Compiled and edited by Neven Bondokji and Juliet Bennett, February 2011

Cover photo: CPACS Director Jake Lynch welcomes delegates to the IPRA conference. Taken by Maria Frencie Carreon

Photo credits: Lynda-Ann Blanchard, Neven Bondokji, Katie Crawford, Wendy Lambourne, Hannah Middleton, Nuran Zorl, and others.
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#### Staff, Council Office-bearers and Project Coordinators

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<td>Director</td>
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<td>Senior Lecturer &amp; Postgraduate Coursework Coordinator</td>
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<td>Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, Dr Hannah Middleton, Trent Newman, Susy Lee Deck</td>
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<td>UNEPS Research Officer</td>
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#### CPACS Council

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Zuzanka Kutena
George Varughese
Lynda-ann Blanchard
Chris Hamer
Peter Herborn
Roger Wescombe
Raja Jayaraman
Stuart Rees (SPF)**
Student Representative: Benjamin Oh

Lecturers
Associate Professor Jake Lynch
Dr Wendy Lambourne
Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees
Professor John Langmore
Dr Freya Higgins-Desbiolles
Emeritus Professor Garry Trompf
Ms Leticia Anderson
Dr Erik Paul
Professor Paul Scott
Mr Fred Dubee

Visiting Scholars/Honorary Associates
Dr Sanjay Ramesh
Dr John Ondawame
Ms Lucy Fiske
Mr David Lacey
Professor Stephen Zunes
Associate Professor Susana Salgado

Special Advisor: Dr Stella Cornelius
CPACS Objectives

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies was established in May 1988 as a specialist research, teaching and advocacy centre within the University of Sydney, pursuing its objective of peace with justice by as wide a variety of means as possible.

CPACS promotes interdisciplinary research and teaching on the causes of conflict and the conditions that affect conflict resolution and peace. Research projects and other activities focus on conflict resolution with a view to attaining peace with justice.

CPACS promotes the development of an extra-curricular lecture and seminar program in peace and conflict studies for the University and the community at large, the organisation of conferences, and the arrangement of programs for visiting specialists in peace and conflict studies and research. It also liaises and cooperates with other centres and institutions working in the field of peace and conflict studies.

The Centre aims to facilitate dialogue between individuals, groups or communities who are concerned with conditions of positive peace, whether in interpersonal relationships, community relations, within organisations and nations, or with reference to international relations.
President’s Report

Dr Ken Macnab, President

Plus ça change, plus c’est la même chose. As usual, demands and opportunities outstrip resources. So some parts of this President’s Report are mainly ‘cut and paste’ from last year’s Report.

The year 2010 at CPACS was even more successful than ever before, and increasingly demanding on the time, skills and good will of all concerned. The work, impact and reputation of the Centre all continued to expand. The requests for space, assistance and co-operation from individuals and organisations also expanded considerably. In short, the Centre had an impressive year, but clearly needs more staff and resources to continue to cope with growing demands.

The University of Sydney ‘re-branding’ exercise resulted in the decision that the CPACS logo, the intertwined black and white doves, should not be officially displayed in the customary manner. It will, however, continue to be presented in various ways as part of the public face of CPACS.

The ‘A-team’ in the office this year started with the combination of Keryn Scott and Lyn Dickens, then when Keryn took up full-time study and Lyn went to Cambridge for research, transformed into a combination of Juliet Bennett and Neven Bondokji. They continue the CPACS tradition of competence, courtesy, easy communications, coping under pressure and tolerance of colleagues.

Thanks go as always to all the volunteers whose work adds greatly to the efficiency, quality and variety of the Centre as a whole. Among these are Librarian Peggy Craddock, Membership Secretary Joanna Blachowska for half the year, and the 'usual suspects' who help make all the many CPACS lectures, talks and other events successful. The Centre depends heavily on volunteers, and this year we are still seeking someone to take on the task of identifying and co-ordinating these volunteers.

The academic programme continued to expand, both here and overseas. The full time academic staff of Director and Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Senior Lecturer Dr Wendy Lambourne and Lecturer Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard have been flat out coping with the undergraduate, postgraduate coursework and research students, assisted by a motley crew of Honorary Associates and Part-Time Lecturers such as Erik Paul, Frank Hutchinson, Annie Herro, Garry Trompf, Leticia Anderson, and myself. The Gordon Rodley and Cheryl Minks Prizes for
student achievements in the Master of Peace and Conflict Studies are now regular awards.

The biennial International Peace Research Association Conference, hosted by CPACS in July 2010, was a resounding success. The quality of the presentations, panel discussions and papers was high, the handling of the catering, rooms and equipment, and needs of the participants was excellent, the additional events and socialising were both rewarding, and courtesy and patience were only occasionally missing. There are too many contributors to the organising and running of such a complicated event to mention many names – and separate Reports are available – but one group deserves special thanks: the IPRA Assistants (Keryn Scott, Lyn Dickens, Leah Chan, Anna Koehler, Sarah Shores and Melissa McCullough). They were the powerhouse at the centre of the Conference structure of the Organising Committee (chaired by CPACS Director Jake Lynch), the CPACS staff and Council delegates, University staff, specialists, commission conveners and session chairs, CPACS Volunteers and the like. This IPRA Conference greatly enhanced the international reputation of CPACS.

The IPRA Conference was also a memorial and tribute to Estelle Hinds, a CPACS Masters student who was also the Conference Assistant until her tragic and untimely death in March 2010. She was an adventurous, compassionate, engaging and talented young woman. Her passing affected many people deeply, and reinforced our understanding of the need to be personally thoughtful, aware and caring towards friends and colleagues.

Another loss to CPACS came with the death in August of Christina Batchen, a high school teacher who was one of the first Masters students at CPACS, and subsequently became a conflict resolution consultant and significant contributor to the work of the Centre. She gave guest lectures on restorative justice, became a conflict resolution skills trainer, and was a distinctive member of the 'Passion Peace and Poetry’ team led by Stuart Rees and Lynette Simons. She personified the skills she taught.

Then on 20 December 2010, Stella Cornelius died at the age of 91, at her home in Chatswood. She had been for years a Life Member of CPACS, a close friend and mentor of many CPACS people, and a keen contributor to CPACS debates and programmes. What was universally acclaimed at both her funeral in December and memorial service in January 2011, was that she always combined high ideals with practical policies, was endlessly creative in the development of ways to pursue peace with justice, and embraced an enormous range of causes. She approached everything – her own life, her family and friends, her activist work – in a manner that exemplified her principles.
Two weeks before her death, Stella’s special place in CPACS was honoured by the mounting of her photographic portrait in the Posters for Peace Gallery. Stuart Rees had been able to show it to Stella; her pleasure that her ideas and work were valued was typical of her life. The portrait will always be a reminder about the absolute necessity to match great ends to peaceful means.

January 2011


**Director’s Report**

Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Director

The year just gone was, in many ways, the most momentous in CPACS’ history. We set new records for student enrolments, with graduates going on to make impressive career progress, working for peace in many contexts; returned our biggest-ever set of published scholarly research – and yet none of these achievements was even the highlight of 2010, a distinction that belongs to our hosting of ‘Communicating Peace’, the biennial conference of IPRA, the International Peace Research Association, in July.

CPACS’ constitution obliges the Centre to “pursue its objectives by as wide a variety of means as possible”, including “the organization of conferences [and] the advocacy of peace with justice” for both the University and the community at large and “the promotion of widespread participation in its activities”. When I applied to be its first purposely-appointed Director, I responded to an advertisement for the post, which said the incumbent would be expected to “provide leadership on peace and justice issues”.

We continue to exert an influence far greater than our size, in various ways, in the university and wider community – locally and globally. In compiling this report, I give my own narrative of the Centre’s activities, from my perspective as Director, and an account of my own work over and above the spheres of academic research and teaching, which are dealt with in detail elsewhere in this publication. So I concentrate mainly on instances where I have provided leadership on peace and justice issues.

In all, I chaired, ran, spoke at or otherwise contributed to 22 public events in 2010, besides academic conferences and presentations; published some 21 articles in public media and gave more than a dozen broadcast interviews. Where appropriate, in the list below, I have quoted sections of particular articles that arose out of, or accompany, the event in question, along with a link for those who wish to read further. I mention them in chronological order, to allow the reader to form a picture of the Director’s year; the exception being the IPRA conference, which came in the middle of the period in question, but nevertheless deserves pride of place.

**The IPRA conference, 6-10 July 2010**

With the hosting of ‘Communicating Peace’, the biennial global conference of IPRA, the peak disciplinary body of peace research, the Centre staged its biggest ever event. Hundreds of peace researchers from around the world converged on Sydney, with over two hundred individual presentations on the plenary...
platform and to parallel sessions of IPRA’s more-than-twenty Commissions and Working Groups.

Many came from developing countries, using grants to cover their air fares, accommodation and out-of-pocket expenses – which meant that a large part of my work, as Chair of the Organising Committee, was devoted to raising money to bring them here, whilst simultaneously making and overseeing arrangements for a huge logistical, as well as intellectual, undertaking.

The provision of these grants is an IPRA tradition. One of the founding concepts of peace research is that of positive peace, conceived by Johan Galtung in response to a presentation at one of the Association’s first conferences, in 1967, from an Indian scholar, S. Dasgupta of the Gandhian Institute of Studies at Varanasi. Hunger and poverty, then – as now – afflicting many in the majority world, should, he argued, be regarded as conditions of “peacelessness”.

Positive peace, then, includes not merely an absence of direct violence, but also an absence of structural violence, and of the cultural violence that may legitimise the former, and induce attitudes of undue equanimity vis-à-vis the latter. It mandates an orientation towards, and provision for, social justice, or – as Galtung himself put it in his keynote address to IPRA 2010 – “equity”.

This imperative is no less pressing in the domain of scholarship and research than any other – so, for IPRA to hold a global meeting without providing a level playing field, on which the insights and perspectives of majority-world scholars can be presented and shared on an equitable basis, would be to risk becoming part of a problem and another manifestation of injustice, or inequity. Hence the tradition of conference organisers, and the Association itself, raising money to provide grants for delegates from outside the rich minority world.

This task was all the more challenging because, almost immediately after our winning bid to host the event – approved at the last IPRA conference in July 2008 – the onset of what was first called the ‘credit crunch’, and then the ‘Global Financial Crisis’, made funds more scarce than for years before. By the time peace researchers were trying to raise funds to attend IPRA 2010, the knock-on effect on academia was making itself felt, since what started as a contagion in the world of banking rapidly spread to public finances. Many would-be delegates from universities in Europe and north America had to cry off, as their
institutions cut travel budgets; reducing the scope for even a modest level of subsidy to fellow attendees from elsewhere.

I succeeded with applications for two major external grants: from AusAID (under its International Seminar Support Scheme) and UNESCO (Participation Program), as well as some smaller internal grants within the university itself. In addition, I had been ‘squirreling away’ some of the modest sums of money the Centre has been able to obtain in recent years, to help pay for the conference. A payment we received from the Research Institute for Asia-Pacific, for a teaching commission by the Korean government, was one example; another was a one-off set of payments from the School of Social and Political Sciences, of which CPACS is a part, for general departmental expenses. And there was help from the Sydney Peace Foundation, the Institute for Social Science and even the Arab League office in Washington DC – all gratefully received!

In total, we were able to raise some $130,000 to bring 63 grantees to IPRA, between them representing over 30 countries. In addition, we offered free places to any University of Sydney student who had a paper proposal accepted by an IPRA Commission or Working Group: an opportunity taken up by 18 of them, most from our own thriving research student community in CPACS.

It was a time of renewal for IPRA, which had been virtually moribund, in the periods between conferences, since at least the middle of the decade. Some of the funds I obtained, from the Research Infrastructure Block Grant scheme, were earmarked to pay the production costs of books with Sydney University Press. An offer was made to Commission conveners to gather papers from their sessions into edited collections for proposed publication, with the funds provided on condition that at least one of the contributing authors should be a researcher at the University of Sydney.

At the time of writing, one such ‘deal’ has already gone through, with a volume titled, Expanding Peace Journalism – of which, I am one of three co-editors – accepted by SUP from the Peace Journalism Commission; a further proposal, from IPRA’s Internal Conflicts Commission, is about to be submitted, and more are in the pipeline. The track record of particular Commissions and Working Groups, in attracting delegates to the conference, and in taking up this opportunity for publication, will be taken into consideration when allocating grant support for their members to attend future conferences.

In such ways, the Sydney conference will hopefully be remembered as marking a turning point for IPRA, helping to make it more professional and results-orientated. The quality of the event itself was very high: reflected in the large number of generous tributes from those in attendance. Professor Galtung himself – who was in top form throughout the conference week – said it was “the best IPRA I’ve ever attended” – a compliment indeed, since he was one of its
founders! And Professor Kevin Clements, IPRA Secretary General, 2008-2010, commented:

“The scholastic quality [of the conference] was much higher than at earlier ones and many interesting themes were introduced and developed through the plenary/workshop format”.

If IPRA can now bring about an upturn in the reputation and sense of impetus around peace research, it will be to the benefit, in general terms, of CPACS, since it will add lustre to the academic discipline in which we work. It is a job for which I have, in effect, taken on responsibility myself, since the conference ended with my election as joint Secretary General of IPRA, together with Professor Katsuya Kodama of Mie University, Japan.

I have already produced and distributed the inaugural edition of an e-newsletter to IPRA members, with the next edition due by Easter 2011. I have taken delivery of the archive of the IJPS, the International Journal of Peace Studies, to which IPRA is affiliated, for distribution to members. And I am beginning negotiations to transfer its publication to Sage, one of the world’s leading academic publishers, with a view to raising its standards and improving its marketing.

Prospects are now brighter than for some time, for improving the international scholarly framework within which we operate, as peace researchers. We look forward to IPRA’s next conference, to be held in Japan in 2012, with renewed confidence.

**Other events in 2010 in date order:**

**February 27 Donna Mulhearn book launch, Footbridge Theatre**

I organised, chaired and introduced the launch event for Ordinary Courage, Donna’s book recounting her experiences as a ‘human shield’ in Iraq, with journalist and author Antony Loewenstein paying tribute, and a talk and question-and-answer session with Donna herself. Donna is also a student on our Master of Peace and Conflict Studies program.

**March 4 Burma film showing, Footbridge Theatre**

I organised, chaired and introduced a showing of Burma VJ, an Oscar-nominated film documenting the struggle to show the outside world the truth about the nonviolent uprising in Burma of September 2007. The event was a Benefit Evening for the Burma Campaign Australia. Other speakers included the BCA’s Zetty Brake, also a student on our MPACS program.
March 9 Israeli Apartheid event, Australians for Palestine, Melbourne

I was one of four panellists, with Professor Jeremy Salt of Bilkent University Ankara; Professor John Docker of the University of Sydney and Palestinian advocate Samah Sabawi, introduced and chaired by Professor Ghassan Hage. Organised by Australians for Palestine, the evening event took place at the University of Melbourne. My role was to explain the influence of media on political process, in Australia and elsewhere, as it bears upon prospects for peace with justice in the Israel-Palestine conflict, and to canvas options for media activism and reform.

It came shortly before the controversy over the ABC’s decision to rescind its decision to buy in the documentary, *Hope in a Slingshot*, by an emerging Australian film-maker, Inka Stafrace, following a rare personal intervention by the corporation’s Head of Television, Kim Dalton. I contributed an article on the subject to *New Matilda*, in which I made the following arguments:

“Hope in a Slingshot shows the consequences, for Palestinians, of living under Israel’s illegal military occupation of their territory. This last phrase is very simple, and it’s one in which every word is in keeping with international law, but you are very unlikely to hear it in Australian broadcast news. Over at SBS, an internal memo last year tried to forbid reporters from even using the words, ‘Palestinian land’.

This, in fact, is precisely why broadcasters need something like Inka’s film, because it explores aspects of the conflict that are vital to understanding day-to-day developments, but usually ignored in official political exchanges. The occasional back-bencher who raises them tends to get shouted down and hounded out, as Julia Irwin, retiring MP for Fowler, could tell you.

The ABC censorship is just one of several sinister recent developments. Another is the emergence of a group of academics, led by the Monash Social Work lecturer, Philip Mendes, who criticise what they call a ‘fanatical form of pro-Palestinian orthodoxy’ on Australian university campuses. The not-so-hidden agenda is to demonise advocates of human rights who argue that the conflict should be seen through the prism of international law, and to attempt to discredit such advocates as racists because they are unwilling to go along with Israeli (and, behind that, US) exceptionalism”.

You can read the full article here: [http://newmatilda.com/2010/05/31/abc-selfcensors-over-israel](http://newmatilda.com/2010/05/31/abc-selfcensors-over-israel)
March 17 World Bank Aid Communications panel

I chaired and moderated a luncheon panel on the theme of ‘Media and Inclusion’ with Ian Ferguson (Sky News) and Hamish McDonald (Sydney Morning Herald), organised by the World Bank regional office in Sydney, and held in the university's New Law Building. Introductory remarks were followed by a question-and-answer session with audience members representing aid agencies and International NGOs, keen to make more use of media to get their message across to the public.

March 23, Launch of Islamic Sciences and Research Academy of Australia

I chaired, introduced and moderated a panel comprising Mike McCluskey (NSW State Director, ABC); Peter Fray (Managing Editor, Sydney Morning Herald); Professor Jock Collins (UTS); Elisha McIntire (University of Sydney) and Mehmet Ozalp, Executive Director of ISRA Australia, a gala event and part of the City of Sydney Living in Harmony Festival 2010. The theme was the portrayal of Islam and Muslims in Australian media.

March 25, Marrickville Public Forum, ‘What is terrorism’?

I spoke at an evening meeting organised by the Marrickville Peace Group, at Herb Greedy Hall, Petersham Rd, with fellow panellists Lee Rhiannon (Greens Senator-elect); David Berne (NSW Council for Civil Liberties) and Nicola McGarrity (Gilbert and Tobin Centre for Public Law, UNSW).

In my presentation, I raised some of the themes of an article I had contributed, just earlier, to the TRANSCEND Media Service, on the so-called ‘war on terrorism’:

“A Pentagon planner, Major Ralph Peters, thus characterised the function of US armed forces in a post-Cold War world:

‘There will be no peace. At any given moment for the rest of our lifetimes, there will be multiple conflicts in mutating forms around the globe. Violent conflict will dominate the headlines, but cultural and economic struggles will be steadier and ultimately more decisive. The de facto role of the US armed forces will be to keep the world safe for our economy and open to our cultural assault. To those ends, we will do a fair amount of killing.’

Events have rendered this logic visible to the extent that relationships with the US now bear the imprint of a third crisis of military legitimacy, to follow the earlier ones after Vietnam and the Cold War. Another survey, this time commissioned by the new United States Studies Centre, at the University of Sydney, revealed that in 2007, fully 48% of people in Australia – generally regarded as the most sedulous of all Washington’s camp-followers – now
favoured the adoption of an independent foreign policy, at the expense of the US alliance.

Given the intensifying impetus to further wars, evidenced by the evolution of media strategies and underpinned by the corporate and political logic of neoliberalism, the tensions uncovered by these polls, and manifest in global public discourses, are likely to carry on growing. Patrick Tyler wrote, in the *New York Times* in February 2003, that ‘the huge anti-war demonstrations around the world this weekend are reminders that there may still be two superpowers on the planet: the United States and world public opinion’.

You can read the full article here: [http://www.transcend.org/tms/2010/02/the-%E2%80%99war-on-terrorism%E2%80%99-and-the-struggle-for-context/](http://www.transcend.org/tms/2010/02/the-%E2%80%99war-on-terrorism%E2%80%99-and-the-struggle-for-context/)

**March 26, Launch of Sri Lanka book, Gleebooks**

I introduced and spoke at a launch event for *Sri Lanka: 60 years of ‘independence’*, edited by Ana Pararajasingham, and interviewed Ana himself. It’s an impressive collection of essays filling in the historical and political background of the Tamil people’s struggle for self-determination. In one of several public writings on the subject in 2010, I contributed an article to the TRANSCEND Media Service, in which I made the following argument:

“The eminent peace researcher and field worker, John Paul Lederach, defines justice as: ‘the pursuit of restoration, of rectifying wrongs, of creating right relationships based on equity and fairness. Pursuing justice involves advocacy for those harmed, for open acknowledgement of the wrongs committed, and for making things right’. That is not to say that justice must entail punishment, since that seldom results in restitution or reconciliation. The challenge, according to Lederach, is ‘to pursue justice in ways that respect people, and (at the same time) to achieve restoration of relationships based on recognizing and amending injustices’.

The crucial point is that new sets of arrangements, new structures and new processes must be created to make things right, if people who have suffered injustice are to be able to feel a decisive break with the past. What Lederach calls a ‘justice gap’ arises when people see no prospect of bringing about changes to process and structure other than by attempting the violent overthrow of the existing ones. If violence is to be avoided, then effective non-violent means must be contrived, to accomplish the same goals, or something reasonably close to them. A similar sense is captured in the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with its call on ‘every individual and every organ of society’ to uphold them, lest people ‘be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression’.
It’s political justice, then, that the Tamils of Sri Lanka really need: an opportunity to create new structures and processes of their own, as the only means to safeguard their human rights. ‘Tyranny and oppression’ are an accurate description of their treatment down the years: unless internationals help them to attain political means of achieving justice, they will be partly to blame for any renewed upsurge of ‘rebellion’.

You can read the full article here:  
http://blog.srilankacampaign.org/2010/01/peace-justice-for-tamils.html

April 16, Public meeting on Tibet

I chaired and introduced a lunchtime meeting at the University of Sydney, organised by the Australia Tibet Council, whose Campaign Coordinator, Dr Simon Bradshaw, was one of the speakers along with Dr Sev Ozdowski (Director, Equity and Diversity University of Western Sydney and Adjunct Professor, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, Sydney University), and Tendor Dorjee (Executive Director, Students for a Free Tibet). The theme was: ‘Tibet: the Third Pole, Climate Change and the fate of Tibet’s Nomads’.

April 20, Australian Development Gateway

I was one of a panel of experts brought to Canberra for a day-long consultation on a new section of the Australian Development Gateway – an internet portal for development professionals – on ‘Conflict and Fragility’. My role was to advise on resources and approaches to media interventions in conflict and ‘fragile states’. I subsequently acted as an ‘online expert’ for that section of the ADG, fielding questions from users on such issues as the ‘Do No Harm’ principle, and the role of women in conflict and peace.

See here for the questions and answers:  

May 11, Public meeting with George Bisharat, Academic Boycotts of Israel

I chaired, introduced and contributed to a talk in the Mackie Building by Professor George Bisharat, of the University of California, a guest in Sydney of the Coalition for Justice and Peace in Palestine. I have argued that peace research has a responsibility to engage with social movement activism, with the campaign for an academic boycott of Israel being one obvious point of convergence. I picked up that theme in an article I contributed to the IPRA e-newsletter, which was also published at the TRANSCEND Media service website. In it, I made the following arguments:

“The impetus for progress towards enacting the values of peace research comes from social movements making unignorable to policy-makers the imperatives of
peace, social justice and human rights. Members of such movements engage in them not because they want to be neutral and reach balanced conclusions, but because they are in favour of something and against something else. They, and their representations of the issues at the heart of their activism, are bound to be partial, in both senses of that word.

