Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

In each of us

There is a little of all of us
Compiled and edited by Priya Shaw and Lydia Gitau, February 2015.


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Staff, Council and Volunteers

Staff, Council Office-bearers and Project Coordinators

Director: Associate Professor Jake Lynch
Deputy Director: Dr Wendy Lambourne
President: Dr Ken Macnab
Vice-President: Dr Erik Paul
Secretary: Punam Yadav, Priya Shaw, Lydia Gitau
Treasurer: Punam Yadav, Priya Shaw, Lydia Gitau
Administrative Assistants: Punam Yadav, Priya Shaw, Lydia Gitau
Membership Secretary: Punam Yadav, Priya Shaw, Lydia Gitau
Librarian: Peggy Craddock
Publications Officers: Punam Yadav, Priya Shaw, Lydia Gitau
Seminars Coordinators: Punam Yadav, Priya Shaw, Lydia Gitau
Co-ordinator of CPACS Volunteers: Vacant
Executive Committee Representatives: Dr Erik Paul & Paul Duffill
Senior Lecture and Postgraduate Research Co-ordinator: Dr Wendy Lambourne
Lecturer and Postgraduate Coursework Co-ordinator: Dr Leticia Anderson

Sydney Peace Foundation: Chairs: Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, David Hirsch
                        Director: Jane Singleton
                        Executive Officer: Juliet Bennett
                        Project Officer: Lisa Fennis

Sri Lanka Human Rights Project: Coordinator: Brami Jegan
Refugee Language Program: Coordinator: Lesley Carnus
West Papua Project: Coordinator: Dr Cammi Webb-Gannon
                      Co-convenors: Jim Elmslie, Dr Peter King

Human Survival Project: Co-convenors: Peter King, John Hallam
Australian Council for Human Rights Education (ACHRE) Vice-President: Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard
Council
Ken Macnab (President) Jake Lynch (Director)
Erik Paul (Vice-President) Punam Yadav, Priya Shaw, Lydia Gitau
Wendy Lambourne (Deputy Director) Geoffrey Usher
Cammi Webb-Gannon Steve Lancken
Karen Collier Shoshana Faire
Lyn Dickens Lindsay Mell
Peggy Craddock Chris Hamer
Greg Ashton Paul Duffill
Peter Herborn Andrew Greig
Roger Wescombe Frank Hutchinson
Benjamin Oh Raja Jayaraman
Peter Griffin Frank Stilwell
Jane Singleton (SPF) Stuart Rees (SPF)
Suzanne Rutland Leticia Anderson
George Varughese John Hallam
Peter King Henry Lebovic
Student Representative Members: Melissa Martin

Lecturers
Associate Professor Jake Lynch Dr Wendy Lambourne
Dr Leticia Anderson Dr Ken Macnab
Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees Dr Annie Herro
Ms Punam Yadav Dr Annabel McGoldrick
Mrs Lydia Gitau Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard
Dr Erik Paul Mr Abe Quadan
Mr Steve Lancken Dr Spase Karoski
Mr Kevin Chang Professor Johan Galtung
Professor George Kent Dr Eyal Mayroz
Dr Anita Wenden Professor Fred Dubee
Professor Paul D Scott
**Visiting Scholars/Honorary Associates**

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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 2014

Dr Ken Macnab, President

The year 2014 was both hectic and successful in all areas of the Centre’s activities. The Centre continued to achieve high academic standards as well as conducting its affairs collegially and contributing significantly to advocacy and public debate. The facilities of the CPACS ‘home’ in the Mackie Building combine well with the enthusiasm of the academic and administrative staff, volunteers and students to create a distinctive and rewarding environment and experience.

The vibrancy of CPACS is exemplified in the well-attended Council meetings, where many issues are discussed, information is exchanged, volunteers are acknowledged and the special projects dealing with areas such as West Papua, Sri Lankan Human Rights, Refugees, the Israel-Palestine situation, and Nuclear Weapons and Human Survival are reported on and supported.

Among the volunteers, Librarian Peggy Craddock deserves special mention for unfailing courage and gregariousness in very difficult personal circumstances. The death of her husband Laurie early in November was a great loss to Peggy and her family and to the CPACS community. At his funeral, Laurie’s impressive career in the Department of Education was recounted. One highlight was his pioneering encouragement of Indigenous participation in education as both pupils and educators. In retirement he continued to contribute his professional expertise, including as a member of the CPACS Council. Laurie was above all an old fashioned scholar and a gentleman.

The ‘A-team’ in the office this year consisted of Punam Yadav and Lydia Gitau. When Punam submitted her PhD Thesis and returned to Nepal in late September, another CPACS student, Priya Shaw, joined the office team. As a group, they serve and represent CPACS admirably, especially in the production of PeaceWrites, the CPACS biannual newsletter, and this Annual Report.
CPACS was, as usual, well represented by paper givers, discussants and commission chairs at the biennial International Peace Research Association Conference, held this year in August in Istanbul. The next full IPRA Conference will be held in 2016 in Africa.

Early in 2014 Shurat HaDin, The Israel Law Centre, and others, initiated an action against CPACS Director Jake Lynch in the Federal Court of Australia, alleging unlawful racial discrimination, among other things, because of his active support for BDS and his decision to decline a request to sponsor a Hebrew University of Jerusalem Professor as a visiting scholar to this University. The case was withdrawn as the need for evidentiary substance arrived, but, as was its intention, it was time-consuming, costly and stressful.

In November a routine External Review of the Centre was held, dealing with areas such as its financial viability, the quality of teaching, supervision, research and publications, its administration, its ‘strategic fit’ within the University, the effectiveness of its advocacy and its overall reputation. This involved a lot of consultation and time-consuming work. But it was also an opportunity to document and present the quality and complexity of the Centre’s teaching, supervision, research and advocacy. A large number of people sent in submissions and/or appeared before the Review panel, who also visited the Centre. As 2015 commences we are waiting for the reviewers’ report and the Dean’s response.
Director’s Report

Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Director

Frederick Douglass, a prominent voice in the campaign to abolish slavery in the United States, famously said: “If there is no struggle, there is no progress”.

That thought makes a useful keynote for the CPACS experience, and mine as Director, in 2014. The year began with a dark shadow hanging over my and the Centre’s reputation, as an Israeli legal centre, Shurat HaDin, fired the first shots in its attack on our policy of support for the academic boycott of Israel, through the Federal Court.

The case arose from my refusal of a request from Professor Dan Avnon, of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, for endorsement of his application for a Sir Zelman Cowen Fellowship. This scheme is open only to staff at that particular university, to visit Sydney, which rather gives the game away: if its purpose was to further excellence in research, why would it not follow the example of virtually all other funded academic fellowships, and open the field of applications as wide as possible? No, this is one of a myriad of ties, with universities around the world, which are calculated to exploit academic exchange to normalise relations with Israel, and sanitise its image in the international community. To accede to Avnon’s request would have been to become complicit in this endeavour, which is designed to reduce pressure for a change in Israel’s policies of militarism and lawlessness.

The Statement of Claim from Shurat HaDin, filed at the Federal Court in January, claimed that my actions amounted to illegal racial discrimination against a Jewish Israeli. I argued then, and all along, that this was nonsense. Dan Avnon could have been a Buddhist from Bendigo – my issue was never with him, only with the Sir Zelman Cowen fellowship scheme. But Shurat HaDin also sought to blame me for a range of boycott-related actions by others including, bizarrely, decisions not to tour Israel by recording artists such as Snoop Dogg and Elvis Costello.

The case was complex, involving five applicants with attempts to join two more – and various clauses of two unwieldy pieces of legislation, the Racial Discrimination Act and the Human Rights Act. My defence was, therefore, bound to be expensive, and I set about raising contributions from all over the world – eventually realising a sum well into six figures.
The strategic aim of the Boycott call is to help realise the rights and freedoms of Palestinians. It is intended to raise the cost of Israel's routine recourse to violence, and violations of international law and international humanitarian law. That, in turn, is intended to incentivise the case for dialogue and compromise in Israel, and to provide an effective alternative to violence for Palestinians. It is not, as sometimes wrongly portrayed, an alternative to dialogue, but an essential precursor to create conditions for it. It does require struggle, but the prize is progress towards these aims.

There is abundant evidence, from all over the world, of this logic beginning to work, and of voices being raised among both communities urging changes in response. Here in Australia, Shurat HaDin eventually had to drop their action, as it became ever clearer that I – and CPACS – had done nothing wrong. The case prompted the formation of Sydney Staff for BDS (Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions), which has attained a high profile on campus and is making headway in promoting the cause within our trade union, the NTEU.

In our willingness to engage in this struggle, and to take on the cost of doing so where necessary, CPACS stands in stark contrast to others in the University of Sydney. We are a Peace Centre, with strong and manifold links to others in the Sydney, Australian and global community who value peace with justice. We take seriously the responsibility that brings, to honour principles for which so many others, including Douglass, have struggled before us.

In other cases, there is a strong sense that the University wants to benefit from the trust bonus that comes with appearing to take an interest in such resonant ideas, but not to follow through on their implications. How else to view the infamous withdrawal of an invitation to His Holiness the Dalai Lama, to give a speech on campus in 2013, by the Executive Committee of the University's Student Union?
of the University’s ‘Institute for Democracy and Human Rights’ (now defunct)? What a good job CPACS and the Sydney Peace Foundation stepped in, to put that right at the time\(^1\).

This year’s equivalent episode concerned a regional ‘Human Rights conference’, put on by some staff in the University’s ‘Human Rights program’, in Bangkok in September. On the eve of this high-profile event, the organisers acceded to a threat from the Sri Lankan military not to send delegates, if those invited from two Sri Lankan human rights NGOs also took part. Invitations to the latter were revoked, and delegates were urged not to use the conference to criticise Sri Lanka over the numerous and well-documented allegations of war crimes, and ongoing genocidal abuses against the Tamil population, with evidence of culpability up to and including Head of State.

Through the work of CPACS’ Sri Lanka Human Rights Project, I serve as an adviser to a UK-based NGO, the Sri Lanka Peace and Justice Campaign, which urged non-attendance at the event, in protest. The conference represented a serious risk, the Campaign warned, of providing ‘human rights washing’ to a regime intent on sanitising its image and intimidating those, such as NGOs, who would attest to its abuses. Respected monitoring groups including Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International condemned the University for its role; and numerous delegates withdrew, including those from the influential Asia Human Rights Commission. In the wider Human Rights community, where the decisions were greeted with anger and disgust, the University’s name was mud.

The CPACS Council endorsed the criticisms put forward by the Campaign, and therefore dissociated us clearly from the event and the way it was managed. There was a direct self-interest in doing so, since some of the organisations who lined up to condemn it are prospective employers of CPACS graduates. But there was a wider symbolic importance, to send a message that we are not prepared to sacrifice principle for expediency: one of the most important life lessons that our students have an opportunity to absorb.

\textit{Review of CPACS}

The year ended with yet another shadow hanging over CPACS. University Centres have to be periodically reviewed against their objectives, and a Review was ordered, by the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, on five terms of reference covering financial sustainability; quality of teaching and supervision; research; administrative arrangements, and what was

\footnote{See Annual Report 2013, pp 71-72.}
called the “overall strategic fit of the Centre” with the Faculty and University. At my request, a sixth was added to take account of our advocacy for peace with justice.

As with the campaign against the legal action by Shurat HaDin, hundreds of CPACS’ friends and supporters from around the world weighed in with their own contributions, in this case by making individual submissions to the Review. And many aspects of our record, under all these headings, gave us a good story to tell.

And yet we went into the Review hearings with a major issue still unresolved, directly pertinent to the first term of reference. At one point during the process of gathering information for the Review, we were sent a list from University records, which purportedly named all of the Postgraduate Research (PGR) students to have been enrolled in the Centre over the previous five years – sixteen in total. However, our own records showed that a further sixteen, who should have been included, were not. The University was working under a misapprehension that our PGR program was exactly half of its true size. Our outstanding record, of successful completions by research students, stands comparison with any unit in the Faculty. But this now risked being obscured.

I made an appeal to the Faculty for all the figures on CPACS student fee income and associated income figures, based on student enrolments and research degree completions, to be re-worked, transparently and from first principles, to enable them to be checked against our own records. This was the only way the Review could be supplied with figures capable of commanding confidence in their accuracy. Regrettably, it was not done, which risks invalidating any findings the Review may return – findings that were still awaited at the time of writing.

**Staffing Changes**

One of the issues in the Review is the retention of two key CPACS staff positions: our third full-time academic post, and our equivalent full-time Administrative Assistant position. The latter has been shared between CPACS students over recent years, and a very fine job they have made of it. As 2014 comes to a close, Lydia Gitau is capably combining study for her PhD with running the office for three days a week, while MPACS student Priya Shaw takes over for the other two days. Priya has capably and seamlessly replaced Dr Punam Yadav, who left in September after successful completion of her doctorate.

Also in 2014, we welcomed Dr Leticia Anderson as full-time CPACS Lecturer, appointed on nomination until mid-2015. Our Centre’s submission to the Review argued for the conversion
of this to a continuing appointment as a cornerstone of ensuring the future viability of both our postgraduate coursework and research programs.

