

poaching,²⁷ all stated roles of the Indian Coast Guard. The IN is willing to collaborate with neighbouring states to patrol the Malacca straits for anti-piracy, something the Indian Coast Guard considers to be its maritime security responsibility. What is evident is duplication of effort and issue of command and control, coordination, right sizing force structures, and budgetary allocation. With an EEZ of 2.02 million sq km and likely to equal the Indian land mass with the claiming of the continental shelf, the bottom line is can India, based on the US model, build and sustain two maritime forces. James Goldrick has no hesitation in stating "The real challenge, particularly with continuing financial restraints, will be to determine the shape of the future force structure...some hard decisions must be made... as to the level of capabilities... can no longer be made in isolation... or without thought to their impact upon the Indian Ocean region as a whole."²⁸ Realistically, a single composite maritime force could present a long term win-win situation for India's defence and international security. Anything less than win-win in an interdependent reality is a poor second best that will impact on the long term Indian maritime security environment.

5. SEEK FIRST TO UNDERSTAND AND THEN BE UNDERSTOOD TO MAINTAIN POSITIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE SMALL LITTORAL NEIGHBOURS. On this score in recent years the IN has progressed well with successive naval chiefs viewing the navy as a powerful 'instrument of state policy'.²⁹ Increased defence cooperation with Indian Ocean littorals and major maritime powers has led to institutionalising foreign cooperation at the level of a two-star within the navy.³⁰ Surveillance patrols with Mauritius and Seychelles, and joint

exercises joint exercises with navies of Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, South Africa, Oman and the UAE, and providing seaward security to Mozambique have been some of the initiatives in 2004–2005. Myanmar, for the first time sent a warship to MILAN 2006 exercises in the Andaman Sea. The IN and RAN have initiated defence cooperation in diving and mine clearance operations, a modest beginning to otherwise frosty relations. IN cooperation with navies of major external powers US, UK, France, Russia, China, and Japan has significantly grown in scale and complexity.³¹ What the IN must now do is align India's national legislation with the third UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. For one India needs to remove stipulations for foreign warships to provide notice prior to entering territorial waters and to conduct exercises/manoeuvres and military survey in the EEZ. This could serve as a great Confidence Building Measure (CBM) with Pakistan that demonstrates both maturity and confidence that could even lead to navy-to-navy cooperation between the two countries.

6. SYNERGISE THE COUNTRY'S MARITIME SECTOR FOR THE WHOLE IS GREATER THAN THE SUM OF ITS PARTS TO EMERGE AS A MARITIME GREAT POWER IN GLOBAL POLITICS. India is the largest democracy in the world, seventh largest country, the second most populous, one of the fastest emerging economy, and has the tenth largest Exclusive Economic Zone. India is the geographical fulcrum of the Indian Ocean with a maritime frontier equal to if not more than the Indian landmass. Fully 90% by volume and 77% by value of India's trade travels by water and that volume is expected double by 2014. India's growing dependence on the sea is underlined by its energy demand for crude oil. Nearly

70% of its crude oil imports are by sea, and nearly two-thirds of which comes from the Persian Gulf alone. India is also the third largest producer of fish in the world. The challenge to developing the nation's maritime resource and its power to govern the sea is synergising the trinity of ocean policy spheres – economic development, environmental protection and maritime security.

7. SHARPEN THE SAW TO BE RECOGNISED AS A HIGHLY EFFECTIVE PROVIDER OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL DEFENCE AT REASONABLE COST BY FOSTERING STRONG RELATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS. Sea power and the way IN adapts in collectively and individually wielding it to provide international security and national defence at reasonable cost can win the IN domestic support and international recognition as a 'force for good'. For this IN will have to sharpen the saw by fostering strong relations with a combination of international and national stakeholders ranging from other navies to International Governmental Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations, private industry including ship owners and port operators, ship builders, and research and scientific bodies.

CONCLUSION

India's Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh argues that the time has come, for India to, 'come out of her shell and take full part in the life and activities of the modern age'.³² And so has the time come when the IN must positively assert itself as the only force capable of acting as an instrument of state policy for promoting a stable, safe, and secure Indian Ocean region. For the IN, so fond of reminding everyone about India's geostrategic location across the Sea Lanes of Communication that it must provide

INDIAN NAVY SEA POWER 2020

international security is non-negotiable and the IN is India's most cost effective and the best long term option. The IN needs to think seriously about what sort of organisational change and force structure modernisation it must undertake to provide effective national defence and international security at reasonable cost. ✶



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Manoj Gupta is a former Commander in the Indian Navy and now a research fellow in the University of New South Wales at the Australian Defence Force Academy in Canberra. His current research interests include Indian Ocean maritime affairs, regional maritime security, and maritime cooperation. He can be reached at m.gupta@adfa.edu.au.