In order to enjoy any realistic prospect of bringing our research insights to bear on the actions and motivations of parties to conflict, we need to engage with social movements: a proposition that depends on their being prepared to engage with us. In many cases, a willingness to do so will, understandably enough, be prefaced by a wish to know ‘where we stand’. Do we, as peace researchers, have ‘a stand’ – or perhaps stands – in that sense?

Examples cropped up at the IPRA conference itself. Our Centre has contributed to efforts here in Australia, and across the international community, to hold Israel to account for its serial breaches of international law, by promoting the campaign for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions. We heard from activists calling on us to join the boycott of Israeli Higher Education – academic research, our own field of endeavour. Advocates of the boycott call characterise it as a Gandhian form of global non-violent resistance. And they often quote Martin Luther King: ‘to be silent in the face of oppression is not to be neutral but to side with the oppressor’.

You can read the full article here:

May 18 and 21, RIAP Korean students

In partnership with the University of Sydney’s Research Institute for Asia-Pacific, I devised and led a special teaching program for a group of senior High School and junior university students from South Korea, sponsored by the country’s own Ministry for Education and the Family. The program introduced them to basic concepts of peace education and peace journalism. Also involved was CPACS lecturer, Dr Lynda Blanchard. In a week that included numerous other elements, with contributions from other university departments, it was the Peace and Conflict Studies component in general, and my own classes in particular, that stood out in participant evaluations as the most valued element.

May 26, Refugee Welcome meeting

I was the guest speaker at a public meeting in the University’s New Law Building, organised as part of Refugee Welcome week, where the documentary, Woomera 2002, showing the mass protest at Woomera detention centre when dozens of refugees broke out of imprisonment, was also shown.
In my presentation, I developed some of the arguments in an article I contributed to the *Crikey* website:

“Australia’s share of asylum claims is, in global terms, minuscule. In 2008, the Edmund Rice Centre points out, we received fewer than 5,000 out of a total worldwide of over 800,000. Nearly a quarter of them were in South Africa, as neighbouring Zimbabwe went into meltdown. Now there’s a country with a problem. Australia – huge, sparsely populated, outlandishly wealthy Australia – doesn’t have a problem.

The issue has been mired in a miasma of misconceptions and misrepresentations only to the extent that ministers themselves – starting with the Prime Minister – have offered no leadership, instead favouring the ‘cockroach response’ – when the light comes on, find a place to hide, hoping to re-emerge when it goes dark”.


**July 6 – 10, IPRA conference**

Three individual public events stand out, in addition to the general comments about IPRA, above.

During conference week, Johan Galtung and I launched our new book, *Reporting Conflict: New Directions in Peace Journalism*, published by University of Queensland Press, in an evening session at Gleebooks. The other speakers were Professor Kevin Clements and peace journalism researcher, Professor Robert A Hackett, of Simon Fraser University, Canada. (See review in Appendix)

And I showed my documentary, *Peace Journalism in the Philippines*, introduced by CPACS Masters student Katie Crawford, in the Old Geology Lecture Theatre, before spending an hour responding to audience questions.

You can see the full film here: [http://www2.arts.usyd.edu.au/podcast/podcastepisode.cfm?po_id=10&poe_id=90](http://www2.arts.usyd.edu.au/podcast/podcastepisode.cfm?po_id=10&poe_id=90)

Then, of course, there was our demonstration for peace journalism, outside the HQ of the ABC on Harris Street where members of the IPRA Peace Journalism commission joined local activists.

In my speech at the demo, I made some of the points contained in an article I contributed to the TRANSCEND Media Service website:
“We greatly value the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. Its teams of talented journalists are its greatest asset. It – and they – are a cornerstone of our democracy.

But it is letting us down.

It should provide a balanced account of key issues in public debate. According to Clause 5.2.2 (e) of the ABC Editorial Policies: “Balance will be sought [and] achieved as soon as reasonably practicable and in an appropriate manner... as far as possible, present principal relevant views on matters of importance”. BUT

• Have you ever heard the view presented on any ABC program, that Australian troops should be pulled out of Afghanistan?

• Have you ever heard the view presented on any ABC program, that spending on Australia’s military should go down, in real terms, instead of up?

These views are generally excluded from ABC news and current affairs. And yet, opinion polls show, they are shared by large numbers – even a majority – of the Australian public”.

You can read the full article here:
http://www.transcend.org/tms/2010/06/the-world%E2%80%99s-first-demonstration-for-peace-journalism/
August 24, Emerging Young Leaders for Social Change

I was one of the panellists at this evening event, held in the Fairfax Building, Pyrmont (HQ of the *Sydney Morning Herald*) with company executive Nick Fairfax and Mary Nguyen of Vibewire Youth. The theme was ‘constructive journalism’, so I explained what peace journalism is about, and its implications for recent media themes and stories. I developed some of the arguments I put forward in a column for *Generation C* magazine:

“Peace journalism is in favour of truth, as any must be. Of course reporters should report, as truthfully as they can, the facts they encounter; only ask, as well, how they have come to meet these particular facts, and how the facts have come to meet them. If it’s always the same facts, or the same sorts of facts, adopt a policy of seeking out important stories, and important bits of stories, which would otherwise slip out of the news, and devise ways to put them back in. And try to let the rest of us in on the process. Peace journalism is that which abounds in cues and clues to prompt and equip us to ‘negotiate’ our own readings, to open up multiple meanings, to inspect propaganda and other self-serving representations on the outside”.

You can read the full article here: [http://www.generation-c.org/peace_journalism.html](http://www.generation-c.org/peace_journalism.html)

August 26, Politics in the Pub

‘Mainstream Media – Not Giving Peace a Chance’: I was one of two speakers at this Sydney weekly gathering of Left (and Left-ish) activists, with Inka Stafrace (producer of *Hope in a Slingshot)*.

September 21, International Day of Peace festivities, Martin Place

I compered the peak four-hour section of this important annual event, organized by the Ministry for Peace Campaign in Australia, under its chairperson, Biannca Pace, at Martin Place, Sydney. Celebrations included cultural inputs from a wide range of nations, as well as formal ceremonies involving the Consuls General to Sydney of several countries and the calling and showing of flags from 194 states.
October 20, Witness in Palestine: a Jewish-American woman in the Occupied Territories

I chaired and introduced a well-attended public meeting with Anna Baltzer, a guest in Sydney of the Coalition for Justice and Peace in Palestine, held in the University’s New Law Building.

October 21, Student ‘Solidarity’ group meeting on Afghanistan

I was the guest speaker, and made some of the arguments I developed in an article for Media Development, the monthly magazine of the World Association for Christian Communication:

“The human cost of the war in Afghanistan is being systematically downplayed, according with impressions, from countless stories in western corporate media over the years, that the voices of Afghan people themselves are nearly always excluded. Here in Australia, for instance, every time there is news of a further troop deployment or diplomatic development, the sourcing, in the vast majority of local news coverage, is confined to military and/or political leaders.

Opinion polls consistently suggest Australians would rather see their troops called home, but there is little or no political traction to that idea since the front benches of both major parties take the opposite view; and it almost never surfaces in the media. So there is little or no perception of urgency, to promote what William Crano called the ‘salience’ of the issue...

This pattern has allowed political leaders and policy-makers in the age of Obama – a period preceding his actual inauguration and probably dating from his successful campaign for the Democratic nomination – to portray Afghanistan as the ‘good war’, even if Iraq was the ‘bad war’.”

You can read the full article by downloading the pdf from the site here: http://www.waccglobal.org/en/resources/media-development/2164-20101-rethinking-media-and-gender-justice.html

November 11, Australian History Prize

I introduced and interviewed Robin Gerster, on his book Travels in Atomic Sunshine: Australia and the occupation of Japan, winner of the Australian History Prize, to an audience at the Customs House at Circular Quay.

November 17, Peace in the Philippines

I introduced and chaired a public meeting, in the Mackie Building, on the upcoming resumption of a peace process with the National Democratic Front of the Philippines, the legal wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New
People's Army, with Luis Jalandoni and Coni Ledesma, two longstanding NDF activists.

As a precursor to their presentation and informative question-and-answer session, I showed my last substantive piece of professional journalism, a ten-minute film on conflict and human rights abuses in the Philippines, produced for the BBC's *Newsnight* program in 2006.

**November 23-30, Fiji media training**

I was invited by the Citizens’ Constitutional Forum to run a two-day training workshop for NGOs in Fiji, about the potential of peace journalism in helping them to get their message across in local media, now operating in straitened circumstances due to Fiji’s media decree and censorship laws. Whilst there, I also delivered a public lecture on ‘Peace and the Media: Challenges and Opportunities’, and gave interviews to both the ABC (in Sydney) and Fiji’s own state TV service. In the CCF’s quarterly newsletter, *Tutaka*, I commented:

“Fiji’s media face the challenge of enabling public debate over key issues in difficult times. Some of the old ways of doing that important job are no longer available. No longer can they simply call opposition politicians and commentators to get them to criticise the government,” Dr Lynch said. “But that does not absolve them of responsibility to their readers and audiences. They must use their creativity to find new ways to illuminate the public sphere and bring choices, interests and values into focus.

It would be in Fiji’s interests to lift censorship, to liberate and encourage the creative sectors of its economy. Peace is the most powerful idea on earth. Just imagine if Fiji, at the heart of the Pacific region, could create ways to communicate peace – a new compact based on fairness, justice and human rights, honest about problems and open to solutions. It could generate substantial benefits for Fiji’s own society and economy, and it could improve all our lives.”

**Other publications:**

- Articles for *PeaceWrites*: ‘IPRA: Communicating Peace to the world’ (Semester 1); ‘Responses to the IPRA conference’ (Semester 2);


- “The “Asia Pacific”: cooperation or a new cold war?” in (eds) Susan Wareham and Michelle Fahy, *Options 2030*, Medical Action to Prevent War, Melbourne.

• ‘Communicating Peace’, in IPRA conference brochure


• April 18 ‘Blatant Victimisation’ (about Australia’s culture of political corruption) http://www.transcend.org/tms/2010/04/blatant-victimisation/

• April 24 ‘Apartheid is alive and well’ (about the Northern Territory intervention) http://www.transcend.org/tms/2010/04/apartheid-is-alive-and-well/

The Context of the 2010 Annual Report

Dr Ken Macnab, President

Peace with Justice

As a prologue to an account of CPACS activities the Annual Report has usually provided a sketch of national and international affairs that have a bearing on our objective of peace with justice. As usual, in order to provide some depth, and because they are glaring examples of serious global problems and issues, I have chosen to concentrate on particular subjects. I would also add that these views are my own, not the authorised views of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, to the extent that such views exist.

The War on Terrorism

The War on Terrorism is seldom called by that name these days, particularly in the United States, but it continues in much the same fashion as before, despite efforts to reduce its scope and limit its focus. When President Obama in December 2009 announced a troop 'surge' (though using different words) in Afghanistan and the start of withdrawal in 2011, he was attempting to return to the original purpose of the 'war on terror'. This was to oust the Taliban, deal with Osama bin Laden and defeat al-Qaeda. But the legacies of the Bush doctrine and policies make this almost impossible. In his famous September 20 speech in 2001, Bush declared the enemy to be 'a collection of loosely affiliated terrorist organizations known as al-Qaeda.' He went on: 'There are thousands of these terrorists in more than 60 countries.' But then went even further: 'Our war on terror begins with al Qaeda, but it does not end there.' The whole world was to be judged: 'Either you are with us or you are with the terrorists.' Then in his State of the Nation address in January 2002, Bush listed Hamas, Hezbollah and Islamic Jihad specifically, named the 'axis of evil' [Iraq, Iran and North Korea], went on at length about 'terror', but mentioned al-Qaeda only once. Endorsement of unilateral pre-emptive military strikes at a West Point graduation speech and the assertions of the National Security Strategy document later that year cemented the Bush doctrine into US foreign and domestic policy. Passage of the PATRIOT Act, the creation of the omnibus Department of Homeland Security, and deployment of increasingly intrusive personal and electronic surveillance of citizens and travellers, and the expansion and proliferation of security agencies, created both a mechanism and a mind-set with profound impact.

In his Introduction to the US National Security Strategy issued in May 2010, President Obama stated:
For nearly a decade, our Nation has been at war with a far-reaching network of violence and hatred. Even as we end one war in Iraq, our military has been called upon to renew our focus on Afghanistan as part of a commitment to disrupt, dismantle and defeat al-Qa'ida and its affiliates.

Though most of his text emphasises domestic economic issues, shared values abroad, commitment to 'a broad multinational effort that is right and just' and to 'international cooperation', political imperatives required that he assert US power and priority:

Moreover, as we face multiple threats - from nations, nonstate actors, and failed states - we will maintain the military superiority that has secured our country, and underpinned global security, for decades.

Not surprisingly then, the achievement of President Obama in areas of proposed reform, such as curbing the illegal activities of the CIA, releasing terrorist suspects against whom no real case exists, eliminating 'enhanced interrogation techniques' and respecting international human rights covenants and the rule of law, have been more rhetorical than substantive. Most recently, Obama's administration finally abandoned his Inaugural Speech pledge to close Guantanamo and cease trial of terrorist suspects there by military tribunal. Congress had systematically blocked funding to transfer the inmates to alternative sites, and blocked efforts to bring trials before regular US courts. There are still 174 prisoners at Guantanamo, of whom just over 30 have been identified for prosecution. However, the use of evidence gained under torture, sometimes at secret CIA 'black sites', and the CIA destruction of the recordings of some of these 'interrogations', makes the whole process as unconstitutional, unjust and unsatisfactory as it was in the Bush-Rumsfeld era.

The war on terror has been in train for more than nine years, with little real impact on terrorism other than to widen its scope, increase its complexity and enlarge the pools of recruits and sympathisers. Even so, terrorism is not, for most of the world, as important an aspect of daily life as the pundits claim. In 2010, very roughly, terrorist events have been frequent in India, Kashmir, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Russia and Chechnya, less frequent in China, Israel, the Palestinian territories, Turkey, Egypt, Nigeria, Somalia and the Yemen, and occasional in Indonesia, the Philippines, Denmark, Sweden, Northern Ireland, Britain and the United States. Plots have been uncovered and suspects prosecuted in a number of other places. Of course, such a brief roll call conceals much. Terrorism as a strategy is demonstrably vicious, violent and frightening, and attractive to particular types of people and groups, despite being mostly ineffective. Not surprisingly, all the tools used to counter terrorism are also used
by the terrorists. For example, an English-language online magazine called *Inspire* appeared in January 2010, claiming to be produced by al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). After the discovery of bomb-carrying packages en route by cargo plane from the Yemen to Chicago, a ‘special edition’ revealed more details of the plot and an insight in the strategic mindset of AQAP. It stated that one of the plot’s objectives was ‘the spread of fear that would cause the West to invest billions of dollars in new security procedures.’ In general, the purpose of the publication is the recruitment of disaffected Western youth. Significantly, *Inspire* doesn’t seem to foment disaffection; it just takes it for granted. It is impossible completely to eliminate or even safeguard against terrorism; but vast reduction in danger would result from policies which addressed specific world-wide issues such as poverty, resource security, human development, human rights and peace with justice.

More broadly, one unfortunate aspect of the war on terror has been the linking of Islam with terrorist violence and the generation of widespread Islamophobia. This is particularly so in countries with significant Muslim minorities, such as Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, the United States and Australia, though the extent and manner of expression of this varies. In the United States in 2010, events such as public hearings on applications to set up mosques, and the proposal for an Islamic cultural centre near Ground Zero in New York, have unleashed crude Islamophobia. The New York site became the scene of frequent demonstrations, in which protesters carried signs saying such things as ‘All I Need to Know About Islam, I Learned on 9/11.’ In an election year, such sentiments have been stoked into a volatile political issue by Republican leaders like Newt Gingrich and Sarah Palin. Plenty of anecdotal evidence emerged that hate speech against Muslims and Islam was growing both more widespread and more heated. ‘Islamophobia has become the accepted form of racism in America,’ wrote Muslim-American writer and commentator Arsalan Iftikhar. ‘You can always take a potshot at Muslims or Arabs and get away with it.’ During the 2008 Presidential campaign Barack Obama’s opponents attempted to portray him as a closet Muslim. Since then, the vilification has intensified. Staggeringly, 24% of United States citizens now believe that President is a Muslim, and another 24% ‘don’t know’. Such attitudes grew out of the interlinking of US domestic and foreign anti-terrorism policies and in turn reinforced and warped those policies.

Islamophobia in the foreign policies of leading Western powers is clearly reflected in their support for authoritarian regimes and rejection of Islamic political groups and reformist parties of many different hues, across the whole Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The American advocacy group Freedom House in its recent *Freedom in the World 2011* designated 78% of the region as 'not free' and another 17 per cent as only 'partly free'. In terms of
population, 333 million people [88 per cent] were 'not free' and a further 39 million [10 per cent] were merely 'partly free'. But the 'war on terror' mentality shows more fear of Islamic 'fundamentalists and terrorists' than corrupt and brutal dictators. The recent overthrow of the Tunisian despot by young, educated, informed (by Wikipedia, al-Jazeera TV, Twitter, Facebook and the like) and outraged Tunisians has set an example that should worry many MENA leaders. Mohamed ElBaradei, former head of the UN's International Atomic Energy Agency, a champion of reform in Egypt, warned that the region's leaders and their foreign backers faced more 'Tunisia-style explosions'. He commented:

What has transpired in Tunisia is no surprise and should be very instructive both for the political elite in Egypt and those in the West who back dictatorships. Suppression does not equal stability and anyone who thinks that the existence of authoritarian regimes is the best way to maintain calm is deluding themselves.

Even Secretary of State Hillary Clinton momentarily acknowledged the writing on the wall, warning that 'people have grown tired of corrupt institutions and a stagnant political order', adding that 'if leaders don’t offer a positive vision and give young people meaningful ways to contribute, others will fill the vacuum'.

In many ways the war on terror also created the WikiLeaks phenomenon, which became so ubiquitous and controversial in 2010. The United States belief that the collection, collation and analysis of 'intelligence' - literally, every scrap of personal data available from both everyday life and special electronic 'surveillance' - can prevent another September 11 has created a massive amount of computer-based material. At the same time, inter-agency access to this 'secret' material has also multiplied its mass and complexity. When in 1995 President Clinton issued Executive Order 12958, just 20 top US officials had the power to classify documents 'Top Secret', meaning that their disclosure could 'cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security'. But they had power to delegate this authority to 1,336 others, and various further 'derivative' classification authorisations eventually went to some two million government officials and one million industry contractors. In short, 'secrecy' became a tool of government and industry. The number of new government-designated secrets grew 75%, from 105,163 in 1996 to 183,224 in 2009, according to US government sources, while the actual number of documents generated using these secrets grew nearly ten-fold, from 5,685,462 in 1996 to 54,651,765 in 2009. At the same time, the number of people given various levels of access to this data has also grown. In 2008 the Pentagon alone gave clearances at various levels to 630,000 people.
In July 2010 a *Washington Post* Report on their two-year investigation of US government secrecy described ‘a Top Secret America hidden from public view and lacking in thorough oversight’. For example, some 854,000 people inside and out of government had ‘top-secret’ clearance, the highest classification of all, and an estimated 265,000 of these were contractors employed by private companies. About 1,271 government organizations and 1,931 private companies worked on programs related to counterterrorism, homeland security and intelligence in about 10,000 locations across the United States. The Report’s authors, Dana Priest and William M. Arkin, concluded:

The top-secret world the government created in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, has become so large, so unwieldy and so secretive that no one knows how much money it costs, how many people it employs, how many programs exist within it or exactly how many agencies do the same work.

This is part of the context of Australian-born Julian Assange, who in 2006 founded WikiLeaks as a repository and clearing house for confidential information acquired by whistle-blowers. Assange started his electronic career as a hacker, using the Latin pseudonym *splendide mentax*, meaning 'nobly untruthful'. Wikileaks relies on a small team of full-time volunteers, large numbers of part-time encryption experts, computers and servers scattered around the world, donations from supporters and material from whistleblowers. Assange’s website’s stated guiding proposition is that 'transparency in government leads to reduced corruption.' The first three years saw a variety of publications, such as a manual from Guantanamo, details of toxic dumping off Africa and corruption in Kenya, and video of an American helicopter attack in Baghdad. Then in August 2010 WikiLeaks published more than 90,000 secret reports covering six years of the war in Afghanistan, exposing in unprecedented detail the harsh realities behind the military-political facade. In an interview at the time, Assange said:

I am a journalist and publisher and inventor. In the case of WikiLeaks, I have tried to create a system which solves the problem of censorship of the press and censorship of whistle-blowers across the whole world.

Paul Rogers, an eminent Professor in the Department of Peace Studies at Bradford University, specialist on the war on terror and global security and security correspondent for the website OpenDemocracy.net, pointed out that with the Afghan papers release, Assange ‘has basically guaranteed that think-tanks, academics and analysts will study his website for some time. It's history right there on the Internet for everyone to see.’
The leaks turned into a torrent in November 2010. Early in the month WikiLeaks posted the largest leak in history, releasing nearly 400,000 classified documents from the Iraq war, showing, among other things, that US officials routinely ignored reports of Iraqi police brutality and systematically under-reported civilian casualties. Then at the end of the month, WikiLeaks began publication of more than 250,000 diplomatic cables, which had allegedly been downloaded by Private First Class Bradley Manning at an Army outpost in Iraq from November 2009 to April 2010. According to Time, this was 'the largest unauthorized release of contemporary classified information in history'. It contained 11,000 documents marked secret; the release of any one of them, by the U.S. government’s definition, would cause 'serious damage to national security'. Much of what was revealed related to diplomatic relations shaped by the US preoccupation with 'security' and 'terrorism'. The fluttering in the diplomatic dovecotes was tremendous; ruffled feathers littered the ground worldwide. In essence, governments were being challenged to assess what was really 'secret', examine their methods of operating, and be more transparent about both their overt and covert policies.

Assange and WikiLeaks have generated an enormous controversy about what should be 'private' or 'public', 'secret' or 'open', 'classified' or not, injurious to 'national security' or not, and so on. By and large, politicians, military and business leaders who had most to gain from secrecy were outraged; political, military and business commentators and the media generally were enthusiastic and supportive. The US First Amendment was quoted a lot, including by Assange himself. The response from the American right-wing politicians and media was predictably extreme, without any awareness of the offensiveness and dangerous provocativeness of their rhetoric. Sarah Palin urged the government to 'hunt down the WikiLeaks chief like the Taliban.' Mike Huckabee, Republican Presidential contender called on his Fox News talk-show for Assange to be executed, and fellow Fox commentator Bob Beckel publicly called for people to 'illegally shoot the son of a bitch.' Rush Limbaugh called for assassination, and in the Washington Times Jeffrey Kuhner headed a column: 'Assassinate Assange.' Mind you, should any such thing eventuate, all these people will deny that they incited murder. As did Sarah Palin, after her anti-healthcare reform diatribe which placed gunsight markers over political targets and urged: 'Commonsense conservatives and lovers of America: Don’t retreat, instead - RELOAD', was linked to the attempted assassination of one of her targets, Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords.

