.

Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, 1997.

Call no.359.030994 INS

Whitlock, Gillian and Reekie, Gail (Eds)

Uncertain Beginnings

St Lucia, QLD, University of Queensland Press, 1993
Call no.994 UNC

Wilson, David et al
Issues in Regional Maritime Strategy: Papers by Foreign Visiting Military Fellows with the Royal Navy Maritime Studies Program, 1998
Canberra, Maritime Studies Program, Department of Defence (Navy),1998
Call no. S 359.00994 PAP

Wilson, David (ed)
Maritime War in the 21st Century: the Medium and Small Navy Perspective
Canberra, Defence publishing Service, 2001

Wilson, David and Sherwood, Dick (eds)
Oceans Governance and Maritime Strategy
St Leonards, NSW, Allen and Unwin, 2000
Call no. 359.030994 OCE

Royal Australian Navy [Australia's Navy for the 21st Century 2001-2030](#)

Western Military Thinking on Expeditionary Warfare: Links to Key Military Documents and Sites

- [Towards an Australian way of warfare](#) by Michael Evans

The aim of this article is to demonstrate how culture, politics and strategy have combined over the past century to influence Australia's approach to warfare.

- [Tomorrow's U.S. fleet](#) by Scott Truver

This article discusses the Bush administration's budget for FY 2003. The Navy's budget increases are less than the other services', especially in procurement. Discusses the effect on expeditionary warfare capabilities.

- [Expeditionary Warfare Operations Division](#) Office of Naval Research (United States Navy)

This web site describes the Strike Technology Division and the Expeditionary Warfare Operations Division. Points of contact are also provided.

- [5th Annual Expeditionary Warfare Conference](#) 23–26 October 2000

Full text of the papers presented at the Conference

- [6th Annual Expeditionary Warfare Conference](#) 29 October–1 November 2001

Full text of the papers presented at the Conference

- [National Defense Industrial Association – Expeditionary Warfare Division](#) (USA)

Includes activities, leadership, contacts, subcommittees, organisational chart and mission statement.

- [Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Expeditionary Warfare.](#) (USA)

Current programs, concept documents, press statements, history and statistical data

- [Australian Maritime Doctrine RAN Doctrine 1, 2000](#)

Chapter 4: Strategic Policy

Chapter 5: Maritime Strategic Concepts

Links to Primary United States, United Kingdom, Canadian and New Zealand Military Strategy Documents and Policy

Canada

- [Defence Department Policy Documents](#)
Key Policy documents including the 1994 White Paper, planning documents for 2000 and 2001, strategy for 2020 and budget information
- [Strategic thinking in Defence](#) by Lt Gen K. R. Pennie in the [Canadian Military Journal](#) Vol 2 No 3, 2001
- [An Illustrative Canadian strategic threat assessment](#) by James S Finan and W. D. Macnamara in the [Canadian Military Journal](#) Vol 2 No 3, 2001
- [2020 vision: Canadian forces operational level doctrine](#) by Commander R. K. Taylor in the [Canadian Military Journal](#) Vol 2 No 3, 2001
- [Defence Planning Guidance 2001 \(11 April 2000\) Contents](#)
The Defence Planning Guidance document provides a framework for translating Government direction as established in the 1994 Defence White Paper into a capable and efficient Defence services program that delivers affordable, multi-purpose, combat-capable armed forces for Canada
- [Defence Planning Guidance 2001 – Chapter 1: Strategic Overview](#)
- [Defence Planning Guidance 2001 – Chapter 2: Strategic Direction](#)
- [Defence Planning Guidance 2001 – Chapter 3: Specific Direction](#)

United States of America

- Defense Department
<http://www.defenselink.mil/>
Front door for searching the United States Defense Department
- [Defense Department, Under Secretary of Defense \(Policy\)](#)
Includes DOD Directive 5111.1 describing the role of the USD(P) in formulating national security and defence policy to achieve national security objectives, organisational chart, biographies and speeches.
- [Annual Defense Report 2001 Title page](#)
- [Annual Defense Report 2001 Contents and full text](#)
- [United States Navy Official web site](#)
- [National Strategy for Homeland Security July 2002](#)