(Endnotes)

- ¹ Navy unfolds its vision for transformation, Press Information Bureau, October 16, 2006, viewed on 17 Oct 2006 <http://pib.nic.in/release/rel_print_page.asp?relid=21373>
- ² Rahul Bedi, 'Indian Navy strives for regional dominance', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, December 21, 2005.
- ³ See note 1 *ibid*.
- ⁴ The Indian Navy's vision document, Integrated Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence (Navy), May 2006, viewed on 18 Oct 2006, <<http://indiannavy.nic.in/vision.pdf>>
- ⁵ High Seas are all parts of the sea that are not included in the exclusive economic zone, in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of a State, or in the archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State, United

Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, viewed on 23 Oct 2006, <http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/UNCLOS-TOC.htm>

⁶ Norms are "collective understandings of the proper behaviour of actors (Legro, 1997:6). Norms frame international society in three ways - Norms help to constitute the actors in international society by both identifying who the actors are and conferring rights and responsibilities upon them; Norms make international society 'rule-governed' in constraining the activities of social actors where legitimacy within that society is obtained by acting in accordance with the rules; Norms create a meaningful language of communication between actors in international society based upon established patterns of social interaction (Bellamy, 2004:21-22).

⁷ For comprehensive maritime policy see One year of UPA Government: Major decisions and initiatives - Shipping, Press Information Bureau, May 15, 2005, viewed on 01 Feb 2006, <http://pib.nic.in/release/rel_print_page.asp?relid=9287>

⁸ Stephen R. Covey, *The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989)

⁹ Admiral Arun Prakash, Navy Day 2005, CNS Press Conference, New Delhi, 02 December 2005, viewed on 12 Jan 06, <<http://indiannavy.gov.in/press%202005/pres97.htm>>

¹⁰ Admiral Arun Prakash, CNS Press Conference

¹¹ Indian Navy commissions Asia's first unmanned craft squadron, *Indian Express*, January 07, 2006, viewed on 08 Jan 06, <http://www.indianexpress.com/full_story.php?content_id=85463>

¹² See note 4 *ibid*.

¹³ See note 5 *ibid*.

¹⁴ Government of India Features, Indian coast Guard: A Profile, Press Information Bureau, viewed on 12 Jan 06, <<http://pib.nic.in/feature/fevr2000/fmay2000/f020520001.html>>

¹⁵ Coast Guard Gears up for extended Indian EEZ, *WebIndia123.com*, December 15, 2005, viewed on 12 Jan 06, <http://news.WebIndia123.com/news/showdetails.asp?id=191912&n_date=20051215>

¹⁶ Standing Committee on defence 2004-2005, Ministry of Defence Demand for Grants First Report, viewed on 12 Jan 06, <<http://164.100.24.208/ls/CommitteeR/Defence/1Defence.pdf>>

¹⁷ *Ibid*.

¹⁸ Indian Coast Guard: A profile.

¹⁹ Seventy three coastal police stations to be established as part of the coastal security scheme, Press Information Bureau, Government of India, July 26, 2006, viewed on 27 Jul 2006, <http://pib.nic.in/release/rel_print_page.asp?relid=19108>

²⁰ Coast Guard gears up for extended Indian EEZ.

²¹ Indian Coast Guard: Sentinels at Sea,

Sainik Samachar, viewed on 12 Jan 06, <<http://www.mod.nic.in/samachar/feb01-04/html/ch2.htm>>

²² *Ibid*.

²³ Cabinet nod for agreement to combat ship piracy, *The Hindu*, January 07, 2006, viewed on 12 Jan 06, <<http://www.thehindu.com/2006/01/07/stories/2006010706451200.htm>>

²⁴ Dispatch of the Patrol Vessel of Japan coast Guard to India, Embassy of Japan Press release No 7, October 27, 2004, viewed on 13 Jan 06, <http://www.in.emb-japan.go.jp/PressReleases/Embassy_of_Japan/7japan2004.htm> and News from Indian Coast Guard region West, viewed on 13 Jan 06, <http://www.in.emb-japan.go.jp/PressReleases/Embassy_Of_Japan/7japan2004.htm>

²⁵ For Flag Officer Defence Advisory Group see High level panel to look into Bombay Fire, *The Hindu*, August 16, 2005, viewed on 23 Oct 2006, <<http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/2005/08/17/stories/2005081700720700.htm>>

²⁶ For Offshore Security Coordination Committee see Coast Guard: Samaritans of Sea, *Sainik Samachar*, viewed on 23 Oct 2006, <<http://mod.nic.in/samachar/feb1-03/html/ch1.htm>>

²⁷ Navy engaged in joint patrolling to check transnational crimes, *The Hindu*, May 19, 2006, viewed on 23 Oct 2006, <<http://www.hindu.com/2006/05/19/stories/2006051909840400.htm>>

²⁸ James Goldrick, *No easy Answers: The developments of the Navies of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka 1945-1996* (New Delhi, Lancer Publishers, 1996).

²⁹ For 'Instrument of state policy' see Admiral Arun Prakash, CNS Press Conference.

³⁰ For institutionalising foreign cooperation see Admiral Arun Prakash, CNS Press conference.

