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Imperial Defence And The Commitment
US foreign policy establishment's embrace of 'clash of civilisations' narrative encourages guilt by association, a legal fiction abandoned in China 2,000 years ago.

Joe Biden promotes liberal values, but could learn a lesson or two from Imperial China

Britain is reconfiguring its Royal Navy as a fleet unit for service in an imperial fleet. Domestic politics, moreover, can upset the soundest strategic schemes. Alliances are fissile things, dependent ...

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Japan Signals an Opening for US in Countering China

The Philippines and Singapore are committed to strengthen its post-pandemic recovery through economic cooperation such as trade and investment, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) said Saturday, ...

PH, Singapore agree to work together for post-pandemic recovery

This places a renewed focus on the role that information plays in our economy, in our defence and in our society at large and sets out a commitment ... professor of AI at Imperial College London ...

Information and the future of defence

The protests in Cuba, fuelled by unlawful, imperialist economic sanctions and carried out by a small minority in a nation of 11 million people in relation to certain shortages of ...

Cuba's remarkable and heroic revolution

The move indicates the increasing importance of critical minerals to auto-makers entering the electric vehicle market, and further highlights the security of supply chains that power the energy ...

General Motors Moves To Secure Its Own Critical Mineral Supply Chains

Despite the concerted attempts, historically and currently, by imperialist and neo-colonialist forces to subvert the Cuban Revolution, to harm the Cuban people, and even to assassinate their principal ...

Statement on Cuba's Remarkable and Heroic Revolution by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

After Japanese officials finish practicing their foreign policy irony, hopefully they will settle on a serious and sustained national security approach to the growing China threat. Leading up to and ...

Japan still settling its Taiwan policy

In the context of the inhumane, harsh, unilateral, externally imposed, and illegal sanctions, no reasonable person can ever accept the pious, hypocritical, and self-serving imperial advocacy of ...

We stand in solidarity with the Government and people of Cuba

THE Philippines and Singapore reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen bilateral cooperation in defense and security ... Affairs Assistant Secretary for Asian and Pacific Affairs Neal Imperial and ...

Knitting together the empire was a class of men, a body of opinion, a 'defence community' of military, naval and colonial officials drawn together by a common belief that the empire was in such a poor state of defence as to present a standing temptation to an enemy. They also limited confidence in the ability of a post-1867 democracy to conduct an effective defence, foreign or imperial policy. The roots of these beliefs lay in their common experience in the empire, in war and in the several defence investigations and war scares that occurred between the Crimean War and the Balkan Crisis of 1878. These men demanded and got a much greater input into policy making in this period than has been hitherto recognized. Indeed, at crucial times in this period, the defence community, whose most visible members were Bartle Frere and Lord Lytton, conducted policy in defiance of the wishes of their legitimate masters. What follows, therefore, is an investigation into the idea that the expansion of empire in the period 1874-1886 was powered more by fears for its security than by a desire for gain or a mission to do good. As Gallagher and Robinson argued, there was a fixation in the official mind over the security of the routes to India and it was crisis in Egypt that dragged Britain into African empire as a result. This book argues that only this can explain the paradox that the Liberal government of 1880-86, elected on an anti-imperial platform, expanded the empire more than the Conservative government 1874-80, which stood on a pro-imperial platform.

This new collection of essays, from leading British and Canadian scholars, presents an excellent insight into the strategic thinking of the British Empire. It defines the main areas of the strategic decision-making process that was known as 'Imperial Defence'. The theme is one of imperial defence and defence of empire, so chapters will be historiographical in nature, discussing the major features of each key component of imperial defence, areas of agreement and disagreement in the existing literature on critical interpretations, introducing key individuals and positions and commenting on the appropriateness of existing studies, as well as identifying a raft of new directions for future research.

Howard traces the themes of imperial defense, home defense, and the maintenance of a balance of power trough the whole era of the two world wars. He shows how many important events reflected this dilemma of British defense policy and makes a complex story brilliantly clear.

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'This thesis examines the origins and development of signals intelligence in the Royal Australian Navy, during the period 1914 to 1945, within the context of an Australian contribution to Imperial defence. In doing so it demonstrates how the development of this capability was shaped by national, Imperial and international forces and events. The thesis thus fills a gap in the historiography of imperial defence and of early twentieth century signals intelligence. It also constitutes a case study of the development of a niche military capability by a small to medium power in the context of great power alliances and major historical events. The thesis is based principally upon the investigation of documents in the Australian, US and UK national archives, some of which have been newly declassified for this purpose. During the First World War the RAN undertook a minor cryptographic effort focused on intercepting and breaking coded messages from the German Pacific Squadron. After the War, and at the request of the RN, the RAN began to develop a signals intelligence capability aimed at the Imperial Japanese Navy. This capability was seen as part of the RAN contribution to Imperial defence. The commitment, made without Australian political approval, would see the RAN conduct two covert intelligence collection operations against the Japanese Mandated Territories. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and subsequent defeat of the Western Powers in Asia, the RAN signals intelligence organisation became, as a consequence of agreements between Britain and the USN, part of the USN organisation in the Pacific. At no stage however, was the RAN involved in the discussions which accompanied these arrangements nor did it have any subsequent say in the strategic direction of this capability. As a consequence, when the Pacific War was drawing to a close the future of the RAN's cryptographic organisation came in to question. By the time the Japanese surrendered this issue had still not been resolved. Beyond the history of the origins and development of signals intelligence in the RAN, and of its involvement in the signals intelligence war against Japan, the thesis highlights the importance of committed individuals in small military organisations and how they can greatly influence the success or otherwise of these organisations. The ability of personnel from different nations to work together in signals intelligence is reflective of the functioning of the alliance as a whole. The development of such a niche capability by a small to medium power can have an effect on that nation's standing, in the context of alliance relationships, as it did in this case. As the RAN found however, such capabilities do not provide for automatic access to strategic decision making within an alliance.'

How did British authorities manage to secure the commitment of large dominion and Indian armies that could plan, fight, shoot, communicate, and sustain themselves, in concert with the British Army and with each other, during the era of the two world wars? What did the British want from the dominion and Indian armies and how did they go about trying to get it? Douglas E Delaney seeks to answer these questions to understand whether the imperial army project was successful. Answering these questions requires a long-term perspective — one that begins with efforts to fix the armies of the British Empire in the aftermath of their desultory performance in South Africa (1899-1903) and follows through to the high point of imperial military cooperation during the Second World War. Based on multi-archival research conducted in six different countries, on four continents, Delaney argues that the military compatibility of the British Empire armies was the product of a deliberate and enduring imperial army project, one that aimed at standardizing and piecing together the armies of the empire, while, at the same time, accommodating the burgeoning autonomy of the dominions and even India. At its core, this book is really about how a military coalition worked.

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