This controversy is far from over. Assange’s rationale resonates around the world. In an interview with Time via Skype from an undisclosed location - when he was avoiding proceedings to extradite him from England to Sweden for questioning about rape allegations he refutes - Assange stated: ‘This
organization practices civil obedience.' He declared that WikiLeaks 'tries to make the world more civil and act against abusive organizations that are pushing it in the opposite direction.' In December, Assange won the readers' poll at *Time* for Person of the Year in 2010, by more than twice the votes for the runner-up. Coincidentally, *Time* magazine's final choice as Person of the Year for 2010 was Mark Zuckerberg, creator of the social networking platform Facebook, which has almost 600 million users, just under one tenth of the entire population of the planet. So much for secrecy, public or private! Assange has also sent shivers through Wall Street by announcing the forthcoming release of 10,000 documents relating to one or more big banks and the global financial crisis.

The dangers of terrorism are real. But the difficulty is that the methods currently favoured in the 'war on terror' are disproportionate and counter-productive, generating more grievances and potential terrorists and supporters in more and more locations. At the same time, these methods seriously undermine the human rights and civil liberties of citizens everywhere. A perceptive comment on the whole situation was provided in January 2011 by an American terrorist, who sent one postal package to Washington addressed to the Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, and two more to Maryland government buildings. The packages either smouldered or ignited and burned out. The Maryland packages contained notes criticising highway signs that urged motorists to report suspicious activity. They read: 'Report suspicious activity. Total Bullshit. You have created a self-fulfilling prophecy.'

**The Israel-Palestine Conflict**

The year 2010 left virtually no individual, organization or state officially involved in Israel-Palestine relations with any credit or honour. A renewed 'peace process' appeared to have been facilitated by Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu's offer in November 2009 of a ten-month moratorium on new settlements in the West Bank. But Israeli settler groups mobilised publicly and politically, the moratorium was never thoroughly implemented, expansion in East Jerusalem (not part of the freeze) continued aggressively, and the Palestinian Authority leaders dithered and connived. Face-to-face public talks only began in early September 2010, with the moratorium due to cease at the end of the month and no likelihood of an extension. The talks were a polite sham. The key obstacle on this occasion was Israeli settlement issues - land confiscation, access and security constrictions, forced Palestinian displacement and property destruction, and provocative settler actions and Palestinian responses. One point needs reiteration. These settlements in areas conquered and occupied in 1967 are almost universally understood to be illegal under international law. One part of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of
1949 states: 'The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.' The United Nations determined in 1979 that the Geneva Conventions do apply to the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but this has been rejected by Israel, which holds that 'the Fourth Geneva Convention is not applicable to the occupied territories.' The International Court of Justice has ruled that the Convention does apply, in all aspects of the treatment of civilians, settlements included. Successive United States governments have all agreed in theory that the Geneva Convention applies to settlements, sometimes even saying so, but in practice ignore it.

Two issues in 2010 illustrated the core intractability of Israel-Palestine relations: the expansion of Israeli settlements and the treatment of the people of the Gaza Strip. Despite the moratorium on new settlement building, expansion of existing settlements continued apace, bolstered by important Government financial and material support. Expansion of large-scale apartment blocks in East Jerusalem was even more aggressive, bolstered by 'legal' decisions of the Israeli judiciary which simply ignored the internationally condemned illegality of the whole situation. According to B'Tselem, the Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, official state papers revealed that by July 2010, some half a million Israelis were now living beyond the Green Line: more than 300,000 in 121 settlements and about one hundred outposts, which control 42 percent of the land area of the West Bank, not to mention the access and security restrictions affecting a far wider area, and the rest in twelve neighbourhoods that Israel established on land it annexed to the Jerusalem Municipality. This expansion process simply ignores international humanitarian law, proclaims its own self-serving criminal justice system, and uses the IDF as an instrument of settlement expansion and protection. According to B'Tselem, these processes constitute 'continuing, cumulative infringement of the Palestinians' human rights', in areas such as the right to own property, the right to equality and due process (blocked by the establishment of separate legal systems), the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to freedom of movement and the right of self-determination.

The issue of the Gaza blockade was forced into world consciousness by the violence used by Israel to halt the flotilla of ships attempting to take aid directly to Gaza. Three weeks after the event Israel, in order to mitigate international condemnation, announced a set of measures to 'ease' the blockade. These included publishing a clear list of banned items and allowing all others to enter, expanding the inflow of construction material for international aid projects, and permitting more people to cross into and out of Gaza (particularly for medical and humanitarian reasons and for aid worker). At the end of 2010, however, a consortium of 25 engaged organisations and NGO’s (including Oxfam International, Amnesty International UK and the International Federation of
Human Rights), published a report titled *Dashed Hopes: Continuation of the Gaza Blockade*. It revealed that in the area of construction material, the Israeli Government had only approved 7% of the building plans for UNRWA’s projects in Gaza. The UN had reported that of the necessary 670,000 truckloads of construction material, only an average of 715 of these trucks were crossing per month. A Table comparing Israel’s ‘promises’ with the ‘realities’ of the Gaza blockade reveals minimal fulfilment in some areas, none whatever in others. The economy is paralysed, the supply of homes and schools is going backwards, and the population is still locked in. The Report states:

> The current approach risks perpetuating what is an unacceptable situation and fails to recognise that there cannot be a just and durable resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict without an end to the isolation and punishment of the people in Gaza.

Hamas itself is also partly to blame for this immiseration of the people of Gaza. Rockets continue to be fired by various groups into Israel, justifying retaliatory measures, violence and torture are used against local opponents, political faction fighting and financial corruption are constant, the citizens are levied on everything smuggled into Gaza, and the people are controlled and used for political purposes.

As usual, the reality was difficult to distinguish from the mythology. Paul McGeough, Middle East correspondent for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, made a perceptive point when he wrote in October 2010 that ‘there are three levels of engagement’. The first two were 'weapons and diplomacy, in which Israel has been ascendant since before 1948.' The third is 'the contest for control of the narrative'. In McGeough’s view, this 'constant treadmill struggle of our time' has become for Israel ‘an exercise in crisis management, not conflict resolution, in which the US, and frequently enough, the Palestinian leadership, are complicit.’ Two incidents in 2010 tried the propaganda machine to its limit and shook the Israeli narrative. The first was the assassination of Mahmoud al-Mabhouh, a co-founder of the military wing of Hamas, in a Dubai hotel room in January. The Dubai police made public the photographs and ‘names’ of the suspects, twelve of whom carried forged British passports, six Irish, four French, one German, and four Australian, and made it clear that the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad was almost certainly the organization carrying it out. The passports were based on stolen identities, mostly from Israeli dual citizens who had visited or were then in Israel. The diplomatic responses from the countries involved were uniformly negative, prompting Israeli right-wing responses about ‘disloyalty’, but damage had been done both to Mossad and Israel. Moreover, the nature of the act drew attention yet again to a frequent Israeli activity. Amin Saikal, Professor of Political Science and Director of the Centre for Arab and Islamic Studies at the Australian National University, made two clear points:
It constitutes a blatant act of state terrorism, which places Israel in a position parallel to the very forces that it has unfailingly condemned as terrorist groups or networks.

It is time for the international community, specifically those states friendly to Israel (Australia included) to condemn Israeli state terrorism, as they should any state terrorism, and put pressure on it to behave within international norms and laws.

The second incident, more dramatic than the first, was the killing of nine Turkish citizens and the wounding of many more, when at the end of May Israeli commandos boarded one of a flotilla of six ships attempting to flout the blockade of Gaza and deliver aid directly to the Strip. The ships and all those aboard were forcibly detained in Israel. The incident took place in international waters and was clearly an excessive and illegal use of force. The international outcry was damning and the Israeli response was frenetic. In the words of Dr Ben Saul, Director of the Sydney Centre for International Law at Sydney University and author of Defining Terrorism in International Law (Oxford): 'Israel’s response to the Gaza flotilla is another unfortunate example of Israel clothing its conduct in the language of international law while flouting it in practice.' Although Israel repeatedly asserted that paragraph 67(a) of the San Remo Manual on Armed Conflicts at Sea justified the Israeli operation against the flotilla as defence against an attempt to breach a blockade, Dr Saul pointed out that 'there can be no authority under international law to enforce a blockade which is unlawful.' Even under the San Remo Manual, a blockade is prohibited if its damage is 'excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated from the blockade', and there is virtually unanimous international agreement that the Gaza blockade is disproportionate in legal terms, and amounts to punishing a whole people for the actions of the few. Moreover, if (as some argue) San Remo does not apply, both the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 1988 - the anti-terrorism convention passed following the Achille Lauro hijacking in 1985 - certainly do. As to the actual violence, to attack a ship on the high seas and then claim self-defence if the people on board resist is to justify state piracy. Interestingly, the whole flotilla incident drew increased Palestinian attention to the potential of non-violent resistance.

The Gaza flotilla incident focused international attention not only on the Israeli attack but on the blockade of Gaza itself. In response to widespread condemnation, some Israelis mobilised against what they called an international ‘anti-Israel coalition’ aimed at destroying the ‘sovereign Jewish state’. Retired General Amos Gilboa, writing in the leading daily Maariv, said the coalition was centred in Britain and included international media outlets such as Al-Jazeera, and extremist left-wing and right-wing organisations around the world, which
he characterized as 'Hundreds of 'human rights' and 'charity' organisations, and other 'non-governmental' international organisations, including environmental organisations, and organisations of students and lecturers in Western universities.' This proclamation of an 'existential threat' against the 'sovereign Jewish state' and 'Jewish identity' in response to any criticism of Israeli government behaviour has become increasingly strident in recent years. Interestingly, the words 'Jewish state' only appear in the Israeli Declaration of Independence because it was in the wording of the UN resolution to partition the country between an 'Arab state' and a 'Jewish state'. The hastily drafted Declaration declared the establishment of 'the Jewish state (according to the UN resolution), namely the State of Israel'. The founding fathers intended the state to be entirely secular, not one based on or perpetuating a unique religious identity and being the state to which all Jews in the world belonged.

Nonetheless, both the wording and the compromises of the founding are increasingly significant today. When Israel was established in 1948, the country's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, made a pact with the country's tiny Ultra-Orthodox Haredi population of 400 adults. In return for supporting a secular state, Ben-Gurion agreed that, among other things, Haredi men who wanted to devote their lives to religious study would be exempt from military service. He assumed their numbers would remain small, possibly that they would disappear. Since then, however, their numbers have steadily increased, with over 100,000 men now enrolled in religious colleges until the age of 42, after which they can no longer be called up for service, and an estimated 30% of Jewish newborns now Haredi. According to a mid-year study on the demographic challenges facing Israel, by Dan Ben-David, Executive Director of the Taub Centre for Social Policy Studies and Professor of Economics at Tel Aviv University, this situation poses a serious problem for Israel. Because about 65% of Haredi men choose not to enter the workforce, and the remainder are ill-equipped to work in a modern high-technology economy, the financial burden on the state is becoming unsustainable. Haredi schools are required to teach only core curriculum subjects such as mathematics, science and economics up to primary school level, but by 2040, they will be a majority of high-school graduates. According to Ben-David, 'It is an existential threat facing the state of Israel. Our backs are to the wall and unless we change, then it becomes questionable as to whether Israel can survive in this region.' Moreover, it has implications for the military situation, the political system and the contest over Jewish 'identity'.

In response to the Ben-David Report, a senior columnist with the liberal daily Haaretz, Shahar Ilan, pointed out that Haredi politicians have held the balance of power in Israel's parliament since the 1970s, and stated: 'So we have governments who are prepared to forfeit the future to preserve the present.'
They are the natural allies of leaders such as current Prime Minister Netanyahu. Their political influence may help explain recent developments, such as Cabinet approval of a proposal requiring new immigrants to pledge loyalty to the 'Jewish and democratic' state. Netanyahu expressed his support for the proposal:

The state of Israel is the national state of the Jewish people, and it is a democratic state for all its citizenship. There is no other democracy in the Middle East. There is no other Jewish state in the world. Unfortunately, there are many today who tried to blur not only the unique connection of the Jewish people to its homeland, but also the connection of the Jewish people to its state.

Not surprisingly, Netanyahu declined to condemn the subsequent upsurge in ethnic tension in Israel. In the city of Safed the city's state-sponsored chief rabbi, Shmuel Eliyahu, issued a ruling forbidding Jews to rent flats or sell property to non-Jews because it ‘causes evil and makes the public commit the sin of intermarriage’. Despite sharp condemnation from secular politicians, with obvious references to historical parallels, it received the immediate backing of 75 rabbis across Israel. Within a few weeks more than 300 rabbis, most of them in positions funded by the state, had added their names to the edict. The Knesset followed the loyalty oath with a ban on Arab tour guides in the city of Jerusalem, and a ban on all organisations that question the Jewish character of the state of Israel. Conflict in Jerusalem between secular authorities and Ultra-Orthodox Jews over the running of the city is sharp, and confrontations between settlers and Palestinians is widespread. 'Fascism has raised its head in Israeli society,' said the outspoken Arab Israeli MP Dr Ahmed Tibi. Significantly, escalation in the tone of competing rhetoric may reflect what Uri Avnery sees as the start of a decline in the effectiveness of core Israeli weapons. One factor is ‘the death of the Holocaust’. Avnery wrote just after the Gaza flotilla crisis: ‘For two generations, our foreign policy used the Holocaust as its main instrument. ... All criticism of our governments’ actions was branded automatically as anti-Semitism and silenced.’ In Avnery’s view, overuse, new tragedies, and the passage of time have all made this less effective, at least outside of Israel. Similarly, two other pillars of Israeli policy – the alliance with and power of the United States, and the uncritical support of the vast majority of world Jewry – are losing their strength, for a host of reasons.

The bankruptcy of the whole Israel-Palestine relationship was starkly emphasized in January 2011 with the release by the Guardian in England and al-Jazeera of the so-called Palestine Papers. These are some 1600 documents from a decade of Israel-Palestine negotiations. If they are genuine, and most commentators accept that they are, they make startling revelations. These include Palestine Authority offers to concede virtually all of East Jerusalem to
Israel, to grant control over disputed holy sites, and to reduce the ‘right of return’ for Palestinians to a token number, generally for nothing in return. These were rejected by Israeli negotiators as insufficient. As well, there are details of Fatah collusion with Israeli assassination of senior Hamas members, and pleas for Israel to control Hamas more effectively. This can only inflame the already nasty Fatah-Hamas conflict, and increase Hamas intransigence and non-cooperation. Collectively, these papers reveal the gross power imbalance between the parties, the abject weakness and duplicity of the Palestine Authority leaders, the US subservience to and collusion with Israel and the insatiable acquisitiveness of the Israeli leaders. Clearly, the Government of Israel isn't interested in peace with justice. In fact, the evidence supports the view that the Israeli Government doesn't want peace at all. It has more to gain the way things are: creeping expropriation and expansion, obligatory US aid and political acquiescence, blatant disregard for international human rights agencies and standards, and powerful propaganda mechanisms and narratives, deployed both domestically and internationally. This is unsustainable in the long term, but for the moment, it has helped push the Israel-Palestine relationship to an abysmal low.

The Creation and Implementation of Human Rights

International law is developed to promote and enforce common standards of practice amongst states around the world. The protection of civilians from the effects of armed conflict is a long-standing and important branch of this law, known as international humanitarian law (IHL). IHL is best known through the Geneva Conventions. This body of law is constantly developing in order to respond to the changing nature of conflict and the increasing values societies place on humanitarian imperatives. But it takes energetic advocacy just to create the legal norms of peace with justice; their implementation is an even harder task.

In early August 2010, the Cluster Munitions Coalition heralded the coming into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) as ‘the latest development in this field of international law’ and ‘the most significant treaty of its kind since the ban on anti-personnel landmines in 1997.’ The treaty bans the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions and places obligations on countries to clear affected areas, assist victims and destroy stockpiles. Cluster bombs on detonation scatter hundreds of small explosives over a wide area. These ‘bomblets’ frequently fail to explode, remaining a danger for years. The convention was adopted on 30 May 2008 in Dublin, and was opened for signature on 3 December 2008 in Oslo. The CCM entered into force on 1 August 2010, six months after it was ratified by 30 states. The convention had by then been signed by 108 countries and ratified by 38, the BBC reported. Australia
was one of the first signatories, but the full ratification process is not yet complete. The signatories include some manufacturers of these weapons, such as Britain, France and Germany, but not the US, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Israel, who between them are thought to account for the bulk of the estimated global stockpile of 1 million bombs.

Among the many specious reasons given for failing to sign the Convention, that of the United States stands out. The US stated that the development and introduction of ‘smart’ cluster munitions, where each ‘submunition’ contained its own targeting and guidance system as well as an auto-self-destruct mechanism, meant that the problematic munitions were being superseded anyway. Notwithstanding this, the International Committee of the Red Cross said the treaty would stigmatise the use of the munitions. Pope Benedict hailed the treaty, calling it an ‘encouraging sign’ that nations can make progress toward disarmament and improved human rights and joined campaigners to call on all countries to sign up to the ban. The Cluster Munitions Coalition argued that:

Like the Mine Ban Treaty, this new treaty is likely to have a powerful effect in stigmatising cluster bombs, so that even those countries that do not sign the treaty will not be able to use them without being subject to international condemnation.

Unfortunately, history shows that ‘international condemnation’ has little influence in the states listed above as non-signatories.

**Peace with Justice: The Scope of the Issues**

The achievement of peace with justice, the core focus of CPACS, is an ambitious objective. It combines two complex concepts, about which there is constant controversy over definition and application. But the two components are inextricably linked by their emphasis on the quality of life of all human beings and the attainment of equal and universal human rights. This puts it in conflict with many, if not most, existing economic systems, which both assume the benefit of and deliberately produce inequality in almost every facet of life. These systems also generate institutional, structural and cultural violence. However, these inequalities are increasingly subject to sophisticated analysis, quantification and debate. Statistical tools are being created and utilized to give a world-wide shape to the magnitude of the issues being faced. Some of this mounting evidence is worth brief comment, both to indicate the realities of deprivation and remind us of the context of the constant specific manifestations of the absence of peace with justice.
One group of indices emanates from the UN’s international aid activities and focuses on the concept of ‘human development’. These initiatives, dating back to the 1960s and earlier, were consolidated in 1971 into the UN Development Programme, which began to publish Annual Reports in 1990. These incorporated the Human Development Index (HDI), designed and launched by Pakistani Economist Mahbub ul Haq and a group of well known development economists in 1990 with an explicit purpose: “to shift the focus of development economics from national income accounting to people centered policies.” To this end, Amartya Sen’s work on human capabilities and functioning provided the underlying conceptual framework. The purpose of the index was to generate a composite statistic, incorporating data on life expectancy, functional literacy skills, long-term unemployment and disposable household incomes, that would change the focus of policy-makers from purely economic indicators to human well-being.

Out of this annual statistical exercise more specific and refined indices were developed. The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) shows the inequalities between men and women in the areas of long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. A more qualitative index, the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) is designed to measure inequalities between men’s and women’s opportunities in a country, by combining inequalities in the areas of political participation and decision making, economic participation and decision making, and power over economic resources. The National Human Development Reports (NHDR) takes the global approach down to the national level, by having the reports prepared and owned by national teams. By mid-2010, more than 540 national and sub-national HDRs had been produced by 135 countries, in addition to 31 regional reports. Through these efforts, the human development concept becomes part of national policy dialogue and powerful advocacy tools contribute to public debate and activism.

Finally, in July 2010, the Oxford University Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) jointly launched a new poverty measure that its creators said gives a ‘multidimensional’ picture of people living in poverty and which could help target development resources more effectively. This Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) will become the future standard index for annual Human Development Reports. Dr Jeni Klugman, Director of the UNDP Human Development Report Office and the principal author of this year’s Report, said:

We are featuring the Multidimensional Poverty Index in the 20th anniversary edition of the Human Development Report this year because we consider it a highly innovative approach to quantifying acute poverty. The MPI provides a fuller measure of poverty than the traditional dollar-
a-day formulas. It is a valuable addition to the family of instruments we use to examine broader aspects of well-being, including UNDP’s Human Development Index and other measures of inequality across the population and between genders.

OPHI researchers analysed data on 10 major variables, including health and educational outcomes, access to good cooking fuel and key services, such as water, sanitation and electricity, from 104 countries with a combined population of 5.2 billion (78 per cent of the world total). About 1.7 billion people in the countries covered – a third of their entire population - live in multidimensional poverty, according to the MPI. This exceeded the 1.3 billion people, in those same countries, estimated to live on $1.25 a day or less, the more commonly accepted measure of ‘extreme’ poverty.

Significantly, the OPHI study found that half of the world’s MPI poor people live in South Asia, and just over a quarter in Africa. Comparison of the regions revealed that more of the world’s poor live in eight Indian states than in the 26 poorest African countries. There were 421 million MPI-poor people in eight Indian states alone - Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal - while there were 410 million in the 26 poorest African countries combined. A closer look at the Indian political context reveals that six out of eight of these states are heavily impacted by the Naxalites, a grass-roots Maoist insurgency reflecting bitter local and regional conflict over capitalist projects exploiting forests, water, minerals, land and other resources. Violence from both the Indian state and the Naxalites is endemic in these poverty-stricken areas. It is worth pointing out that broad averaged figures for national wealth and productivity both ignore and conceal such inequalities, and that there are lessons to be learned from these indices about where the vast resources poured into the ‘war on terrorism’ could be most productively spent.

There are a host of other, more qualitative but equally important, indicators of areas of concern in the quest for peace with justice. Some deserve brief mention. An annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) has been published since 1995 by Transparency International, defining corruption as ‘the abuse of entrusted power for private gain’ and ranking countries according to ‘the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians’. The 2010 CPI shows that nearly three quarters of the 178 countries in the index score below five, on a scale from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). Significantly, most of the countries in the arc from Pakistan to Somalia, the focus one way or another of the ‘war on terrorism’, rank dismally in the area of corruption. Transparency International advocates stricter implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption, the only global initiative providing a framework for tackling corruption, passed in 2003 and entering into force in December
2005. Since then bodies such as International Budget Partnership and Global Integrity, have published measures of public policies that relate to corruption. The Press Freedom Index is an annual ranking of countries compiled and published by Reporters Without Borders, based upon the organization's assessment of the records of direct attacks on journalists and the media as well as other indirect sources of pressure against the free press. They emphasise that the index only deals with press freedom, and does not measure the quality of journalism. Another revealing indicator is the Democracy Index, published every second year since 2006 by the Economist Intelligence Unit. It categorises countries as full democracies, flawed democracies, hybrid regimes or authoritarian regimes, based on 60 indicators grouped in five different categories: electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, functioning of government, political participation and political culture. The 2010 report shows that the economic challenges of the past two years have negatively influenced the spread of democracy around the world. Again, most of the countries in the arc of terrorist instability fall in the two lowest categories.