³¹ For foreign cooperation see Admiral Arun Prakash, CNS Press Conference and Rahul Bedi, Indian Navy strives for regional dominance. For Defence MOU with Oman see Ministry of Defence Press release, Indian and Oman sign MOU on Defence Cooperation, Press Information Bureau, December 06, 2005, viewed on 13 Dec 05, <http://pib.nic.in/release/rel_print_page.asp?relid=13914> For transfer of patrol craft to Maldives see Ministry of Defence Press release, India transfers naval patrol craft to Maldives, Press Information Bureau, November 21, 2005, viewed on 29 Nov 05, <http://pib.nic.in/release/rel_print_page.asp?relid=13428> For multilateral cooperation in the Malacca strait see Centre approves Navy Malacca plan, *Newindpress.com*, viewed on 11 Jan 06, <<http://www.newindpress.com/print.asp?ID=IEH20060110104315>> For Myanmar ship to MILAN 2006 see Myanmar sends ship to show its opening up, *Indian Express*, January 11 06, viewed on 12 Jan 06, <http://www.indianexpress.com/full_story.php?content_id=85699> For transfer of naval equipment to Myanmar see Navy chief to head for Yangon, okay Myanmar wishlist, *Indian Express*, December 16, 2005, viewed on 12 Jan 06, <http://www.indianexpress.com/full_story.php?content_id=84091> For Defence ties with Australia see Defence Link with India to be boosted, *The Australian*, January 09, 2006, viewed on 10 Jan 06, <http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/common/story_page/0,5744,17764946%255E2702,00.html>

³² Inaugural Address of Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh in 'India and the World: A Blueprint for Partnership and Growth' edited by Namita Bhandare (New Delhi: Rolla Books, 2005).



EDS and the EDS logo are registered marks of Electronic Data Systems Corporation. © 2006 EDS
Photo Image © The Commonwealth of Australia provided by Australian Government Department of Defence

Business 2 Battlespace

To fulfil its mission, the Australian Defence Force must have the right information at the right time. EDS can help. After all, managing complex IT and C4I projects is what we do best. EDS has implemented and continues to operate the largest secure military network in the world. In fact, EDS is one of the leading providers of IT services to the Australian Federal Government. Learn more at www.eds.com/gov or call our Canberra office on 02 6248 4555.

EDS Serving Defence



Visions from the Vault



In early 1919 the hero of Jutland and former First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, sailed in the battlecruiser *HMS New Zealand* on a mission to confer with the Dominion governments on imperial naval defence. After visiting India, *New Zealand* called in at Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart and Jervis Bay on her way to Sydney.

At the time Australia was in the grip of an influenza pandemic which would eventually kill more than 50 million people worldwide and 11500 at home. Several officers on Jellicoe's staff contracted the infection while in Melbourne and the battlecruiser

was placed in quarantine when it reached Hobart. Arriving in Sydney on 23 June 1919 Jellicoe also began to feel unwell. With his normal doctor unavailable (possibly due to illness), the task of looking after the Admiral fell to Surgeon Lieutenant Kevin Byrne, RAN, then stationed at Garden Island.

Despite arguments with Jellicoe and his staff concerning the pressure of official calls and a heavy entertainment program, Byrne stood his ground and insisted that the Admiral retire to bed. Jellicoe made a full recovery and, impressed by Byrne's forthrightness, arranged for him to be assigned to *HMAS Suva* which took the official

party on the next stage of their tour.

The picture shows Jellicoe surrounded by his staff and *Suva's* officers in July 1919. The seated officers in the centre row are: (left to right) Paymaster Captain Sir Hamnet Share, RN, Admiral's Secretary; Rear Admiral Sir Percy Grant, First Naval Member Australian Commonwealth Naval Board; Jellicoe; Commodore Sir Frederick Dreyer, RN, Chief of Staff; and, Flag Commander (later Admiral Sir) Bertram Ramsay. Lieutenant Byrne is seated on the deck front row centre. (Picture courtesy of Mrs J. Flitcroft, Surgeon Byrne's daughter). ✱

SPECIAL REPORT...

THE USN GLOBAL MARITIME PARTNERSHIP

In the last year the USN CNO, Admiral Mullen, has espoused the creation of a "1000 Ship Navy" or Global Maritime Partnership – a partnership of maritime organisations, led by navies, to bring order and safety to the world's oceans to support the new level of globalisation.

The Global Maritime Partnership (GMP) is a worthy idea, but is unlikely to gain traction outside the USN's immediate circle of allies. Put simply, even if the GMP is the best way to achieve a peaceful prosperous coexistence in the maritime domain for all nations – and there are many questions about whether it is achievable – many nations are not likely to accept it being proffered by the USA.

- Many coastal states are likely to view it as a continuation of the USN's vision of the freedom of the seas – a classic diplomatic conflict and still a live issue – that has been pursued over many years, by Britain and now the USA, between coastal and blue water nations.

- The analogy – put forward as an example of how an international domain can be regulated by the GMP – between the international air regulation and what may be achievable in the maritime domain is of doubtful utility. It fails to describe how changes could be made to how centuries of state practice and maritime culture, which regard the high seas as a global commons, on the margins of nation state control. International regulations have by contrast been developed since the interwar period and most particularly since the 1947 Chicago Convention.