Dr Anderson has taken over as Postgraduate Coursework Coordinator and MPACS Degree Director (see separate report), very capably stepping into the shoes of Dr Wendy Lambourne who had fulfilled these roles for the past 11 years since her appointment as the Centre’s full-time academic in 2003. Dr Lambourne, meanwhile, resumed in second semester as Deputy Director and took on the role of Postgraduate Research Coordinator after returning from well-earned study leave in the first half of the year.

Dr Anderson’s appointment replaces that of our former colleague, Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard. A CPACS stalwart for many years, who started as a volunteer and also had a spell as Executive Officer of the Sydney Peace Foundation, Lynda completed her move in 2014 back home to Western Australia, where she has taken up a post at the Centre for Human Rights Education of Curtin University. Lynda contributed in so many ways to the teaching, research and advocacy at CPACS, most notably as Vice-President of the Australian Council for Human Rights Education and through her pioneering work in peace through tourism culminating in a new postgraduate unit of study, unique in the world, and the publication of a book on the subject with Routledge in 2013. We congratulate Lynda on her achievements and wish her well for the future.
The Context of the 2014 Annual Report

Dr Ken Macnab, President

Peace with Justice
The pursuit of non-violent conflict resolution and peace with justice requires, among other things, the exposure and elimination of all forms of violence, both direct and indirect, whether personal, institutional, structural or cultural.

However, given the constraints of space, only some issues will be addressed in this overview. The views expressed are mostly personal, though in places they represent official CPACS policies.

The War on Terror
Very little has been learnt by those who created and waged the 'war on terror' in the last thirteen years. Less than four years ago, with early successes of the 'Arab Spring', the killing of Osama bin Laden in May 2011, a semblance of ‘stability’ in Iraq, optimism in Afghanistan and the use of drones to assassinate 'high value targets' elsewhere, there was talk of 'winning the war'. As an International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence Snapshot Report in December 2014 put it, 'jihadism - then predominantly in the form of al Qaeda - was widely believed to be dead or dying.' Now, however, in the view of ICSR, 'The overall picture is that of an increasingly ambitious, complex, sophisticated and far-reaching movement - one that seems to be in the middle of a transformation.'

One new factor is the relative failure of the Arab Spring. Despite the fall of leaders in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen, most repressive monarchies weathered the storm, bitter rivals Iran and Saudi Arabia gained wider regional influence, Western countries failed to understand the situation or the consequences of their involvement, and civil wars escalated, either between rival contributors to the uprisings (as in Libya) or between Shia and Sunni Muslims (particularly in Syria). Another major factor is the evolution of an Iraqi Sunni group, commonly known as al Qaeda in Iraq when it played a large part in the Iraqi insurgency after the invasion of Iraq in 2003, into the most successful and extreme of the many terrorist groups in the Middle East.

Proclaiming the formation of an Islamic State of Iraq in 2006, its fortunes varied until its emergence and expansion among the plethora of insurgents fighting Syria's Bashar al-Assad. It changed its name in April 2013 to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and by early 2014 it controlled about a third of Syria and most of its oil resources. In June 2014 it
swept, largely unopposed except by Kurdish forces, into Northern Iraq, capturing Mosul and spread rapidly to control possibly half of Iraq and many key oilfields, provinces, cities and highways. In the same month it proclaimed itself to be a worldwide caliphate named simply 'Islamic State', also known by the acronym 'DAESH'. It is now the world's richest terrorist group, has supporters and affiliates far beyond the Middle East, and has deliberately provoked the West with sophisticated web and social media propaganda, including videos showing the mass murder of prisoners and the beheading of soldiers, civilians, journalists and aid workers.

The provocation worked. Over 60 countries are now directly or indirectly waging war against ISIL, as the group is most frequently labelled. US President Obama, pressured by his own warmongers and media, quickly announced measures which, predictably, expanded in scope and level of involvement as the situation changed. Military advisers on the ground, air drops of weapons and aid, and air strikes against ISIL targets were accompanied by the usual cobbling together of a 'coalition of the willing'. In all the countries who had helped to create the mess in Iraq in the first place there was a chorus of political denial of responsibility from all the usual suspects, and loud assertions that this 'mission' was 'different' and would 'succeed'. The Australian Government, beset by inequitable and unsaleable domestic policy problems, was quick to participate, and ramp up the militarist rhetoric. Visiting Iraq in January 2015, Abbott attacked the post-invasion 'chaos and confusion' (implicitly denying Australian culpability), denounced 'the dark age' created by 'the Da'esh death cult', and said 'Australia will do what we can to help.'

The refusal to learn from history was also graphically displayed when early in December the US Senate Intelligence Committee released a 525-page Summary of its 6,700-page classified Report on the CIA's detention and interrogation practices. It shows that the CIA invariably misrepresented the effectiveness of its programme, that US officials knew it was illegal, and that the CIA systematically obstructed oversight and accountability and lied to both authorities and the public. It also showed, as Human Rights Watch put it, that 'CIA abuses were far more brutal, systematic, and widespread than previously reported'. The Agency used 'painful restraints, imposed punitive “anal feeding” or “anal rehydration,” and forced detainees with broken leg bones to stand shackled against walls.' This was in addition to the usual waterboarding, extended bright light and loud noise exposure, sleep deprivation, physical violence, confinement in coffins and the like.

Kenneth Roth, Executive Director of HRW, said the Report should become 'the basis for criminal investigations on the use of torture by US officials', and that 'The failure of the Obama administration to hold those responsible for torture to account risks leaving torture as
a policy option when the next inevitable security threat strikes.’ The point is simple: you cannot claim the high moral ground and champion human rights, civil liberties and the rule of law when your agents flout these standards with impunity. Terrorism is now a worldwide phenomenon. The radicalisation of people into violent extremists, and the use of Islam as a recruiting tool and excuse, should be taken seriously. But the methods and the rhetoric of the 'war on terror' helped create and continue to exacerbate this situation. The counter-productive consequences of foreign military interventions, the legitimacy of many of the underlying grievances, the politically-motivated fuelling of Islamophobia, and the resulting reluctance of moderates of all persuasions to condemn and curb their own extremists, all need to be addressed.

The Israel-Palestine Conflict
The year 2014 glaringly exposed massive frustration and despair among Palestinians in the Occupied Territories and an increased willingness by both sides to use violence to retaliate and provoke. The kidnapping and killing of three Israeli teenagers in June and the Israeli response started another period of escalating retaliatory violence. The large-scale firing of rockets into Israel from Gaza and the fifty days of Israeli onslaught on Gaza starting on 8 July demonstrated heightened ferocity and levels of intransigence, and blatant disregard for international humanitarian law. In November Israel reintroduced the discredited and temporarily suspended policy of demolishing the family homes of suspects and perpetrators, and both Israelis and Palestinians committed vicious attacks on one another, particularly in East Jerusalem. The year ended with Netanyahu sacking two senior ministers and calling the second general election in two years, with one among several divisive issues being Netanyahu’s intention to 'promote a Basic Law that will define Israel as the nation-state of the Jewish people.'

When the father of one of the two Palestinians who had brutally murdered five worshippers in a synagogue in Jerusalem in November tried to explain his son's actions, he said:

When an external force exerts such pressure on a person and makes it impossible for him to live, to earn his daily bread, when you increase the psychological pressure on people, when you add the Gaza war and all those who we saw die, you can feel such despair.

According to Sydney Morning Herald Middle East Correspondent Ruth Pollard, he believed that the Netanyahu Government had intentionally pushed Palestinians to the edge with settlement construction, increased land grabs and overwhelming military force. He added: 'I believe in peace, I believe in a two-state solution but I also believe in dignity for my people, and there is no dignity here.'
Significantly, the American non-violent activist group, Jewish Voices for Peace, stated at the time that it was alarmed at 'these escalating trends' being caused by Israeli Government policy, and that the grief at the deaths on both sides had to be put in context:

To this end, we reject the narrative that views such tragedies as part of a "cycle of violence" between two peoples locked in inextricable conflict. Rather, we believe they occur within an overall context of structural violence: i.e., an Israeli system of power and control over Palestinians.

In the view of JVP, 'It is clear that allowing this oppressive status quo to continue will only mean more bloodshed, more grief, and more horror for both Israelis and Palestinians.' Moreover, more and more commentators said they believed Israel had no real interest in a negotiated peace, and that the American role of 'honest broker' was blatant hypocrisy.

Variations among sources, whether the IDF Blog or Electronic Intifada, BBC World or Al Jazeera, Human Rights Watch or Amnesty International, Israeli, Palestinian, American or UN leaders, even Wikipedia, cannot minimise the statistics of imbalance and brute force in Operation Protective Edge (meaning Strong Cliff - or unclimbable barrier?). About 4,591 rockets were fired into Israel, mostly without serious results, while Israel carried out 5,226 strikes in Gaza with planes, artillery, tanks and other weaponry, as well as ground operations in the south. Some 2,100 to 2,200 Gazans died, of whom, according to the UN, 69% were civilians. About 30% of civilian casualties were children. In contrast, some 67 Israeli soldiers died, and 5 Israeli civilians (including a child) and one Thai civilian.

Outrage against what was happening, exacerbated by breathtakingly duplicitous American protection and defence of Israel, was world wide. Hanan Ashrawi, well-known PLO Executive Committee member and advocate of peaceful co-existence, voiced what many felt when she decried Israeli 'war crimes' and the 'deliberate massacre' of 'innocent civilians'. 'These are all human beings and they're being abstracted and they're being anonymously shelled by the strongest army in the region and they are defenseless', she wrote. At the same time, the blame was being misplaced on the civilian population. They were 'hemmed in by land, by air, by sea', but:

If they respond in any way, they are not only labeled as terror targets, they are dehumanized, they are terrorized, and they're being killed. It's not just adding insult to injury, it's just double and multiple murder. You're maligning a whole nation, and you are giving Israel the time and the means to continue with these massacres and these war crimes.

War crimes and crimes against humanity were committed by both Hamas and the IDF, but so far all attempts to mount credible independent investigations and provide actionable evidence have been stymied.
Only 360 square kilometres in size, the Gaza Strip is one of the most densely populated areas in the world. Following years of draconian Israeli and Egyptian border control and two previous military assaults (2008-9 and 2012), it already had critically inadequate services, infrastructure and housing. In the 2014 assault, targeting of homes, mosques, public buildings, utilities, UNWRA facilities and other infrastructure has created a situation where every severe weather event creates a crisis. Gaza is a ghetto-prison comparable with any in history, and the treatment of its people is an ongoing crime against humanity.

Not surprisingly, the Palestinian Authority has despaired of achieving an equitable negotiated settlement, and turned to the international stage. When at the end of December a UN Security Council resolution, setting a one-year deadline for a final peace agreement and a three-year deadline for full withdrawal of Israeli troops from Palestinian territories, failed as a result of American and Israeli (and Australian) pressure, Mahmoud Abbas, President of the Palestinian Authority, carried out long foreshadowed plans. On behalf of Palestine, as a non-member observer state within the UN, he signed 18 international treaties. Among them were the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. But the most significant of them was the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to which, after a waiting period, they can begin submitting for consideration motions against Israel. Interestingly, in August Hamas signed a pledge to support moves to join the ICC, despite obviously being exposed to war crimes investigations. Of course, neither Israel nor the United States has signed up to the Rome Statute. Prime Minister Netanyahu responded with his standard rebuttal: 'We will take steps in response and we will defend the soldiers of the IDF, the most moral army in the world.'

The Rule of Law

In November 2014 the Sydney Peace Prize was awarded to Julian Burnside AO QC. The Peace Prize Jury’s citation commended him:

For his brave and principled advocacy for human rights and for those wronged by government, for insisting that we respect our international legal obligations toward those seeking asylum, and for his unflinching defence of the rule of law as a means to achieve a more peaceful and just society.

When he was informed of his award, he praised the Sydney Peace Foundation’s work, because ‘it helps keeps our focus on the importance of the rule of law, the need to treat all human beings with compassion and the need to ensure that human rights are respected.’ During his Peace Prize Lecture Burnside hammered the point that virtually every aspect of
Australia's treatment of asylum seekers broke international conventions and trashed proper procedure and the rule of law.

The rule of law is defined by the World Justice Project (WJP) as 'a system of rules and rights that enables fair and functioning societies'. It requires the accountability of all, including governments and their agencies, to a set of ‘clear, publicized, stable, and just’ laws. These laws must be enacted through open and accessible processes, and must ‘protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.' Justice must be delivered in a timely fashion by 'competent, ethical, and independent representatives', who ‘reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.’ In its Annual Reports, the WJP assesses nine factors embodying these broad principles, including ‘constraints on government powers’ and ‘regulatory enforcement’. Interestingly, though Australia ranked well in the overall assessment of 99 countries in 2014, it showed declines in the two factors just noted.

