Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

25 Years
PEACE WITH JUSTICE

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
Compiled and edited by Punam Yadav and Lydia Gitau, February 2014

Cover photo: 25th Anniversary Celebration graphic designed by Primy Cane for October 2013 issue of PeaceWrites.

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CPACS 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, Lydia Gitau
Treasurer
Punam Yadav, Lydia Gitau
Administrative Assistants
Punam Yadav, Lydia Gitau
Membership Secretary
Punam Yadav, Lydia Gitau
Librarian
Peggy Craddock
Publications Officers
Punam Yadav, Lydia Gitau
Seminars Coordinators
Punam Yadav, Lydia Gitau
Co-ordinator of CPACS Volunteers
Peter Griffin
Executive Committee Representatives
Dr Erik Paul & Professor Frank Hutchinson

Senior Lecturer and Academic
Dr Wendy Lambourne

Lecturer and Postgraduate Research

Co-ordinator
Dr Lucy Fiske

Sydney Peace Foundation
Chair: Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees
Director: Jane Singleton
Executive Officer: Juliet Bennett
Events Co-ordinator: Bonnie Kelly
Volunteers: Lisa Fennis, Zahra Shafigh,
Kirsten Jonzon

Sri Lanka Human Rights Project
Brami Jegan, Gobie Rajalingam
Refugee Language Program Co-ordinator
Lesley Carnus
West Papua Project
Co-ordinator: 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
**CPACS Council**

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<tr>
<td>Ken Macnab</td>
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<td>Erik Paul</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
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<td>Wendy Lambourne</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
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<td>Cammi Webb-Gannon</td>
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<td>Karen Collier</td>
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<td>Laurie Craddock</td>
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<td>Jane Singleton (SPF)</td>
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<td>Suzanne Rutland</td>
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<td>George Varughese</td>
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<td>Henry Lebovic</td>
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<td>Student Representative Members:</td>
<td>Kerstin Jonzon, Haylee Fuller</td>
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**Lecturers**

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<td>Associate Professor Jake Lynch</td>
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<td>Dr Wendy Lambourne</td>
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<td>Dr Ken Macnab</td>
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<td>Ms Punam Yadav</td>
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<td>Dr Erik Paul</td>
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<td>Mr Steve Lancken</td>
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<td>Mr Paul Duffill</td>
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<td>Mr Kevin Chang</td>
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<td>Dr Anita Wenden</td>
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<td>Professor Paul D Scott</td>
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<td>Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard</td>
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<td>Dr Lucy Fiske</td>
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<td>Dr Annie Herro</td>
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<td>Ms Annabel McGoldrick</td>
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<td>Ms Leticia Anderson</td>
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<td>Mr Abe Quadan</td>
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<td>Dr Spase Karoski</td>
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<td>Professor Johan Galtung</td>
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<td>Professor Fred Dubee</td>
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<td>Professor George Kent</td>
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### Visiting Scholars/Honorary Associates

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Sanjay Ramesh</td>
<td>Professor Garry Trompf</td>
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<td>Dr Jim Elmslie</td>
<td>Professor Fred Dubee</td>
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<td>Dr Jim Page</td>
<td>Professor Shou-Nan Hsu</td>
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<td>Mr Kevin Chang</td>
<td>Dr Annie Herro</td>
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<td>Mr Rob Mackay</td>
<td>Ms Patricia Garcia</td>
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<td>Dr Camellia Webb- Gannon</td>
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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

Dr Ken Macnab, President

The year 2013 was both hectic and successful in all areas of the Centre’s activities. In first semester Dr Wendy Lambourne was appointed as the Centre’s first Deputy Director, and in second semester became Acting Director while Associate Professor and Director Jake Lynch was overseas on study leave. Council meetings had a noticeably different flavour. The position will be reversed in first semester 2014; Jake will be back and Wendy will be away. Regretfully, we are losing the impressive services of Dr Lucy Fiske, who has accepted a position at UTS. Wendy and Jake have been able to secure an appointment on nomination for Dr Leticia Anderson to take on the vacated role in first semester.