New Zealand

- [Ministry of Defence Homepage](#)
- [The Defence Policy for New Zealand](#)
- [Royal New Zealand Navy Strategic Plan 2001-2006](#)
- [Maritime forces review: key findings](#) Ministry of Defence (Defence Policy and Planning Unit) January 2002
- [Government Defence Statement](#) 8 May 2001
- [Defence Policy Framework](#) June 2000.
- [Defence Beyond 2000](#). Report of the Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade Committee, 1999
- [Maritime Patrol Review](#) Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet February 2001
- [2001 Strategic Assessment](#) Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, June 2000
- [New Zealand's Foreign and Security Policy Challenges](#) Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, June 2000

United Kingdom

- [Ministry of Defence Homepage](#)
- [The Future Strategic Concept for Defence](#) November 2001
- [Doctrine and Operations](#)
- [Defence White Paper 1999](#)
- [The Strategic Defence Review: A New Chapter](#) July 2002 (Defence White Paper)

Peace Keeping

- [Australian Defence Force Peacekeeping Centre](#)
- [Australian War Memorial - Australians and Peacekeeping](#)
- [The Faces of Australian Peacekeeping](#) by Peter Londey Wartime Magazine, No.16 2001 Australian War Memorial
- [United Nations Peacekeeping: in the service of peace](#)

Australian Military Strategy—Analysts and Research Institutions

Australian Analysts

Ross Babbage
Des Ball
Sam Bateman
Graeme Cheeseman
Paul Dibb
Alan Dupont
Michael Evans
Jeffrey Grey
David Horner
Paul Jennings
Dick Sherwood
Hugh Smith
Alan Stephens
David Stevens
Alan Thompson
Hugh White
David Wilson

Australian Research Institutions

- [Australian Defence Studies Centre](#)
- [Australian Institute of International Affairs](#)
- [Australian Strategic Policy Institute](#)
- [Land Warfare Studies Centre](#)
- [The Royal Australian Navy Sea Power Centre](#)
- [Royal United Services Institute of Australia](#)
- [The Strategic and Defence Studies Centre](#) (Australia)

Conferences

King-Hall Naval History Conference
'The Navy and the Nation' 24–25 July 2003

Other Significant Think Tanks

- [Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies](#)
- [The Brookings Institution](#)
- [The Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies](#)
- [Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs](#)

- [Centre for Defence and International Security](#)
- [Center for Strategic and International Studies](#)
- [Centre for Strategic and International Studies Indonesia](#)
- [Centre for Strategic Studies New Zealand](#)
- [Foreign Policy Association](#) USA
- [The Henry L. Stimson Center](#)
- [Institute for National Strategic Studies](#) USA
- [The International Institute for Strategic Studies](#)
- [National Defense University](#) USA
- [The National Institute for Defense Studies](#) Defense Agency Japan
- [Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies](#)
- [The Royal Institute of International Affairs](#)
- [Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies](#)
- [United States Army War College and Carlisle Barracks](#)

Glossary of Maritime Doctrine and Strategic Terminology

Source: Australian Command and Staff Course, Exercise Nehalennia, Maritime Strategy Reader, Royal Australian Navy

This glossary has been prepared in an attempt to achieve some standardisation of meanings and to assist students with their individual research. It contains the terms used commonly at ACSC; where possible, references are given for more detail.

SOURCES:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ADFP 19 | Australian Defence Force Publication 19—Intelligence |
| ADEP 12 | Australian Defence Force Publication 12—Amphibious Operations |
| ADFP 101 | Australian Defence Force Publication 101—Glossary |
| BR 1806 | British Maritime Doctrine (Second Edition—1999) |
| Jane's | Janes Dictionary of Naval Terms 1975 |
| JWP0—1.1 | United Kingdom Glossary for Joint and Multinational Operations |
| Lykke | Lykke, Military Strategy: theory and application p.14 |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organisation—Glossary of Terms |
| RAN Doctrine 1 | RAN Doctrine 1: Draft Version of First Edition 2000 |
| US DOD | US Department of Defence Dictionary of Military Terms |

A

*Air/aerospace School of Strategic Thought

An historical body of opinion that maintains that air power, unbridled and unaided, can be decisive. Air power makes protracted wars obsolete. Control of the air, then its use to destroy the enemy's war making potential are the principal missions. Air support for surface forces is secondary.