Reasons are not hard to find. When in December 2014 Immigration Minister Scott Morrison reintroduced temporary protection visas and eliminated all legal review or redress, refugee lawyer David Manne said the new laws were ‘patently unfair, undermine the rule of law and will endanger lives’. But under the Abbott Government, Australia has established a lamentable reputation for choosing some issues to ‘shirtfront’ international leaders about, while preaching and practising reactionary policies in critical areas such as Palestinian human rights, refugees, Australian Indigenous rates of incarceration, self-harm and psychological stress, international medical emergencies, counter-terrorism and global warming.

This is despite Australia being a signatory to virtually all relevant international Conventions and Protocols. Both the announcement by Foreign Minister Julie Bishop in January 2014 that she would like to see which international law made Israeli settlements ‘illegal’, and the statement by Attorney-General Brandis in June that East Jerusalem was not ‘occupied territory’, just ‘disputed', blatantly reject crystal clear law to the contrary. But, they will choose what laws to enforce or ignore!

The ‘war on terror’ is a major area where failure to uphold the rule of law has disastrous consequences. When in 2008 Lord ‘Paddy’ Ashdown, former Marine, British political leader and UN Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2002-6) gave a broad assessment of a string of military interventions and subsequent state-building exercises, bluntly described as ‘high-profile cock-ups’, he stated:

We lovingly forget that item number one is always the rule of law. It is not elections, I'm afraid. If you have elections before you establish the rule of law then all you do is elect
the criminals who ran the war. What you create is not a democracy but a criminally captured space.

Even Boris Johnson, currently Mayor of London, gets the point that you ‘can’t fight for freedom and authorise torture.’ Commenting when George W. Bush admitted in November 2010 that he had authorised ‘torture’ (waterboarding in particular), Johnson argued: ‘If the West’s aim is to spread the rule of law, it cannot be achieved by vile means.’

Another egregious abuse of the rule of law is to claim to uphold it while using it as a tool of oppression. A classic example is the destruction by Israeli security forces of the homes of the families and associates of Palestinians who commit terrorist offences. As Ruth Pollard explains, the policy was first used by the British in Palestine in 1945, but was kept on the statutes by Israel, first implemented in 1978, and publicly defended despite its clear contravention of international law. Punitive home demolitions were suspended in 1998, reinstated after the start of the second Palestinian intifada in 2000, but suspended again in 2005 as being, in the judgment of an Israeli military committee, of ‘questionable effectiveness’, acting as provocation rather than deterrence, and on ‘the verge of legality’. In response to despair-induced violence by individual Palestinians, this illegal form of collective punishment was re-introduced by Prime Minister Netanyahu in November 2014.

Netanyahu’s spokesman, Mark Regev, claimed that Israeli security forces believed home demolitions ‘does act as a deterrent’, and rationalised their legality: ‘This tool could not be used arbitrarily by the Israel police or military, it has to go through the correct process of checks and balances, often all the way up to the Israeli Supreme Court.’ However, in every single case, the Court has simply accepted the recommendation of the Israeli security forces. According to Shane Darcy, from the Irish Centre for Human Rights, ‘Israel is the only country relying on legislation to enforce it, that gets the judicial seal of approval to enact it and openly says it is doing this kind of collective punishment.’ According to Bill van Ensveld, an Israel and Palestine researcher for Human Rights Watch, ‘When they do this in occupied territory, it counts as a war crime.’

In the view of Jeff Halper, head of the Israeli Committee against House Demolitions, this latest resumption signals an Israeli policy where ‘Israel does not pretend it is looking for a political solution. The policy is to sow despair among the Palestinians so that they will basically give up.’ He pointed out that ‘these kinds of draconian measures’ were never used against Israelis, and were ‘an act of collective punishment against entire families.’ Moreover, despite Israeli Government claims about ‘deterrence’, in Halper’s view: ‘House demolitions do not deter but create more violence. When Israel announced it was demolishing the homes of
the people this week, all of East Jerusalem pretty much went up in flames.' Which may well, of course, have been the intention.

To End War

War as a source of violence is endlessly condemned, but fatalistically accepted as natural and inevitable. It is neither. To end war, we need to define it, understand its character and causes, and consider the means appropriate. To that end, six broad points need acceptance.

First, wars are neither inevitable nor accidental. War, in the words of Michael Howard, an eminent military historian, is 'a highly social activity', involving the 'reciprocal use of organised force between two or more social groups', planned and directed towards the achievement of 'a political object'.

In short, war arises from and serves the interests of politics. The most famous of many assertions to this effect are those of von Clausewitz, who wrote about the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic upheavals of his lifetime. He wrote in 1832:

It is of course well known that the only source of war is politics -- the intercourse of governments and peoples. ... We maintain ... that war is simply a continuation of political intercourse, with the addition of other means. ... Policy is the guiding intelligence and war only the instrument, not vice versa.

Secondly, the politics of any era serve primarily the interests of the prevailing elites, leaders and decision makers. The wars of the last millennium clearly illustrate this. Roughly, from a European and global perspective, the major phases of war were the Crusades, the various English-French wars, the Thirty Years War, the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, the First and Second World Wars, the Cold War and the War on Terror. The leaders who instigated and hoped to benefit from these wars were Popes and other religious leaders, then Emperors, Princes, Kings, Kaisers, Tsars and various Dictators, to Presidents, Prime Ministers, state officials, and so on.

Thirdly, all these leaders had four things in common. They were a limited and elite group of people, mostly male. They were motivated primarily by self-interest (though usually cloaked in the rhetoric of religion, 'interests of state' and 'national security', not to mention 'good' versus 'evil' and 'us' versus 'them').

They were influenced by the 'illusions of the age' and a set of 'unspoken assumptions' deriving from their class, education, religion and group identity. Among these illusions and assumptions, religious crusades and the divine right of kings gave way to racism, nationalism, imperialism, and Social Darwinism in the last two centuries, morphing into
fascism, Nazism, Stalinism and totalitarianism. And they shared a basic assumption that war was a force capable of solving or managing the 'problems' or 'issues' being allegedly addressed. As Bernard Baruch wrote in 1946, 'If all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail.' However, it is worth noting that politicians consistently ignore three common characteristics of war: deliberately obfuscated objectives and subsequent mission creep, serious unintended consequences and exit strategy difficulties, and the real costs of war - social, cultural and psychological as well as financial and material.

Fourthly, one key implication of the nature of war must be understood. Michael Howard and others emphasise not only that war is planned, organised and directed toward political goals, but that it implicitly requires 'a highly-structured hierarchy', which requires 'the enforcement of obedience' among the military and 'involves at every level of government and society the imposition of authoritative control.'

It follows from this that it is clearly possible to limit the use and control the conduct of war; indeed, its complete elimination is made possible by its political origin and purpose and controlled character. Historically, all three objectives have been attempted. Up to the sixteenth century, the concept of 'just war' evolved, focusing on the quality of the 'cause' for which the war was fought. At the same time, there were some rules of chivalry and codes of conduct among the military elites.

Between about 1648 and 1900 the emphasis was on controlling the conduct of war, through agreed conventions and laws of war, such as the Geneva and Hague Conventions, and organisations such as the Red Cross. In the twentieth century, the rules of conduct were tightened, 'war crimes' were tried and new courts set up, and there were attempts to outlaw war, through the League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the United Nations. But many powers, both great and small, consistently put their own interests ahead of the common good.

Fifthly, another major factor in the prevalence of war is the influence on political leaders of vested interests for whom war is profitable. This has always been true. From the 'free lance' soldiers through history and the mercenary armies of the Thirty Years War to modern weapon manufacturers, arms traders and military contractors, the influence of warmongers has been enormous.

This has been frequently denounced. Major General Smedley Butler, the highest ranking, most decorated and most battle experienced Marine of his day, became on retirement a trenchant critic of American militarism. He wrote in 1935:
War is a racket. It always has been. It is possibly the oldest, easily the most profitable, surely the most vicious. It is the only one international in scope. It is the only one in which the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives. A racket is best described, I believe, as something that is not what it seems to the majority of the people. Only a small ‘inside’ group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many. Out of war a few people make huge fortunes.

American President Dwight D. Eisenhower, formerly Supreme Allied Commander (Europe) during the Second War, identified the modern beneficiaries of war in 1960:

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

Since Eisenhower’s time, the military-industrial complex has expanded to incorporate vast security and surveillance complexes, has allied with other vested interests, such as the prison and detention industry, and is aided and abetted by powerful right-wing media and think-tanks, and innumerable paid professional lobbyists. This corporatocracy makes a mockery of democracy. For example, President Barack Obama, at West Point in May 2014, counselled caution: 'Just because we have the best hammer does not mean that every problem is a nail.' But the combined pressure of political opponents, the media, the military-industrial-security complex and the American claim to be the ‘world leader’ has been deployed, and now Obama has cobbled together yet another 'coalition of the willing' and embarked on another military intervention in the Middle East.

Finally, if international institutions, whether they be the United Nations, regional organisations or new instruments such as a Global Parliament, are to end or even curb war, several principles and policies would need to be endorsed. The anti-war agenda should be based on and further expand existing normative declarations of rights and conventions and international humanitarian law. It should provide for an independent international judicial system and an independent, professional civil service, and champion the rule of law, through bodies such as the International Court of Arbitration, the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court.

Moreover, there must be awareness of and determination to limit the influence of elites, vested interests, corporate complexes, lobbyists and religious extremists of all persuasions, whose agendas and methods should be revealed and opposed publicly. Finally, there should be strong emphasis on the many issues which not only promote violence and war, but clearly need global policies and cooperation, particularly global warming, epidemic disease, refugees and vast disparities in wealth, welfare and human rights.
Postgraduate Coursework Program

Dr Leticia Anderson

Student Enrolments
Student enrolments in the 19 units of study offered in the postgraduate program in 2014 totalled 378, with many students cross-listing from other University of Sydney programs including Human Rights, Development Studies, Political Economy, Public Policy, Media and Communications, International Security and International Relations. We offered a total of 16 different electives in addition to the core unit, Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies, and the dissertation units.

The number of new enrolments continued to be high, with a total of 40 new enrolments across our three postgraduate degree courses in 2014 (33 new MPACS students, 2 Graduate Diploma students, and 5 Graduate Certificate students). In total, there were 80 students enrolled either part-time or full-time in the three courses during 2014, all at different stages of completion of their degrees. The Distance Learning Program remained popular, with students from various states within Australia enrolling as well as from overseas.

In 2014, we also welcomed Shamikh Badra from Gaza, who received a scholarship from the Sydney Peace Foundation to enable him to undertake a Graduate Certificate in Peace and Conflict Studies.

Postgraduate Units of Study 2014 and Coordinators

Summer School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Coordinator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PACS6934 Conflict Sensitive Development Practice</td>
<td>Kevin Chang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6913 Conflict in Organisations (intensive)</td>
<td>Steve Lancken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6928 Community Mediation: Theory and Practice (intensive)</td>
<td>Abe Quadan &amp; Dr Spase Karoski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6912 Nonviolence: Philosophy and Practice (intensive)</td>
<td>Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard</td>
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## Semester 1, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Coordinator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PACS6901 United Nations, Peace and Security</td>
<td>Dr Annie Herro &amp; Dr Eyal Mayroz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6904/5 MPACS Dissertation</td>
<td>Dr Leticia Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6909 Cultures of Violence</td>
<td>Dr Ken Macnab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6911 Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof Jake Lynch &amp; Lydia Gitau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6914 Conflict Resolving Media (intensive)</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof Jake Lynch &amp; Dr Annabel McGoldrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6915 Human Rights, Peace and Justice (online)</td>
<td>Dr Leticia Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6922 Peaceful Conflict Transformation (online)</td>
<td>Prof Johan Galtung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6923 Human Right to Food (online)</td>
<td>Prof George Kent</td>
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<tr>
<td>PACS6924 Democracy in the Developing World (online)</td>
<td>Prof Paul D Scott</td>
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<tr>
<td>PACS6930 Ethics for a Sustainable Peace (online)</td>
<td>Dr Anita Wenden</td>
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## Winter School, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Coordinator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PACS6921 Peace of Mind: The Psychology of Peace (intensive)</td>
<td>Dr Annabel McGoldrick &amp; Lydia Gitau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6928 Community Mediation: Theory and Practice (intensive):</td>
<td>Abe Quadan &amp; Dr Spase Karoski</td>
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</tbody>
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### Semester 2, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Instructor(s)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PACS6901</td>
<td>United Nations, Peace and Security (online)</td>
<td>Dr Annie Herro &amp; Dr Eyal Mayroz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6911</td>
<td>Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies (intensive)</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof Jake Lynch &amp; Dr Wendy Lambourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6915</td>
<td>Human Rights, Peace and Justice</td>
<td>Dr Annie Herro &amp; Dr Eyal Mayroz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6917</td>
<td>Religion, War and Peace</td>
<td>Dr Leticia Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6923</td>
<td>Human Right to Food (online)</td>
<td>Prof George Kent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6924</td>
<td>Democracy in the Developing World (online)</td>
<td>Prof Paul D. Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6925</td>
<td>Peace and the Global Compact (online)</td>
<td>Prof Fred Dubee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACS6927</td>
<td>Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding (intensive)</td>
<td>Dr Wendy Lambourne</td>
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**PACS6927 Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding Class**

### Coursework Dissertations

Students with previous research experience or a Distinction average in their first semester of the MPACS program may choose to complete a 12-15,000wd dissertation as part of their degree. Congratulations to the twelve students who completed dissertations in 2014 for generating some significant research on a range of topics which drew on their coursework learning experiences at CPACS.