Since 1996, based on a long-standing research program of the World Bank, the Kaufmann-Kraay-Mastruzzi Worldwide Governance Indicators (KKMI) has rated the quality of governance in over 200 countries, based on close to 40 data sources produced by over 30 different worldwide organizations. The index captures six key dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Lack of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption. Such indicators are increasingly used by activists and reformers who emphasise the obvious links between good governance, human rights and peace with justice. But the list of specialist organizations, focus groups, civil society organizations, academic centres and the like is too large to comment much further, even on the high quality organizations such as Amnesty International, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Médecins Sans Frontières. What is clear is that there is mounting opposition to inequality, injustice and violence, and willingness to campaign for human rights and peace with justice. We live in a society, not an economy; we are people, not units of production and consumption. Politics should focus on human needs and rights, rather than personal power, vested interests and powerful lobbies. Popular public opposition to political corruption, hypocrisy and venality is growing worldwide, facilitated among other things by leaked secrets and modern electronic communications.

January 2011
Peace and Conflict Studies – Academic Program (Coursework)

Dr Wendy Lambourne, Postgraduate Coursework Coordinator

Teaching Staff

The CPACS academic program again achieved outstanding results in 2010 through the dedicated work of three full-time academic staff and team of part-time lecturers, tutors and administrative assistants.

CPACS Director, Associate Professor Jake Lynch, continued to coordinate the Distance Masters program as well as teaching Conflict-Resolving Media in Summer School in Sydney and Winter School in London; Political Economy of Conflict and Peace with Professor Frank Stilwell of the Department of Political Economy in first semester; and the online version of Human Rights, Peace and Justice in second semester. After taking sabbatical in first semester, Dr Wendy Lambourne, returned to her role of Postgraduate Coursework Coordinator in second semester, and taught United Nations and Conflict Resolution in Winter School in Sydney; Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding intensively in second semester; and the ever-popular Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding unit also in second semester. Both Jake and Wendy also contributed to teaching in the core postgraduate unit Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies and the undergraduate unit History and Politics of War and Peace, and Wendy continued her association with teaching of the Religion, War and Peace class.

Dr Lynda Blanchard took on the demanding role of Postgraduate Coursework Coordinator in first semester in addition to her role as Postgraduate Research Coordinator which she continued throughout the year. Lynda’s teaching included Nonviolence and Social Change in Summer School; Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies in both first and second semester in Sydney as well as Winter School in London; Peace Through Tourism in Winter School in Sydney; and Gender and the Development of Peace in second semester. Lynda also coordinated the dissertation seminars in both semesters and represented the School on the Faculty Postgraduate Research Committee.

Our impressive team of part-time lecturers and honorary associates in 2010 included Ms Annabel McGoldrick who co-taught Conflict Resolving-Media with Associate Professor Jake Lynch in Sydney and London; Mr Abe Quadan who taught his new Community Mediation unit for the first time in Summer School; Dr Ken Macnab who taught Cultures of Violence in first semester; Professor Frank Hutchinson and Mr Peter Herborn who co-taught Peace and the
Environment intensively in first semester; Dr Freya Higgins-Desbiolles who co-taught Peace Through Tourism with Dr Lynda Blanchard; and Ms Leticia Anderson who taught Religion, War and Peace in second semester. Ms Annie Herro, PhD candidate with CPACS, deserves special mention for taking on a part-time teaching appointment in first semester during Wendy’s sabbatical. Annie coordinated Human Rights, Peace and Justice in first semester and took the lead in coordinating the United Nations unit in Winter School.

Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, Adjunct Professor Sev Ozdowski, Dr Erik Paul, Dr Sandra Phelps, Dr Hannah Middleton and Adjunct Professor Garry Trompf also contributed guest lectures and dissertation supervision. Distance unit coordinators included Professor Johan Galtung, Professor George Kent, Professor Paul D. Scott and Mr Fred Dubee, all of whom teach with Transcend Peace University.

We were again grateful for the guest contributions of a number of lecturers from other departments at the University of Sydney as well as from other universities, including Professor Charles Webel in Key Issues unit and History and Politics of War and Peace; Professor John Langmore from the University of Melbourne and Professor Stephen Zunes from the University of San Francisco in the UN unit; Dr Phil Clark from Oxford University and Dr Victor Igreja from University of Queensland in Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding; Professor Brian Martin from University of Wollongong, Professor Raewyn Connell, Education Faculty, and Professor Julie Stubbs, Law School, University of NSW in Nonviolence and Social Change. Ms Lucy Fiske from Curtin University and Dr Kiran Grewal from Sociology and Social Policy presented guest lectures to Human Rights, Peace and Justice, while Dr Kiran Grewal also contributed to the Gender, Development and Peace unit.
Associate Professor Ahmad Shboul from Arabic and Islamic Studies, Dr Andrew McGarrity from Indian Subcontinental Studies, Dr Paul Fuller from Studies in Religion, and Rabbi Dr Aril Lobel from Hebrew, Biblical and Jewish Studies all presented guest lectures in the Religion, War and Peace unit. Dr Andrew McGarrity also contributed to the Nonviolence and Social Change unit, along with Leah Lui-Chivizhe, from the Koori Centre; Jason MacLeod, Peace Brigades International; Aletia Dundas, Quaker Service Australia; Victoria Harbutt and Leo Tanoi, curators *Strictly Samoan* exhibition; and Tim Longhurst, *GetUp*. The Gender unit also included a guest lecture by Mahboba Rawi, Mahboba’s Promise.

Guest presenters in the UN unit again included former UN Senior Weapons Inspector, Rod Barton; Australian Polisario representative, Kamal Fadel; and, for the first time, Major General (Rtd) Tim Ford who is a UN adviser on peace operations, consultant Ms Sue Ingram who specialises in governance and statebuilding, and practitioners Sherrill Whittington, Carole Shaw and Gordon Weiss who participated in a panel on ‘Working with the UN’.

We are delighted to acknowledge the guest lectures and teaching assistance provided by CPACS postgraduate students and graduates including Annie Herro, Punam Yadav, Aletia Dundas, Donna Mulhearn, Eyal Mayroz, James Tonny Dhizaala, Vivianna Rodriguez Carreon, Lea Vanzella, Paul Duffill, Peter Keegan, Susy Lee Deck, Thushara Dibley, Cammi Webb-Gannon and Karen Kennedy. Our postgraduate research students have also contributed to cross-departmental teaching, for example Punam Yadav in Sociology and Eyal Mayroz in International Security Studies. Congratulations especially to PhD candidate Leticia Anderson who won a Faculty Teaching Award in 2010.

Administrative Assistants Keryn Scott and Lyn Dickens (first half) and Juliet Bennett and Neven Bondokji (second half) continued to provide an invaluable service to the academic program with their commitment to supporting teaching staff and students alike in addition to their many other Centre responsibilities.
Undergraduate Program

PACS2002 History and Politics of War and Peace, taught jointly with the Department of History, had another successful year, with more than 120 students enrolled. Associate Professor Judith Keene from the Department of History took over coordination in 2010 and introduced a more thematic program with new topics including war and mental health, war and memory, and Australian identity in war and peace. The two new course tutors CPACS PhD candidate, James Tonny Dhizaala, and MLitt candidate, Paul Duffill, followed tradition and received rave reviews from students for their knowledge, leading of discussions and helpful feedback. Guest lectures were contributed by Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Dr Ken Macnab, Dr Wendy Lambourne and CPACS PhD candidates Leticia Anderson, James Tonny Dhizaala and Eyal Mayroz, as well as CPACS Visiting Scholar Professor Charles Webel and Associate Professor Hans Pols from History and Philosophy of Science.

In 2010, Dr Lynda Blanchard worked on a new undergraduate unit of study responding to an approach by Ms Lyn Riley from the University’s Koori Centre. That collaboration produced KOCR3201 Race, Racism and Indigenous Australia, which will be taught for the first time in first semester 2011. The unit of study explores theories of race and racism focussing on Indigenous Australian race relations. Racism in theory and practice will be examined in terms of social, political and economic contexts; at individual, local, national and international levels. The unit explores what racism means in the social justice agenda addressing issues such as equity and anti-racism and in particular, the direct impact of racism as a tool in the creation of social and economic disadvantage in Australian Indigenous communities.

Postgraduate Coursework Program

Student Enrolments

Student enrolments in units of study in the postgraduate program increased yet again in 2010 to a record total of 592. Many of the classes had repeat sessions scheduled in the same semester to accommodate the number of students enrolled and comply with the new Faculty guidelines recommending a maximum postgraduate class size of 25 students. The units taught twice in one semester included Cultures of Violence, Human Rights Peace and Justice, Political Economy of Conflict and Peace, Gender and the Development of Peace, Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding and the core unit, Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies.
In 2010, CPACS offered a total of 22 coursework units of study (including 17 different units) in its postgraduate program, in addition to the two dissertation and two treatise units. PACS students also undertook cross-listed units in areas of special interest such as human security, poverty and development, and many students from other programs including Political Economy, Development Studies, and Human Rights enrolled in PACS units of study. The diverse mix of professional, disciplinary and cultural backgrounds of our students continues to enrich the learning – and social – experience of studying at CPACS. This is enhanced by the participation of Distance Masters students alongside local students in units taught intensively in Summer School and Winter School.

**Postgraduate Units of Study 2010**

**Summer School**
- PACS6912 Nonviolence and Social Change
- PACS6914 Conflict-Resolving Media
- PACS6928 Community Mediation: Theory and Practice

**Semester 1**
- PACS6903 Peace and the Environment
- PACS6904 Dissertation Seminars
- PACS6909 Cultures of Violence
- PACS6911 Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies
- PACS6915 Human Rights, Peace and Justice
- PACS6923 Human Right to Food (online)
- PACS6924 Democracy in the Developing World (online)
- ECOP6019 Political Economy of Conflict and Peace

**Winter School**
- PACS6901 United Nations and International Conflict Resolution
- PACS6910 Peace Through Tourism
- PACS6911 Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies (London)
- PACS6914 Conflict-Resolving Media (London)

**Semester 2**
- PACS6904 Dissertation Seminars
- PACS6907 Gender and the Development of Peace
- PACS6908 Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding
- PACS6911 Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies
- PACS6915 Human Rights, Peace and Justice (online)
- PACS6917 Religion, War and Peace
- PACS6923 Human Right to Food (online)
- PACS6925 Peace and the Global Compact (online)
- PACS6927 Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding
The global, multinational character of the postgraduate Peace and Conflict Studies coursework program was again clear in 2010 with students from Africa, Asia/Pacific, Middle East, Americas and Europe, as well as various states around Australia, coming together in classes online, in Sydney and in London. Countries of origin or residence of our students included Papua New Guinea, Fiji, New Caledonia, Australia, New Zealand, UK, USA, Canada, Israel, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, China, Kenya and South Africa.

Theory to Practice

The PACS postgraduate program embodies a commitment to providing opportunities for students to learn skills and apply theory to practice in their studies and through involvement in the Centre’s social justice activities and projects.

One of the options available for MPACS students in 2010 was to apply to undertake an internship with CPACS as part of their degree. Two students were successful in their bids to take up this option in first semester. Paul Duffill worked with Associate Professor Jake Lynch on a wikipedia page for peace journalism (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_journalism). Susy Lee Deck worked with the Sydney Peace Foundation’s Youth Peace Initiative. This
experience enabled both Paul and Susy to apply their theoretical learning in the course to a practical project.

A new unit of study enabling students to undertake training in community mediation, PACS6928, was offered for the first time in Summer School 2010. Taught by professional mediators and trainers Abe Quadan and Dr Spase Karoski, the unit proved to be extremely popular with enrolments from programs across the University in addition to CPACS students contributing to a full class. A number of students who completed the course, including MLitt student Suzy Sotirias and recent CPACS graduate, Lugi Yau, have subsequently gone on to receive official accreditation as mediators in New South Wales.

In 2010, students in PACS6908 Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding designed and facilitated simulations of interactive conflict resolution workshops dealing with the conflict between Hindus and Muslims in India, and inter-tribal political violence in Kenya. Students organised the logistics for each workshop, researched and played the roles of conflict participants, and facilitated the workshops. This unit requires intensive teaching, training and coaching support for students, which was provided by the Coordinator, Dr Wendy Lambourne, with the invaluable assistance of Lea Vanzella, Peter Keegan, Paul Duffill and Susy Lee Deck.

PACS6912 Nonviolence and Social Change includes a one day workshop with nonviolence trainer, Jason MacLeod, designed to provide students with the skills and awareness necessary to support nonviolent strategies and campaigns. Jason MacLeod is based at the Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Queensland where he lectures in nonviolent political change and researches West Papuan resistance movements. He has been involved in activism since the late 1980s and a trainer with Peace Brigades International. Key learning as an activist has grown out of nonviolent direct action and community development practice– mostly in the Free East Timor, Free West Papua, and peace and anti-militarist movements, both in Australia and overseas. This professional background in community development, social work, training
and popular education, conflict transformation, peace building, and strategic nonviolent action is brought together to enact the theories on nonviolence being studied.

Students on the Conflict-Resolving Media course, PACS6914, have to carry out real-time internet research and play the role of reporter by role-playing media interviews, and writing their own newspaper report of an event in a conflict. Then they work together in teams to devise and develop an idea for a media campaign, culminating in a recorded television interview, conducted by Associate Professor Jake Lynch, who adopts his former guise of a BBC presenter. It’s a valuable learning experience – and a lot of fun – to watch yourself on the big screen when the group reconvenes at the end!

**Coursework Dissertations and Treatises**

Students with previous research experience or a Distinction average in their first semester of the MPACS program may choose to complete a dissertation as part of their degree. Honorary Associates joined full-time academic staff in supervising students who undertook a range of topics for their MPACS dissertations and MLitt treatises in 2010.

**MPACS dissertations completed in 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emily Bickerton</td>
<td>The Case for Socially Cohesive Cities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Brake</td>
<td>Campaigning for Peace with Justice: A Burma Case Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Brown</td>
<td>In Search of a Positive Peace in the Naxalite Conflict</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katie Crawford</td>
<td>The Environmental Voice of Peacetime Military Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brenda Hall</td>
<td>The Freeport Mine in Papua: An Unequivocal Commitment to Human Rights?</td>
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<td>Georgina Hedges</td>
<td>Justice for Women in Post-genocide Rwanda?</td>
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<td>Estelle Hinds</td>
<td>Reporting the News by Tribal Journalists in the Northwest Frontier: Perspectives from an Emerging Civil Society</td>
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<td>James Hubbard</td>
<td>Nonviolent Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect</td>
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<td>Lachlan McGovern</td>
<td>Evaluating Australia’s Intervention in Solomon Islands</td>
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<td>Jude Ogbonnaya</td>
<td>African Feminism: What can Men bring to the Table?</td>
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<td>Michael Rose</td>
<td>Peace Journalism, First Person Shooters and the Construction of Meaning from Simulated Violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erin Tunks</td>
<td>Community Conflict and Peace-building: A Case Study of the Cronulla Riots</td>
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Graduations

Congratulations to the following 49 students who graduated with degrees in Peace and Conflict Studies in 2010. This was a record year for CPACS graduations! Some of these students completed their studies in 2009 and some in 2010.

Master of Letters (Peace and Conflict Studies):
John Hardy, Kim Dong Jin

Master of Peace and Conflict Studies:
Ashley Alderton, Jamie Barnes, Belinda Beasley, Joanna Blachowska, Samuel Candido, Po Chun Chang, Tabitha Chepkwony, Cassie Dawes, Catherine Dix, Carolin Fromm, Lauren Gejuk, Pamela Giesajtis, Ragna Gilmour, Anne-Line Giudicelli, Keston Gordon, Georgina Hedges, Jonathan Hirt, Damon Jalili, Sven Kiplesund, Silvia Malau, Melissa McCullough, Lachlan McGovern, Laura McLoughlin, Mona Mogadam, Tashi Nishikura, Fe Oaing, Adeline Ong, Oriel Pangcog, Emily Parsons-Lord, Thachakorn Pattawipas, Phoebe Pegg, Johnnel Raneses, Sanhajutha Ratarasarn, Kitty Reddington, Yolande Ruto, Olivia Sabin, Åse Schytte, Katie Scott Aiton, Sarah Spieth, Wing Yee Tong, Sayara Thurston, Erin Tunks, Sarah Wilson, Lugi Yau, Monique Watts. Estelle Hinds graduated posthumously.

Graduate Certificate in Peace and Conflict Studies:
Tomoe Hanafusa

Anne-Line Giudicelli & Tabitha Chepkwony

Catherine Dix, Melissa McCullough & Katie Scott-Aiton
Student Prizes

Congratulations to Rebecca Chhan and Ragna Gilmour (Kristiansen) who were jointly awarded the first Gordon Rodley Prize in Peace and Conflict Studies in 2009 and Susy Lee Deck who received the prize in 2010. The Cheryl Minks Prize for the best MPACS dissertation was awarded for the first time in 2009 to Lyn Tuckett for her dissertation ‘Climate Change and the Media’ and in 2010 to Erin Tunks for her dissertation examining the Cronulla Riots.

IPRA Conference

CPACS students and graduates played a key role in organising the highly successful International Peace Research Association conference hosted by CPACS at University of Sydney in July 2010. Those who were employed part-time also put in hours of volunteer time along with students and graduates who were specifically recruited as volunteers to ensure the smooth running of the conference.

Estelle Hinds, whilst completing her MPACS dissertation, was the first IPRA Conference Assistant, processing conference paper submissions and setting up effective relationships with potential speakers and commission convenors, the online conference registration and payment system, and accommodation discounts for conference delegates. Following the sad loss of Estelle in March, Anna Koehler and Sarah Shores, both of whom had recently commenced their MPACS degrees, were employed as part-time conference assistants. Anna and Sarah brought a wealth of experience, commitment and volunteer time ‘over and above the call of duty’ to jointly managing the conference administration and coordination of registrations, programming and logistics.

During the lead-up and conference itself, CPACS Administrative Assistant and MPACS graduate Leah Chan was co-opted to join the IPRA conference team with a particular responsibility for managing financial payments and travel arrangements for sponsored delegates, while Melissa McCullough (MPACS 2009) was employed primarily to focus on marketing fringe events. CPACS Administrative Assistants, Keryn Scott (MPACS 2008) and Neven Bondokji (DSocSci candidate), supported the organising committee and conference assistants with many and varied tasks, as did a number of other CPACS students and graduates who volunteered their time including

Leah Chan, Sarah Shores, Anna Koehler
Joanna Blachowska (handling IPRA membership during the conference), Katie Scott-Aiton, Frencie Carreon, Grace Hari, Juliet Bennett, and Paul Duffill.

Other Student and Alumni Achievements

Former teacher and ministry development director, Susy Lee Deck, began the last year of her part-time MPACS degree with a semester-long internship supporting Trent Newman’s work with the Youth Peace Initiative. After Trent left in second semester, Susy was selected to replace Trent as the part-time YPI Coordinator. At the same time, Susy worked as a teaching assistant for the postgraduate class ‘Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding’. At the end of the year Susy was offered a full-time position with TEAR Fund Australia as NSW and Territories Coordinator – as she described it, her ‘dream job’. And to cap it all off, she was awarded the Gordon Rodley Prize as the top MPACS student in 2010!

After finishing his MLitt in Peace and Conflict Studies in 2009, Kim Dong Jin returned to South Korea to complete his PhD in North Korean Studies. Jin has been working on a book based on his MLitt research on the ecumenical movement and peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula, and is teaching a general course about peace for undergraduate students at Yonsei University in Seoul. He is a researcher at Korea Theological Study Institute and last year published an article in the Korean Journal of Theological Thought (English title: ‘A comparative analysis of Christianity, Juche and Islam manifested in the US-North Korean conflict and the US-Iran Conflict’). Jin also presented a paper at the IPRA conference in Sydney in July, and completed a translation of Stuart Rees’ book Passion for Peace into Korean!

Italian student, Andrea Ottina (MPACS 2009), completed his MA (Research) degree with CPACS in 2010 and has been undertaking an internship with United Nations University in Tokyo, Japan. His article ‘Business Needs to Tackle the Sustainability Crisis’ was published in the UNU online journal OurWorld 2.0 in December 2010 (see http://ourworld.unu.edu/en/apabis/). In the article Andrea discusses corporate responsibility for sustainable development and how companies are responding to the UN Global Compact.
Norwegian MPACS graduate Sven Kiplesund (2009) visited CPACS early in 2011. Since completing his MPACS degree, Sven has been working with the UNFPA on projects to reduce gender-based violence in Yemen.

German exchange student Else Engel (2003) lives in Berlin and since graduation has had a baby and a busy volunteer and work life with Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, UNESCO and other organisations supporting youth and child rights. She completed a European Master of Children’s Rights at Free University, Berlin, including a dissertation on ‘Protection and Participation through Education in Emergencies’ based on a qualitative case study of the school experience of displaced Iraqi youth in Jordan. Else is a founding member of the German Amnesty International coordination group on children and youth, and serves on the Adolescent and Youth Task Team for Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies.

MPACS student, Lisa Ghigliazza, who hails from Michigan in the US, worked as a volunteer intern in second semester with Associate Professor Jake Lynch on membership and communications for the International Peace Research Association. Lisa, who has two adult children and a degree in social work, served in the US Army in Military Intelligence at the National Security Agency before coming to Australia as an international student to undertake her Masters in peace and conflict studies. As part of her internship, Lisa updated the IPRA membership and Commission convenors’ databases, and solicited submissions, produced and edited the inaugural IPRA e-newsletter which was sent to members in October. Lisa will complete her MPACS degree in first semester 2011 and is planning to write a dissertation on reconciliation and reintegration of former child soldiers in Uganda.

MPACS Distance student Hilary Roots, who lives in New Caledonia, published an article entitled ‘Give Peace a Chance’ about her experience going back to university to study Peace and Conflict Studies as a mature-age student in Get Up ‘n Go, Australia in 2010 (See Appendix).

Peace and Conflict Studies – Academic Program (Research)

Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard, Postgraduate Research Coordinator

Congratulations to Andrea Ottina and Sanjay Ramesh for successfully completing their Masters by Research theses in 2010. Their respective projects entitled ‘Government Responses to Political Activism: Conflict between the Public and the State, Genoa 2001’ and ‘History of Inter-group Conflict and Violence in Modern Fiji’ each received outstanding examiners' reports.

CPACS welcomed four new research students in 2010: international students Ms Punam Yadav from Nepal and Ms Frencie Carreon from the Philippines who both received AusAID Leadership Awards to commence their PhD in first semester; local student Ms Juliet Bennett from Sydney to begin her MPhil in semester 2, 2010; and Ms Annabel McGoldrick who began work as a ‘history’ PhD student on the CPACS’ Australian Research Council (ARC) project ‘A Global Standard for Reporting Conflict’. We also congratulate Mr Tim Bryar who has been awarded an Australian Postgraduate Award to begin his MPhil at CPACS in Semester 1, 2011.