As I have said in previous years, the contributions of academic staff, Honorary Associates, Visiting Scholars and part-time lecturers, volunteers, administrative staff and students continued to be impressive. The Centre continued to achieve high academic performance standards (and profitability to the University) as well as conducting its affairs collegially and contributing significantly to advocacy and public debate. Despite its physical limitations, the location of CPACS in the Mackie Building, the existence of the CPACS Resource Centre and the Posters for Peace Gallery, and the proximity of two teaching/meeting rooms and the well-used kitchen, combine with the enthusiasm of the staff, volunteers and students to create a distinctive and rewarding ambience and experience.

The ‘A-team’ in the office this year consisted of Punam Yadav and Lydia Gitau, supplemented by James Dhizaala while both Punam and Lydia were overseas in July. They carried through difficult and often disjointed administrative and pastoral roles with calm, courtesy and commonsense. Their production of the CPACS biannual PeaceWrites and the Annual Report raised already high standards further. Among the
volunteers, Librarian Peggy Craddock deserves special mention for unfailing courage and gregariousness in very difficult personal circumstances. Peggy and Laurie both rank high as exemplars of admirable values. I also wish to thank Vice-President Erik Paul for stepping in with aplomb while I was overseas, and the rest of the Council for their active engagement in policy discussion and CPACS events and their civility in disagreements.

Congratulations to the 2013 winners of the Cheryl Minks and Gordon Rodley Prizes for student achievements in the Master of Peace and Conflict Studies - Lisa Townshend for her outstanding dissertation and Elizabeth Hankins, Blake McDermott and Julia Rossi for their excellent coursework results. Thanks go as always to all the volunteers whose work adds greatly to the efficiency, quality and variety of the Centre as a whole. Particular thanks go to the Student Representatives on the Council, Haylee Fuller, Lisa Townshend and Kerstin Jonzon, for their contribution to the CPACS community.

In early May I represented CPACS at a function in Paris in the residence of the Australian Ambassador, to present a Sydney Peace Foundation Gold Medal to the widow of Stéphane Hessel, to commemorate his achievements. Hessel, a Holocaust survivor, former Ambassador for France, and one of the twelve members of the committee that drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, had published an inspirational and passionate epistle *Indignez-vous!* (Time for Outrage!) in 2010. CPACS also hosted a very successful question and answer session in early November with Dr Cynthia Maung, the 2013 Sydney Peace Prize winner, and her associates.

At the Peace Foundation dinner for Dr Cynthia Maung, I was honoured to present a smaller replica of the Peace Prize trophy, also made by glass artist Brian Hirst, to Stuart Rees. This was in recognition of his services to CPACS, as a founder and long-serving Director, to the Sydney Peace Foundation, outstanding champion of peace with justice. In 2013, the new SPF Director, Jane
Singleton, was welcomed to the CPACS fraternity while Stuart continues in the role of Chairman.

During the year an increasingly aggressive media, political and personal campaign, in relation to support for the BDS movement, was mounted against Jake Lynch, Stuart Rees and Paul Duffil and others, both as individuals and as office bearers in CPACS, the SPF and the Global Social Justice Network (GloSo). As a result, at its meeting on 18 June CPACS Council resolved unanimously:

That the Council of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies strongly reaffirms the principles of academic freedom, professional autonomy and non-abusive scholarly dialogue; deplores and condemns the campaigns of personal intimidation, vilification and misinformation against the office bearers of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, the Sydney Peace Foundation and the Global Social Justice Network because of their support for the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions campaign; and further deplores and condemns the political attack on the professional autonomy and integrity of university academics linked to organisations which support the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions campaign.

Later in the year Shurat Hadin, The Israel Law Center, and others, initiated an action against Jake Lynch in the Federal Court of Australia, alleging unlawful racial discrimination, among other things, because of his active support for BDS and his consequent earlier decision to decline a request to sponsor a Hebrew University of Jerusalem Professor as a visiting scholar to this University. Significantly, Professor Spence, Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University, told The Australian that while the university ‘does not consider BDS policy appropriate’, he would not take action against Professor Lynch. He said: ‘We encourage academics to contribute to public debate … Academic freedom is a core principle of the university.’

At its meeting on 3 December 2013, the CPACS Council unanimously resolved:

This CPACS Council deplores the legal action of Shurat HaDin and others alleging racism and anti-Semitism by the CPACS Director, Associate Professor Jake Lynch, for his adherence to the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions campaign, and fully
supports him against these attacks on his personal and professional integrity and freedom of speech.