**MPACS Dissertations completed in 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mujibur Abid</td>
<td>Anatomy of the Afghan Jihad: Identity, Power and Legitimacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Abunales</td>
<td>From War to Peace: Best Practices in Peace Journalism as reported by Inquirer.net and MindaNews.com during the Bangsamoro Peace Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Blizzard</td>
<td>Media Re-Presentation of Conflict: Friend or Foe of Peace? The Case of the Kashmir Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simone Bush</td>
<td>Peacebuilding, Statebuilding, and the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haylee Fuller</td>
<td>Performance and Performativity: How Can Post-structuralism and the Performance Art of Superbarrio Gomez Explain the Process of Artmaking as Cultural Peacebuilding?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Gilmartin</td>
<td>Communal Violence, Trauma and Gender in Timor-Leste: An Exploration of how Informal Security Groups assist Timorese People to meet their Human Security Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamela Hartgerink</td>
<td>“The Subject of Transitional Justice and National Healing is Forbidden”: Where to Now for Reconciliation and Transitional Justice in Zimbabwe?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Morrison</td>
<td>A Cross-Cultural Study of the Measures Taken in Spain and Iceland to Eradicate Intimate Partner Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shannon Richarz</td>
<td>The Islamification of Terror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Schmah</td>
<td>Teaching for a Peaceful Future? Collective Memories and Peace Education in Australian and German History Textbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisa Waddingham</td>
<td>The Contribution of State Action to Sierra Leone’s Peacebuilding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godwin Yidana</td>
<td>Patriarchy and Women’s Agency for Peacebuilding: The Case of Women in the Bawku Municipality, Ghana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Student Prizes**

Congratulations to Emily Blizzard, Laura Schmah and Shannon Richarz who will jointly be awarded the Gordon Rodley Prize in Peace and Conflict Studies for the highest achieving...
Masters students who completed their degree in 2014. And congratulations to Pamela Hartgerink who will receive the Cheryl Minks Prize for the best MPACS Dissertation in 2014. The prizes will be presented at an awards ceremony organised by the School of Social and Political Sciences in early 2015.

Graduations

Congratulations to the following 26 students who graduated with degrees in Peace and Conflict Studies in 2014. Some of these students completed their degrees in 2013, but only graduated in 2014, and some completed their degrees by Distance Learning. Our graduates came from a typically diverse range of countries and many have already commenced working in the field and applying the knowledge they have gained through their degrees about conflict resolution and the promotion of positive peace. We are proud of all our graduates, who contribute in so many diverse ways to peace and social justice through their varied careers in the non-government, government and private sectors, in the media and international organisations like the United Nations.

Master of Peace and Conflict Studies
Michael Aouad, Maria Mercedes Autunno, Farhad Arian, Paul Atkinson, Sonja Bates, Emily Blizzard, Daniel Buckingham, Primy Cane, Edgar Catu, Hazel Chait, Krystyna Drapalski, Ganis Garnisa, Sarah Goodman, Pamela Hartgerink, Ibrahim Kamara, Katherine Lee, Blake McDermott, Katarina Obranovic, Sarah Richter, Rochelle Sero, Roger Stephenson, Lotte St Clair, Peter Thomas, and Lisa Townshend.

Graduate Certificate in Peace and Conflict Studies
Diana Mania and Anne Helena Kocek.

Dr Vivianna Rodriguez Carreon at her graduation with new MPACS graduates Pam Hartgerink, Sarah Goodman, Hazel Chait, Ibrahim Kamara and Roger Stephenson, November 2014
Postgraduate Research Program

Dr Wendy Lambourne, Postgraduate Research Coordinator

Graduations and Completions

The postgraduate research degree program at CPACS again produced an impressive cohort of graduates and completions in 2014. Congratulations to Dr Leticia Anderson, Dr Eyal Mayroz and Dr Vivianna Rodriguez Carreon who all graduated with their PhD after having submitted in 2013, and Juliet Bennett who graduated with her MPhil. Congratulations also to Dr Punam Yadav who submitted her thesis in September and by the end of the year had received official notification that she was to be awarded her PhD. And to cap off the year, Dr Annabel McGoldrick graduated with her PhD which she completed with the Department of Media and Communications under my supervision.

PhD Graduations

Dr Leticia Anderson, 2 May 2014: ‘Representation of Muslims and Australian Federal Elections 2004-2007: Media reporting as a social artefact of political discourse’ (Supervisor: Associate Professor Jake Lynch; Associate Supervisor: Associate Professor Ahmad Shboul, Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies) with Dr Eyal Mayroz, 13 June 2014: ‘From the Genocide Convention to Darfur: The Role of the United States in Efforts and Failures to Halt Genocide’ (Supervisor: Dr Wendy Lambourne; Associate Supervisor: Associate Professor Jake Lynch).

Dr Vivianna Rodriguez Carreon, 7 November 2014: ‘Empowerment Formation: Women’s Agency for Participation in Decision Making within the Poverty and Conflict Context Case of Rural Peru’ (Supervisor: Dr Wendy Lambourne; Associate Supervisor: Dr Bronwen Dyson, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences).
Dr Annabel McGoldrick (Department of Media and Communications), 12 December 2014: ‘The Evolving Case for Peace Journalism’ (Supervisor: Dr Wendy Lambourne; Associate Supervisors: Associate Professor Gerard Goggin, MECO & Dr Karen Gonsalkorale, School of Psychology).

MPhil Graduation

Ms Juliet Bennett, 7 November 2014: ‘Narrative and Peace: a “New Story” to address structural violence’ (Supervisor: Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard; Associate Supervisor: Emeritus Professor Garry Trompf)

PhD Completions

Dr Punam Yadav, ‘Social Transformation in Post Conflict Nepal: A Gender Perspective’ (Supervisors: Associate Professor Jake Lynch & Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard; Associate Supervisor: Dr Lucy Fiske)

Postgraduate Research Student Community

Fourteen students were engaged in postgraduate research with the Centre in 2014, investigating topics ranging from the significance of language and discourse in relation to the 1994 genocide in Rwanda; to developing a culture of peace through civil society in Sri Lanka; an exploration of apathy, power and nonviolent action for peace with justice; and the impact on peacebuilding of aid and development assistance across the Thai-Burmese border. Of these, eight were pursuing a PhD, four were enrolled in the Doctorate of Social Science, and two were MA (Research) students. We had one doctoral student from Nepal with an Australian Leadership Award, one doctoral student from the Philippines with an Endeavour International Postgraduate Research Scholarship, three local PhD students with an Australian Postgraduate Award and one Kenyan PhD student who was awarded an IPRA Foundation Senesh Fellowship for 2014-2015.
Research Student and Alumni Activities and Achievements

CPACS postgraduate research students and recent graduates published and presented their work at academic seminars and international conferences, and gained teaching experience as lecturers and tutors in the Centre’s postgraduate program and with the Department of Sociology and Social Policy. Two of our PhD students, Punam Yadav and Lydia Gitau, worked part-time as the Centre’s administrative assistants throughout the year, and another of our postgraduate research students, Juliet Bennett, held the position of Executive Officer at the Sydney Peace Foundation. Lydia Gitau also held a prestigious Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Teaching Fellowship in 2014 and Dr Leticia Anderson was appointed on contract as Lecturer Level B and Director of the Master of Peace and Conflict Studies program.

Writing and publishing were a focus of postgraduate research student organised activities in 2014, in addition to the more informal and social events. We held workshops and meetings on how to publish a PhD and shared ideas and experiences about what, when and where to publish research derived from a doctoral or Masters thesis. A workshop on ‘Life After a PhD’ was held at CPACS early in the year, and in November I hosted a thesis writing retreat at my home in the Blue Mountains.

One of the significant achievements of CPACS postgraduate research was the number of students and recent graduates who presented at international conferences during the past year. In March, PhD student Punam Yadav and recent graduate, Dr James Tonny Dhizaala, presented at the International Studies Association Annual Convention in Toronto, Canada,
and in August, PhD students Lydia Gitau and Juliet Bennett along with CPACS alumni Dr Neven Bondokji, Dr Leticia Anderson, Dr Cammi Webb Gannon, Dr Kim Dong Jin and Paul Duffill presented at the International Peace Research Association Biennial Global Conference in Istanbul, Turkey.

Kim Dong Jin, Leticia Anderson, Juliet Bennett, Ken Macnab, Wendy Lambourne, Paul Duffill and Lydia Gitau at the IPRA Conference, Istanbul, Turkey

A major highlight of 2014 was the publication of monographs by two recent doctoral graduates of CPACS, Dr Neven Bondokji and Dr Annie Herro. Details of these and other publications by postgraduate research students and alumni can be found in the Publications section of this Annual Report.

Research

Peace Journalism
Associate Professor Jake Lynch

Peace Journalism in 2014 made further headway in both the scholarly and professional communities.

The year began with the publication of ‘Responses to Peace Journalism’, an article Annabel McGoldrick and I co-authored, based on results from our audience research study from four countries: Australia, the Philippines, South Africa and Mexico. It appeared in Journalism: Theory, Criticism and Practice, published by Sage and recognised as a leading journal in its field2.

At the very end of 2014, a further article by the same authorial team, ‘Audience responses to Peace Journalism: Merging results from a four-country research study’, was accepted for publication in another leading journal in its field, Journalism Studies.

The same research led to Annabel’s PhD on ‘The Evolving Case for Peace Journalism’, in which she was supervised by CPACS’ own Dr Wendy Lambourne, and Professor Gerard Goggin of the Department of Media and Communication. Following emendations, she was duly conferred with her Doctorate in December.

Annabel’s was one of two PhDs this year that were strongly influenced by Peace Journalism. Leticia Anderson also received her Doctorate in 2014, for an innovative piece of research that operationalised the Runnymede Trust’s definition of Islamophobia to carry out content analysis on the reporting by Australian newspapers of stories pertaining to Muslims and Islam, in the lead-up to the Federal elections of 2004 and 2007. Her methods and analysis drew deeply on Peace Journalism arguments, and she cited many Peace Journalism texts.

I gave invited keynote lectures on Peace Journalism at several major international conferences in 2014:

- ‘Communication, Conflict and Peace Processes’, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani, Thailand, August 22.


The first of these, in particular, drew on the evidence and arguments in my book of the same name, which was published by Routledge, in their prestigious Research in Journalism series, with a publication date of 2014.

Meanwhile, Peace Journalism was in increasing demand in journalism training and media development. I was invited to give three training courses for professional editors and reporters in 2014. Kvinna till Kvinna, a Swedish NGO, brought me in to deliver the Peace Journalism training component of a workshop for journalists on conflict and gender issues, in Sarajevo in September, in partnership with the Sarajevo Media Centar. A second workshop, in Belgrade in October, then followed.

And in late November, I was invited to Kabul to deliver a training module to journalists from all the provinces of Afghanistan. The initiative was funded by the German government, through its Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, and organised by a local NGO, Mediothek Afghanistan. They are evidently well-connected with local media, since I got on to two of Kabul’s breakfast television programmes, to be interviewed about Peace Journalism for about 20 minutes each time!

Peace Journalism continues to spread because it fulfils a need and desire by journalists and others to harness their professional activities and expertise to create opportunities and resources for peace. One of the colleagues from Mediothek Afghanistan had found out that a university in the country had set up a Department of Peace Journalism. Did they have any resources – texts or course outlines – they could share, he wondered? Eventually the university in question had to admit: no, they had no materials. They had just liked the concept of Peace Journalism so much that they had adopted it as a title, confident that they could address the details later.
Dealing with the Past: Healing, Justice and Peacebuilding
Dr Wendy Lambourne, Senior Lecturer & Deputy Director

In 2014 I continued my research in Burundi on the interactions between local, national and international approaches to transitional justice with a particular focus on the role of psychosocial interventions and planning for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. I presented my research findings at the International Studies Association Annual Convention in Toronto in March and published an article ‘What are the Pillars of Transitional Justice? The United Nations and the Justice Cascade in Burundi’ in the Macquarie Law Journal in June. I also completed editing of a book chapter written jointly with David Niyonzima on ‘Breaking the Cycles of Trauma and Violence: Psychosocial Approaches to Healing and Reconciliation in Burundi’ due to be published at the end of 2014.

During the first half of the year I took special studies leave to focus on my research. My sabbatical journey took me to the UK to attend the 40th anniversary conference of the oldest peace studies program in the world at the University of Bradford. A highlight was listening to John Paul Lederach reflect on the potential contribution of the scholarship of Adam Curle, a visionary Quaker and founder of the Peace Studies program at Bradford, to addressing the current challenges of peace studies practice in relation to the limitations of the liberal peace, ineffective timeframes of response and commitment, and political realism. Lederach identified the issues to be confronted in our discipline as being ‘disembodied politics’, ‘artless and heartless social change processes’ and the demands of the ‘professional technocracy’. Drawing on Adam Curle’s writing, he identified the practical responses we could offer as being: the lost art of conciliation; befriending; reflective practice; connecting inner and outer worlds; and the humility of learning. A video of Lederach’s keynote speech can be found on Youtube or the University of Bradford website.