- Most coastal states are unlikely to automatically view

their own national interest as being aligned with those of the United States and – no matter how sensitive the implementation – many will react negatively to even the perception that they are being told what is in their interest. The reaction of the coastal states along the Straits of Malacca to a USN suggestion that it might assist with security is one example of the reactions that might be expected. Some progress has now been made on this specific case – so the GMP is not without hope – but the progress is specifically tied to perceived mutual interest of the coastal states, and, it could be argued, that the USN's actions were neither necessary nor sufficient for what has been achieved. Indeed, US involvement is not required for issues of national pride and jurisdiction to come to the fore, as is demonstrated by the Malaysian and Indonesian refusal to participate in the Japanese sponsored, Singaporean based ReCAAP anti-piracy scheme.

- It will not take many states opting out of the GMP to provide sanctuaries for elements that are targeted by the GMP, undermining the work done by those nations and organisations that do participate. Criminals that use the maritime environment could be regarded as 'highly migratory species' or 'straddling stocks', moving to the area that is most conducive to their activities; despite the provisions of UNCLOS, many companies and nations have contrived to subvert the intentions of the convention's drafters, and there is no obvious reason why the GMP should be any different.

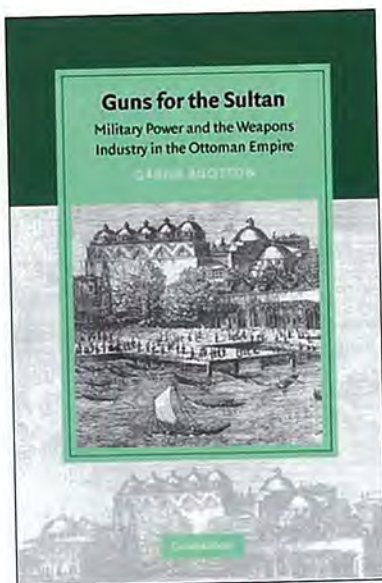
- The USN will have difficulty defining what activities are to be targeted under the GMP, and the manner in which they are to be targeted, without falling foul of the Scylla of being overly prescriptive to other nations or the Charybdis of circumscribing its own freedom of action/movement in the maritime environment – the later being something hard to envisage given the USN's long-standing commitment to freedom of the seas.

- Blue water nations, such as the United States, have the most to gain from the GMP, and will thus be expected to shoulder most, if not all of the effort. Smaller or less developed nations do not, in general, benefit to the same extent from international trade, and will have commensurately less capacity and will to put resources into the GMP.

Many of the ideals expressed in the USN's GMP vision – respect for sovereignty, sensitivity, one-size-does-not-fit-all and cooperation – are worthwhile facets for any USN international engagement strategy, but they are probably undermined by the very existence of the USN led GMP – it is after all global and it is the USN's vision for another nation. This author suspects that it will be unable to overcome these disadvantages, despite the merit of its aims.

Sydney Cove

Book Reviews



Guns for the Sultan: Military Power and the Weapons Industry in the Ottoman Empire

Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

277 pp

By Gabor Agoston

Illustrations, bibliography, notes on weights and measurements, index

Price unknown,

cloth, 13 978-0-521-84313-3

Reviewed by Tom Lewis

An Empire's Firearms Explained

Guns for the Sultan, comprehensively sets out the development of firearms technology in the Ottoman Empire. With such weapons as the main tactical advantage utilised in this nation-state force's heyday, this work sets out to be a reference for any scholars studying the period. Has it achieved its aim?

Author Gabor Agoston has chosen a straightforward thematic approach which works well. The reasons for acquiring the technology are charted, as are the weapons which various

powerbrokers manufactured and used over several hundred years. The discussion covers a collection of firearms from small pieces firing projectiles of 30-500 grams, up to the largest items firing shots of up to 74 kilograms in weight. The author examines the process of manufacturing these weapons – from location of an abundance of saltpetre and sulfur deposits – through to the basics of design, mechanics of manufacture, and the requirements of labour.

The text takes the reader through the personnel allocations necessary to build and operate mortars, bombards, and other weapons, and there is sufficient use of anecdotal descriptions to bring the picture to life. Thus we are able to see some of the human society that underpinned the societal infrastructure necessary to provide 'guns for the sultan'. The author has thoughtfully provided a mix of basic technical requirements moving smoothly from basic and brief description to the higher detail required of the reader already sufficiently equipped with background knowledge. In this way, the work will prove attractive enough for both the layman and the professional; although its principal strength lies in its scholarly reference detail.

The author's use of sources has been widespread and comprehensive. Agoston capably moves from observed fact to deduction, and occasionally induction, smoothly and without lapsing to generalisation. A combination of footnotes and endnotes would perhaps have added to the readability; the use of footnotes alone entirely in the volume sometimes results in the pages of text being half full of references.

The work moves from studies of the land-based production industries for guns, to their deployment even within localised navies. Several tables

are usefully provided, although I would have preferred to see totals for 'crew' and then 'fighting men' numbers; not followed by a third column of 'crew plus fighting men', for the third total does not equal the sum of the two previous. The work also moves down into lighter weapon production such as muskets, but sensibly avoids study of tactical use. One important achievement is the placement of the Ottoman Empire and its warfare industry alongside that of other Empires of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is sometimes suggested that following their defeat at the Battle of Lepanto in 1571, the Ottoman Empire's achievements were largely subsumed beneath other great centres of power. The author successfully argues that this is more the product of parochial thinking than of proven scholarship.