In January 2014, the Provost, Professor Garton, issued a statement confirming support for academic freedom at the University. He said that whatever people thought about the actions and opinions of academics such as Associate Professor Lynch,

free and open debate demands that we defend their right to hold such views. Australia is a vibrant democracy, a value that we cherish and should defend, no matter how strenuous the challenge to our levels of tolerance.
Director’s Report

Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Director and Dr Wendy Lambourne, Acting Director

A 25th Anniversary Reflection: CPACS and Peace with Justice

Dr Wendy Lambourne, Acting Director

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Sydney has achieved something extraordinary – it has survived, and thrived, for 25 years with its focus on promoting peace with justice through peaceful conflict resolution, nonviolence and human rights. Our staff is small, but our vision is large and our community is strong, including students, academics and volunteers from all walks of life and disciplines. I am proud to have been associated with the Centre for almost 20 years as a volunteer in various capacities, and later as the first full-time academic appointed in 2003, and in 2013 taking on the role of Deputy Director.

CPACS was officially opened on 16 May 1988 after a three-year campaign by the Staff Student Committee for the Introduction of Peace Studies, University of Sydney (SSCIPS). On 7 June 2013, the Posters for Peace Gallery was crowded with students, staff, Council members and volunteers at a party celebrating the Centre’s 25th birthday party. The Gallery, which was originally opened in the Mackie Building by the US Ambassador to Australia, Edward J. Perkins, in 1995, features posters and other artwork illustrating the theme of ‘peace with justice’, such as the outstanding visual of Martin Luther King, Jr, giving his famous ‘I have a dream’ speech in 1963, and posters encouraging Australians to march against the war in Iraq in 2003.

Promoting peace with justice is an ambitious yet liberating task, which often means challenging the status quo, standing up for those whose voices may not otherwise be heard and insisting that those with political power take notice. For example, see the following report by CPACS Director, Jake Lynch, on his experience with the nonviolent Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) campaign which aims to hold Israel to account.
for its illegal occupation of Palestinian land and continuing violations of Palestinian human rights. The West Papua Project, meanwhile, is calling on the Indonesian government to provide compensation and prosecute those responsible for the killings, torture, sexual violence and other crimes against humanity which were the subject of the Biak Massacre Citizens’ Tribunal held at the University of Sydney on 6 July. The evidence presented by the survivors and witnesses at the tribunal was both moving and horrifying, and begs for justice to be done in order to end the culture of impunity which enables such mass human rights violations to continue.

Asylum seeker rights and refugee protection were also a major focus of CPACS research and advocacy in 2013, through the work of the Refugee Language Program and its Coordinator Lesley Carnus, Dr Lucy Fiske’s research projects and publishing, the Sri Lanka Human Rights Project and the hosting of public seminars and other events, as outlined later in this Annual Report. We continue to watch in disbelief as the Australian government’s policies and (mis)treatment of asylum seekers goes from bad to worse, despite the clearly apparent suffering, breaches of international law and calls from many quarters for a more humane approach.

Working for peace with justice can also mean facilitating processes of dialogue and reconciliation which bring parties together with a view to building peace through mutual understanding and conflict transformation. Examples of such an approach in which I and CPACS Council member, Abe Quadan, were involved in the previous year included a workshop on reconciliation ‘Beyond Conflict’ organised by the Sri Lanka Reconciliation Forum in NSW at the University of Sydney in August. Various sessions throughout the day considered the nature of political violence, the role of the diaspora and experiences of other countries in promoting reconciliation during and after violent conflict. Also in August, CPACS joined Jews Against the Occupation, Global Social Justice Network and Palestine-Jewish Dialogue Group to host the screening of Within the Eye of the Storm, followed by a panel discussion on 'Humanising the Enemy: A Story of Hope in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict’. A theme of the session was the observation that ‘there is nothing more heretical than pursuing peace’, as speakers reflected on how humanising the enemy can sometimes lead to opposition, lack of understanding and outright hostility from others. Further details of these two events can be found in the October 2013 issue of PeaceWrites

(See http://sydney.edu.au/arts/peace_conflict/publications/peacewrites.shtml)
The Centre’s four arms of research and teaching, advocacy and practice, aim to ensure that what we learn in the academic realm is translated into policies and programs to promote peace and social justice. Our units of study engage students in tackling real life problems of violent and destructive conflict and human rights violations providing ample opportunity for applying theory to practice in various settings, from the bedroom to the boardroom to the United Nations Security Council. Our growing suite of praxis-based units of study provide students with the opportunity to learn skills in conflict analysis and resolution, community mediation, reconciliation and restorative justice, conflict sensitive development, peace journalism and nonviolence strategies and techniques. As outlined in the Academic Program report, our newest unit of study, taught for the first time in December 2013, provides a unique opportunity in Australia for students to gain valuable professional skills and experience in the design of development and peacebuilding interventions which are sensitive to their impact on conflict dynamics.