The CPACS Research Community in 2010 comprised 24 students including 12 PhDs; 6 Doctor of Social Sciences; 5 Master of Arts; and 1 Master of Philosophy. A further four students are co-supervised with other departments. Research seminars were held throughout the year, coordinated by research students in consultation with the postgraduate research coordinator and culminating in the CPACS Research Students’ Mini-Conference held 11 November 2010. That programme included: Rachael Hart, 'The Rhetoric of the New: Keeping Time in the Communication of Peacebuilding; Neven Bondokji, ‘Symbolic Universe’ and Encoding Violence; Karen Kennedy, The Free Spirit in the 21st Century; Cammi Webb Gannon, An Inner Peace: Conflict and Unity within West Papua’s Struggle for Independence; Thushara Dibley, Partnering for Peace: Local and International NGO Peacebuilding Collaborations in Timor Leste and Aceh; Annabel McGoldrick, Empathy & Ethics & Peace Journalism; Ingrid Matthews, What's in a name? Palestine in the media; Daniel Jang, Toward a Sustainable Corporate Responsibility: Becoming Indigenous; Annie Herro, Support for a UN Initiative; and David Penklis, Burundi Peace Process: Thesis Journey.
In 2010, CPACS research students were extremely active in conducting fieldwork, presenting papers at local and international conferences and publishing their research, including:

**Leticia Anderson** presented some preliminary results from her PhD research at the International Peace Research Association bi-annual conference held at the University of Sydney on 6-10 July 2010.


**Neven Bondokji** presented a paper on ‘Religion and Intergroup Violence in the Discourse of Hamas’ at *Communicating Peace*, International Peace Research Association (IPRA) Conference in Sydney, July 2010. She also serves as co-convenor of the Peace Theories Commission for IPRA. SBS Arabic service hosted her as main guest in the morning show on July 8, 2010 on Democracy in the Arab World.

**Maria Frencie Carreon** presented a paper at the 6th Mindanao Media Summit in Davao City, Philippines in 2010. Titled, ‘Reporting the U.S. Military Stay in Southern Philippines Through Peace Journalism’, she addressed journalists from print, broadcast (radio and television), and online media organizations in the Philippines on possible approaches in reporting marginalised stories relative to U.S. military presence in conflict-affected Mindanao using Galtung’s Peace Journalism Model, as developed further by Lynch and McGoldrick. Presently a Candidate for Doctor of Philosophy (Arts) in Peace Journalism, Frencie completed a Masters (Arts) degree in Language Studies and is a recipient of the 2010 Australian Leadership Award.
Lyn Dickens gave papers at two events in Australia and the United Kingdom. Her first paper, titled ‘Creole Beauty: Constructions of Eurasian femininity in This Earth of Mankind, The Persimmon Tree and The Travel Writer’, was presented at the conference Transcultural Mappings: emerging issues in comparative, transnational and area studies at the University of Sydney. The second paper, titled ‘Australian constructions of “mixed race”’, was given as part of the Postcolonial Empires: Transnational Being and Ontological Politics seminar series at the University of Cambridge, organised by the Centre for Research in Arts, Social Science and Humanities. Lyn also participated in the Worldwide Universities Network White Spaces seminar at the University of Leeds and published an article in Online Opinion opposing calls to ban the burqa in Australia. Lyn is currently an Academic Visitor at the University of Cambridge’s English Faculty and a member of Emmanuel College.

James Tonny Dhizaala chaired a session and presented a paper at the Communicating Peace, International Peace Research Association (IPRA) Conference in Sydney, July 2010, entitled ‘The Politics of Transitional Justice in Liberia: Examining Accountability for Human Rights Abuses Perpetrated During the Civil War’. He also attended the 33rd Annual African Studies Association of Australia and the Pacific (AFSAAP) Conference ‘Engaging Africa/Engaging Africans: Knowledge, Representation, Politics’ hosted by Victoria University in Melbourne in December 2010; and the Liberia TRC Symposium Agenda: Symposium on the Liberian TRC Process: Reform, Redress, and Recovery held the Institute for the Study of Human Rights at the New School University, New York in October 2010. He was also a guest lecturer at Berkeley University, California in Peace and Conflict Studies, undergraduate unit of study PCS 170 Conflict Resolution, Social Change, and the Cultures of Peace, and a tutor for undergraduate unity of study PACS 2002 History and Politics of War and Peace, University of Sydney. Furthermore, James was a panellist for the discussion and Q&A following a screening of the film 'Pray the Devil Back to Hell' to commemorate the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, and in dedication to women who demanded peace for Liberia, organised by the Australian National Committee of UNIFEM, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Fund for Women held at University of Technology and Science (UTS), Sydney on 7 October 2010.
Rachael Hart undertook three conference and seminar presentations in 2010 including at the International Peace and Security Institute in partnership with Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), *Symposium on Conflict Prevention, Resolution, & Reconciliation*, Bologna, Italy, 19 June -17 July; *10th National Mediation Conference*, Adelaide, 7-9 September; and *CPACS Mini-Conference*, 12 November.


Eyal Mayroz presented his paper "US Policy on Darfur and the Moral Obligation to Suppress", in the Annual Meeting of the Genocide Prevention Advisory Network hosted by George Mason University (Fairfax, Virginia, USA) in June 2010. The paper is scheduled to be published in a compilation of the Meeting's proceedings.

Andrea Ottina presented at the recent IPRA conference in Sydney, in the Internal Conflict Commission, a paper titled ‘The Social Construction of Demonstrators: the cases of Prague and Gothenburg’ and produced two publications: ‘And there he stands’ in *PeaceWrites* Vol.1/2010, University of Sydney, and ‘Business needs to tackle the sustainability crisis’ in *OurWorld 2.0*, United Nations University, Tokyo, Japan.

Sanjay Ramesh presented a paper on ‘Political engineering for peace’ at the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) Global Conference on Communicating Peace which was held at the University of Sydney (6-10 July 2010); published a peer-reviewed article titled ‘Constitutionalism and Governance in Fiji’, *The Round Table: Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs*, and finalised the publication of the book ‘Ethnicity, Culture and Coups in Fiji’ (Lautoka: Fiji Institute of Applied Studies 2010) scheduled to be officially
launched at the Fiji National University on 8 April 2011. Sanjay Ramesh submitted his MA (Research) thesis in August 2010.

**Camellia Webb-Gannon** is finalising her PhD thesis titled ‘Birds of a Feather: Conflict and Consensus within West Papua’s Independence Movement.’ It is based on field research undertaken within West Papua, and also with West Papuan diaspora populations in Papua New Guinea, Australia, Vanuatu, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Camellia has presented papers based on her PhD research at: the *Australian Association for the Advancement of Pacific Studies* conference in Melbourne (April 2010); *the International Peace Research Association* conference in Sydney (July 2010); and the *Association of Social Anthropology in Oceania* conference in Honolulu (February 2011).

**Punam Yadav** published a book review in 2010 in *Gender, Technology and Development Journal* and presented three papers (including one co-authored paper) at international conferences in Australia and Ireland: Communicating Peace, *International Peace Research Association* conference in Sydney (6-10 July 2010); *Women’s Memory Work, Gender Dilemmas of Social Transformation* in University of Limerick, Ireland (24-26 August, 2010); *Psychology of Women Conference*, London (14-16 July, 2010). One of these conference papers has been accepted for publication and another is a work in progress. She also participated in four further conferences in 2010: *Leadership Conference, AUSAID* in Canberra (March 17-19, 2010); *Transcultural Mappings: emerging issues in comparative, transnational and area studies*, University of Sydney (9-11 April 2010); *Human Rights Education*, University of Western Sydney (Nov 4 -6, 2010); and *Ethnographic Methods Across Disciplines*, University of Waikato, New Zealand (Nov 17 – 19, 2010).
Research

Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Dr Wendy Lambourne, Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard, and colleagues

Peace Journalism Research

Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Director

Global standard

I’ve spent the past year working on my ARC-funded Linkage Project, ‘A Global Standard for Reporting Conflict’, with partnership from Act for Peace and the International Federation of Journalists.

Together with Annabel McGoldrick, whose PhD research is part of the project, I made two versions of a television news bulletin, focusing on seven conflicts familiar from so much reporting of the past decade or so:

1. The ‘9/11’ attacks and the ‘war on terrorism’;
2. The war in Afghanistan;
3. Iran’s so-called ‘nuclear ambitions’;
4. The continuing violence and political turmoil in Iraq;
5. Israel-Palestine ‘peace talks’;
6. Political contestation in Australia over asylum seekers;
7. The unresolved conflict issues affecting Aboriginal Australians.

The first version was deliberately framed in ‘war journalism’ mode, whereas the second contained different elements, with script changes to match, to adjust it to display more characteristics of peace journalism. Journalists from SBS, who kindly hosted us for the production process, voiced the scripts, and the ‘program’ was introduced by Anton Enus, presenter of World News Australia.

The research is generating comparisons between different media in different countries, so aspects of peace journalism are particularized, according to local conditions, under five headings, with peace journalism recognized as:

1. exploring backgrounds and contexts of conflict formation, and presenting causes and options on every side so as to portray conflict in realistic terms, transparent to the audience;
2. giving voice to the views of all rival parties;
3. offering creative ideas for conflict resolution, development, peacemaking and peacekeeping;
4. exposing lies, cover-up attempts and culprits on all sides, and revealing excesses committed by, and suffering inflicted on, peoples of all parties;
5. paying attention to peace stories and post-war developments.
In the context of the stories chosen, these criteria tended to be fulfilled, as often as not, by putting into practice Johan Galtung’s summarizing observation that “peace journalism makes audible and visible the subjugated aspects of reality”. To take, for example, the treatment of the fifth story in the bulletin, on the Israel-Palestine peace talks, the peace journalism version included an interview, recorded separately for the exercise, with Bishara Costandi, a Palestinian refugee now resident in Sydney and an activist with the Coalition for Justice and Peace in Palestine.

In the clip chosen for the package, he described the consequences, for Palestinians, of Israel’s military occupation of their territory, by inviting Australians to consider it in terms recognizable to themselves. Imagine setting out, he said, to go from “Marrickville to Glebe” only to face “fourteen checkpoints” along the way. It also featured a sequence of maps, showing “the amazing disappearing Palestine”, to illustrate the ongoing encroachment by Israel since the formation of the Jewish state in 1948. The package thereby strengthened the peace journalism ‘credentials’ of this story under each of the first three headings, while filling in some familiar gaps in public understanding, on the illegality of Israel’s military occupation of Palestinian territory.

These two versions have been played to 120 people in total, with various qualitative and quantitative methods being used to gauge responses, to see which of the distinctions in the peace journalism model are most ideational, that is, influential on the ideas and impressions audiences glean from watching, and the impact on their views of what is going on in a conflict, what is at stake and what is likely to happen next.

We are due to repeat the exercise in four other countries, starting with a trip to Davao, capital city of the Philippine island of Mindanao, in February. The experiment is complemented with a parallel exercise of content analysis, looking at how much peace journalism the media of each country actually do in practice. I’ve already coded and analysed two weeks’ worth of output by Channel Nine News and SBS World News Australia, respectively. SBS do a bit more peace journalism than Channel Nine, but not that much. On each channel, there is some: so there could be more!

Publications

The project has already yielded a jointly authored book chapter by Annabel and me:


I published four more book chapters in 2010:


Journal article

Bean-counters at the Australian Research Council are forever dreaming up ways of quantifying the ‘research outputs’ of university academics, for purposes of comparison and, many suspect, ultimately to determine allocations of funding. Their latest wheeze is something called ‘The Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) initiative’, which takes the form of a league table of academic journals, with ratings attached – from ‘A*’ down to ‘C’ or unrated.

We are all now being encouraged to target our research at the top-ranked publications in our respective fields and, in Journalism Studies, one of the most interesting is a journal called Ethical Space, which is run by a friend, Professor Richard Keeble of Lincoln University (UK), and colleagues. It attained an ‘A’ rating in the 2010 list published under the ERA.

My contribution to Ethical Space in 2010 was an article defending the journalism of John Pilger on Israel and Palestine. The abstract from the published version explains why:

“No sooner had the journalist and film-maker, John Pilger, been named as the 2009 winner of the Sydney Peace Prize, than a chorus of criticism broke out from Jewish groups objecting to his coverage of the Israel-Palestine conflict. This was conducted in public media, and included several contributions from Philip Mendes, a Social Work academic from Monash University, Melbourne and a writer on Australian Jewish affairs. Mendes drew attention to a scholarly article he’d published a year earlier, in the Australian Journal of Jewish Studies, a critical analysis of Pilger’s ‘views and sources’. However Mendes’ analysis was, this article argues, based on misunderstandings of key concepts and debates in journalism, and flawed by highly selective representations of both Pilger’s reporting and important historical events. This, and subsequent interventions,
by Mendes and others, in public debates – including those dealing with calls for an academic and cultural boycott of Israel – were an example of the demonisation of certain points of view, consigning them and their proponents to what Hallin called the ‘sphere of deviance’. The article argues that this is not an ethical scholarly activity, since it risks reducing the scope of public debate, rather than expanding it, whereas Pilger’s journalism exemplifies a value-explicit teleological ethic in favour of peace with justice”.

**Book**

My main publication of 2010 was my book, co-authored with Johan Galtung, *Reporting Conflict: New Directions in Peace Journalism*. It was chosen by University of Queensland Press as one of two launch volumes for a new series, ‘New Approaches to Peace and Conflict’ (the other is by John Paul Lederach).

Having originated the concept, it’s the first full-length book on peace journalism in which Galtung himself has ever been involved as an author. The book traces the development of the peace journalism idea out of one of Galtung’s most influential works – an essay he published, with Mari Holmboe Ruge, called ‘The Structure of Foreign News’, in the *Journal of Peace Research*, in 1965 (so it’s as old as I am!).

This was the first significant conventionalist account of journalism about conflict: that editors and reporters do not simply cut the news down to fit the available space, but the bits that get cut are usually the same bits. There is a pattern, which predicates a predominance of what Galtung later called ‘war journalism’ – the now-familiar biases in favour of event over process, official sources over grassroots initiative, and dualism (‘on the one hand, on the other hand’) that models any and every conflict as a zero-sum game between two adversaries. Peace journalism, we explain, grew as “the policy implications of the study”: and we go on to consider them, in specific contexts such as the reporting of peace talks, the coverage of the so-called ‘war on terrorism’ and the conflict on the Korean peninsula.

Reviewing the work, the *Sydney Morning Herald* called it: “a thought-provoking book. It proceeds from the premise that whereas ‘war’ or ‘violence’ journalism reports a conflict purely as a battle, ‘peace’ journalism focuses on the whole of the conflict, including its underlying causes and effects, the suffering on all sides and possible non-violent solutions.

The authors contend that peace journalism is not peace advocacy but rather the ‘expansion of the conflict discourse to include peaceful outcomes and processes’...

The authors illustrate how peace journalism might look in their critique of the
reporting of the conflicts between North and South Korea, NATO and Serbia and in the first Gulf War... The book will be of interest to those working in the field of peace and conflict studies and to other readers with a more general interest in the influence of the media”.

**IPRA Peace Journalism Commission**

The IPRA conference confirmed peace journalism as a growing and thriving field. All around the world, more and more researchers are using and developing it, to match its impact in previous times on the professional practice of groups of journalists in particular times and places (including Indonesia, the Philippines and – though unnamed as such – in the UK). Presentations to the Peace Journalism Commission are now being collected into a book, *Expanding Peace Journalism* – of which, I am one of three co-editors – which has been accepted for publication by Sydney University Press and will appear in 2011.

**Transitional Justice, Reconciliation and Peacebuilding**

Dr Wendy Lambourne

**Outreach, Inreach and Civil Society Participation**

In the first half of 2010 I was on Special Studies Program (SSP) leave from teaching, which meant that I was able to focus more on research and writing. My research is concerned with the theory and practice of how transitional justice processes such as trials and truth commissions meet the needs and priorities of local populations and promote reconciliation and peacebuilding. The project I focused on during my SSP built on my previous research exploring the role of civil society in decision-making about transitional justice and the significance of outreach as a mechanism to enhance local involvement in transitional justice.

Outreach, which has emerged recently as an important new focus of transitional justice practice, has two main functions: to educate and inform local populations about the transitional justice process; and to engage local populations in this process through such activities as victim participation in trials and truth commission hearings. In my research I also look at the related concept of ‘inreach’, a term which I coined to describe the process of obtaining ideas, opinions and feedback from local populations about their expectations and responses to transitional justice. I argue that emphasising inreach can help to reinforce the idea that outreach is a two-way process, intended to actively engage civil society and support local ownership and participation.

As part of my SSP, I met with fellow transitional justice scholars and presented seminars on my research at a number of universities and other venues in the USA, Canada, UK and Northern Ireland to audiences including academics, students, policy-makers and practitioners. These included a seminar at the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) in New York on 22 April; Centre for Transitional Justice and Post-Conflict Reconstruction, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada on 26 April, and Conflict Studies at Saint Paul University, Ottawa, Canada on 28 April.

Whilst a Visiting Scholar at Oxford University in May, I presented a seminar for Oxford Transitional Justice Research and I was an invited speaker and panelist alongside Johan Galtung at the Oxford Network for Peace Studies (OxPeace) conference at St John’s College. I participated in another Oxford University conference ‘Is Forgiveness Immoral? Christianity & Forgiveness After Political Conflict’ at the McDonald Centre for Theology, Ethics & Public Life, Christ Church and on 10 May I attended the launch of the London Transitional Justice Research Network at London School of Economics in London. Later in May I was hosted by INCORE and Transitional Justice Institute, University of Ulster in Northern Ireland where I presented a seminar and also met with colleagues at Queens University Belfast and Irish School of Ecumenics, Trinity College Dublin.

During my SSP I conducted interviews and field research on the role of civil society participation, empowerment and outreach in transitional justice, with a particular focus on the International Criminal Court and its involvement in Kenya and Northern Uganda. I met with outreach personnel at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague. In Uganda I met with delegates at the ICC Review Conference, Makerere University, Refugee Law Project and Human Rights Network – Uganda in Kampala; ICC Outreach staff, Northern Uganda Transitional Justice Working Group and Acholi Religious Leaders Peace

Transitional Justice and Reconciliation in East Timor

My previous field research in East Timor assessing the Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation has resulted in several publications and invitations. During 2010 my chapter ‘Unfinished Business: The Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation and Justice and Reconciliation in East Timor’ was published in Lilian A. Barra & Steven D. Roper (eds), Development of Institutions of Human Rights, London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010, pp. 195-207. I completed writing and editing an extended encyclopedia entry ‘Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation / Comissão de Acolhimento, Verdade e Reconciliação de Timor Leste (East Timor)’ for the *Encyclopedia of Transitional Justice* to be published by Cambridge University Press. And I have been invited to present on East Timor at a workshop on ‘Transitional Justice in the Asia-Pacific’ at Griffith University, Queensland, in June 2011. This workshop will bring together leading transitional justice scholars from the UK, US and Australia to discuss the practices, processes and problems associated with transitional justice in the region. An edited volume will be produced based on the workshop presentations.

Invited Presentations and Publications

My chapter ‘Transitional Justice After Mass Violence: Reconciling Retributive and Restorative Justice’ was published in Helen Irving, Jacqueline Mowbray & Kevin Walton (eds), *Julius Stone: A Study in Influence*, Sydney: Federation Press, 2010, pp. 214-237. This paper focused on an assessment of the Rwandan gacaca community justice process designed to deal with the crimes of the 1994...
genocide. I argue that the modernised *gacaca* as implemented by the Rwandan government, whilst operating in local communities, has lost much of its legitimacy, restorative justice and reconciliation potential because of its direct connection with the classical legal justice system.

In July I was an invited panelist at a one-day symposium ‘Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Societies: What Works Best?’ at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, DC. The symposium was webcast live. In my presentation entitled ‘Outreach and Local Ownership of Transitional Justice: A Transformative Approach’ I discussed my theory of transformative justice and research on outreach, inreach and civil society participation in transitional justice. Speakers at the symposium also included leading truth commission scholar, Priscilla Hayner, and the President of the International Center for Transitional Justice, David Tolbert.

During the year I received invitations to contribute to an edited volume on international criminal justice; a special issue of Cambridge Review of International Affairs on ‘Challenging Transitional Justice’; and two more entries in the *Encyclopedia of Transitional Justice* on civil society and outreach. I was also invited to present at the international symposium ‘Towards New Peace Studies: Reconciliatory Governance and Sustainable Peacebuilding in Conflict and Post-Conflict Areas’ at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan in January 2011, and a workshop on transitional justice organised by the Department of Sociology and Social Policy at University of Sydney to be held on 25 February 2011.

**IPRA Conference**

I worked together with co-convenor, Briony Jones of Manchester University, to organise seven panel sessions of the Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Commission at the International Peace Research Association conference in Sydney in July. The panels included presenters from around the region and themes covering indigenous/settler society reconciliation; meanings of reconciliation and justice; power, reconciliation and justice; justice and reconciliation by whom and for whom; and reconciliation and peacebuilding in Asia/Pacific. We hosted speakers from East Timor, Cambodia, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, USA and Canada. I presented a paper on ‘Meanings of Reconciliation and Justice Across Cultural, Religious and Language Boundaries’ and was discussant and chair of two other panel sessions.

We collaborated with the Arts and Peace Commission to organise a plenary session ‘Creative Agency and Peace’ with colleagues from the Department of Performance Studies and Commission Convenor, Cynthia Cohen, from the
International Center for Ethics, Justice and Public Life at Brandeis University in the US. I also organised the plenary session ‘Intervention and the Liberal Peace Model’ with chair Professor Kevin Clements and speakers Oliver Richmond, Professor at St Andrews University, UK; UN and AUSAID consultant, Sue Ingram; and Timorese activist and aid worker, Alex Gusmao.

Other Research and Networking Projects

In February 2010 I submitted an ARC Discovery Grant application for the project ‘Evaluating the Impact of Civil Society Participation, Empowerment and Outreach on Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding After Mass Violence’. James Tonny Dhizaala provided invaluable research assistance in the preparation of this application. The application received constructive feedback but was ultimately unsuccessful. In the meantime, I am continuing work on my School-funded project with the Cambodian diaspora community in Sydney in relation to the ongoing Khmer Rouge trials in Cambodia with research assistant Melissa McCullough.

During 2010 I was a member of the WUN project ‘Re-imagining International Criminal Justice’ and the Africa Experts Group at the University of Sydney. Inspired by my experience with the African Transitional Justice Network, Oxford Transitional Justice Research and London Transitional Justice Network, I have been assessing interest and seeking funding to launch an Asia-Pacific Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Network in 2011.

In late September, I hosted the visit to CPACS of leading transitional justice scholar, Dr Phil Clark of Oxford University, to give presentations in my postgraduate course on Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding and a public seminar on his new book The Gacaca Courts and Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda: Justice without Lawyers, organised jointly with the Sydney Centre for International Law. I chaired the seminar which was very well-attended by academics, students and members of the Rwandan community in Sydney.