Physically *Guns for the Sultan* is an attractive work, replete with maps, illustrations, tables, and an elegant dust jacket. The author is Associate Professor of History in Georgetown University, and overall this book matches readability with scholarship and usefulness. An impressive achievement.

Originally reviewed for H-War@h-war.msu.edu – the H-War Historians network, by Dr Thomas A Lewis.

Visit our new Website!

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

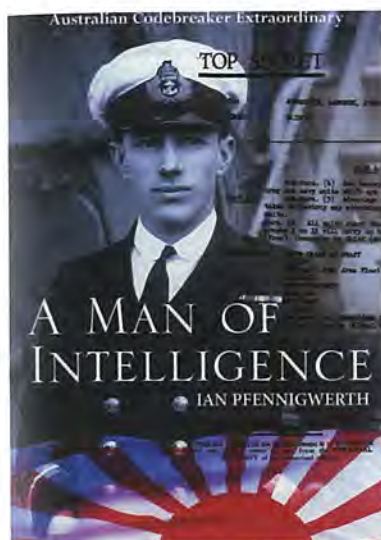
<http://www.navalinstitute.com.au>

Getting Started Latest Headlines

Australian Naval Institute

**Have your say in the forum
Find other members in your area
Explore 25 years of ANI journals
Read about upcoming events
Read the latest ANI News**

www.navalinstitute.com.au



***A Man of Intelligence* by Ian Pfennigwerth**

Rosenberg Publishing, 304 pp.,
\$29.95

Reviewed by Tom Lewis

Ian Nave was one of the most useful Australian naval officers of World War II, yet few people would have heard of him. Nave was one of the workers behind the scenes, cloistered away in intelligence. Yet he managed to have a useful and interesting career, traveling all over the world before seeing the conflict out in Australia. Retired naval officer Ian Pfennigwerth has produced a valuable and comprehensive volume with *A Man of Intelligence*, and manages to entertain the reader at the same time.

The author takes us through Nave's career, which was certainly lengthy and rather interesting, although as an example of a navy life it was unusual to say the least. Joining in 1917, after a month's training Nave was at sea as a midshipman in the cruiser *Encounter*. To go from being a young clerk – his civilian employment – to combat, in such a short space of time, says more about Australia's pressing need for young officers in the Great War than

the quality of training received or of Nave himself. The cruiser spent the rest of the war hunting armed German raiders around the Pacific – a startling introduction to naval life compared to the four years of training then given to midshipmen recruited for education at the RAN College. Post-war, and somewhat strangely, he was posted to the training ship *Tingara* for nine months – presumably someone somewhere had a logical reason for this.

Nave liked the Navy, and he made a fortunate decision: he decided to learn Japanese, for several reasons – the Navy would pay him to do it; he would receive extra salary once qualified, and perhaps too he had some perception it would be a useful skill to have in the future. Posted to Japan for two years, he would have seen he had made a lucky choice indeed: the Washington Treaty of 1924 saw comprehensive cuts made to Australian defence capabilities, including the termination of some officers' careers. Instead Nave enjoyed two years of living in Japan, observing Japanese culture, and participating in what is now known as the 'immersion method' of mastering the language.

Armed with a unique skill, Nave was now in demand. Indeed, his language abilities propelled him to several and various postings with the Royal Navy, where he was sent to the Far East. He developed considerable abilities as a codebreaker, eventually taking several pivotal roles as the black clouds of the 1930s gathered, and Japan turned from former WWI ally to potential enemy.

Adding another unusual facet to his career, Nave seems to be one of the few officers in the RAN's history to transfer – by resignation – to the Royal Navy. Impressed by his linguistic abilities, the RN made the offer to retain his skills in Britain. After some hesitation over family circumstances, he accepted, and went on to become

one of the most capable codebreakers in the British force. Pfennigwerth takes us through Nave's eventual return to Australia in the latter part of the War, and rounds out his examination of this most interesting person with sufficient references to Nave's family and social life to give depth to the study. His work post-war is also catalogued, and one can see why Nave was honoured with not one, but two Orders of the British Empire for his services to Britain and Australia.

The research carried out for this book is comprehensive: the bibliography lists over a hundred books alone, and hundreds of examined documents. The author's previous occupation as a naval officer has given him an easy and accurate familiarity with Nave's background that makes the work a pleasure to read.

Many readers of military history may have heard of Eric Nave as the co-author with James Rusbridger of *Betrayal at Pearl Harbor*, published in the 1990s. This conspiracy story – pieced together with too many examples of "this must then have happened" for my liking – alleged that the British in WWII had broken enough Japanese codes to know Pearl Harbor was about to happen, but wanting America in the war, withheld the information. Rusbridger, a journalist with a shady past, engineered this racy read primarily, one suspects, to make considerable sales. Pfennigwerth's analysis of how Nave's contribution was twisted to suit Rusbridger's ends rounds out this work, and makes for a telling conclusion.