Whilst in the UK I also presented a seminar on 1 May at King’s College London on ‘Why Transitional Justice is Not Going to Build Peace’ and met with colleagues in the London Transitional Justice Network to discuss my research. I suggested in my presentation that the practice of transitional justice is not conducive to building peace due to inherent limitations and paradoxes including: the continuing normative power of the justice cascade and view of transitional justice as the exercise of legal rights; the centrality of the state and its ultimate power to determine and control transitional justice processes; the dichotimisation of victims and perpetrators; the focus on symptoms rather than root causes; assumptions of cultural homogeneity; and sidelining of psychosocial and spiritual approaches conducive to healing and reconciliation.
I spent the following six weeks of my study leave with Swisspeace (formerly the Swiss Peace Foundation) in Bern, Switzerland as a Visiting Scholar in the Dealing with the Past program. I presented an inhouse brownbag seminar entitled ‘Engaging Perpetrators in Transitional Justice: The Role of Psychosocial Interventions’ on 8 May, and on 10 June I presented a KOFF Roundtable at swisspeace on ‘The United Nations, the State and Local Approaches to Dealing with the Past in the African Great Lakes Region: Implications for Sustainable Peacebuilding’. I contributed a session on ‘Dealing with the Past as a Process: The Case of Rwanda 20 Years On’ to the Swisspeace Academy course on ‘Reconciliation, Reconstruction and Dealing with the Past’ held at the University of Basel in May. Whilst at swisspeace I also completed an invited chapter on International Law entitled ‘To End the Scourge of War … and to Build a Just Peace?’ for an edited volume Dimensions of Peace: Disciplinary and Regional Approaches to be published by Palgrave Macmillan.

Dr Wendy Lambourne at Swisspeace

In June/July I conducted field research in Burundi, interviewing 39 Burundians in three rural areas who had participated in Alternatives to Violence Program (AVP) workshops, and in December I interviewed 15 Burundians who had participated in Healing of Memories workshops in Rutana province. While I was in Burundi I also participated in the media launch of the Quaker Peace Network (QPN) Burundi model of transitional justice, and interviewed staff of the United Nations Transitional Justice Unit and various local and international non-government organisations. My research was hosted by THARS (Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Services), a local Burundian organisation, and funded by a Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences grant that I was awarded in 2014. The project will also include field research in Rwanda in 2015 and a return trip to Burundi to further investigate responses to local community psychosocial interventions designed to promote peace and reconciliation, and to assess progress with the national Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
Research Projects and Grants

Restorative Justice and the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
In 2014 I continued to work with CPACS Visiting Scholar and consultant, Robert Mackay, on our project investigating the potential for restorative justice in the context of spiritual and moral harm caused by historical institutional child sexual abuse. We made a submission to the Royal Commission on redress schemes and continued negotiations for a research project to assess methods used by religious institutions to deal with victims of historical child sexual abuse.

Dealing with the Past: Trauma Healing, Transitional Justice and Transformative Peacebuilding in Rwanda and Burundi
In 2014 I was awarded a Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Research Support Scheme (FRSS) grant for my research project exploring how local community level interventions to promote trauma healing and reconciliation contribute to transitional justice and peacebuilding after genocide and other mass violence. The total funded amount is $7880 to cover the costs of field research in Rwanda and Burundi in 2014-2015.

A Survey of Community-Based Psychosocial Interventions for Refugees in Australia and their Impact on Trauma Healing and Social Cohesion
In 2014 I participated in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Research Incubator Scheme and was awarded $5000 for a new research project. The project aims to create a matrix of psychosocial intervention methods used to support refugees in Australia to deal with past
trauma and promote community building and social cohesion. Data collection for this project will commence in 2015.

International Conferences and Presentations

In 2014 I presented four papers at three international conferences in Canada, Turkey and South Africa, drawing on my research in Rwanda and Burundi:


Community Engagement and Media

April 2014 marked the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the genocide that killed more than 800,000 people in Rwanda in less than 100 days. CPACS was invited by the Rwandan community in NSW to organise events to mark the genocide commemorations being coordinated worldwide under the banner Kwibuka 20 (kwibuka = remember). I organised a special public lecture as part of the postgraduate unit, PACS6901 United Nations, Peace and Security, on the topic of genocide prevention, responsibility to protect and Rwanda. The lecture was presented by Dr Eyal Mayroz, a recent CPACS PhD graduate and part-time
lecturer. The following week, I facilitated a public evening event co-hosted by CPACS and NSW STARTTS with the Rwandan Ambassador to Japan and High Commissioner to Australia, His Excellency Ambassador Dr Charles Murigande, as a special guest speaker followed by a Q&A panel. My article about the events, ‘Kwibuka 20: Rwanda’s Journey of Hope’, was published in the Rwandan English language newspaper *The New Times* on 14 April, as well as in the May 2014 issue of *Peace Writes*.

I was a discussant along with Dr Leticia Anderson on a panel responding to the presentation by CPACS Visiting Scholar, Gilberto Algar-Faria, at the Sydney Ideas Forum ‘Why It’s So hard to Talk About Peace in Sri Lanka’ jointly organised by CPACS and the Sydney Peace Foundation at the Sydney Law School on 22 September 2014. My comments and questions covered issues relating to peacebuilding and transitional justice, while Leticia focused on the religious component of the conflict and the implications for Australia’s refugee policies and practice. The event was recorded and subsequently presented on ABC TV’s Big Ideas program.

As part of my postgraduate unit on Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding I organised and facilitated a public panel presentation on 26 September on the theme of ‘Gender, Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding’. Recent PhD graduate, Dr Vivianna Rodriguez Carreon, was the coordinator for the event and one of the speakers. The other speakers on the Q&A panel were Professor Elisabeth Porter from the University of South Australia and CPACS PhD candidate, Punam Yadav. The event was webcast to enable participation from remote locations, including a participant from New York who was able to engage in dialogue with the speakers in Sydney.

Also in September I gave a radio interview about the International Day of Peace on 2SER, and in August I gave a television interview for ABC 24 News about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case 002 verdict. I spoke about the significance of the verdict for survivors of the genocide in Cambodia and the awarding of moral and collective reparations including the building of public memorials and the provision of psychological support services.

**Training and Praxis**

I joined with colleagues in convening the Peace Praxis Working Group which is looking to strengthen the practice arm of CPACS through training workshops and consultant services in such areas as mediation, conflict resolution and restorative justice.
In 2014 we hosted two Creators of Peace circles for students, staff and associates of the Centre in the Posters for Peace Gallery – an inspiring venue to be creating peacemakers! Creators of Peace is a project of Initiatives of Change, an international organisation based in Caux, Switzerland. The workshops at CPACS were facilitated by two CPACS Council members: Shoshana Faire, an international coordinator of Creators of Peace and a co-founder of the Conflict Resolution Network, and Patricia Garcia, a Visiting Scholar at CPACS and international humanitarian worker with more than 20 years experience in countries including Bosnia, Sudan and Afghanistan. For more information see their article in *PeaceWrites* (May 2014) or go to the website: [www.iofc.org](http://www.iofc.org).

I completed training as a facilitator for Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP) workshops in Australia, in addition to participating in a Creators of Peace circle at CPACS in October. Both AVP and Creators of Peace circles are examples of workshops also being run in Burundi to assist with healing and peacebuilding. AVP was created by the Quakers, initially for prisoners in the United States as a means of supporting rehabilitation and prevention of further violence, but it is now run in many countries and for many different groups of people. In Australia, AVP workshops have been run in the general community and also adapted for refugee communities with a focus on developing ‘peace leadership’.

In February I was invited to participate in a two day training on Trauma Healing and Peacebuilding organised by USAID and COPA in Nairobi, Kenya, which was a valuable opportunity to meet practitioners working in trauma healing in eight countries in sub-Saharan Africa. I also participated in several trainings and clinical evenings run by NSW STARTTS (NSW Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors) including ‘Working with People from Refugee Backgrounds’ and ‘Accidental Counsellors’ trainings.
Investigating Diversity, Human Rights and Civil Society
Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard, Vice President, Australian Council for Human Rights Education

In a political climate of funding cuts to humanities research and teaching, ACHRE acknowledges the support of the Australia-Japan Foundation--DFAT in providing $15,000 in seed funding in 2013-14 for an innovative collaboration between CPACS (Australia) and Chuo University (Japan). Specifically, the praxis project engages young people in a student-initiated peace education and cultural exchange project: Investigating Diversity, Human Rights and Civil Society.

This project explored a praxis for learning about and building peace with justice based on the principles of agency, engagement and dialogue. With enthusiastic support and mentoring from CPACS colleagues, the Chuo students who came to Sydney in February planned, arranged and carried out their own fieldwork interviews and visits to organisations, activists and academics working in key areas of human rights including Indigenous rights, refugee issues, and sexual diversity.

An experiment in cultural exchange - the ‘Investigating diversity, human rights and civil society in Japan and Australia’ programme breaks with top-down, classroom-based templates for study abroad. As an exercise in peace praxis, this academic and cultural exchange highlights a pedagogy valuing student-centred learning and relationship building—between academic institutions, civil society organizations and community groups.

Coordinated by Lynda-ann Blanchard (CPACS) and Mike Nix (Chuo) the pilot was a great success and has laid the groundwork to become a model for human rights education in Japan.
Visiting Scholars

Aimé Saba

In 2014, Aimé Saba returned to CPACS as a Visiting Scholar, working on post-conflict reconstruction challenges in post-war societies. He has previously worked as a research assistant at CPACS with Dr Wendy Lambourne on a research project exploring transitional justice and reconciliation processes in the aftermath of mass war atrocities. He is currently completing his PhD studies in the School of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Queensland.

Aimé’s research focuses on interactions between external actors and local actors in peacebuilding and statebuilding processes in Somalia and Burundi. At UQ, he was a teaching assistant and tutor in courses on international peacekeeping, peacebuilding, International Politics and Human Rights, Mediation and Principles of Deep Seated Conflict Resolution. Whilst at CPACS he assisted in teaching the postgraduate unit PACS6927 Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding and supported Dr Wendy Lambourne in the development of a new research project on trauma healing, transitional justice and peacebuilding.

He is a graduate of the University of Bradford, UK (MA in Peace and Conflict Studies) and of the Australian National University (BA, Honours, in Political Science and International Relations). He has worked for the Australian Government’s overseas aid program (AusAID) on various country desks including Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Philippines, Pakistan, and North Korea. He also worked as a research assistant on Pakistan’s internal security threats at Bradford University’s Pakistan Security Research Unit (under Prof Shaun Gregory); and as a volunteer-mediator for ACCORD-Bradford (UK) and at the South African Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) in Johannesburg; and has interned at the UN Secretariat in New York (Iraq Desk).

Aimé is a professional member of the Australasian Evaluation Society and an executive member of the African Studies Association of the Australasia and the Pacific (AFSAAP).
**Gilberto Algar-Faria**

Gilberto Algar-Faria was a Visiting Scholar at the Centre of Peace and Conflict Studies during the second half of 2014 as part of the Worldwide Universities Network’s Research Mobility Programme. His research focuses on civil society and the state in post-war settings. He received a BA (Hons.) in International Relations from the University of Leeds and an MSc in Defence, Development and Diplomacy from Durham University, and he is currently a Politics PhD Candidate at the School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies, University of Bristol.

During his stay at CPACS Gilberto presented a postgraduate student seminar on his research and was the keynote speaker at a Sydney Ideas Forum co-hosted by CPACS and the Sydney Peace Foundation on 22 September 2014. The public forum ‘Why It’s So Hard to Talk About Peace in Sri Lanka’ was recorded and broadcast on ABCT TV Big Ideas program and the video made available in full on the Big Ideas website.

Gilberto is a Country of Origin Information Expert for both Sri Lanka and North Korea at the Fahamu Refugee Programme. He is also a Research Associate at the Foreign Policy Centre and the Managing Editor of the POLIS Journal. He recently completed a chapter entitled ‘Terrorism and Ethics’ for Terrorism and Political Violence (due for publication by SAGE in February 2015). Gilberto has a blog and is also on Twitter @AlgarFaria.

**Ayşe Betül Çelik**

Ayşe Betül Çelik was a Visiting Scholar at CPACS during the first half of 2014. Dr Celik received her Ph.D. in political science from the State University of New York at Binghamton in 2002. She is an Associate Professor at Conflict Analysis and Resolution M.A. Program at Sabanci University in Istanbul. Her research focuses on ethnicity, forced migration, reconciliation, civil society and gender in peacebuilding.

Associate Professor Çelik is a trainer of skills for problem-solving workshops and dialogue groups to civil society groups in Turkey. She is also the founding member of Sabancı University’s Gender Forum. She teaches gender-aware education to high school teachers in Turkey.