*Amphibious Operation (ADFP 12)

An operation launched from the sea by naval and landing forces, against a hostile or potentially hostile shore in which land forces are landed and supported from the sea as a combat operation prepared to meet armed opposition. As an entity, the amphibious operation includes the following phases:

- Planning—The period extending from issuance of the initiating directive to embarkation
- Embarkation—The period during which the forces, with their equipment and supplies, are embarked in the assigned shipping.
- Rehearsal—The period during which the prospective operation is rehearsed for the purpose of:
 - testing adequacy of plans, the timing of detailed operations, and the combat readiness of participating forces;
 - ensuring that all echelons are familiar with plans; and

- testing communications.
- Movement—The period during which various components of the amphibious task force move from points of embarkation to the objective area.
- Assault—The period between arrival of the major assault forces of the amphibious task force in the objective area and the accomplishment of the amphibious task force mission.

***Area of Influence (ADFP101)**

A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations, by manoeuvre or fire support systems normally under his command and control.

***Area of Interest (ADEP101)**

That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardise the accomplishment of the mission.

***Area Operations (NATO)**

In maritime usage, operations conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force.

***Armed Conflict (ADFP 101)**

Conflict between States in which at least one party has resorted to the use of armed force to achieve its aims. It may also embrace conflict between a State and organised, disciplined and uniformed groups within the State such as organised resistance movements.

***Attrition (ADFP101)**

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and materiel.

***Attrition Warfare**

A style of warfare characterised by the application of substantial combat power that reduces an enemy's ability to fight through the loss of personnel and equipment. It is a concept which relates to maritime warfare at the operational and strategic levels, since by their nature successful tactical actions in the maritime environment generally achieve destructive effect.

Australia Station

In the first half of the 19th century Australia and New Zealand had been part of the Royal Navy's East Indies Station based in Ceylon. From the 1820's the Commander-in-Chief was of the station was ordered to send a ship annually to New South Wales with occasional cruises to New Zealand. In 1848 an Australian Division of the East Indies Station was established. In March of 1859 Australia was established as a separate naval command, known as the Australia Station of the Royal Navy. The Australia Station is a geographic region whose boundaries changed over the years but variously included Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Melanesia and Polynesia. Its purpose was to provide sea defence for Australia. In 1939 it extended 1500 miles west into the Indian Ocean. To the north and east it included the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru, the New Hebrides and The Solomon Islands.

It reached from the Equator to the Antarctic in its greatest north-south axis and covered one quarter of the Southern Hemisphere in its extreme east-west dimension.

B

***Balanced Fleet**

A naval force that can be generated and sustained with the range of capabilities required to provide the national government with the range of military options required to meet national security and military strategic goals. Inherent in the force is the flexibility to deal with both symmetric and asymmetric threats in the maritime battlespace.

***Battlespace (ADEP19)**

All aspects of the environment that are encompassed by the area of influence and the area of interest. This includes the operational environment (oceanic, continental, aerospace, littoral, electromagnetic) and those relevant aspects of society, politics, culture, religion and economy).

***Blockade (BR 1806)**

An operation intended to disrupt the enemy's economy by preventing ships of all nations from entering or leaving specified coastal areas under the occupation and control of the enemy. Blockade is an act of war and the right to establish it is granted to belligerents under the traditional laws of war. This law requires, inter alia, that the blockade must be effective, that it is to be declared by the belligerent so that all interested parties know of its existence and that it is confined to ports or coasts occupied by the enemy.

Blue water (Jane's)

The broad ocean.

C

***Campaign (ADFP 101)**

A controlled series of simultaneous or sequential operations designed to achieve an operational commander's objective, normally within a given time or space (BR 1806: A campaign usually involves the synchronisation of maritime, air and land forces).

***Centre of Gravity (ADFP 101)**

That characteristic, capability or locality from which a military force, nation or alliance derives its freedom of action, strength or will to fight at that level of conflict. The centre of gravity at each level of conflict may be diffused or surrounded by competing decisive points.