Armed with a comprehensive index, and illustrated with a good collection of photos, *A Man of Intelligence* is a useful addition to the history of the valiant defenders of the Allied cause in WWII, and a well-written portrait of a great Australian. Thoroughly recommended.



Thinking of Making a Contribution?

Style Notes for Headmark

In general, please present your work with the minimum of formatting.

PARAGRAPHS: don't indent, and leave left justified. Separate paragraphs by one line. Single spacing only. Use one space only after stops and colons.

CONVENTIONS: use numbers for 10 and above, words below. Ship names use italics in title case; prefixes such as HMAS in capitals and italics. Book and journal titles use italics.

Use single quotation marks for quotations. Do not use hyphens for any rank except Sub-Lieutenant.

CITATIONS: endnotes rather than footnotes. Use footnotes to explain any points you want the reader to notice immediately. Book titles follow Author surname, first name, title if any. Title. Place of publication: publisher, year of that edition. So:

Adkin, Mark. *Goose Green*. London: Leo Cooper, 1992.

Adler, Bill (Ed.) *Letters from Vietnam*. New York: EP Dutton and Co., 1967.

Articles use quotation marks around their title, which is not in italics.

If citing web sites please use the convention:

Australian Associated Press. "Army admits mistakes in SAS investigation." 17 February, 2004. <http://www.asia-pacific-action.org/southseast asia/easttimor/netnews/2004/end_02v3.htm#Army%20admits%20mistakes%20in%20SAS%20investigation>

So, web site name. Article title. Full date of accessing the site. Full URL.

BYLINES: supply your everyday title for use at the beginning of the title, so: Lieutenant Commander Bill Crabbe, or Jack Aubrey, or Reverend James Moodie. At the end of the article, please supply full honours - Lieutenant Commander Bill Crabbe, CSC, RAN - unless you would prefer not to use them. Then please supply a paragraph on yourself, to a maximum of 50 words, including any qualifications you would like listed, and any interesting biographical aspects. **If possible please supply a colour or greyscale head and shoulders e-photo of yourself** for use alongside the article title.

ILLUSTRATIONS: do not embed graphs or figures in your text without sending a separate file as well. If supplying photographs use a minimum of 300 dpi. We are keen on colour images but will use greyscale if necessary. We are able to scan prints if necessary, but request a self-addressed stamped envelope for return - please insure adequately if necessary.

FORWARDING YOUR ARTICLE:

please send to the Editor on <talewis@bigpond.com.au>

EDITORIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The Editor reserves the right to amend articles where necessary for the purposes of grammar correction, and to delete tables or figures for space considerations.



HMAS Kanimbla returns to Fleet Base East Sydney following a deployment in support of operations in the South West Pacific

Australian Naval Institute



2007 ANI EVENTS PROGRAM

EVENT	DATE	LOCATION	COMMENTS/CONTACT
ANI AGM MEMBERS & THEIR GUESTS	16 MAR 1730	ADFA MILITARY THEATRE (RECEPTION TO FOLLOW AT THE ADFA OFFICERS MESS - 1830)	REFER TO OUR WEBSITE: WWW.NAVALINSTITUTE.COM.AU
WARFARE SEMINAR	APR/MAY 2007	SYDNEY	DETAILS TBC
1 DAY SEMINAR 'NAVAL NETWORKS: THE DOMINANCE OF COMMUNICATIONS IN MARITIME OPERATIONS'	24 JULY	AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM, SYDNEY	POINT OF CONTACT: DR DAVID STEVENS 02.6127 6503
2007 "KING HALL" NAVAL HISTORY CONFERENCE (SAME THEME AS ABOVE)	26-27 JULY	ADFA CANBERRA	POINT OF CONTACT: DR DAVID STEVENS 02.6127 6503 DAVID.STEVENS3@DEFENCE.GOV.AU

For more details of ANI events please visit the ANI website: www.navalinstitute.com.au

You Don't Have to be a High Flyer to earn high interest

Online \$tar \$aver Direct

- Easy maintenance online savings account
- Savings available at call
- 24 hour access by phone and Internet
- Interest calculated daily and paid monthly
- Fee-free internet and phone transactions

Apply online at www.adcu.com.au
or contact our Member Contact Centre
today on 1300 13 23 28



AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE
CREDIT UNION

we understand you!

Terms and conditions, fees and charges apply and are available on application. Australian Defence Credit Union Ltd ABN 48 087 649 741 AFSL 237 988

ANI ON-LINE: A GUIDE TO THE NEW WEBSITE.

Our new website is now on-line! In addition to the features available on the previous site, the new site also features a library of past journals, a discussion forum, a news section and member list. This short guide is designed to help you take full advantage of the new features.



Figure 1

OBTAINING AN ACCOUNT

In order to access the new features of the site you must have a user account for the website. If you have a current subscription to the ANI, navigate to the website www.navalinstitute.com.au using your web browser (figure 1), click the "Members Login" menu item (figure 2), then click the link to download an application form. Fill in the form, then fax or post it to the ANI Business Manager. Once your account has been created, you will receive an email that outlines your member ID and password.