Winning a Turkish Science Academy’s Post-Doctoral Research Scholarship, Associate Professor Çelik joined CPACS to undertake her research on a gendered approach to peace processes and reconciliation focusing on Australian settler/indigenous relations. Whilst at CPACS Associate Professor Çelik presented an academic seminar on her previous research applying a psychosocial analysis of the situation of Kurds in Turkey.
Special Projects

Refugee Language Program
Lesley Carnus

Overview
In 2013-14, the number of asylum seekers referred to the Refugee Language Program more than doubled. This is due to the Labor Government’s policy of releasing low risk prisoners from detention. Over 2014 the Refugee Language Program has enrolled approximately 100 students. These students come from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Burundi, the Cameroon, Colombia, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syria, Tibet, Tonga and Vietnam.

Males out-number females by 3 to 1. Students from Iran make up nearly 40% of the cohort with the other large groups being from Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Burma. Most of the students are under 40 with a large group of young males in their 20s. Some of the Afghans had worked as security officers or interpreters for the coalition forces.

Vital funding of $50,000 per year for 3 years was provided by the Pratt Foundation in 2012 which has meant that the program is able to feel more secure about its near future. This funding will cease in September 2015 and the Faculty is hoping that the program will be supported for an extended period once again.

The Refugee Language Program currently holds four classes per week on campus supporting refugee students. We run a Creative Writing class on Wednesdays and three classes on Saturdays - Intermediate and Advanced language classes as well as a computer class. Some of the advanced language classes focus on preparation for further study in TAFE and university.

On Saturdays, students have lunch with volunteers who chat to the students while they all eat together. This also provides a wonderful opportunity for the refugees to feel more connected and it enables them to learn more about Australian culture and to ask the volunteers about customs and traditions. Lunch is followed by a computer class with 4-6 tutors giving individual help to students.

Mentoring Program
In addition to on-site classes, we also offer one to one mentoring to some students to meet their specific needs. Many students cannot travel to class as fares are too expensive, or they may have an illness or disability that makes travelling difficult for them. Three
information/training sessions were held during 2014, the last one being in December, and a number of the new volunteers have become individual tutors meeting a refugee once a week for approximately 2 hours to help with their English study.

In September, fifteen Sydney University Law students attended an information session and arranged to meet a group of refugees on Mondays for conversation. After the Christmas break, a number of the students will continue this project into 2015. The Law students will help pay the fares of the participating refugees. An Afghani man, who has been unable to attend class on campus because of the cost of fares, sent me the following email:-

_Today I attended the English Conversation Class by the students of Law department at Fisher library. I am really happy and wanted to thank you for such an awesome program. I really enjoyed . The students are very nice and friendly._

_Regards. Syed Mohammad N_

**Creative Activities**

The Refugee Language Program provides English, Creative Writing and Computer classes to refugees and asylum seekers who have no study rights. Each time the program takes a study break the students are disappointed and many are left with little focus to their lives. To help ameliorate this, and to contribute to the students' creative lives the program organized a project with Verge Gallery that ran over the semester break in July earlier this year.

Cara Cumming-King and Greg Shapley (the former director) of Verge Gallery ran three workshops on photography for students. Volunteer teachers, Sue Fletcher and Ron Perkins gave extra support in the workshops. The workshops included a presentation on the history of photography and composition using sun-prints, Pinhole Photography and constructing a cardboard camera model with real film, taking photos and getting them developed; Digital Photography with mobile phones, tablets, cameras and digital cameras and for the fourth session the students and teachers went on an excursion to the Australian Centre of Photography & Stills Gallery in Paddington to see current exhibitions.

Cara really enjoyed working with the group and the evaluation received from the students was very positive. Students and staff involved produced some fine work and these photographs will be presented at a small exhibition at the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies in 2015.

One of our students, Dom, who is a professional photographer, has already presented his work in exhibitions around Sydney. He was happy to give support to the other first time learners.
Outreach

Mark Gillespie, CET and others working in the field of social justice for refugees, held two meetings towards the end of the year to discuss ways in which the staff at the Centre for English Teaching (CET) could be involved in supporting refugees. We discussed some practical workshops to give language teaching skills and materials support, as well as a workshop on employment skills and cross-cultural training for volunteers who work in small classes or with individual refugees. We are hoping to support one another in commencing a series of workshops in 2015 and have scheduled a further meeting in mid-February.

Refugee Policies and the Effect

This year has been a despairing one for asylum seekers in Australia. Many new policies have been enacted which will make it almost impossible for refugees to seek asylum in Australia. The government has recently passed a bill re-introducing Temporary Protection Visas, which many feel is a retrograde step. The teachers have found that quite a lot of students have erratic attendance and consider this to be a result not only of poverty but also of fear and depression - for example, the co-ordinator received a letter from an Iranian student to say he was in too much mental anguish to continue classes. Other students have illnesses both physical and psychological which make it difficult for them to participate regularly.

Those students who do come to class, are received by professional and compassionate teachers, volunteers and mentors who truly care. They impart not only language skills but also provide social contact, emotional support and connection. If it weren't for this wonderful group of volunteers the Refugee Language Program would not exist.

RLP students during the 2014 RLP Christmas Party
West Papua Project
Jim Elmslie

The West Papua Project continued to play an important role in 2014 as an academic focal point for research and debate into one of the Asia-Pacific’s longest running conflicts. This year proved to be groundbreaking with the unification of the main West Papuan pro-independence factions in Vanuatu in December and election of new Indonesian President Joko Widodo (Jokowi), who has vowed to address the critical problems facing the West Papuan people. While the situation remains dire and serious human rights abuses continue, an increasing focus by the new Indonesian government on the provinces of Papua and West Papua (known collectively as West Papua); on the Pacific countries that comprise the Melanesian Spearhead Group (PNG; Vanuatu; Fiji; Solomon Islands and Kanaky) and on the international media and Indonesian civil society, give rise to the hope that substantive progress may be possible in 2015.

The WPP continued to consolidate the work of 2013 by producing the Biak Massacre Citizen’s Tribunal Evidence Brief, which is a report containing all the evidence and transcriptions of testimony given to the Tribunal, as well as the Tribunal’s Verdict and Recommendations. In 2015 this Brief will be formally presented to the governments of Australia, the United States and Indonesia, by the Tribunal Presiding Jurists and Counsel Assisting, John Dowd AO, Dr. Keith Suter and Professor Nicholas Cowdery QC, AM. The Brief will play a crucial role in illuminating one specific incident of gross human rights violations by the Indonesian security forces carried out on the island of Biak on July 6, 1998.

Given the unfolding dynamic between Jokowi, the Indonesian military and Indonesian civil society, hard evidence, such as that presented in the Brief, is critical in establishing civilian control and pushing for an end to impunity for atrocities committed by the Indonesian military and police forces in West Papua.

Interaction and co-operation with leading Indonesian civil society figures grew during 2014, strengthening and deepening our collective knowledge of this complex regional conundrum and building links that will facilitate future negotiations and enhance the advocacy work that the WPP has been engaged with since its inception in 2000. We were fortunate to be able to organize public forums to hear from such figures as Usman Hamid, Executive Director of Kontras (Indonesia’s Commission for Disappeared Persons and Victims of Violence); Ahmad Suaedy, Director of the Abdurrahman Wahid Centre for Inter-Faith Dialogue, and Andreas Harsono, Indonesia representative for Human Rights Watch. WPP Coordinator, Camellia
Webb-Gannon, chaired a session at the Australian Association of Pacific Studies conference on activism in West Papua featuring presentations by Rex Rumakiek, Ronnie Kareni and Ian Okaka, and represented WPP at the opening at the Republic of West Papua’s Department of Foreign Affairs, Immigration and Trade office in Melbourne in June.

WPP co-convener, Jim Elmslie, attended as an official observer the seminal West Papua Leader’s Reconciliation Summit, sponsored by the Vanuatu Government, the Vanuatu Council of Chiefs and the Pacific Council of Churches, held in Port Vila December 4-8. At this historic meeting all main factions of the West Papuan independence movement unified, forming a new organisation, the United Liberation Movement for West Papua.

The specific aim of the ULMWP is to reapply for Melanesian Spearhead Group membership, although the organization, under the leadership of Octovianus Mote with Benny Wenda as spokesman, will be able to speak on behalf of all West Papuan people who desire independence. This will enhance the prospects of dialogue with the Indonesian government and allow the case of West Papua to be presented to the international community with a clear and united voice. Indonesia is cognizant that the conflict in West Papua is becoming rapidly internationalized and is now actively seeking creative policies that will mitigate if not resolve the very serious conflicts in play. In 2015 the WPP expects to continue its well-established role of advocating and facilitating peace with justice in West Papua.

The West Papua Project would like to honour the late Dr. John Otto Ondawame, founding member and long-time WPP coordinator, who died in Port Vila on September 4, 2014. John Otto spent his life resisting the Indonesian takeover of his country, firstly as an OPM guerilla in the jungles and subsequently as an academic and peace activist. John Otto played a crucial role not only in the establishment of the WPP but, in his role as Vice-Chairman of the West Papua National Coalition for Liberation, in organising the Vanuatu Reunification Summit. He is survived by his son, Jacob, and wife, Laisani Salumi. A Memorial Service was held for John in the Posters for Peace Gallery, CPACS, on September 8. Vale.
West Papua Publications
Elmslie, J. (2014). "The Biak Massacre Citizen’s Tribunal Evidence Brief and Tribunal Verdict". West Papua Project, CPACS.


**Human Survival Project**
John Hallam, Peter King: Co-convenors

The year 2014 for the Human Survival Project has been dominated by two events:

1. The 2014 Preparatory Committee (Prepcom) meeting for the 2015 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference in New York in May 2014
2. The Vienna Conference on Catastrophic Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons, December 8-9 2014, attended by 158 governments

In addition, a conference was held on December 5 in Vienna on the Marshall Islands court case against the US, Russia, the UK, France, India, China, Pakistan Israel and the DPRK for being in breach of Article VI of the NPT which requires negotiation for complete nuclear disarmament and a two-day civil society anti-nuclear forum was organised by the International Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (ICAN) on December 6-7 2014.

The 2014 Prepcom meeting in NY and the official Vienna Conference were attended by John Hallam. The two unofficial Vienna meetings were attended in addition by Mishka Jambor, John's spouse, who has a very large photographic record of them. Daryl Le Cornu (Vice President, UN Association of Australia, NSW) who has joined the Human Survival Project Steering Committee was also in Vienna.

At the May 2014 NPT meeting, HSP and PND (People for Nuclear Disarmament) held a panel on accidental nuclear war, similar to previous panels held over the years. Presenters included Seth Baum of the Global Catastrophic Risk Institute (GCRI), Ward Wilson (Rethinking Nuclear Weapons Project), and HSP’s Steven Starr and John Hallam. Notable attendees included the Austrian Government’s Ambassador for Disarmament, Alexander Kmentt (the US Arms Control Association’s Arms Control Person of the Year 2014), who was introduced to Seth Baum and who selected him to speak direct to 158 governments in Vienna in December.

The December 2014 Vienna Conference was a turning point at which the fruits of previous HSP lobbying could be harvested.

The HSP, both in May 2014 and at the 2013 Prepcom in Geneva, had lobbied strongly (and we were the only NGO worldwide to have lobbied for this, as ICAN had become committed to a focus on a single weapon on a single city) – for consideration of multi-weapon nuclear use scenarios; for realistic scenario modelling including US/Russia and India/Pakistan nuclear
exchanges; for probabilistic analysis (Seth Baum’s specialty), and for study of catastrophic global climatic consequences (represented in Vienna by Prof. Steven Mills literature survey of recent research on nuclear winter).

To see 158 governments follow an agenda to which HSP had made a major contribution was gratifying if a little dizzying.

In addition, HSP has been (and continues to be) actively engaged in preparations for visits to Australia by:

1. Marshall Islands Foreign Minister Tony de Brum, principal of the RMI case at the ICJ and in the California District Court. HSP has played a principal part in coordinating an NGO support letter to the government of the RMI, now signed by a number of Nobel Prize winners.

2. Colonel Stanislav Petrov. HSP has lobbied both for recognition of Colonel Petrov’s achievement - on the night of September 26 1983 (now International Day for Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons due to an October 2013 General Assembly resolution triggered by HSP memos in July/August 2013) - in avoiding global thermonuclear war, and for global exposure of the recently released movie about him, The Man Who Saved the World. We hope that the Australian premiere of Colonel Stan’s movie can take place at the Antenna Documentary Film Festival in October 2015.

Important conversations took place in Vienna both with Tony De Brum in person, and with Colonel Petrov’s movie crew. Hopefully these will lead both to a showing of the movie and to a Sydney visit by Tony De Brum. A visit by Colonel Stan himself is a possibility - also a visit by Ward Wilson, whom Peter King tracked down for a four hour anti-strategy dialogue in New Jersey in December. Lengthy discussions were also held with David Kreiger and his Nuclear Age Peace Foundation staff in Santa Barbara in January. NAPF is coordinating a large legal team, including Christine Chinkin of CPACS’ early years, in support of the MI cases

HSP has continued with its usual letters and press releases, most recently protesting the cutting of Australian Government aid to the Marshall Islands.