International Peace Projects, Consortia and Awards

Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard

2010 was a tremendously busy year for me in terms of conference participation as well as convening and participating in significant international research consortia (see specific details below). Highlights included guest lectures at the School of African and Oriental Studies (SOAS) at London University; delivering a conference paper on masculinisation of warfare and feminisation of peace, in the grounds of Windsor Castle; and attending the significant gathering of peace
studies scholars in the tiny village of Valez Blanco (Spain) organised by the Institutos de la Paz e Conflictos (Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies), University of Granada. The year began with a research trip to Timor Leste in March to discuss with government ministers and non-government organisations the prospect of tourism development to address youth unemployment, as a model of peace tourism.

Timor Leste: Youth Peace Tourism Project

_Peace Tourism in Timor Leste_ is an action-research endeavour that aims to engage youth in nation-building policy development and delivery. East Timor currently faces severe youth security issues as a result of youth under-employment and under-education. The proposed project seeks to address these issues by developing a model of peace through youth tourism. This model will be community-led and developed through cross-institutional engagements with the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI), Secretary of State for Youth and Sport (SSYS), youth leaders and local businesses in Dili. The overarching goal is to address conflict caused by youth under-education and unemployment in East Timor through the development of a youth peace tourism industry. The project goal is to build the capacity of relevant ministries of East Timor to conduct effective stakeholder consultations to develop an effective community-led policy on peace through youth tourism in East Timor. However, progressing this initiative involves patience and strategies for long term dialogue. An estimated US$5,200 million has been spent in aid for East Timor, one of the highest amounts per capita spent anywhere in the world. In spite of this, East Timor continues to be one of the least developed nations: while projects run by different organizations and sectors may affect some East Timorese citizens, the cumulative effect is not dramatically improving the quality of life in East Timor nor contributing to the sense of peaceful state-building. East Timorese President, Jose Ramos-Horta notes that: “I don’t see this money, the people in the villages don’t see it, where this money was spent... Some 3,000 studies and reports have been done on East Timor. We have been psycho-analysed from every angle... If that money was really used for capacity-building in the proper way, every Timorese would have a PhD by now”. Although nation- and peace-building within East Timor has relied heavily on a centralized state, some leaders have built alternative visions for peace. For example, Ramos-Horta developed the concept of ‘zones of peace’ as an ideal model for peacebuilding: “Going back many years, I’ve reflected on what is the best way to bring peace to an entire country and maybe elsewhere in other parts of the world. You build peace block by block, zone by zone”. From this perspective, peace through
tourism may address local efforts to realise human rights and social justice (Higgins-Desbiolles & Blanchard, 2010).

CPACS Winner! Humanitarian Competition for Global Visioning

Together with a colleague from the University of South Australia, Dr Freya Higgins-Desbiolles, we proposed the project, Envisioning Peace Through Tourism: a research project to promote human security through international citizenship in response to The Toda Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research initiated Humanitarian Competition for Global Visioning in 2009. The idea of “Humanitarian Competition,” was first proposed by Tsunesaburo Makiguchi in his 1903 work The Geography of Human Life. It sprang from Makiguchi’s observation that competition based on military, political or economic superiority was not serving the best interests of humankind. Instead, he envisioned a world in which groups and nations would vie with each other to find the most effective and humane solutions to our most urgent problems. In keeping with Makiguchi’s observation that competition based on economic superiority was not serving the best interests of humankind, this research project develops an understanding of how tourism can be harnessed to achieve important humanitarian goals, including peace, justice and respect for human rights. This project along with two others was successful.

The Toda Institute award includes support to (i) bring ten peace tourism academics and practitioners together for a two day working conference in Sydney July 2010 and (ii) provide a book contract with IB Taurus to publish the ensuing research findings, working title Envisioning Peace Tourism (forthcoming 2011).
Apart from being a part of the IPRA Conference Organising Committee and taking responsibility for drafting the initial programme, I also chaired Plenary #3. This was an extremely moving and memorable experience in terms of the IPRA theme of “communicating peace”. The topic set for discussion: A safe and peaceful world means abolishing nuclear weapons. The plenary speakers represented diverse perspectives on this topic from academic to activist voices, to the personal experiences conveyed through international and Indigenous voices.

Yami Lester, a Yankunytjatjara man, began the dialogue recalling how he was blinded as a three year old child by the black mist of the fallout from British nuclear tests at Maralinga in central Australia during the 1950’s. There was an attempt to gather the wildlife away from the test area, however no attempt was made to communicate with the local Aboriginal people living in the area about the proposed tests. After the mist passed, Yami’s community camp experienced sudden deaths, outbreaks of skin rashes, vomiting, diarrhoea and temporary and permanent blindness. Yami’s significant contribution to the rights of Aboriginal people was helping gain recognition for impact of nuclear testing on Aboriginal communities.

Junko Morimoto, a Hibakusha survivor from Japan, continued the dialogue through her translator. Junko was a young teenager when the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima took place in 1945. Her painful and courageous testimony recalled the horrific scenes of people’s ‘melting skins’ and ‘thirsty people on fire who could not drink the contaminated water’. Through writing illustrated children’s books -such as *My Hiroshima* (1997)- about the human and
environmental devastation caused by nuclear weapons, Junko is educating for a more peaceful world. Participation last year in the Peace Boat's Hibakusha project, involving more than 100 Hibakusha travelling the world together and telling their testimony and writing to governments of the countries they visit calling out “a safe and peaceful world means abolishing nuclear weapons”.

Dimity Hawkins, the third speaker, works for the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) and has directed projects with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). Part of Dimity's work is to educate and raise awareness about our unsafe nuclear weapons world: “People are often astounded to hear that there are around 23,000 nuclear weapons in world today, that 96% of them are still in the arsenals of Russia and the USA, that thousands remain on hair trigger alert, ready to be launched in just minutes. Many younger people are shocked when I tell them that the last nuclear test was just last year in North Korea or when they learn that there have been over 2,000 nuclear tests since the first use of these abominable weapons. But they are also angry – why didn't they know? Why doesn’t anyone talk to them about this?”

Professor Larry Wittner concluded the plenary session with his research and teaching about “Confronting the Bomb: A Short History of the Nuclear Disarmament Movement”. Drawing upon extensive research in the files of peace and disarmament organizations, government records, as well as interviews with former officials, anti-nuclear activists, and others, Larry discussed the history of the anti-nuclear movement from its origins in the aftermath of World War II. His optimistic thesis suggests progress is being made in terms of “confronting the bomb”.

This was a challenging and moving plenary. I thank all the participants for their courageous work in communicating peace. Sincere thanks go to Yami’s carer and
Junko’s translator for their generosity in accompanying our speakers. And special thanks also to the Medical Association for the Prevention of War (NSW); Sydney Peace Foundation (SPF) and Peace Boat (Japan) for their sponsorship of our panelists. I am very grateful to SPF Executive Officer Dr Hannah Middleton and MAPW (NSW) Coordinator Dr Anne Noonan for proposing and liaising with speakers for this panel. A plenary to remember!

**TRANSCEND: Enabling Peace Sydney-Australia, July 3-5, 2010**

As coordinator and programme director (with CPACS Director A/Prof Jake Lynch), CPACS was pleased to host the 2010 TRANSCEND GLOBAL MEETING - “Enabling Peace: Pedagogy and Training” Sydney-Australia, July 3-5, 2010. This significant global meeting brought together peace and conflict studies academics and practitioners from many corners of the world including: Australia, Argentina, Czech Republic, Japan, Lebanon, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, New Caledonia, Norway, USA.

The stimulating global meeting agenda traversed diverse themes from music and art for peace; to peace-promoting international relations and regional security. The keynote address *Positive Peace: Underlying Epistemology* was delivered by Johan Galtung. Other formal presentations included *Music Therapy and Logotherapy in Creating a Culture of Peace* by Maria Elena Lopez Vinader (Argentina); *International Relations through Films and a Peace Perspective*, Itir Toksoz (Turkey); *Transforming the US-led War on Terror in Pakistan’s Tribal Areas*, Tatsushi Arai (Japan); *Karma Peace Project Palestine*, Jorgen Johansen (Sweden); *The TRANSCEND Art & Peace Network: Achievements and Potential* Olivier Urbain (Belgium) and George Kent (USA); *The War of the World, or a World Without War*, Charles Webel (USA).
Important dialogue about the work of the regional TRANSCEND networks and future directions of TRANSCEND Peace University also took place. A Tribal Warrior tour of Sydney Harbour and night of theatre at the Sydney Opera House provided some local hospitality for our international guests.

*Ending War, Building Peace—SMH Review 19 June 2010 pg. 37*

Edited by Lynda-ann Blanchard and Leah Chan, *Ending War, Building Peace*, contains an excellent collection of essays born from a conference titled “Iraq, Never Again”, which commemorated the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies at Sydney University. The book considers the catastrophic consequences – humanitarian, economic, political and environmental of the war in Iraq. As the title suggests, its theme is the prevention of the recurrence of such a war. The launch took place in the footbridge lecture theatre at the University of Sydney in July 2010.

My conference participation and publications for 2010 include: *Symposium on the role of media and civil society in strengthening democracy and social cohesion through peacebuilding*, University of South Pacific, Suva, Fiji; *Contemporary Ethnography Across Disciplines Hui*, University of Waikato, Hamilton, NZ; *Educating for Human Rights, Peace and Inter-cultural Dialogue*, National Committee on Human Rights Education (Australia), Sydney; *Challenges of Peace in the Twenty-First Century*, VII Seminar on Cultures of Peace from Andalusia, Instituto de la Paz e Conflictos, University of Granada, Velez Blanco, Spain; *Virtual Feminisms; Politics & Activism; Disembodiment*, The British Psychological Society, Windsor, U.K; *TRANSCEND: Enabling Peace Sydney*, Australia TRANSCEND Global Meeting, CPACS (Australia); *IPRA: Communicating Peace Sydney*, Australia, CPACS, University of Sydney; and *TODA: Humanitarian Competition and Global Visioning* Sydney, Australia; Toda Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research.

Special Projects

**Refugee Language Program**

Lesley Carnus, Coordinator

The Refugee Language Program has continued to engage with a diverse group of refugees and asylum seekers in the capacity of a provider of skilled teachers of English as a Second Language, Creative Writing and Computer Skills. In 2010 the Vice Chancellor supported the program with a grant of $32,500.

The demand for classes is constant and the program regularly enrolls new students who are referred to us by refugee advocates and organizations, education institutes and community agencies. We now run four on-campus classes, one on Wednesday evening and three Saturday classes as well as a small home tutoring service. The Wednesday evening class is an Academic Writing class, and the Saturday classes include a Creative Writing and an Intermediate English class. In 2010, thanks to the regular involvement of a highly skilled IT teacher, we have also operated a very successful computer class. A team of 12 tutors regularly gives support to the students in the computer class. There is another group of volunteers who provide conversation practice after the Wednesday and the Saturday classes; all of our volunteers make an invaluable contribution to the RLP.

In 2010, the co-ordinator has tried to involve the students in a number of extra-curricular activities, including a rally and march in support of refugees in June; attendance at a book launch *The Happiest Refugee*, by the well-known comedian Anh Do, who arrived in Australia as a refugee from Vietnam; an excursion to the Rocks; and student involvement in a photographic exhibition by a CPACS graduate Emily Parsons-Lord, titled *Passage to Australia*.

The Creative Writing teacher Anna Dell'Osa wrote a reportage of her experience teaching Creative Writing on our program, which was published in the November edition of *Griffith REVIEW*; and her co-teacher Lesley Seebold-Freedman’s film *Wrong Side of the Bus*, was shown at Sydney University. Lesley and her husband Rod Freedman are great supporters of human rights and the film investigates our individual responses to racism through the main protagonist in the film, a successful Australian psychiatrist.

Several of our students have had the good fortune to receive Permanent Residency status during the year, but others have been deported or are fighting legal battles with the Immigration Department or the Refugee Review Tribunal. Our teachers and volunteers give tremendous support to those refugees who are struggling to remain in Australia.
The co-ordinator has submitted the Annual Report to the Vice-Chancellor, and is hoping that the University will continue to support the program. Staff and students in the Refugee Language Program would also like to thank CPACS staff, in particular Dr Ken Macnab, for their on-going, generous support.

**NSW Human Rights in Education Committee (NSWHREC)**

Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard, Chair and Vice-President National Committee

In 2010 NSWHREC became and online network sharing and distributing human rights education materials via the internet. One significant face-to-face meeting in 2010 was participation in the significant international human rights education conference "Educating for Human Rights, Peace and Intercultural Dialogue", November 4 - 6 2010, University of Western Sydney.

The conference was organised in response to the UN World Programme for Human Rights Education to advance the human rights education, in particular in Australia and Asia Pacific region. Endorsement was forthcoming from the Prime Minister of Australia who says; "...a culture of human rights is critical to a democratic society and to the protection of the rights of all Australians – ensuring that everyone, no matter their background or beliefs, has a fair go..."

According to conference convenor and CPACS Adjunct Professor Sev Ozdowski, “world class speakers and the conference program focussed on the contribution of human rights culture to the successful functioning of civil society; highlighting key trends and achievements in human rights education; and in particular, discussing ideas to secure greater commitment for future human rights education.”

There were over 360 participants, from 35 countries and every continent, with 150 men and 210 women. There were 69 international delegates with 30 being from developing nations and 17 sponsored by Aus AID. There was a broad representation of civil society with large numbers of students, activists, human rights advocates, NGO workers, HRE practitioners, government representatives, teachers, academics and others interested in human rights education. Such a diversity of participants would not have been possible without the support of the Federal Attorney General’s Department, the National Commission for UNESCO, Aus AID ad the Japan Foundation.

West Papua Project

Jim Elmslie and Peter King, Coordinators

The West Papua Project had an active and productive year reflecting both the increased level of conflict on the ground in West Papua and the concomitant international and academic interest in the issue. The WPP was invigorated by the appointment of Cammi Webb Gannon as the new Project Coordinator. Cammi is undertaking her PhD at CPACS and her recent research in Papua and interviews with the global West Papuan diaspora brought a range of new contacts, participants and perspectives to the Project.

In July, as part of the IPRA conference hosted by CPACS, a new report entitled Get up, stand up: West Papua stands up for its rights by Jim Elmslie, Camellia Webb Gannon and Peter King, was published by CPACS. This report documented recent developments in West Papua, particular the wide-ranging and ongoing protests by Papuans against Indonesian rule and the failed implementation of the Special Autonomy legislation. Its publication coincided with an estimated 20,000 demonstrators marching on and occupying the regional parliament in Jayapura in July. The report received widespread attention from around the globe and in Indonesia. The WPP also hosted at IPRA 2010 the launch of long-time campaigner and WPP stalwart, John Ondawame’s new book (of his Ph.D.) entitled, One people one soul.

Once again in 2010 the Project worked closely with Indonesian Solidarity and Eko Waluyo on issues of human rights and militarist abuses in Papua. We were well represented at their conference on Indonesian Security Sector Reform Post Suharto’s Regime – Achievements and Prospects in June, and Peter King gave a paper on The Lombok Treaty and self-determination in West Papua. Indonesian Solidarity and the Project combined to convene a West Papua Update conference at CPACS in November at which Cammi Webb-Gannon presented on Social Justice for Papua: Aspirations of the West Papuan Global Diaspora and Peter King on Political dialogue between Jakarta and Papua: prospects for and obstacles—a topic on which the Project has been deeply engaged for more than a year.

In the latter half of the year the WPP website was upgraded and a number of new representatives appointed from around the globe. The aim of this process was to extend the geographical spread and range of views encompassed by the project in its ambition to become a truly global loosely organised ‘think tank’ on the problems that beset the province(s). High level contacts are now established with representatives in West Papua, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Japan, Britain, the US, Holland, Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea.
To capitalize on this expansion a conference has been organized for February 23-24, 2011, at Sydney University under the theme “Comprehending West Papua”. Originally envisaged as a modest affair the initial overwhelmingly positive response to the conference from invitees, academics and activists – especially the West Papuans themselves, has resulted in an expansion of the event to a major international conference. Confirmed speakers will be attending from all the countries listed above. Publication of conference papers is planned in book form that will be a considerable contribution to our knowledge and understanding of the complex conflict in West Papua.

**UN Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS): Research and Advocacy Project**

Kavitha Suthanthiraraj, Coordinator

In 2010, the UN Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS) project made extensive progress in relation to network building and advocacy of the project in the UN, organization of workshops and outreach, development of concrete recommendations for policy makers and UNEPS advocates and the formulation of a framework for analysis. The latter has been outlined in an article and presented at academic conferences.

Kavitha Suthanthiraraj joined the project as a key researcher in early 2010 working with Annie Herro and Stuart Rees. A key goal of the project is to conduct research through interviews with senior decision and policy makers to obtain their political insights into the feasibility and desirability of creating a permanent UN emergency peace service. Between March – October 2010 interviews were conducted with senior officials at United Nations agencies as well as with UN Country missions such as the UN Office of the Special Advisor on Genocide Prevention, UNIFEM (now UN Women), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Australian Country Mission, Bangladesh Country Mission, Country Mission of Croatia, Country Mission of Uruguay and many more. In total UNEPS researchers have conducted over 100 interviews between 2007 and 2010. Many interviewees indicated their willingness to engage in further dialogue. Some expressed interest in partnering in civilian protection and standing capacity initiatives. Such ideas reinforced the value of an interview process which gave information while also advocating the significance of a future UNEPS.

In addition to the interviews, the researchers also established contacts and networks within the ‘closed’ walls of government bureaucracies and the UN to
garner ‘insider’ perspectives on UNEPS and the resources needed to enhance the operation of a UNEPS. Such dialogue was conducted through meetings, panel discussions and workshops. The most recent included a workshop in December 2010, “Assessing and Promoting UNEPS: Making the Case for Standing Peacekeeping Capacity”, where Kavitha moderated the session and also outlined findings from the UNEPS research project. The session was attended by over 50 participants from UN agencies, civil society, think tanks and UN Country Missions.

A key output from the many interviews has been the development of a ‘spectrum of trust and distrust’ framework by Annie Herro and Kavitha Suthanthiraraj, which has been outlined in their "Trust and Development of a UN Emergency Peace Service" paper. Interview data is analysed based on a ‘spectrum of trust and distrust’ to explain the different levels of support that UNEPS has received and to suggest how an emerging transnational advocacy network like Global Action to Prevent War (GAPW – a key supporter of the UNEPS project) might more effectively advocate the idea. The paper was presented at well-known academic conferences including the International Studies Association (ISA) conference in February 2010 and International Peace Research (IPRA) Association Communicating Peace in July 2010. The paper is currently awaiting publication. A final policy report, which includes an account of the research activities, recommendations and research outcomes will be distributed to interview participants, key UN stakeholders, interested Member States, Australian government officials and civil society members.

The researchers also showcased their findings and explained the value of outreach activities, to a UN Model class focused on UNEPS, “The UN and International Conflict Resolution” coordinated by John Langmore, Wendy Lambourne and Annie Herro in July 2010. A “Standing for Change in Peacekeeping Operations” policy paper by Kavitha Suthanthiraraj was presented at regional workshops on peacekeeping and civilian protection in Indonesia and Brazil. Such presentations included commentary on the ongoing media outreach work by Stuart Rees and Annie Herro.

**Sri Lanka Human Rights Project**

Gobie Rajalingam and Brami Jegan, Co-conveners

In 2010 the Sri Lanka Human Rights Project (SLHRP) accessed various mediums to raise awareness for Sri Lanka’s deteriorating post-conflict situation. Attended by over 700 members of the Australian public, NGO groups and activist organisations, we began the year by holding a stall at Sydney’s Carriageworks to carry the momentum achieved at the ‘Now Set Them Free’ (Glebe Markets) event we held in December, 2009. Through general public discussion, the circulation of flyers and the sale of tote bags, the Sri Lanka Human Rights
Project, together with a thematic art display by the dance group Women for Justice, illustrated the grave nature of Sri Lanka’s human rights emergency.

Extending its arm of influence into academic circles, the SLHRP supported the launch of Ana Pararajasingham’s book *Sri Lanka: 60 Years of Independence and Beyond*. Hosted by Gleebooks, in discussion with Jake Lynch, the event was attended by a number of authors, students, journalists and witnesses to Sri Lanka’s atrocities, including former UN spokesperson in Colombo during the 2009 war, Gordon Weiss. Through a historical analysis of the country’s civil war, the event emphasised the social precursors that led to an armed struggle and the need for ethnic-reconciliation in order to achieve a lasting peace in Sri Lanka.

In 2010, the SLHRP was invited by Australia’s Tamil Youth Organisation to facilitate a workshop that invoked and questioned the concept of activism amongst concerned members of Tamil youth. Encouraging participants to freely express their opinions, the forum discussed “activism” in the context of what needs to be provided to youth such that they are more involved in voicing their humanitarian concerns, while addressing issues that often restricts young people from being active.

Connecting with other NGOs, the project showed its solidarity and support for victims of Israel’s 2009 invasion of Gaza. Co-hosting the screening of “To Shoot an Elephant,” the evening raised more than $800 which was donated to Union Aid Abroad-APHEDA’s projects in Gaza and Coalition of Justice and Peace in Palestine’s advocacy work.

Given the success of divestation and sanctions throughout history, the SLHRP facilitated discussions with the Australian public about the importance and effectiveness of sporting boycotts. Hosting a panel of three speakers that comprised of Jake Lynch, Antony Loewenstein and Karel Solomon the discussion delved into the panel’s previous experience with boycott campaigns in apartheid South Africa as well as divestation movements in Israel, to highlight the challenges and successes of applying a similar movement to Sri Lanka.

Further to increasing its sphere of influence, the SLHRP defined its focus points under the following strategy:
With this as our overarching model, the project was able to strategise a response to the parochial views illustrated by the Australian Labor and Liberal governments towards displaced Sri Lankans seeking asylum in Australia.

2010 saw Sri Lankan and Afghani asylum seekers become victims of political power-play as Australia entered its Federal election. Canberra's decision to freeze applications for asylum intended to deter uninvited arrivals rather than enhance their protection. While Australia pandered towards the worst kind of populist xenophobia, the SLHRP responded with pragmatism in public media spheres, opinion pieces, foreign policy blogs and timely press releases.

Frequent visits to Villawood Immigration Detention Centre to meet with asylum seekers meant that the project could develop a firsthand understanding of the ground realities in Sri Lanka and the immense challenges faced in the journey to Australia. Their continued injustice at the hands of Australia's refugee policy inspired the SLHRP to not only assist refugees in detention, but also campaign for their rights by forging a strong relationship with the Green party in the 2010 Federal Election.

Towards the end of 2010 the project was fortunate enough to secure two grants towards SLHRP's refugee advocacy work. Given the connections made and grants secured, the SLHRP ambitiously looks towards 2011. As long as injustices continue to be committed in Sri Lanka and Australia, the Sri Lanka Human Rights Project will continue to fight for rights, peace and justice such that a lasting peace can be realised.
Sydney Peace Foundation

Dr Hannah Middleton

Each year the Sydney Peace Prize recognises an individual whose work has highlighted the central place of justice in achieving lasting peace. The focus this year was on environmental sustainability.