***Close Blockade (BR 1806)**

A blockade that denies an enemy access to, or from his ports. See distant blockade.

***Coalition Operation (ADFP 101)**

An operation conducted by the forces of two or more nations, which may not be allies, acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission.

Combat (BR 1806)

Military Combat is a contest in which parties attempt to achieve mutually incompatible aims through the organised use of violence by armed forces

***Combined (ADFP101)**

Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more allies. (When all others or Services are not involved, the participating nations and Services shall be identified, eg combined Navies)

Combined Operations (ADFP 9)

An operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission

***Command and Control Warfare (ADFP 101)**

An approach to military operations which employs all measures (including but not limited to operations security, military deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare and targeting) in a deliberate and integrated manner, mutually supported by intelligence and information systems, to disrupt or inhibit an adversary's ability to command and control the forces while protecting and enhancing our own.

Command of the sea (UK JWP 0-1.1)

The ability to use the sea in its entirety for one's own purposes at any time and to deny its use to an adversary. (RAN Doctrine 1: Command of the Sea implies that dominance has been achieved to such a degree that the risk to one's own forces from enemy action is negligible or non-existent)

***Comprehensive Military Strategy**

Military strategy which matches the realities of the prevailing circumstances with selected and various aspects of all the historical schools of strategic thought, in a joint approach to the strategic problem. (J.C. Wylie)

***Concept (ADFP10L)**

A notion or statement of an idea, expressing how something might be done or accomplished, that may lead to an accepted procedure.

Conflict

A situation where violence currently exists or becomes a possibility in the external relations between States, or internally within a sovereign state between rival groups

***Contiguous Zone (ADFP 101)**

In a zone contiguous to its territorial sea, described as the contiguous zone, the coastal State may exercise the control necessary to:

Prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations within its territorial sea; and

Punish infringement of the above laws and regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea.

The contiguous zone may not extend beyond 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

***Continental School of Strategic Thought**

An historical body of opinion that maintains control of terrain is vital, and that this can only be achieved by defeating the opposing army and by occupation of the enemy's territory, if necessary. Navies and air forces exist to support the ground effort.

***Continental Shelf (RAN Doctrine 1)**

An area of the sea bed and the subsoil adjacent to the coast but beyond the territorial sea in which the coastal state has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, control and exploitation of the living and natural resources. The extent of the area can be defined by formulae developed by UNCLOS 82.

***Counter-Insurgency (NATO)**

Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological and civic actions taken to defeat insurgency.

***Counter-terrorism (US DOD)**

Offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism.

D

***Deception (ADFP101)**

Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests.

***Decisive Battle**

A term used by Mahan where the aim of naval operations was to engage and destroy the enemy in a single massive encounter. Later usage includes a decisive outcome from a series of battles.

***Decisive Points (ADFP 101)**

Decisive points are those events, the successful outcome of which is a precondition to the elimination of the enemy's centre of gravity.

***Deterrence (ADFP 101)**

The prevention from action by fear of the consequences. Deterrence is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction.

***Direct Approach**

A 'direct' approach occurs when massive force is applied to the enemy's main force on the battlefield, emphasising overwhelming strength at the decisive point. (Clausewitz, Liddell Hart)

***Direct Strategy**

When the means used within the national strategy is predominantly military, then the national strategy is known as 'direct' strategy. (Gen A. Beaufre)

***Distant Blockade (BR 1806)**

A blockade that denies the enemy passage through a sea area through which all ships must pass in order to reach the enemy' territory.

***Doctrine (ADFP 101)**

Fundamental principles by which military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application.

E***Electronic Warfare (ADEP 101)**

The military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy.

***Elements of National Power (ADEP 101)**

All the means which are available for employment in the pursuit of national objectives.

***End-state (ADFP 101)**

The set of desired conditions which will achieve the strategic objectives.

***Exclusion Zone (ADFP 101)**

A zone declared by a military force or nation, the entering of which zone by forces of a potential enemy would be regarded as hostile intent or a hostile act. The zone may be moving or stationary and may include airspace above it.