Upcoming meetings of HSP will look at progress toward showing the Colonel Stan movie at the Antenna Film Festival, the possibility of visits by the Colonel and by Tony De Brum and at the very important upcoming 2015 NPT Review Conference, for which we have already lined up some speakers for our habitual panel.
Sri Lanka Human Rights Project  
Brami Jegan, Co-convenor

In 2014 the Sri Lanka Human Rights Project (SLHRP) continued to support community activists to campaign for an independent investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Sri Lanka during the final stages of the country’s civil war in 2009. The SLHRP also continued to raise awareness of the Australian government’s unwavering negligence towards and ill treatment of both asylum seekers and refugees.

In September 2014, SLHRP learnt that The University of Sydney would be hosting the *Enhancing Human Rights and Security in Asia-Pacific* conference in Bangkok. Delegates included members of the Sri Lankan military and the Sri Lankan police, with leaked correspondence indicating the conference organisers from the University of Sydney had rescinded invitations from two Sri Lankan NGOs at the bequest of the Sri Lankan military.

In response to this, SLHRP co-convenors Associate Professor Jake Lynch and Brami Jegan wrote a letter to Associate Professor Danielle Celermajer, Director of the University of Sydney’s Human Rights Program and organizer of the conference, stating that:

“The nature of this planned conference, the decision to revoke invitations to two NGOs, and your letter to delegates, threatens to bring the University of Sydney’s commitment to, and connection with, human rights, into disrepute.”

The letter signed by the University of Sydney alumni and present students, asked that the invitation to the two NGOs be reinstated and for Dr Celermajer to retract a request that participants avoid a frank engagement on the topic of Sri Lankan security forces’ abuses. This letter was reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, September 16 2014 ‘Academics condemn Sydney University professor for call to go soft on Sri Lanka's war history.’

Guest lecturer at USYD

In Semester 1 and 2 Brami Jegan was asked to return as a guest speaker to a postgraduate class at Sydney University to provide her perspective on the Tamil struggle, and experiences in Sri Lanka during the ceasefire. In semester 1 she was joined by Mr. Gordon Weiss the UN’s spokesman in Sri Lanka during the final months of the civil war.
Sydney Peace Foundation

Juliet Bennett, Executive Officer

“Despite the wealth of this country there are many injustices – needless, pointless injustices.”

There are many injustices around the world that people who work in the peace arena hope to address. The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPACS) does this through its research, teaching and advocacy. CPACS’ sister organisation the Sydney Peace Foundation does this primarily through presenting the Sydney Peace Prize and its associated media and events.

The Sydney Peace Prize is Australia’s only international prize for peace. Through awarding this annual prize, the Sydney Peace Foundation promotes public discussion about peace with justice, universal human rights and nonviolent resolution of conflict. Each year the Sydney Peace Prize recipient spends up to a week in Sydney engaging with the Australian media, delivering the City of Sydney Peace Prize Lecture, receiving the Prize and connecting with school students, university students, the CPACS community, and the people of Sydney.

The 2014 Sydney Peace Prize was awarded to Australian barrister and human rights advocate, Julian Burnside AO QC:
“For his brave and principled advocacy for human rights and for those wronged by government, for insisting that we respect our international legal obligations toward those seeking asylum, and for his unflinching defence of the rule of law as a means to achieve a more peaceful and just society” (Sydney Peace Prize Jury).

The big day took place on Wednesday 5 November, at Sydney Town Hall, following former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam’s memorial service. Logistically, this put pressure on the Foundation’s staff and their much-appreciated volunteers (many from CPACS)—Aime Saba, Amely Hotson, Angela Arundell, Bronwyn Ridgeway, Holly Garnett, Julia Keyworth, Lydia Gitau, Marg Hamilton, Mujib Abid, Piroska Osvath, Priya Shaw, Sarah Shores, and Sophie McPhate—to get everything ready in a matter of hours following the service. But importantly, the memory of Gough Whitlam set the stage for a timely discussion about peace with justice.

Julian Burnside’s speech was entitled “Without justice there will not be peace”. A very full Town Hall cheered peace and booed injustice. The audience was buzzing as they walked out onto George Street, inspired to make a difference, particularly for people seeking refuge in
Australia. Many attendees have told us that this was one of the best Peace Prize Lectures they have been to.

Jane Singleton, the Foundation’s Director, was an impressive compere and facilitator of the order of proceedings. The Foundation’s Chair, David Hirsch, welcomed the audience, the University’s Chancellor Belinda Hutchinson spoke about the importance of the Prize, the former Governor of NSW Professor Marie Bashir presented the Prize to Julian Burnside, and the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Clover Moore, spoke of the City of Sydney’s support for the Foundation and thanked the audience for coming.

Esteemed speakers at Sydney Town Hall: Jane Singleton AM, John Blair, Clover Moore, Julian Burnside AO QC, Professor Marie Bashir, Chancellor Belinda Hutchinson and David Hirsch

While the Sydney Peace Prize Lecture, Ceremony and Reception are the main focus, there are a number of other significant related events which also take place in the Peace Prize week.

On the morning of Thursday 6 November, CPACS hosted an intimate workshop with Julian Burnside in the Mackie Building. This provided a special opportunity for the CPACS community of staff, students, members and volunteers to spend time with the recipient, and have their questions answered. Many thanks are due to Dr Leticia Anderson and MPACS student Simone Bush who facilitated the Q&A discussion, and to everyone involved in organising the event including Claire Cowman, Wendy Lambourne, Aime Saba, Priya Shaw and Lydia Gitau. Thanks also to MPACS student, Biwa, who arranged for the recording of the Q&A discussion.
On Thursday evening, a new group of young peace advocates organised “An evening with Julian Burnside”, generously hosted by Bohemia Media Agency in Chippendale. Two school students, Ali Shirzad and Farzaneh Bayani, shared their stories of escaping death and travelling on a boat to find refuge in Australia. Julian Burnside responded to questions from the students and the audience. Ali asked Julian, “why do you help us (for free)?” Julian answered “It is not completely altruistic… if a government is willing to disregard the human rights of one group of people, it is likely to do it to another group, and one day I might be in that group.” It is a call to action for us all.

Finally, very early on Friday morning, Julian Burnside AO QC and the Sydney Peace Foundation team visited the always-inspiring Cabramatta High School for their annual Peace Day. Students in different traditional costumes stood in a procession holding signs that read “welcome” and “peace” in a hundred different languages. They performed songs and dances, and let the doves of peace fly free. Julian Burnside told us that his “enthusiasm for the cause of refugees was invigorated by what he saw and experienced at Cabramatta High School's Peace Day”.

Julian Burnside AO QC at CPACS
Burnside received a lot of media attention on his winning the Sydney Peace Prize, which spread his message far beyond the events. This kicked off with SBS News covering the announcement on 26 May, along with an interview on ABC Radio National’s Late Night Live with Phillip Adams. On 13 October Burnside appeared on ABC TVs Q&A program, Ron Sutton interviewed him on SBS World News Radio on the eve of the Ceremony and an article by David Hirsch, the Peace Foundation’s Chair, was published in the Sydney Morning Herald on the day.

Allegations that the Australian government had encouraged witnesses to the murder of Reza Barati to keep quiet, made in Burnside’s speech, were the news of the day on 6 November. Mark Dapin’s lunch conversation with Burnside was published in the Sydney Morning Herald on the Saturday, and Cabramatta High’s Peace Day was reported widely. Julian Burnside’s Lecture itself was filmed by ABC Big Ideas and broadcast across Australia. It is also available to view online via the Peace Foundation website: www.sydneypeacefoundation.org.au

Staging and organising the Sydney Peace Prize is no small task, and this was the first year that the Foundation’s small team—comprised of a part-time Director, part-time Executive Officer, part-time Project Manager, a part-time intern and a number of volunteers—pulled off the Sydney Peace Prize events without its inimitable founder Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees (also a founder of CPACS).
A very big thank you and congratulations are due to Lisa Fennis, our Project Manager, who did a thoroughly impressive job coordinating the events at Town Hall, the young advocates event in Chippendale and Burnside’s schedule, all whilst balancing a second part-time job. Nothing was too much trouble for her, and she went over and above in every way. Our intern Claire Cowman, who is a Master of Development Studies student, also contributed immeasurably to the team in 2014.

Claire Cowman and Priya Shaw at Sydney Town Hall

Under the leadership of Director Jane Singleton and the guidance of the Executive Council, this was the first year that the Sydney Peace Prize was presented at the City of Sydney Peace Prize Lecture at Town Hall. This meant that almost 1500 people could share in the moment where the beautiful hand-crafted glass trophy by Australian artist, Brian Hirst, was presented to the recipient.

In place of the annual Sydney Peace Prize Gala Dinner and Award Ceremony, a Gala Reception was held directly after the Lecture and Ceremony. We are still in the process of evaluating this trial, and deciding what format the events should take next year. With over 50 nominations fitting within the theme “The Art of Peace” (another experiment this year), the Jury has quite a task in deliberating on each one and selecting the person to receive next year’s Sydney Peace Prize. Stay tuned for the announcement in 2015.

In addition to the Sydney Peace Prize events, the Foundation continued to raise funds for scholarships for students from the world’s least developed countries. In this respect various events occurred in 2014 regarding two overseas students in particular, Mujib Abid from...
Afghanistan and Shamikh Badra from Gaza, Palestine. Via a scholarship from the Sydney Peace Foundation, Shamikh is the first student from Gaza to be enrolled in the CPACS Masters programme. It is worth noting the significant support needed for such a student, whom it took four months to obtain a visa and another four months to escape from Gaza and catch a flight from Cairo to Sydney.

In August and in October, our founder Stuart Rees organised several fund raising activities for students from Gaza, firstly at a night of music and poetry in Sappho Books cafe and secondly at a crowded Q & A public meeting in Bankstown with former Foreign Minister Bob Carr. In September further funds were raised with actor Colin Friel and world renowned oud musician Joseph Tawadros launching Stuart Rees’ anthology of poems, ‘A Will To Live.’

In December, as a result of a review of SPF finances, the Council decided that it was no longer possible to employ a paid Director. It was agreed that Jane Singleton’s position would end in January 2015. The future management of the SPF is currently under review.
Library Report

Ken Macnab for Peggy Craddock, Librarian

The Resource Centre experienced some challenges in 2014. Apart from the reduction in the time Peggy was able to devote to it, for personal reasons, the Centre was badly flooded through the roof early in the year. When the mouldering carpet created a notable stench and health hazard, it was ripped out and, after requests by CPACS staff and discussions with University personnel, thorough renovations were undertaken.

This involved removal of all the resources to the adjacent seminar room, which played havoc with their placement according to the ‘Peggy plus Dewey’ system. Their return and re-shelving was undertaken with welcome assistance from staff and students. Many thanks to Wendy, Leticia, and all who contributed.

Although resources for current and upcoming units of study have been boxed and made available, there is a backlog of cataloguing at the moment. In the coming year, however, Peggy wishes to spend more time at CPACS and in the Resource Centre. We warmly and gratefully welcome her return.
Membership Report

Lydia Gitau, Administrative Assistant

In 2014, CPACS had 142 registered members, 16 of who are life members. 5 people joined as new CPACS members in 2014 and 29 members renewed their membership. There was a slight decrease in the renewal of membership as compared to 2013. We encourage all members to renew their memberships, or consider becoming life members.

The role of Membership Secretary was managed by CPACS Administrative Assistants.

CPACS Council Meeting 21 October 2014
Publications

Lydia Gitau, Administrative Assistant

Books


Book Chapters


Journal Articles


Other Refereed Publications

Selected Public Media

Jake Lynch


June 3, New Matilda, ‘What’s really at stake in the Sydney Uni BDS affair?’, https://newmatilda.com/2014/06/03/whats-really-stake-sydney-uni-bds-affair


April, The Peace Journalist, ‘East meets West in Myanmar’ vol 3 no 1, pp 6-7, download from http://www.park.edu/peacecenter/.

**Stuart Rees**

January 9, Aljazeera English ‘The road to a democratic Palestine can be only led by politically unified Palestinians’.

January 29, New Matilda, ‘Australian Academics Should Stand Up for Palestinians’.

March 21, New Matilda, ‘What Our Politicians Can Learn From Tony Benn’.

April 15, New Matilda, ‘The Israel Lobby’s Goal Is Silence’

May 19, New Matilda, ‘The Pension-Work Absurdity’.

June 20, New Matilda, ‘Undressing Abbott’s Conservative Alliance’.

August 19, Aljazeera English ‘Moderate or zealot on Israel: No real difference’.

September 3, New Matilda, ‘The Violence in De-Regulating Higher Learning’.

October 2, Canberra Times, ‘Academic Takes Long Walk For Palestinians’ Freedom’.

October, New Matilda, ‘An Israeli Walks for Palestinians and BDS’.

October 29, New Matilda, ‘Ebola and The Australian Cult Of Selfishness’.

December 11, New Matilda, ‘Labor for Palestine: It’s About Time’.