Figure 2

Figure 3

LOGGING IN TO YOUR ACCOUNT

Once you have your account details, you are ready to login and access the new features of the site. In order to login, navigate to the website (figure 1) and click the "Members Login" item (figure 2). Enter your member ID and password as they were provided to you, then click the "Login" button. The case of the member ID and password are important: i.e. "CaSe" and "case" are considered entirely different words by the authentication system. Each letter of the password will appear as a single "a" to prevent others from seeing your password as you type. If you have entered your details correctly, you will be presented with the news page. The grey status bar at the top notifies you of the account you are using (figure 4). You are now able to access all of the new features of the site.



Figure 4

LOGGING OUT OF YOUR ACCOUNT

In order to protect your identity and to prevent malicious use of your account by others, you must log out of the site when you are finished browsing. This is especially important on public computers. In order to log out, click the "Logout" link in the grey status bar (figure 4).

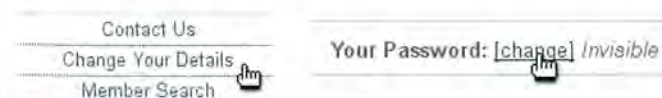


Figure 5

Figure 6

CHANGING YOUR DETAILS

When your account is created, only your member ID and password are stored in the system for privacy reasons. However, you may provide other details that are visible to other ANI members. In order to change your details, login and click the "Change Your Details" menu item (figure 5). Then select the "change" link (figure 6) next to either your personal details or password. Change the text appropriately and click the "save" button (figure 7).

The personal information that you provide will be visible to other members of the ANI but will be hidden from members of the general public. You may provide as much or as little detail as you wish but none of the fields are compulsory. However, you may not change your member ID as it is the link between the on-line database and our off-line records.

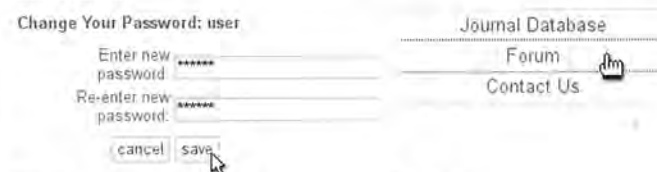


Figure 7

Figure 8

PARTICIPATING IN THE FORUM

In order to post topics and replies in the discussion forum, first login and click the "Forum" menu item (figure 8). Then select a forum that you would like to view by clicking its "View Topics" button (figure 9). Select a topic that you would like to read by clicking its "View this topic" link (figure 10). If you are not interested in any particular topic, you may add your own by clicking the "Add New Topic" button (figure 10). Similarly, once you are viewing a topic, you may post a reply by clicking "Add New Post". Fill in the heading and body of your reply and click the "Submit" button to add your reply to the topic. If you change your mind while writing your reply, you may click the "Cancel" button and your reply will not be added to the topic.



Figure 9



Figure 10

FURTHER QUESTIONS

If you have specific questions regarding website features or even a feature request, post a topic in the "Website Questions" forum and a site administrator will reply. Otherwise, happy browsing!

Australian Naval Institute

The Australian Naval Institute was formed as a self-supporting and non-profit making organisation; incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory in 1975. The main objectives of the Institute are:

- to encourage and promote the advancement of knowledge related to the Navy and the maritime profession; and
- to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas concerning subjects related to the Navy and the maritime profession.

Membership subscription rates are located on the next page.

Further information can be obtained from the:

BUSINESS MANAGER, AUSTRALIAN NAVAL INSTITUTE,
PO Box 29, Red Hill ACT 2603, ph +61 2 62950056,
fax +61 2 62953367, email: a_n_i@bigpond.com or via the
website at <http://www.navalinstitute.com.au>

SPONSORS

The Australian Naval Institute is grateful for the continued support of: Booz Allen Hamilton, Austal, Raytheon Australia, LOPAC, SAAB Systems Australia, KBR, Australian Defence Credit Union, Thales Underwater Systems, P&O Maritime Services, ATI and Jacobs Sverdrup.

PATRON

Chief of Navy: VADM Russ Shalders, AO CSC RAN

COUNCIL MEMBERS

PRESIDENT: RADM James Goldrick, AM CSC RAN

VICE PRESIDENT: CDRE Ray Griggs, CSC RAN

SECRETARY: LEUT Geoffrey McGinley RAN

TREASURER: CMDR Richard Jones RAN

COUNCILLORS

CAPT Martin Brooker, CSC RAN

CAPT Steve Dalton, RAN

CDRE Steve Gilmore, AM CSC RAN

CMDR Paul Hornsby, RAN

CDRE Peter Jones, DSC AM RAN

LCDR Donna Muller, RAN

CAPT Mark Sander, RAN

CAPT Peter Scott, RAN

MIDN Joshua Watkin, RAN

MIDN Robert Wright, RAN

PUBLIC OFFICER: CAPT Peter Murray, RAN

JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL INSTITUTE

Headmark is published quarterly. The Editorial Board seeks letters and articles on naval or maritime issues.