Australia’s only international prize for peace was awarded in 2010 to scientist and environmental activist Dr Vandana Shiva, who offers solutions to some of the most critical problems posed by the effects of globalisation and climate change on the poorest and most populous nations. In almost all circles, this decision was greeted as significant and timely. It was time to make peace with the earth but elsewhere around the world, the goal of peace with justice still seemed far away.

Peace Prize Lecture

Dr Shiva gave the 2010 City of Sydney Peace Prize Lecture ‘Making Peace with the Earth.’ in the Concert Hall of the Sydney Opera House. The Tamil percussion, singing and dancing group ‘Heartbeat’ gave a sub continent overture to Vandana's lecture. After the Lord Mayor’s speech of thanks, Australian Aboriginal soprano Deborah Cheetham paid tribute to Vandana by singing an aria from her own opera ‘Pecan Summer’ and a Richard Strauss composition Zuiegnung. On 3 November

Award

The Peace Prize award ceremony was held in Sydney University’s MacLaurin Hall on 4 November. Eminent environmental scientist and author Professor Tim Flannery awarded the Prize in the presence of the Governor of NSW Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir, the Indian Ambassador to Australia, the Indian Consul General and representatives of the Sydney City Council. The ceremony was compered by Debbie Whitmont, a research journalist with the ABC’s Four Corners.

We were delighted by the pairing of Dr Shiva and Professor Flannery. Both distinguished individuals have made invaluable contributions to our understanding of the way forward if we are to ensure the planet’s capacity to sustain all future generations.
The following morning, 5 November, was Vandana’s birthday. This coincided with the Festival of Diwali and with Cabramatta High School’s characteristically well crafted celebration ‘Healing the World’ Schools Peace Festival. This event depends on the inspirational leadership of Cabramatta’s principal Beth Godwin and her staff.

Twelve schools provided 1,500 students for the day, braving wintry conditions to provide a warm welcome to Dr Shiva. From the honour guard of students in their respective national dress, with the word ‘peace’ in many languages worn with pride, to the program of dance, song, drums, dragon dancing and the planting of special seeds by Dr Shiva in the school’s Peace Garden, accompanied by the release of peace doves, the day was a wonderful evocation of youthful enthusiasm for the important aims of diversity, knowledge, environmental care and peace.

The bountiful morning tea, prepared by the students of Cabramatta High School, was wonderful, both in quality and quantity, and proudly served by its chefs.

Students ran the show – from the invitation to Dr Shiva to speak to the students, to the stage management and interesting question and answer session, it was an inspiring session of co-operation and teamwork, creativity and engagement. All can be very proud of the day, and the underlying ethos which makes such an event so successful each year.
Youth Peace Initiative

The Sydney Peace Foundation acknowledges with considerable gratitude the creativity of Trent Newman who was the YPI leader until his resignation in midyear. At that point Susy Lee took up the responsibilities for YPI activities until her resignation at the end of the year. We wish both of them great enjoyment and success in their new and exciting positions.

In just two years, YPI built connections with students in over 30 public and independent high schools throughout NSW, and this engagement was significantly enhanced in some schools in 2010 through the introduction of a new mentoring program.

YPI continued to grow throughout 2010 in consultation with the YPI Steering Committee, and played an important role as a bridge between formal curricular education in schools and informal youth programs.

The YPI mentoring program is intended to facilitate process centered, two-way learning between high school students involved in social justice and community-building activities, and postgraduate students of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Sydney.

Over two school terms, YPI mentors meet regularly with school-based student groups, either via web link-up or direct site visits, usually during lunchtimes. Mentors learn about peace education in the school context by assisting student leaders in planning and implementing community projects related to anti-racism, peer mediation, social justice, and human rights awareness-raising. Mentors are given ongoing training at the University of Sydney in the practice of critical pedagogy.

Video conferences were held in the last three school terms, in collaboration with the Distance & Rural Technologies (DART) unit of the NSW Department of Education and Training in Dubbo. DART make special concessions for YPI to allow private schools to join the conferences. YPI Peace Connections video conferences make use of ‘Connected Classrooms’, which include cameras, screens, microphones, and interactive whiteboards. Students can participate in inter-school dialogue and debate without having to leave their schools. Students interact directly with guest speakers organised by YPI who are young change-makers themselves. 2010 conferences covered the topics of “Laughing at

In 2010 YPI maintained an active online presence through the website www.youthpeaceinitiative.org.au and continued to receive praise and interest through the site with its wealth of resources. The YPI Facebook page has doubled in popularity in 2010 and regular posts and links circulate updates about peace and social justice related events and opportunities. Regular e-news resource digests were sent to 80 teacher and principals.

Unfortunately, later in 2010 YPI activities had to be pared back to video conferencing pending further funding. Numerous grant applications during the year have so far not yielded results.

**Other activities**

In March we co-operated with business groups, with World Vision and the Centre for Social Impact at UNSW to host a seminar given by the creator of the Grameen Bank, Nobel Laureate and inaugural recipient of the Sydney Peace Prize, Professor Muhammad Yunus.

If the Foundation had not communicated with Muhammad, he would only have been sponsored to hold private meetings with business representatives in relation to promoting the UN’s Millennium goals. The public would probably have been unaware of his return to Australia. At our request Muhammad addressed a capacity audience in the Wesley Centre on ‘Abolishing Poverty, the Human Rights Priority’.

We were delighted to host a reception – an Audience with Peacemakers – where our key speakers were former Sydney Peace Prize recipient and former Secretary General of Amnesty International Irene Khan, a founding father of the discipline of peace and conflict studies, Professor Johann Galtung, and Steve Killelea, founder of the Institute for Economics and Peace, creative force behind the Global Peace Index and one of this country’s great philanthropists. Irene Khan and Johann Galtung were in Australia to speak at the International Peace Research Association Conference hosted this year by the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies.

In May, together with the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, we hosted Professor Bisharat, a lawyer with degrees in anthropology and Middle East studies, who is a professor at Hastings College of the Law at the University of California in 1991.

Professor Bisharat spoke to a crowded seminar about the growing international movement in support of boycotts, divestment, and sanctions (BDS) that seeks to
compel Israel to comply with international law. He argued that BDS represents a non-violent, morally defensible, and effective strategy for positive change and dealt ethical questions surrounding the academic and cultural aspects of the boycott movement.

Towards the end of the year, together with the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, we were delighted to host a seminar on the ongoing peace talks in the Philippines. A viewing of a short video on the conflict by Professor Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick was followed by fascinating speeches from National Democratic Front negotiating panel chair Luis Jalandoni and panel member Consuelo Ledesma.

**City of Sydney**

Our Partner in Peace, the City of Sydney, renewed its commitment to support the Foundation for the next five years. The City’s support has been critical in enabling the Foundation to award the Peace Prize and in the process ensuring that thousands of citizens have the opportunity to hear the recipient deliver the City of Sydney Peace Prize Lecture.

We applaud the City’s courage and continued commitment to peace and justice, a commitment that sends a strong global message about the values we hold dear. Our thanks go to Lord Mayor Clover Moore, the City Counsellors and administration.

**Thanks**

The success of the Foundation depends to a great extent on the work, contacts, and leadership of our Director, Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees. In this he has been admirably supported by our hard working and creative Chair, Mary Kostakidis. Mary's imaginative leadership and a forthright style when negotiating controversies – such as a persistent tug of war (sorry about the metaphor) over the preservation of the Foundation’s logo and the difficulties in creating a new website – have been crucial in sustaining our distinct identity and purpose. Given the Foundation’s need to explain peace with justice goals to large and diverse audiences, Mary's engaging and well known communication skills have also been invaluable assets.

We also express our gratitude to colleagues on the Foundation's Executive. Their support, ideas and networks enable the Foundation to be sustained and have the potential to engage with larger audiences, not only around the Peace Prize events in November. Along with three ‘outsiders’ several Executive colleagues also serve on the Peace Prize jury. Three months of deliberations and attention to due process over the nominations for the Peace Prize have accounted for much of the Foundation’s success.
We also thank the Foundation’s Executive Officer Dr. Hannah Middleton for her humour, vision and efficiency and express our gratitude for the hard work of many CPACS student volunteers who help to make the Peace Prize dinner and award ceremony and other Foundation activities so successful.

We acknowledge with gratitude our major benefactors, Steve Killelea, Joe Skrzyinski and Alan Cameron, as well as the many Friends of the Sydney Peace Foundation whose generosity allows us to continue of work of promoting peace with justice.

Finally we would like to acknowledge the importance of the Foundation’s association with CPACS and its Director, Associate Professor Jake Lynch. From warm support in daily matters to co-operation in seminars, conferences and other major events, this is an invaluable sustaining relationship for the Sydney Peace Foundation.
Library Report

Peggy Craddock, Librarian

The resource centre was established 12 years ago in a very small room off the Posters gallery. The initial collection consisted of donations from various sources, and this process has continued to provide most of the materials which have since been added. Funds for specific purchases have not been available in large amounts.

During 2010, some materials have been purchased from Basement Books, with selected titles chosen to suit the units in the Teaching Programme, purchased with CPACS’ funds.

Donations have been received from students and staff, and these have been of great value. The largest donation has been from Garry Trompf from the Columban College Library which recently closed. Books have also been received from Ban the Bases Campaign. When books are donated the donor’s name is noted in the cataloguing database and is inscribed on the item as a permanent record of the generosity of the donor.

Where appropriate the new items are added to the appropriate class Resource Box, and others are placed on the shelves according to Dewey classification. As new courses are added, Resource Boxes are filled with relevant materials. Unfortunately, we still have problems with some materials being removed illegally and not returned.

Although our third location is “the Oval office!”, which is twice the size of the previous ones, we are rapidly outgrowing it. It is hoped that we will be able to obtain a special library automation program, so that students and staff will be able to search the database by title, author or subject. Currently we are using the simplest possible framework in Access. It is very basic and cannot be searched as I believe is necessary. The Resource Boxes are set up to hold relevant resources for each unit of study, but I feel that the possibility of locating additional items through a search under subject headings on the database would be an asset.
Membership Report

Neven Bondokji and Juliet Bennett, Administrative Assistants

The year opened with Joanna Blachowska as Membership Secretary and closed with CPACS Administrative Assistants sharing the duties of Meeting Minutes and Membership Renewals.

We are thankful for the twelve new memberships, three of which are life memberships, and the renewal of our one hundred members.

The position of Membership Secretary will hopefully be filled in the elections at the Annual General Meeting this coming March.

Nancy King, Dr Ken Macnab, and Roger Wescombe after a CPACS council meeting.
Publications

Neven Bondokji and Juliet Bennett, Administrative Assistants and Publications Editors

CPACS has had a record year for publications. Between our staff and Honorary Associates, we submitted a total of five scholarly books, four refereed articles in scholarly journals and eight scholarly book chapters to the Higher Education Research Data Collection (HERDC) exercise run by the Department of Education, Education and Workplace Relations (DEEWR).

The variety is as impressive as the quality and quantity. The book by Otto Ondawame (we know him as John) is an important document of the West Papuan people's struggle. It was one of two that had an official launch event as part of the IPRA conference, the other being the volume by Jake Lynch and Johan Galtung. The latter was one of two launch volumes for a major new series by University of Queensland Press, and it represents the first book-length study of peace journalism in which Galtung himself has been involved as an author.

Our ‘own’ book, Ending War, Building Peace, edited by Lynda Blanchard and Leah Chan, features contributions by numerous CPACS authors including a fascinating account by Mary Lane of how the Centre came into being. The books by Erik Paul and Belinda Helmke give the Centre’s output an authoritative take on current issues in international relations, and the book chapters by Wendy Lambourne and Lynda Blanchard consolidate and extend their leading positions in their respective fields of peace through transitional justice, and tourism.

Our CPACS semi-annual newsletter PeaceWrites, was published in May and October, featuring news on the Centre’s postgraduate Peace and Conflict Studies teaching programme and conferences, seminars, publications, peace initiatives and other items of interest. The newsletters are available in hardcopy from CPACS or electronically from the CPACS website.

CPACS also received the collection of papers following the 2008 IPRA Global Conference, Building Sustainable Futures: Enacting Peace and Development, published by the University of Deusto Bilbao. Edited by Reychler, Funk-Deckard and Villanueva, this book explores the interaction between economic development, environmental change, conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts in the 21st century.
Books


Journal articles


Book Chapters


CPACS Annual Report 2010


Conference proceeding


Working papers published by CPACS include:


Hallam, John. Life, the Universe and (Avoiding) the End of Everything: Why is nuclear apocalypse still on the agenda? Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, Sydney, 2010.


Seminars and Events

Neven Bondokji and Juliet Bennett, Administrative Assistants

It was a busy year for events and seminars, peaking mid-year when CPACS hosted IPRA-2010, the international peace research conference that takes place in a different country every two years. Below is a list of the seminars and dates. We appreciate the support of CPACS volunteers without whom these events could not have been possible.

Ordinary Courage: My Journey to Baghdad as a Human Shield
Donna Mulhearn
Book Launch, 2 February 2010

Tibet: The Third Pole - Climate Change and the Fate of Tibet’s Nomads
Tendor Dorjee, Dr Simon Bradshaw, and Dr Sev Ozdowski
(In cooperation with Australia Tibet Council, Students for Free Tibet and Tibetan Community of Australia)
Panel discussion, 16 April 2010

Erasing Iraq: The Human Costs of Carnage
Michael Otterman and Richard Hil
Book discussion, 24 May 2010

IPRA 2010: Communicating Peace
International Peace Research Association
6-10 July 2010

Senthan Selvarajah, Richard Keeble, Cynthia Cohen, Mary Ann Hunter, Nosindiso Mtikulu, Paul Dwyer, Lisa Linda Natividad, John Ondawame, Irene Khan, Danielle Celermajer.

IRPA Sydney Fringe Festival
International Peace Research Association
6-10 July 2010

Events included:

“Self-Determination: 50 Years On”, an evening with Professor Johan Galtung, the father of Peace Studies at Customs House; Samah Sabawi, former Executive Director, Council for Arab-Canada Relations, on the case for an academic boycott of Israel.

Benefit concert at Hermann’s Bar, Dance to the beats of British Funk DJ Russ Dewbery and local Indigenous Hip Hop, to raise awareness and much needed funds for the Stop the Intervention Coalition (STICS).

Talk, The Case for an Academic Boycott of Israel, with Samah Sabawi, former Executive Director, Council for Arab-Canada Relations, and Rifat Kassis, President of Defence for Children International.

A demonstration of the Aikido, with Saburo Takayasu Sensei and Derik Minus Sensei. Aikido, a traditional Japanese martial art, teaches an inter-personal and spiritual application of non-violent conflict resolution and social change.


A Special IPRA 2010 Celebration of the Lives and Works of IPRA Pioneers: John W. Burton (1915-2010) and Elise Boulding (1920-2010)
Prof. Kevin Clements, Dr Greg Tillett and Dr Wendy Lambourne
Memorial event, 9 July 2010

Power, Politics and Justice in Post-Genocide Rwanda
Dr Phil Clark (University of Oxford)
Seminar and Book Launch, 27 September 2010

Peace in the Philippines
Luis Jalandoni and Coni Ledesma (the National Democratic Front of the Philippines) and Associate Professor Jake Lynch
Lunchtime seminar, 17 November 2010

West Papua Update
The West Papua Project at CPACS and Indonesian Solidarity
One day conference and photo exhibition, 29 November 2010
Speakers included: Prof Peter King, the University of Sydney; Muso Sombuk, the University of Papua, Jayapura; Rusdi Marpaung, the human rights Jakarta-based group; Edio Gueterres, Dili, Timor Lorosae; Cammelia Webb-Gannon, Ph D student at CPACS, the University of Sydney; and Dupito Simamora, Indonesian Embassy, Canberra.

Film Screenings

Burma VJ
Showing of the Oscar nominated documentary about Burma’s Saffron Revolution and the journalists that told their story, followed by a Q & A session.
4 March 2010

To Shoot an Elephant: an eye witness documentary from Gaza
(In cooperation with the Coalition for Justice and Peace in Palestine)
Film screening and discussion, 16 March 2010

Peace One Day
Film screening, 21 September 2010

Social Events

In addition CPACS hosted/ organized a number of social events for students. These include: Welcome Lunch, 10 March 2010; End of Semester Dinner, 4 June 2010; Welcome Lunch, 4 August 2010; End of Semester Dinner, 12 November 2010; and A Welcome Evening for Undergraduate Students, 11 October 2010.
CPACS Visitors

Neven Bondokji and Juliet Bennett, Administrative Assistants

Lucy Fiske, who was a Visiting Scholar with CPACS throughout 2010 has been working on two research projects. Lucy is examining refugee protest against immigration detention and has interviewed former detainees who were involved in sit-ins, hunger strikes, lip sewing, and other efforts to subvert or frustrate immigration detention processes. She also visited Christmas Island (with Prof Linda Briskman, Centre for Human Rights Education, Curtin University) in April 2010 to examine the human rights implications of excision (the removal of the island from Australia for migration purposes) on Islanders and asylum seekers detained there. On returning to CPACS, Lucy talked about her ethnographic research on Christmas Island at a CPACS research seminar, as well as taking a seminar on refugee rights in the coursework masters program. She has also been making regular trips to Melbourne where she conducts human rights training programs with Victoria Police.


On 11 May 2010 CPACS hosted a lunchtime seminar with Professor George Bisharat who discussed the boycotts, divestment, and sanctions (BDS) movement that seek to compel Israel to comply with international law. He explained how the movement represents a non-violent, morally defensible, and effective strategy for positive change. Bisharat also discussed the ethical questions surrounding the academic and cultural aspects of the boycott movement, which he argues should include academic institutions.

His Royal Highness Raja Devashish Roy, traditional King of the Chakma people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh visited CPACS on 10 July 2010. Students of the Peace and Tourism unit of study had the opportunity to hear from His Highness who is also a barrister, human rights and indigenous rights activist.
Writer and human rights lawyer **Fethiye Çetin** visited CPACS for a lunchtime seminar on 9 September 2010. The Turkish-Armenian lawyer discussed human rights through justice, dialogue and reconciliation. Çetin is the author of *My Grandmother* which has been published in nine languages and *Torunlar (Grandchildren)* which includes interviews with 25 descendants of Armenian origins in Turkey.

CPACS hosted the World Citizens Association for their project briefing and discussion on Creating Hope in Bangladesh. **Wali Islam** and **Chris Hamer** presented their work in and discussed challenges to livelihoods of inhabitants around the Brahmaputra River in northern Bangladesh.

American activist **Anna Baltzer** visited CPACS on 20 October 2010 for a lunchtime seminar under the title of Witness in Palestine: A Jewish-American Woman in the Occupied Territories. Baltzer presented an interactive account of daily life in the West Bank, a brief historical account on the conflict, and provided some insights into the nonviolent resistance that Palestinians employ in their daily lives. She also spoke about the boycotts, divestment, and sanctions (BDS) movement.

**Dr David Tombs**, Reconciliation Studies Programme, Irish School of Ecumenics, Trinity College Dublin, visited CPACS for lunch and discussions with Dr Wendy Lambourne, PhD student James Tonny Dhizaala, and MLitt student Peter Keegan on 6 September.

On 27 September, CPACS hosted the visit of **Dr Phil Clark** who is the convenor of Oxford Transitional Justice Research at Oxford University. Dr Clark gave a presentation in the postgraduate course ‘Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding’ and launched his book *The Gacaca Courts and Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda: Justice without Lawyers* at a public seminar organised by CPACS and the Sydney Centre for International Law.
Financial Statements

Neven Bondokji and Juliet Bennett, Administrative Assistants

In 2010 CPACS' finances were administered by SSPS Finance Manager Maggie Ghali, and Finance Officer Danka Ondriskova. CPACS wishes to thank Maggie and her team for their continuous support.

The CPACS account structure remained the same as in 2009 with one Responsibility Centre, D5401, and further Project Codes. Some CPACS projects, such as the Sri Lanka Human Rights Project, the Refugee Language Programme and the West Papua Project, have their own separate accounts. Similarly, the two student prizes offered by CPACS have their own accounts and are funded by donations.

For the core CPACS activities, Project Code 00000 is the main operating account, which includes academic and administrative/general salaries in addition to operating expenses within the approved budget. PC 11111 is the other-operating account through which we channel income generated by CPACS through conferences, seminars, membership fees and publication sales. Donations are processed through the Advancement Office into this account as well.

The 2010 Balance and Transaction records for the CPACS main operating and other-operating accounts are as follows:

(1) Income and Expenditure Summary

(2) Teaching and Learning account

(3) Research account

(4) Support account

(5) Professional Services account

Note that the Summary and Teaching and Learning accounts do not include student fee income or grants by the Vice-Chancellor and Dean from discretionary funds.
### Income & Expenditure Statement

#### Summary

**Year:** Calendar Year 2010  
**Responsibility Centre:** City for Peace & Conflict (C5401)  
**Project Code:** ALLPROJECTS_FJ

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### CPACS Annual Report 2010
### Income & Expenditure Statement

**Teaching and Learning**

**Year:** Calendar Year 2010  
**Responsibility Centre:** Ctr for Peace & Conflict (DSAD)  
**Project Codes:** Learning and Teaching (LEARNING & TEACHING Pix)

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<td>34,070 66,731 66,682</td>
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<td><strong>(235,680)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(27,292)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(569,031)</strong></td>
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**Accumulations**

- **Carry Forward (Prior Year)**: 569,453 (404,031) (378,725) (569,453) (404,031) (378,725)
- **Closing Balance**: 870,024 (639,762) (484,031) 870,024 (639,762) 484,031
- **Reserves**: 0 0 0 0 0 0
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<td>(24,000)</td>
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<td>(24,000)</td>
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# Income & Expenditure Statement

## Support and Operations

**Year:** Calendar Year 2010  
**Responsible Centre:** Call for Peace & Conflict (05401)  
**Project Codes:** Support (SUPPORT-P1)

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<th>YEAR-TO-DATE</th>
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<th>FULL YEAR</th>
<th>FULL YEAR</th>
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<td>NET OPERATING MARGIN</td>
<td>36,600</td>
<td>(69,453)</td>
<td>16,873</td>
<td>36,600</td>
<td>8,454</td>
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<td>(14.6%)</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
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<td>(69,453)</td>
<td>16,873</td>
<td>36,600</td>
<td>8,454</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## Accumulations

|       | Carry Forward (Prior Year) | 21,976 | 21,103 | 37,078 | 21,976 | 21,103 | 37,078 |
| 0 0 0 | CLOSING BALANCE | 58,576 | (48,350) | 21,103 | 58,576 | 29,745 | 21,103 |
| 0 0 0 | RESERVES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
## Income & Expenditure Statement

**Professional Services**

**Year:** Calendar Year 2010  
**Responsibility Centre:** Chair for Peace & Conflict (DS401)  
**Project Codes:** Professional Services and UWC (PROF_SERV_UWC_PJ)

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<th>Prior Year</th>
<th>YEAR-TO-DATE</th>
<th>FULL YEAR</th>
<th>FULL YEAR</th>
<th>FULL YEAR</th>
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Appendix: CPACS in the News

Time to Start Peace Talks with the Earth, Stuart Rees, SMH, 21 October 2010

Let’s Give Peace a Chance, Lynch and Galtung, SMH, 19 June 2010

Media Release: United Nations Association of Australia, 13 August 2010

News: King of the Classroom, Kristi Maroc, 1 July 2010

Interview with Lynda-Ann Blanchard, University News 2010

CPACS Wins 2010 Humanitarian Competition for Global Visioning

Grant Awarded for IPRA, University News 2010

Student’s Story: Give Peace a Chance, Hilary Roots, Get Up & Go, 2010
SMH Article: Time to Start Peace Talks with the Earth, Stuart Rees

The angry reaction to the Murray-Darling Basin report recommending the preservation and development of that precious river system has the hallmarks of a war against the environment and against those who think current practices are destroying the essence of our existence. It is the language of victory and defeat of protagonists and opponents.