The Centre’s affiliation with the Sydney Peace Foundation and hosting of the Refugee Language Program enhance our involvement in promoting peace with justice, including the annual award of the Sydney Peace Prize and ensuring that newly arrived refugees are afforded the basic dignity of being able to learn and improve their English in a supportive environment. Over the past 25 years, CPACS has hosted visitors ranging from the late South African liberator and former President, Nelson Mandela (see tribute article at the end of this Annual Report), to His Holiness the Dalai Lama of Tibet, former UN Human Rights Commissioner Mary Robinson, and the founder of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, Mohammed Yunus. And closer to home, Australian indigenous leader, Pat Dodson, received the 2008 Sydney Peace Prize for his ‘courageous advocacy of the human rights of indigenous peoples, for distinguished leadership of the reconciliation movement and for a life time of commitment to peace with justice’.

In 2013, the Sydney Peace Prize was awarded to Dr Cynthia Maung, a quietly spoken yet determined ethnic Karen medical practitioner from Burma who runs a clinic in Mae Sot on the Thai-Burmese border providing access to essential health care for refugees and marginalised minority communities. We were delighted to host Dr Cynthia’s visit to CPACS for a special event facilitated by MPACS student, Kirsten Jonzon, for staff and
students of the University to engage with Dr Cynthia and her two young colleagues, Jessica Hnkum of the Kachin Women's Association Thailand and Naw K'nyaw Paw of the Karen Women's Organization. All of those present were inspired by the courage of these three women and their ability to remain hopeful despite the political pressures and dangers of their work to support peace through access to health and human rights. Through her work with APHEDA, CPACS doctoral student, Zoe Bedford, was a key organiser of Dr Cynthia’s visit and the subsequent campaign calling for the Australian government to reverse its decision to cut funding for Dr Cynthia’s clinic.

CPACS staff, students and Council members were involved in leading a number of valuable projects and initiatives in 2013 as volunteers, including the Human Survival Project, Sri Lanka Human Rights Project, West Papua Project, Australian Centre for Human Rights Education, an initiative to create a CPACS alumni association and the launch of a working group to look at establishing a Peace Museum in Sydney (see article in PeaceWrites, October 2013). The coordinators of these various ventures are to be congratulated on their vision and commitment: Peter King, John Hallam, Gobie Rajalingam, Brami Jegan, Jim Elmslie, Cammi Webb-Gannon, Lynda-ann Blanchard, Roger Wescombe and Peter Herborn. Meetings between Visiting Scholars and other colleagues during 2013 also resulted in the subsequent creation of the CPACS Peace Praxis Working Group in January 2014. CPACS Council discussed plans for a major public event to further celebrate the 25th anniversary of CPACS in May 2014, and hosted many seminars and other events in 2013 which are listed later in this Annual Report.

Our researchers have been involved with highlighting the benefits of peace journalism; exploring the dilemmas and potential of responsibility to protect and genocide
prevention; understanding trauma healing and the psychology of peace; interrogating gender in the context of attaining rights, peace and justice; investigating and promoting the rights of refugees and asylum seekers; and analysing how transitional justice after mass violence can be a transformative process that supports reconciliation and peacebuilding. These diverse projects focus on a range of countries and regions, including sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Asia/Pacific, as further detailed in the Research Report for 2013. Significantly, Dr Lucy Fiske and I were awarded a major grant by AusAID (now Australian Aid) in 2013 for a two year collaborative research project with Sydney Law School and ActionAid on 'Making Transitional Justice Work for Women: Rights, Resilience and Responses to Violence Against Women in Northern Uganda, Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo'. And Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard secured seed funding from the Australia-Japan Foundation for a student exchange program between CPACS and Chuo University.