***Exclusive Economic Zone (ADFP 101)**

An exclusive economic zone (EEZ) is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, subject to the specific legal regime established in Part V of UNCLOS, under which the rights and freedoms of other states are governed by the relevant provisions. The EEZ shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

Expeditionary Forces (UK JWP 0-1.1)

Forces projected from the home base capable of sustained operations at distance from the home base

Expeditionary Operations (BR 1806)

Military operations which can be initiated at short notice, consisting of forward, deployed, or rapidly deployable, self-sustaining forces tailored to achieve a clearly stated objective in a foreign country

F***Fleet-in-being**

A strategy adopted by a weaker maritime power to avoid battle with an enemy and to tie up the superior fleet purely by being in existence. The German High Seas Fleet (11SF) of WWI, a less capable fleet than the RN Grand Fleet, forced the RN to keep the bulk of its naval

capability in the vicinity of the North Sea to blockade the High Seas Fleet. The HSF avoided the RN en masse, except at Jutland, and only made raiding forays out of the Baltic Sea.

Fleet in Being (BR 1806)

The use of options provided by the continued existence of one's own fleet to constrain the enemy's options in the use of his

Fleet in Being (ADFP 101)

The Defence Force as it exists at any given time

Fleet Blockade see **Blockade**

See also **Close Blockade**

See also **Distant Blockade**

Forward Presence (UK JWP 0-1.1)

Strategic choice to maintain forces deployed at distance from the home base or stationed overseas to demonstrate national resolve, strengthen alliances, dissuade potential adversaries, and enhance the ability to respond quickly to contingencies

G

***Grand Strategy**

The coordination and direction of two or more nations' national strategies towards a mutual interest. An obsolete term.

***Guerre de Course (RAN Doctrine 1)**

A campaign directed at the merchant shipping of the enemy. It may have the intent of achieving leverage by damaging his international trade or be an outright effort to cut off supplies to his domestic economy.

***Gunboat Diplomacy (BR 1806)**

A colloquial expression for the coercive use of naval diplomacy.

H

***High Seas (BR 1806)**

All parts of the sea which are not included in the territorial seas or internal waters of States. All States have the freedom to navigate or conduct other activities, subject to certain restrictions, on the high seas. Where States have declared other zones beyond the territorial sea (contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf), the traditional high seas freedoms are affected by the rights that coastal States can exercise in such zones.

I

***Innocent Passage (BR 1806)**

Defined as navigation through the territorial sea of a State for the purpose of either traversing that sea without entering internal waters, or of proceeding in either direction between the high

seas and internal waters. Vessels have the right to take innocent passage through territorial seas without interference by the coastal States concerned.

***Indirect Strategy**

When means other than military are emphasised eg diplomacy, economic activity etc, and the military is relegated to a minor or supporting role, a national strategy is known as indirect'. (Gen A. Beaufre) Indirect strategy can be 'offensive' or 'defensive'. An 'offensive indirect' strategy would be where the military are used, but inside the bounds of internationally acceptable behaviour; the objective is achieved by small nibbles over a period of time eg the Soviet Union took over Eastern Europe using this method by ostensibly using its military to 'quell' internal unrest. Of course, in the 'quelling' the key leaders were eliminated and faits accomplis were achieved 'legitimately' in all Eastern States. A 'defensive indirect' strategy would be when the military are used to buy time for much more powerful political, economic or psychological weapons to be brought to bear eg Egypt trying to hold ground against the Israelis while trying to bring about diplomatic pressures for a ceasefire and withdrawal.

***Information Operations (ADFP 19)**

Actions taken to defend and enhance one's own information and information systems and to affect an adversary's information and information systems.

***Insurgency (ADEPIOI)**

An organised movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through one of subversion and armed conflict.

Interdiction (UK JWP 0-1.1)

Actions to divert, disrupt or destroy the enemy before he can affect friendly forces

***Internal Waters (BR 1806)**

All waters actually within the territory of a State such as harbours, rivers and lakes; together with all other waters to landward of the baseline from which the State's territorial sea is measured. They are *an integral* part of the territory of the State and in them the laws of the land are supreme.