**Paul Duffill**


**Paul Duffill and Gabriella Skoff**

June 17, Mondoweiss, ‘Growing Jewish support for boycott and the changing landscape of the BDS debate’, [http://mondoweiss.net/2014/06/boycott-changing-landscape](http://mondoweiss.net/2014/06/boycott-changing-landscape)
Visitors, Seminars and Events

Lydia Gitau, Administrative Assistant

CPACS organised a number of events and seminars on various topics of relevance to peace with justice. Below is a list of the events and dates:

**Give Peace a Chance in the Basque Country (in conjunction with Sydney Law School)**
Colloquium Talk: Basque Political Conflict
New Law School Building (F10), Lecture Theatre 024, Eastern Avenue, University of Sydney.

**South Sudan Crisis: Prospects for Peace**
When: 5.30-7.00pm, Tuesday 11 February 2014.
Mackie Seminar Room 114, Mackie Building, Arundel St, University of Sydney.
On the Panel:
- Atem Yak Atem: South Sudan's Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting (until July 2013), veteran South Sudanese journalist, founder and editor of 'The Pioneer' Newspaper.
- Patricia Garcia: CPACS Visiting Scholar, currently supporting initiatives linking the South Sudanese diaspora with the national peace and reconciliation process in South Sudan.
- Atem Dau Atem: PhD Candidate and researcher on settlement of Sudanese families in Western Sydney, multiculturalism, and South Sudan politics.
- Moderator: Lydia Gitau, PhD Candidate, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney
A Q&A session followed the panel.

**Creators of Peace Circle**
When: Saturday 1 March & Sunday 2 March, 2014 9.30am – 5.30pm both days, plus 6 pm to 9 pm, Monday 17 March, 2014.
Posters for Peace Gallery, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney
Facilitators:
- Shoshana Faire: Int'l Co-ordinator of Creators of Peace, 25 years conflict resolution experience
- Patricia Garcia: Visiting Scholar at CPACS, 20 years of Humanitarian Aid experience.
Celebrating Women, Inspiring Girls*: Panel Discussion with Q&A
Marking the International Women's Day (IWD)
When: 7pm-9pm, Wednesday 5 March, 2014.
New Law School Annex, Lecture Theatre 104, University of Sydney
On the Panel:
- Naomi Steer, National Director, Australia for UNHCRM, Dr Susan Banki, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney.
- Rosemary Grey, PhD Candidate, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of New South Wales.
- Punam Yadav, PhD Candidate, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney.
Moderator: Kate Moore, Media and Communications Manager, UNICEF Australia
Q&A session followed the panel.

Boycott. Divestment And Sanctions Against Israel: What You Want to Know and are Afraid to Ask
When: 6.30pm-8pm, Tuesday 8 April, 2014.
Footbridge Theatre Parramatta Rd, Camperdown, University of Sydney.
Key Speakers:
Jake Lynch, CPACS Director; Samah Sabawi, playwright and policy analyst; and Olivia Zemor, French BDS activist.

Kwibuka 20: Remember-Unite-Renew
2014 marked the 20th anniversary of the genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.
In April, CPACS joined with the Rwandan Community of NSW to organise two commemoration events at the University of Sydney:
Lecture by Eyal Mayroz – Lecturer, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies titled: “To Prevent Future Rwandas”
When: Thursday 3 April, 2014. 2-4 pm
Education Lecture Theatre 351, University of Sydney.

“Kwibuka 20: Journey of Hope for Rwanda”
When: Thursday 10 April, 2014. 6-8 pm,
Woolley Lecture Theatre N395, John Woolley Building, Science Road, University of Sydney.
Address by Dr Charles Muligande, Rwanda High Commissioner to Australia followed by Q&A.
On the panel:

- Dr Wendy Lambourne, Deputy Director and Academic Coordinator, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies.
- Prof Shirley K Randell AO, PhD, Managing Director, Shirley Randell International Founding Director, Centre for Gender, Culture and Development, Kigali Institute of Education.
- Mr Lambert Ndakaza, Survivor of 1994 Genocide against Tutsi.
- Michelle Shaw, Hope Global Program manager, Rwanda Education Project Director. Mohamed Dukuly Facilitator and Trainer, NSW STARTTS.

**Enemy Images as Barriers to Peace and Reconciliation:**
Using cross-sectional surveys to look at Turkey's Kurdish Issue from a Socio-Psychological Perspective
Speaker: Associate Professor Ayşe Betül Çelik, Sabancı University, Turkey, Visiting Scholar at CPACS.
When: 12.30 - 2.00 pm, Wednesday 16 April, 2014.
Woolley Common Room, John Woolley Building, University of Sydney.

**Ending Hunger in Caring Communities**
Monday 14 April 2014, 5.00 – 6.30 pm
Room 114, Mackie Building K01, University of Sydney.
Speaker: George Kent, Professor of Political Science (Emeritus), University of Hawai‘i, USA

**Legacy of War**
A photo exhibition and talk by John Rodsted on the deadly weapons called explosive remnants of war such as landmines and cluster munitions.
Photo Exhibition: Wednesday 16 and Thursday 17 April 2014, 9.00 am to 5.00 pm.
Talk: Thursday 17 April 2014, 12.00-1.00 pm.
Posters of Peace Gallery, Mackie Building K01, University of Sydney.

**Looking Forward, Looking Back: 2014 and 2015**
John Hallam reports back on the 2014 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Prepcom and looks forward to the 2015 Review Conference
When: 5pm-6.30-pmTuesday 17 June, 2014.
Mackie Building, Room 107, University of Sydney
Chair: Professor Peter King.
The Peace Activist's Journey
When: 2 pm - 5.30 pm, Thursday 24 April, 2014.
Room 114, Mackie Building K01, University of Sydney.
Speakers:
- Dr Marty Branagan, Coordinator of the University of New England (UNE - Armidale NSW) Peace Studies Centre - the only other Peace Studies Centre than CPACS in Australia.
- Paul Duffill, Peace activist and human rights campaigner.
- Dr Anne Noonan, former President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom NSW and the Sydney Jung Society.

What's Happening in Gaza? Why? And what can we do about it?
When: 6.00-7.30pm, Monday 4 August 2014.
Old Geology Lecture Theatre, University of Sydney
Speakers:
- Associate Professor Peter Slezak, Australia Palestine Advocacy Network.
- Alma Torlakovic, Sydney Staff for BDS.
- Shamikh Badra, CPACS student from Gaza.
- Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Director, CPACS.
- Suzanne Asad, Students for Justice in Palestine.

Public Forum: ‘Anzac – Why Does it Last?’
Lecture by Prof Joan Beaumont followed by a Q&A session. The Gallipoli Centenary Peace Campaign was launched at the start of the event.
When: 6.30pm, Tuesday 5th August, 2014
Eastern Avenue Auditorium, Sydney University
Speaker:
Prof Joan Beaumont, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU, author of ‘Broken Nation: Australians in the Great War’.

The Guns (Missiles!?) of August: ‘Accidental' War in 1914 and 2014
When: 5.00 to 7.00pm, Monday 11 August 2014.
Mackie Building, Room 107, Arundel St, University of Sydney
Speakers:
Richard Broinowski (Chair) -- AIIA and ICAN.
Bob Howard – AIIA.
John Hallam-- PND/HSP.
Daryl Le Cornu-UNAA
Discussants:
Anne Noonan, MAPW and Peter King, HSP

**Sinn Fein Representatives: The Prospects for a United Ireland**
Meeting with Francie Molloy (MP for Mid-Ulster) and Emma Clancy (Clairde Sinn Fein).
When: 3pm, Tuesday 9 September, 2014.
Posters for Peace Gallery, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, Mackie Building K01, University of Sydney.

**Why It is So Hard to Talk About Peace in Sri Lanka**
A Sydney Ideas forum reflecting on the United Nations International Day of Peace by the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies and Sydney Peace Foundation
When: 6.00 to 7.30 pm, Monday 22 September, 2014.
Law School LT 101, Level 1, Sydney Law School Annex, Eastern Avenue, University of Sydney.
Speaker: Gilberto Algar-Faria, visiting Scholar at the University of Sydney and PhD Candidate at the University of Bristol.
Chair: Professor Stuart Rees.
Discussants: Dr Wendy Lambourne and Dr Leticia Anderson.


**Peace Activism: the Way Forward.**
When: 5.00 to 6.30 pm, Friday 26 September 2014, 2014.
Mackie Building Room 114/ Posters for Peace Gallery, Mackie Building, Arundel St, University of Sydney.
Keynote Speaker: Jane Singleton, Director, Sydney Peace Foundation

**Gender, Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding**
Marking the Beijing Platform for Action Plus 20th anniversary where women in disadvantage became the focus for international policies
When: 2.00 – 5.00 pm, Friday 26 September 2014.
New Law School Lecture Theatre 026, University of Sydney.
- Roundtable participants:
  Professor Elisabeth Porter, University of South Australia, author of Peacebuilding: Women in International Perspective; Feminist Ethics; Building Good Families; and Women and Moral Identity.
• Dr Vivianna Rodriguez Carreon, University of Sydney, currently writing a book based on her PhD thesis on women’s empowerment in poverty and conflict focusing on Peru.

• Ms Punam Yadav, University of Sydney, who submitted her PhD thesis Social Transformation in Post Conflict Nepal: A Gender Perspective.

• Ms Kuntamari Crofts, a bicultural Bougainvillean-born Australian who is presenting a youth and women's perspective on peace, justice and reconciliation in the wake of plans to reopen the Panguna mine.

• Facilitator: Dr Wendy Lambourne, Deputy Director, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, leading theorist in transitional justice and peacebuilding whose research focuses on sub-Saharan Africa and Asia/Pacific.

Creators of Peace Circle
When: 9.30am – 5.30pm both days, Saturday 25 October & Sunday 26 October, 2014.
Posters for Peace Gallery, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney.
Facilitators:
• Shoshana Faire: Int’l Co-ordinator of Creators of Peace, 25 years conflict resolution experience.
• Patricia Garcia: Visiting Scholar at CPACS, 20 years of Humanitarian Aid experience.

Workshop and Question Time With 2014 Sydney Peace Prize Recipient, Julian Burnside AO QC
When: 10.30 am to 12.00 pm, Thursday 6 November 2014.
Mackie Building, Seminar Room 114, University of Sydney.
Moderator: Simone Bush, CPACS student.
Financial Statement

Provided by Magda Ghali, Finance Manager SSPS

The CPACS account structure remained the same as in 2014 with one Responsibility Centre, D5401, which represents defined CPACS area of the organization. CPACS includes various projects used to track funding sources and activities.

The 2014 Financial Statement summarises all projects consolidated.

CPACS all projects includes the following categories:

- Discretionary; learning & teaching, research, professional services and support, plus,
- Tied; research plus,
- Support; donations, prizes.

CPACS core activities are in:

- Discretionary Learning & Teaching, operating Project Code 00000, which includes Teaching Academic staff salaries and non salaries. Discretionary Professional Services, Project Code 56201, which includes Professional Services Administration General staff salaries and non salaries. CPACS other activities are in Discretionary support, other operating Project Code 11111, which includes conferences, seminars, membership fees and publication sales.
- CPACS Tied research includes external research project codes. CPACS Support Philanthropy includes donations and prizes project codes.

In accordance with Faculty, Grants and student fees revenue are included in SSPS school admin D9401 but not CPACS department D5401.
## I & E Statement (including Month & Prior Year)

### User Selection:
- **Period:** AdjPeriod
- **Year:** Calendar Year 2014
- **Responsibility Centre:** Cnr for Peace & Conflict (D5401)
- **Project Code:** ALLPROJECTS_PJ
- **Analysis Code:** Analysis Codes

### Time Periods: AdjPeriod

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insurance, Legal, Motor, Admin</td>
<td>13,800</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>13,800</td>
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<td>490</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total Non Salary Expenses</td>
<td>113,900</td>
<td>93,202</td>
<td>130,019</td>
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<td>113,900</td>
<td>130,019</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>1,360,029</td>
<td>1,282,382</td>
<td>808,239</td>
<td>1,360,029</td>
<td>1,352,238</td>
<td>808,239</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OPERATING MARGIN</td>
<td>(1,326,474)</td>
<td>(1,260,238)</td>
<td>(751,575)</td>
<td>(1,326,474)</td>
<td>(1,318,683)</td>
<td>(751,575)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NET OPERATING MARGIN</td>
<td>(1,326,474)</td>
<td>(1,260,238)</td>
<td>(751,575)</td>
<td>(1,326,474)</td>
<td>(1,318,683)</td>
<td>(751,575)</td>
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<td>NET FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>(1,326,474)</td>
<td>(1,260,238)</td>
<td>(751,575)</td>
<td>(1,326,474)</td>
<td>(1,318,683)</td>
<td>(751,575)</td>
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<td>CLOSING BALANCE</td>
<td>(3,656,502)</td>
<td>(3,526,082)</td>
<td>(3,584,926)</td>
<td>(3,656,502)</td>
<td>(3,265,844)</td>
<td>(2,656,844)</td>
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<td>RESERVES</td>
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