Articles concerning operations or administration/policy are of particular interest but papers on any relevant topic will be considered. As much of the RAN's operational and administrative history is poorly recorded, the recollections of members (and others) on these topics are keenly sought.

Views and opinions expressed in *Headmark* are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Institute, the Royal Australian Navy, the Australian Defence Organisation, or the institutions the authors may represent.

The ANI does not warrant, guarantee or make any representations as to the content of the information contained within *Headmark*, and will not be liable in any way for any claims resulting from use or reliance on it.

Articles and information in *Headmark* are the copyright of the Australian Naval Institute, unless otherwise stated. All material in *Headmark* is protected by Australian copyright law and by applicable law in other jurisdictions.

A CDROM of the *Journal of the Australian Naval Institute* covering the period 1975-2003 is available for \$99; see the next page for ordering information.

PEN NAMES. Contributors can publish under a pen name. The Editor must be advised either in person or in writing of the identity of the individual that wishes to use the pen name. The Editor will confirm in writing to the member seeking to use a pen name that the name has been registered and can be used. More details are available on the Institute's website.

ARTICLE SUBMISSION. Articles and correspondence should be submitted electronically in Microsoft Word, with limited formatting. (See the style guide in this issue for further details.)

Articles should ideally range in size from 3000-7000 words, but smaller articles will be considered, as will the occasional larger piece of work. Submissions should be sent to the Editor in the first instance.

Email: a_n_i@bigpond.com and mark attention Editorial Board.

Articles of greater length can be submitted to the Sea Power Centre-Australia for possible publication

as a Working Paper (seapower.
centre@defence.gov.au)

EDITORIAL BOARD

The Board is largely drawn from the ANI Council but key roles are undertaken by the following members:

CHAIRMAN: CDRE Steve Gilmore

EDITOR: Dr Tom Lewis

STRATEGY: CDRE Steve Gilmore

HISTORY SECTION: Dr David Stevens

SHIPHANDLING CORNER:

CDRE Ray Griggs

DOWN THE VOICEPIPE:

SBLT Geoff Lawes

BOOK REVIEWS: Dr John Reeve

BEQUESTS

As a self-funding organisation the Institute relies on membership subscriptions and sponsorship to maintain its activities. Financial donations and/or bequests are welcome and will assist the ANI in undertaking its activities.

SEA POWER CENTRE-AUSTRALIA RESEARCH COLLECTION

The Sea Power Centre-Australia research collection incorporates the ANI library, to which members have access. The research collection is normally available for use 0900-1630 each weekday, but it is not possible to borrow the books. Members are requested to ring the SPC to confirm access, particularly if visiting from outside Canberra.

The ANI/Sea Power Centre-Australia will gladly accept book donations on naval and maritime matters (where they will either be added to the collection or traded for difficult to obtain books). The point of contact for access to the collection, or to make arrangements for book/journal donations is Dr David Stevens on (02) 6127 6503
email: david.stevens3@defence.gov.au

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL INSTITUTE

ABN: 45 988 480 239

http://www.navalinstitute.com.au

PO Box 29 Red Hill ACT 2603, AUSTRALIA

PHONE: +61 2 6295 0056

FAX: +61 2 6295 3367

EMAIL: a_n_i@bigpond.com

Australian Naval Institute

MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS
INDIVIDUAL			
Undergraduate student rate*	\$30		
Australian/New Zealand*	\$45	\$85	\$125
Asia†	\$60	\$115	\$170
Rest of World†	\$67	\$129	\$191
INSTITUTIONAL			
Australian/New Zealand*	\$60	\$110	\$160
Asia†	\$75	\$140	\$205
Rest of World†	\$82	\$154	\$226

* Please note that no GST is payable in relation to ANI membership † Includes air mail postage

JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL INSTITUTE ON CDROM

The Australian Naval Institute is pleased to announce that a complete set of the *Journal* (1975-2003) is now available on a 2 disc CD ROM for \$99. Sets can be ordered using the membership application form below.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL INSTITUTE

I apply for membership of the ANI in the category of Student / Individual / Institutional (select/circle one).

Name:

Address:

Post Code:

Email:

Website Username Preferences: 1. 2. 3.

(Please use only characters (a-z) or numbers (0-9). Usernames are case sensitive. You will receive your password by email.)

PAYMENT DETAILS Please select one.

☐ 1. A cheque made out to the Australian Naval Institute is enclosed.

Please forward to: The Business Manager, Australian Naval Institute, PO Box 29, Red Hill ACT 2603 AUSTRALIA

☐ 2. Please debit my ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa for \$AUD for a year subscription

AND/OR \$AUD for sets of the *Journal of the Australian Naval Institute* on CD ROM.

Card No.

Name of cardholder (PLEASE PRINT):

Signature: Expiry Date:

☐ 3. Payment of \$AUD has been made by direct deposit to:

Account Name: Australian Naval Institute

Bank: Commonwealth Bank of Australia

Branch: 33-35 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra City ACT 2601, Australia

BSB: 062-919 ACC No.: 0091 4309

I agree to abide by the Constitution and by-laws of the Australian Naval Institute.

Signature:

Date:

Australian Naval Institute