***International Strait (RAN Doctrine 1)**

Considered to be a route which is used for international navigation which either connects one part of the high seas with another, or passes between one part of the high seas and the territorial sea of a State.

***Interoperability (ADFP 101)**

The ability of systems, units or forces to provide the services to and accept services from other systems, units or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together.

J

***Joint (ADFP101)**

Connotes activities, operations, organisations, etc in which elements of more than one Service of the same nation participate. (When all Services are not involved, the participating Services shall be identified, eg. Joint Army—Navy.)

Just War Theory

A war that can only be fought in self-defence or defence of others with a reasonable possibility of success

L

***Law of Armed Conflict (ADFP 101)**

The international law regulating the conduct of States and combatants engaged in armed hostilities. Often termed 'law of war'.

***Limited War (ADFP 101)**

Armed conflict, short of general war, confined to a single theatre of operation involving the overt engagement of the forces of two or more nations.

***Littoral (RAN Doctrine 1)**

The areas to seaward of the coast which are susceptible to influence or support from the land and the areas inland from the coast which are susceptible to influence or support from the sea.

Logistics

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces

M

***Manoeuvre Warfare (UK JWP 01—1.1)**

Manoeuvre Warfare is a war-fighting philosophy that seeks to defeat the enemy by shattering his moral and physical cohesion—his ability to fight as an effective, coordinated whole—rather than by destroying him physically through incremental attrition.

Maritime Domain (BR 1806)

The series of jurisdictional zones that surrounds the coast of a State. It includes territorial seas and the Exclusive Economic Zone

***Maritime Exclusion Zone (BR 1806)**

Declaration by a State of sea areas, including parts of the high seas, in which conditions are imposed on the passage of ships and aircraft.

Maritime Forces

Forces whose primary purpose is to conduct military operations at, over and from the sea. The expression includes surface combatants and submarines, auxiliaries, ships taken up from trade, organic aircraft and helicopters, shore installations intended for coastal and maritime defence and shore based aircraft and helicopters assigned permanently to maritime tasks

Maritime Operation (NATO)

An action performed by forces on, under or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to an enemy

***Maritime School of Strategic Thought**

An historical body of opinion that maintains that control of the seas determines decisions ashore. The goal is to dominate sea lines of communication and trade, choke *points*, and to decide events ashore by interdiction, blockade or projection of power from the sea.

Maritime Strategy

The comprehensive direction of all aspects of national power to achieve national strategic goals by exercising some degree of control at sea. (Royal Australian Navy. [Australian Maritime Doctrine](#))

***Military Strategy (ADFP 101)**

That component of national or multinational strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations.

***Mission (ADFP101)**

- A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose.
- One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task.

N***National Airspace and Waters (ADEP 101)**

These are those areas subject to the territorial sovereignty of individual nations. National Waters comprise all those waters landwards of the outer limit of a nation's territorial sea. All airspaces above national waters, including internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters and territory are national airspace.

***National Interests (ADFP 101)**

The general and continuing ends for which a State acts.

***National Policy (ADFP101)**

A broad course of action or statements of guidance adopted by government at the national level in pursuit of national objectives.

***National Security (ADFP 101)**

The ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain the economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to protect its nature, institutions, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders.

***National Strategy (ADEP 101)**

The art and science of developing and using the political, economic and psychological powers of a nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and war, to secure national objectives.

***Naval Diplomacy (RAN Doctrine 1)**

The use of naval force in support of diplomacy to support, persuade, deter or coerce.

***Naval Protection of Shipping (ADFP 101)**

Those measures and operations conducted for the protection of merchant shipping against enemy air, surface, submarine and mining threats. The Maritime Commander Australia in his capacity as Naval Operations Commander within the Australian sub area of the ANZIO region, is responsible to the Chief of Defence Force for the conduct of such operations.

Navalist School of Thought

The navalist approach says that sea power alone is sufficient for the defence of the country

O**Organic**

In the naval context this is used to mean capabilities that are borne within a naval force or formation. It is most frequently used in relation to shipborne aircraft and helicopters, but can also refer to logistics, weapons and sensors

P***Peace Building (ADFP 101)**

A set of strategies which aim to ensure that disputes, armed conflicts and other major crises do not arise in the first place—or if they do arise that they do not subsequently recur. It includes:

- Pre-conflict peace building refers to longer-term economic, social and political measures which can help States deal with emerging threats and disputes.
- Post-conflict peace building involves rehabilitation and construction assistance generally, support for various kinds of institution building and specific practical programs like demining.