Yet as the smokes clear from the bonfires of the Murray-Darling Basin report, there is a world’s most significant environmental scientists are presenting their prescriptions for a more life-enhancing future. One is Canadian David Suzuki; another is Australian Tim Flannery and the third, Vandana Shiva, is Indian. Suzuki’s most recent book is ‘Legends of the Underground’, Flannery has written ‘Here Be Dragons’ and Shiva has penned ‘ Soil Not Oil’. In response to an Australian journalist’s question about the future of the Murray-Darling Basin, Suzuki insists, ‘The party’s over!’ He says, disbeliefingly, ‘On the world’s driest continent, you can grow and expect rice. He wants his grandchildren to benefit from better guardianship of the planet and not to be penalised by the greed and selfishness of their grandparents’ generation.

Flannery’s several books highlight a process of co-evolution, which should be easily recognised in a country that is home to the oldest living human cultures. The planet can be stable and productive if the human inhabitants learn to live in harmony, not conflict. If ideas of co-operation, altruism and love of all living things are revived, no one need despair. A distinguished Indian physicist,

We can keep exploiting or resolve to conserve the riches of nature.

Shiva is concerned with the plight of the world’s poor and with corporations’ 'rationalised ways of thinking'. She recognises the toxic red sludge from the Hungarian aluminium plant that has polluted river systems and the water supply, and she is aware of the devastation caused by the red sludge. She advocates the red mud sludge from the Hungarian aluminium plant that has polluted river systems and the water supply, and she is aware of the devastation caused by the red sludge.

Flannery’s alternative echo those of Suzuki and Flannery: we can continue to exploit and deplete resources, or we can work to conserve, develop and enhance the riches of nature that we have inherited. ‘We can either keep sleep-walking to extinction,’ she says, ‘or wake up to the potential of the planet and of ourselves.’

Shiva is hopeful as Flannery: ‘We can become agents of transformation by recognising that we have the capacity, the energy and the creativity to make this change’.

These three musketeers for the planet advocate a war against development but dialogue for democracy. For Flannery, this means living in harmony to sustain co-evolution. For Shiva, it means democracy for the earth by conserving irreplaceable ecosystems.

Lacking the federal parliamentary committee consulting on the merits of the Murray-Darling Basin report, the committee can take peoples’ concerns into account, debate the familiar range of equations, explain the challenges, and reframe key questions.

Dialogue can point the way to sensible conflict resolution, not more preparation for armies and defences.

Flannery and Shiva see oil will present a combined plea for their causes to be heard and heeded. Shiva will be the recipient of the 2010 Sydney Peace Prize, awarded for her campaign to protect subsistence farmers and empower indigenous women, and her scientific analysis of environmental sustainability.

Flannery will speak at Shiva in Sydney on November 4. The previous evening, in her City of Sydney Peace Prize lecture, Shiva will address the task of ‘making peace with the earth’ by creating climate justice that requires commerce to work within limits of ecological sustainability and social justice. Ride on, the three musketeers.

Stuart Rees is Professor Emeritus of the University of Sydney and director of the Sydney Peace Foundation.
Let's give peace a chance

The media are urged to focus on the non-violent alternatives to conflict resolution.

It is impossible to read these three books, all in the burgeoning field of peace and conflict studies, without being struck by the futility of war generally and, in the case of Iraq, the failure of the international community properly to consider non-violent alternatives to conflict.

Reporting Conflict: New Directions in Peace Journalism, part of a series entitled New Approaches to Peace and Conflict, is a thought-provoking book. It proceeds from the premise that whereas "war" or "violence" journalism reports a conflict purely as a battle, "peace" journalism focuses on the whole of the conflict, including its underlying causes and effects, the suffering on all sides and possible non-violent solutions.

The authors contend that peace journalism is not peace advocacy but rather the "expansion of the conflict discourse to include peaceful outcomes and processes". This seems to be a fine distinction. They argue that journalists, when describing conflict, should give equal prominence to non-violent alternatives, with the goal of reducing human suffering.

The authors propose ways to promote peace journalism, such as courses in journalism schools, a regular newspaper section on world conflicts and peaceful solutions and a dedicated internet site. Noting that most countries at peace most of the time, they suggest that more journalism should be devoted to reporting peace. The authors illustrate how peace journalism might look in their critique of the reporting of the conflicts between North and South Korea, NATO and Serbia and in the first Gulf War.

A chapter is dedicated to the lack of "constructive, peace-oriented reporting" of the events of September 11 and the ensuing war in Afghanistan, with the admonition that to explain the causes is not to justify the action but rather to prevent it from happening again. Another chapter deals with the "violence and victory-oriented" journalism concerning the war in Iraq. The authors argue that if the media had balanced the case for using force against the peaceful alternatives, the international community might have been in a better position to make an informed decision.

The book will be of interest to those working in the field of peace and conflict studies and to other readers with a more general interest in the influence of the media.

When Blood and Bones Cry Out: Journeys through the Nunumbecof Tana Region and Beyond are from the same series. The book begins with a question - "How do people with collective experiences of violence reconcile and heal from experiences that penetrate so deeply and beyond words?" - which it then attempts to answer. The authors state that their purpose focuses on the concept of "social healing", which is somewhere between indi-
Sydney Morning Herald
Saturday 19/6/2010
Page: 37
Section: Spectrum
Region: Sydney
Circulation: 353,878
Type: Not available
Published: MTWTS

WORDS CAN BE MORE HARMFUL THAN BULLETS

Hard to heal ... victims of Liberia's civil war have endured "experiences that penetrate below and beyond words".

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CPACS Annual Report 2010
MEDIA RELEASE
13 August, 2010

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Peace Ministry call as outstanding
Australian gets UN’s top award

The United Nations Association of Australia International Peace Award recognises individual efforts to promote peace and resolve conflict. This year the Award goes to a great Australian, Dr. Stella Cornelius, for a lifetime given to peace, conflict resolution, and social justice issues. The award ceremony will be on Friday, 13 August at the UNAA National Conference, in the NSW Parliament Theatre from 12:15 to 2 pm.

Previous recipients of the International Peace Award include Nelson Mandela, the Dalai Lama and Mary Robinson.

Australian-born Dr. Stella Cornelius made an outstanding contribution to global peace through making access to conflict resolution training widely available. These skills are now used in workplaces, universities, schools, community organisations, and by individuals. She has been awarded the Order of the British Empire and Order of Australia and acknowledged as a Peace Messenger of the United Nations.

The presentation of the International Peace Award to Dr. Stella Cornelius is timely in this election year, focusing attention on a campaign for an Australian Ministry of Peace that began nearly 70 years ago through the voice of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom. This call was sounded again in 1982 when Dr Cornelius launched a vigorous campaign for a Ministry for Peace at an Australian Federal Government level. Since then she never lost sight of the vision for an Australian Ministry for Peace.

Dr. Keith Suter, strategic planning consultant and futurist, will highlight these issues at the UNAA National Conference in his keynote address ‘Initiatives for Peace Around the World,’ asking the questions: Why is peace and an Australian Ministry for Peace not an election issue? What are our priorities?

For more information please contact UNAA (VIC) Executive Director, Patricia Collett: 0418 544 315

CPACS Annual Report 2010
King of the classroom
By Kristi Maroc
1 July 2010

University of Sydney students were honoured to receive a lecture from His Royal Highness Raja Devashish Roy, the traditional Raja, King of the Chakma people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. The students of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies welcomed the opportunity to hear from the King, who is trained as a barrister, human rights and indigenous rights advocate and an advocate for sustainable environment and biodiversity.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is a region of south-east Bangladesh which stretches across approximately 13,000km² and borders India and Myanmar (Burma). It has an estimated population of 1.3 million according to UNICEF, around half of which is made up of indigenous people from many different tribal communities.

The indigenous people of CHT have had a long history of conflict with the Bangladeshi military as they have sought to protect their land and communities from occupation and forced displacement. The Bangladeshi army has been accused of many human rights violations within the CHT.

In 1997, following 26 years of violent conflict, a Peace Accord was signed which promised the withdrawal of military, rehabilitation of displaced indigenous people, and resolution of land disputes in the region. Raja Roy acted as a facilitator during
formal talks that led to the signing of the CHT Accord between the indigenous people and the Bangladesh military.

According to the indigenous people however, the implementation of the Accord provisions has not been acted upon since the agreement. The CHT Commission has been lobbying the current Bangladeshi government to take action and fully implement the Accord, a promise which was made during their 2008 election campaign. The Awami League government of Bangladesh was elected in late-December 2008, and promised a full implementation of the Accord. However, some of the worst violence of recent years has taken place in 2010.

Raja Roy’s address focused on ‘The Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Process: Lessons for Peace Building and Accord Implementation’. During the visit Raja Roy also held a meeting with Director of the Centre for Peace Studies, Associate Professor Jake Lynch.

During his time in Australia, Raja Roy has visited Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney to meet with aid representatives, government officials and deliver talks at the University of Melbourne, UNSW and the University of Sydney.

Contact: Kristi Maroc
Phone: 02 9351 7009
Email: kristi.maroc@sydney.edu.au
Interview with Lynda-Ann Blanchard

THE INTERVIEW(5)

In each issue we profile colleagues from each of the departments and centres within SSPS. In this issue we meet two lecturers from the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies and Anthropology.

LYNDA-ANN BLANCHARD

Dr Blanchard is a Lecturer and Research Coordinator at the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies.

RESEARCH Areas: Hello Lynda. Let's start at the beginning. Where were you born and raised?

LYNDA-ANN BLANCHARD: Perth, Western Australia.

RN: What did you enjoy about living in Perth?

LB: Sun, beach, bush.

RN: Your research centres on issues of cultural difference and social justice. Recent research topics have focused on non-adversarial government policy and practice, human security and global governance, corporate-social responsibility and issues of Indigenous self-determination. Can you describe how and when you first became interested in this area of research? Was there a moment that you look back on and see as a catalyst?

LB: There are several key moments underpinning my research journey. As an undergraduate at the University of Western Australia, I was a keen member of the university dramatic society and during a Midsummer Night’s Dream rehearsal, the costume designer saw me studying and asked me if I wanted a part-time job as an Italian tutor in one of Australia’s oldest jails – Fremantle Maximum Security Prison. The prisoners I worked with had developed an entirely distinct oral tradition for social, economic and political relations with each other. My learning there led to an undergraduate dissertation about culture, power and social justice. My subsequent masters of philosophy offered the best reading list I had ever encountered in my life, mostly concerned with “gender” as a dimension of culture, power and social justice. My research focused on women’s history as the marginalised subject of oral history. Post-masters teaching in international studies at Jochi University in Tokyo led to pedagogical challenges in educational methods that resulted in my developing “debating” and “dialogue” as core (and learning) method. Students selected the ideas/literature of interest to them and week after week brought “cultural tensions” as “human rights” and “peace with justice” issues as their topics. Moving back to Australia when my father became ill, I was offered the opportunity to work at the University of Sydney — first with the Institute of Criminology and later with the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies. The research work on books, seminars and lectures and advocacy projects centred around culture, power and social justice which converged to become the lens through which I focus my work.

However, working with Aboriginal Night Patrols in regional New South Wales and being invited into the Mughra community of Sub-Arctic Canada were pivotal in crystallising my ideas about the tensions between oral and literate traditions in terms of government policy and practice; human security and governance; and human rights, justice & peace.

RN: You’ve spent time on the Peace Boat - how did that come about and what role did you play? What were some of the challenges you faced while on the boat?

LB: I was invited onto the Peace Boat in 2005, after co-initiating the first tertiary course in Peace Tourism. My aim was to teach about tourism in the context of international citizenship, human rights, justice and peace. However, I learned much more than I taught. On arrival in Tahiti we met and stayed with the Maori people in their beautiful village and listened to the testimony from community divers about the innumerable impacts of nuclear testing on the island ecosystems of the Pacific. On the boat, we also had quiet conversations with Hiroshima survivors about the dire need for a nuclear weapons free world. The greatest challenge I faced was taboos: a comment from the floor in response to my first lecture (in a lecture theatre of 300 people) was from an elderly Japanese traveller who said “Ah, but you see honourable teacher you are wrong. In Japan, peace is not about conflict because the kamikaze character for peace means ‘smooth stone’.”

RN: You co-edited (with Leah Chan) a collection of papers that were presented at the ‘Iraq never again: ending war, building peace’ conference in 2008 (Ending War, Building Peace, SUP 2009). In your opinion, what is the greatest obstacle currently facing peace building around the globe?

LB: In my view, it’s our preoccupation and fascination with the language & practice of violence and our literacy about nonviolence. Did you know there are approximately 1,000 US military bases around the world: in Arabia, Bulgaria, Bahrain, Colombia, Greece, Djibouti, Egypt, Kuwait, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Cuba, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, Qatar, UAE, Oman, 258 in Germany, 124 in Japan, 87 in North Korea, plus more than 50 in Australia? What is all that about?

RN: And finally, the obligatory interview questions: name six people you’d invite to a dinner party and why?

LB: Any of the Sydney Peace Prize winners such as Patrick Dodson, Amrit Kaur, Xanana Gusmão, Irene Khan, Clara Otunnu, Vandana Shiva.

CPACS Annual Report 2010
CPACS Wins 2010 Humanitarian Competition for Global Visioning

NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS

In late 2010 the Faculty of Arts initiated the Collaborative Research Scheme to promote new collaborative research projects that will encourage colleagues across the university to work together in new and emergent areas and build research capacity in a range of different ways.

In 2011 the School will participate in five and lead two of the seven projects:

The Surveillance and Everyday Life Research Group.

Led by Dr Gavin Smith with colleagues from Digital Cultures, English, Gender and Cultural Studies, Government and International Relations, History, Sociology and Social Policy and the Faculty of Law.

This group brings together early career, mid career and distinguished scholars across the Faculty of Arts — and wider university community — to critically and collaboratively examine the everyday production and experience of surveillance, an issue of rapidly increasing social, historical, political, economic and local-global significance.

Treaty Implementation and the Creation of Domestic Political Venues Research Project.

Led by Dr Betal Beale with colleagues from Government and International Relations, Sociology and Social Policy and the Faculty of Law.

This project will analyse the implementation patterns of three international treaties: the World Heritage Convention (environmental), the UN Refugee Convention (human rights), and UN Convention Against Corruption (governments) in Australia, Canada, and the United States.

The five other collaborations are the Environmental Humanities Group, the Gender and Modernity Research Group, the Inspired Visitors Research Cluster, the International Society Research Group, and the Language and Identity Research Group.

The scheme is supported by the Faculty of Arts and the Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Research.
Grant Awarded for IPRA

NEW GRANTS

ARC NATIONAL COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM

2011 Future Fellowship

Dr Melinda Cooper
"Experimental Workers Of The World - The Labour Of Human Research Subjects In The Emerging Bioeconomies Of China And India. China and India have become significant new hubs for domestic and multinational clinical trials, the process by which new drugs are tested for global consumption. Developing the concept of experimental labour, this project will investigate the growing numbers of the poor and uninsured who enrol in clinical trials as a means of making a living."
Amount awarded: $603,498

Dr Adrian Heann
"Clarifying Transparency: Chinese Aid And Trade In Latin America." Consensual understandings of transparency and good governance are crucial to the international accommodation of China's economic rise. Through a quantitative survey and qualitative case studies, this project aims to clarify how these terms generate misunderstandings and hinder potential for dialogue between key U.S., Latin American and Chinese actors.
Amount awarded: $565,841

Prof. Catherine Waldby
"The Changing Meanings Of Human Eggs In Fertility Assisted Reproduction And Stem Cell Research." Australian women are faced with difficult choices regarding when to have children. Assisted reproductive technologies for donating and banking embryos (eggs) are becoming important elements in these choices. This research will improve public and professional understanding of the changing meanings of eggs for various groups of women.
Amount awarded: $985,087

2011 Discovery Project

Prof. Graeme Gill
"Strategies For The Stabilisation Of Authoritarian Rule: Russia In Comparative Perspective."
This project will explore why authoritarian rule has been consolidated in post-Soviet Russia. By analysing this in a comparative context, the project will also explore why so many countries are characterised by non-democratic political systems in this so-called age of democracy.
Amount awarded: $850,000

2011 Post Doctoral Fellowship

Dr Katherine Carroll
is a post-doctoral fellow on Prof. Catherine Waldby's ARC Linkage Grant titled "Human Oocytes for Stem Cell Research: Donation and Regulation in Australia." In 2011 she will begin an ARC post doctoral fellowship titled "Liquid Gold: Establishing The Place Of Donated Human Milk In The Tissue Economy." Donated human milk can offer profound benefits to the health and survival of breastfed pre-term infants yet Australia is slow to adopt its use. This research explores the policies and practices of donated human milk use in Australia, and will contribute to the development of donated breast milk policies, and progress current tissue donation theory.
Amount awarded: $295,670

OTHER EXTERNAL GRANTS

Dr Katherine Carroll has also been awarded an Endeavour Postdoctoral Fellowship for 2011. The Fellowship will enable Katherine to research human milk banking and donor human milk use in neonatal intensive care at host organisations Indiana University School of Medicine and The Women's Hospital, Indiana.

Assoc. Prof. Jake Lynch raised over $500,000 from the AusAID International Seminar Support Scheme and UNESCOs Participation Programme, through the International Social Science Council. Both grants contributed to the running of the IPRA conference in July 2010.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY GRANTS

Prof. Catherine Waldby, Director of the Biopolitics of Science Research Network, has been awarded $54,000 from the University's International Project Development Fund (IPDF) 2011 - 2012, to support ECR members of the network to participate in a series of European colloquia associated with the new European Commission's COST (Collaboration in Sciences and Technology) 615m funded program: "Bio-objects and their boundaries: governing matters at the intersection of science, politics, and society." Katherine is a named participant in the COST Bio-objects program, which will run from 2011 to 2014.

Dr Adrian Heann was awarded $16,000 from the IPDF 2011 - 2012 for his project titled: "Mexico and China: A strategic vision of engagement."

Dr Laura Bohl-Burg, with colleagues from the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Planning, has received $25,000 Research Cluster Seed Funding from the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Planning to establish an interdisciplinary network to develop collaborative projects on the social, political and cultural processes of making migrant spaces in Australia.

Dr Anika Gauja (with Dr Nicole Bolioy, Exeter, UK) was awarded $7,500 from the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia for the project "Party change and party state relations in Australia and the UK."

Dr Charlotte Epstein won a UNESCO Research Grant for her project: "To Threaten Or To Persuade? The United States' Nuclear Communication Strategies."
Using the US Nuclear Posture Review as a starting point, the project will analyse the workings of US nuclear communication strategies, focusing more specifically on "extended deterrence" and "negative security assurances", two key pillars of the Obama's administration.
Student's Story: Give Peace a Chance, by Hilary Roots

Give peace a chance

Cautiously answering an advertisement to go back to university to study, led mature age student Hilary Roots to a new learning experience.

"Are you interested in Peace in the World?"
The Guardian Weekly's advertisement caught my eye. Peace and Conflict Studies distance learning with intensive studies in Sydney or London. Sydney University's gothic turrets were appealing. Peace and Conflict resonated with my Bachelor's in Political Science and ensuing career as a news and current affairs journalist in radio and television in New Zealand and Australia. It was intriguing.

But was I too old? I was born in 1946. A phone call to CPACS (Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies) reassured me: 'Age has nothing to do with it.' The encouraging voice said she'd done the course herself. The enrollment papers were to be sent to me.

That was October 2008. The topics were varied, interesting and offered a choice. Eight were required for a Master's spread over up to four years. I mulled it over. There were years of absence from formal studies. Could I cope? Plus, I live on an island in the Pacific (Isle of Pines, New Caledonia). I talked it over with my partner who was encouraging, as were most of my friends, although one thought it "utopic." I made a bargain with myself: if Obama wins, I'll enrol. He won. I applied to enrol and was accepted.

Preliminary reading, a polished-up snatch from island teaching days, a rocket to Sydney and accommodation with a long-time friend — all was ready for me to begin intensive classes in July 2009. It was "Winter School." There was palpable excitement and flutter inside me as I crossed the beautiful Sydney University Camperdown campus. The first week's class was small — 22 cosmopolitan students — Filipinos, Swedish, Australians living in Burma and Sri Lanka, other Australians from different parts of the country and me. Our ages varied.

Although I was certainly the eldest, not once did I feel out of my depth, disconnected, almost drowning. For the first three days I had enormous doubts. I felt out of my depth, disconnected, almost drowning.

professors or fellow students make any reference to my age. Little by little, I participated as I began to feel more familiar with the vocabulary, the rigorous approach and the material. It wasn't all plain sailing. For the first three days I had enormous doubts. I felt out of my depth, disconnected, almost drowning. Some of my classmates had impressive credentials: two were lawyers, one a social worker reintegrating 'child soldiers', several had NGO (Non Government Organisation) experience in Asia and Africa and one was a lecturer in Peace and Conflict Studies from another university. A number had already completed several units. What audacity I had landing amongst them! I trembled, mostly keeping my qualms to myself, but coffee and lunch breaks made for emphatic sharing of anxiety.

It was the beginning of a huge learning experience: the library and internet aids, reading, analysing and writing in a disciplined way. Actually putting my brain into gear. Like any other muscle, the more exercise it gets, the better it functions. Now, after five units — two Winter schools, one on-line only with the professor in Hawaii, and two in the February Summer school this year, I find the challenge exhilarating.

In comparison with undergraduate studies, postgraduate work is profound and rewarding, based as it is on papers and participation, rather than exams. It's also humbling. I realise there's so much to learn; there are so many devoted people in the academic and outside world working on peace efforts — be it through mediation, conferencing or practical aid locally or in war and poverty-stricken trouble spots. They are people who, 20 years ago were considered marginal, and are still somewhat — when they ask: 'What country has a Peace Budget rather than an enormous Defence Budget?' Just one sign of their recognition in the wider society is the annual Sydney Peace Prize CPACS organises.

I'm honoured to be one small peace participant. My advice: Read the ads. You never know what new paths they'll open.