Whether or not one agrees with CPACS’ support for the BDS campaign should therefore not affect the value and esteem with which the Centre is held in terms of its very many and varied achievements and projects aimed at promoting peace with justice, as outlined above. We have more than 80 postgraduate students studying peace and conflict studies in coursework or research degrees, and many more alumni, along with our three academic staff, part-time lecturers and 20-plus Council members, all of whom are free to choose the CPACS projects they wish to support, the direction of their research and the careers they pursue. We exercise academic freedom within the Centre, as in the University more widely, so even though not all at CPACS support the BDS campaign, we endorse CPACS Director Jake Lynch and others’ right to support it. And we join in deploring the treatment he and others have received in the media and personally because of their support for the campaign, as indicated in the President’s Report of Council motions to that effect.

After two years on exchange from Curtin University’s Centre for Human Rights Education, Dr Lucy Fiske will be leaving CPACS at the end of January to take up a position with the University of Technology Sydney on a Chancellor’s Postdoctoral program. Lucy’s contribution to teaching in the areas of human rights, gender, peace and justice will be greatly missed, along with her significant research and advocacy on asylum seeker and refugee rights. At the same time, we welcome Leticia Anderson to a
full-time appointment on nomination with CPACS for the first half of the year to cover some of Lucy’s teaching as well as the role of postgraduate coursework coordinator while I’m on study leave.

Some continuity will be provided by Lydia Gitau and Punam Yadav, who will continue as job-sharing Administrative Assistants in 2014, after doing such an impressive job last year whilst also managing to focus on their PhD research and thesis writing. However, their positions will swap in terms of hours as Lydia has been awarded a Faculty Teaching Fellowship for 2014, whilst Punam finished her two-year Teaching Fellowship at the end of 2013. This is an outstanding achievement not only for Punam and Lydia, but also for such a small Centre to provide not one, but two winners in succession of these highly sought after fellowships. A special mention also to CPACS alumnus, Marc Tagub, and MPACS student, Primy Cane, both from the Philippines, who offered their time and technical expertise to the production of *PeaceWrites* in 2013, and to James Tonny Dhizaala, newly minted CPACS PhD, for stepping in to take over the Administrative Assistant job while both Punam and Lydia were overseas in July.

I would also like to take the opportunity in this report to acknowledge the incredible ongoing contribution to CPACS and personal support of the Centre’s founding Director, Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, and long-time President, Dr Ken Macnab, who continued in 2013 to make their mark in the quest for peace with justice. And my appreciation also to Dr Erik Paul as Vice-President and Roger Wescombe, a founding member of CPACS who continues to serve on the Council, for their support, and to all the volunteer project coordinators, Council members, part-time lecturers and visiting scholars who make the Centre feel bigger and more productive than the size of its full-time staff might suggest. And last, but by no means least, thanks to the postgraduate students and alumni who have paid for the privilege of studying with CPACS at the University of Sydney, and many
of whom volunteer their time to organise events, serve on the CPACS Council and assist with various projects and activities. Our students and graduates have again contributed immeasurably to the enjoyable and inspiring CPACS community in 2013, and we wish them luck whether they stay close to CPACS or continue on to pursue careers in diverse fields and corners of the globe, doing their bit for a more just and peaceful world.

As Acting Director for the second half of 2013, I offer these reflections as a contribution to building the passion, commitment and support to ensure that the Centre continues for another 25 years to provide the critically needed function of an academic unit dedicated to promoting peace with justice.

**CPACS and the Academic Boycott of Israel**

*Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Director*

The truth, Arthur Schopenhauer said, tends to meet with responses that can be divided into three distinct phases: first ridicule, then violent opposition, before finally being accepted as self-evident.

The campaign for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions, a global civil society protest against Israeli militarism and lawlessness, is on a similar trajectory. By heralding an end to impunity, at least in symbolic terms, it is opening the space for peace with justice. As Judith Butler has described it:

The BDS movement has become the most important contemporary alliance calling for an end to forms of citizenship based on racial stratification, insisting on rights of political self-determination for those for whom such basic freedoms are denied or indefinitely suspended, insisting as well on substantial ways of redressing the rights of those forcibly and/or illegally dispossessed of property and land.

Movements to further peace with justice are, by their nature, challenging – to existing patterns of dominance and the exercise of power. It is the role (perhaps, indeed, the fate) of a university peace centre to engage with such movements on behalf of the academic community – and in the process endure the ridicule and violent opposition that comes
with them. Such has been the lot of CPACS since we joined the academic boycott of Israel, through a vote on the Centre’s governing Council nearly five years ago.