***Peacekeeping (ADFP 101)**

A non-coercive instrument of diplomacy, where a legitimate, international civil and/or military coalition is employed with the consent of the belligerent parties, in impartial, humanitarian aid operations.

***Peacemaking (ADFP 101)**

Diplomatic action to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement through such peaceful means as those foreseen under chapter VI of the United Nations Charter.

***Peace Operations (ADFP 101)**

All types of operations designed to assist a diplomatic peace process.

***Psychological Operations (ADFP101)**

Planned psychological activities in peace and war directed to enemy, friendly and neutral audiences in order to influence attitudes and behaviour affecting the achievement of political and military objectives. They include strategic psychological activities, consolidation psychological operations and battlefield psychological operations.

R**Readiness (BR 1806)**

The time within which a unit or formation can be made ready to perform unit-type tasks. This time is simplified or measured by indicators of a unit's current personnel, materiel and training state. The time does not include transit time. Ships and their organic helicopters will have the required combat load and other logistic materiel embarked or appropriately positioned

***Revolutionary School of Strategic Thought**

An historical body of opinion which exploits the potential of indirect strategies, the indirect approach and uses mainly political, social and psychological tools. Territory is not important. The battleground is in people's minds.

***Rules of Engagement (ADFP 101)**

Directives issued by competent military authority which specify the circumstances and limitations under which Australian forces will initiate and / or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.

S**Sea-air Gap**

The water and air space that separates Australia from Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the islands to the east of Australia

***Sea Assertion**

The ability to use the sea for your own purposes.

***Sea Control (RAN Doctrine 1)**

That condition which exists when one has freedom of action to use an area of sea for one's own purposes for a period of time and, if required, deny its use to an adversary. The state includes the air space above, the water mass and seabed below as well as the electromagnetic spectrum. To an increasing degree, it also includes consideration of space based assets.

***Sea Denial (RAN Doctrine 1)**

That condition which exists when an adversary is denied the ability to use an area of the sea for his own purposes for a period of time.

***Sequential Strategy**

A strategy which comprises successive steps, each contingent on the preceding, that lead to the final objective eg MacArthur's island hopping campaign from Papua New Guinea towards Japan in WWII. (J.C. Wylie)

Strategic Level of Conflict (ADFP 101)

The strategic level of conflict is that level of war which is concerned with the art and science of employing national power

Strategy: (from air power terminology)

The art and science of developing and using political, economic, psychological, and military forces as necessary during peace and war, to afford the maximum support to policies, in order to increase the probabilities and favourable consequences of victory and to lessen the chances of defeat. (definition of [strategy](#) from US Army Center for Lessons Learned on-line thesaurus)

T***Territorial Airspace (ADFP 101)**

Australian Territorial Airspace is the airspace above any part of Australia, her territories, internal waters and her territorial seas.

***Territorial Sea (ADFP 101)**

Every State has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines. Sections 2 of part II of UNCLOS addresses the limits of the territorial sea in greater detail.

***Theatre (ADFP 101)**

A designated geographic area for which an operational level joint or combined commander is appointed and in which a campaign or series of major operations is conducted. A theatre may contain one or more joint areas of operations.

***Total Exclusion Zone (BR 1806)**

Maritime geographical area including parts of the high seas within which a government states its intentions to enforce the exclusion of all ships and aircraft, both military and civilian, of a designated nation or nations or other grouping, using force if necessary.

***Transit Passage (ADFP 101)**

All vessels and aircraft have the right to unimpeded transit passage through and over straits fused for international navigation. Transit passage must be continuous and expeditious and vessels and aircraft must not threaten or use force against nations bordering the strait. Transit passage is in the normal mode and includes activities such as fuel replenishment, submerged transit for submarines, organic flying operations and tactical manoeuvring.

[GLOSSARY OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING TERMS](#)