At the time of writing, I, as the Centre's Director, am the subject of an application in the Federal Court seeking to establish that our stance contravenes Australia's Racial Discrimination Act. The action, led by an Israeli law centre, Shurat HaDin, followed months of intensifying vilification, involving members of both the Murdoch press and the Coalition front bench. Before recounting these struggles in Australia, however, it is important to emphasise the rapid spread, over the past year, of the movement across the international community.

**Tipping point**

Omar Barghouti, the Palestinian intellectual who co-authored the original PACBI call (for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel), has described the events of 2013 as a "tipping point", marking "the entrenchment of BDS in the international academic mainstream".

Significantly, the movement has now spread to the United States. The American Studies Association adopted a boycott motion, following a vote of its 5,000 members. As with CPACS' own stance, it targets institutional ties with Israeli universities, not individuals (so, our policy has not prevented us from holding public meetings in recent years with Israeli speakers including Professor Ilan Pappe and Professor Jeff Halper).

Meanwhile, the European Union was making new rules governing its research funding to Israeli institutions, placing the onus on them to show they are not complicit in the occupation of Palestinian territory or the illegal Jewish settlements established on it. The Israeli government wanted it the other way round, that grants would continue to be given unless it could be proven that the recipients were so complicit. Europe's High Representative for Foreign Affairs, the British Labour peer, Lady Catherine Ashton, stood firm on the point, following intensive lobbying from UK academics.

It came as the issue attained a higher profile in Britain with the decision to join the boycott by the Cambridge physicist, Professor Stephen Hawking, who declined an
invitation to address the Israeli Presidential Conference, ‘Facing Tomorrow 2013’. “Had I attended”, his letter to organisers said, “I would have stated my opinion that the policy of the present Israeli government is likely to lead to disaster”. In the end, Hawking concluded that his presence at the event would itself send the opposite message – bestowing an unintentional endorsement on an unsustainable situation.

This is a crucial point. There is no non-political way to engage with Israeli universities, just as there was no non-political way to play sport with apartheid South Africa.

**The University of Sydney’s role and reputation**

This is why the University of Sydney is risking its reputation, and why CPACS’ pioneering role, as an early adopter of the boycott call, is doing the University a valuable service by raising the alarm over such engagement, prompting and equipping us all to reflect critically upon it.

One of the institutions with which Sydney collaborates is the Technion University of Haifa, which – as well as working closely with arms manufacturers to develop weapons of oppression – houses the Samuel Neaman Institute. The latter was commissioned by Israel’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs to produce a substantial research report on “public diplomacy”.

The Neaman Report, published in 2009, considers how Israel’s image can be most effectively sanitised. The strategic aim is to induce the world to overlook abuses of the Palestinians and the illegal occupation of their land; the possession of nuclear weapons (while refusing to join the Non-Proliferation Treaty) and sundry other outrages. Among its recommendations is to cosy up to “beneficial clients” including “educational organizations... active in areas such as professional aspects of technology, industry, agriculture etc”.

It is not coincidental that these topics were prominent on the agenda of the so-called ‘Israel Research Forum’, convened at the University of Sydney in 2011. The event – which went ahead despite protests by some 20 academic colleagues who responded to an alert from CPACS – was an example of this so-called ‘Brand Israel’ approach to public
diplomacy. We were being enlisted, albeit unwittingly on the part of the organisers at this end, in a sophisticated program of strategic communication.

We should wonder why Sydney is targeted for such efforts. The lavishly financed ‘fellowships’ that pay for staff exchanges with the Technion and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; the steady trickle of news about joint research exercises, along with the fraudulent ‘Research Forum’ itself, all send out a signal: one that risks positioning our university as the main conduit for this devious political agenda into Australian academia.

**Media, political and legal harassment**

Following CPACS’ adoption of the boycott call in 2009, I wrote to Vice Chancellor Michael Spence, asking him to cancel the Technion and Sir Zelman Cowen fellowship schemes, as examples of institutional collaboration with Israeli universities. He declined to do so, instead indexing the University’s own policy on to Australian diplomacy – diplomacy that has, by the way, repeatedly placed this country on the extreme pro-Israeli fringe of world political opinion.

When, in late 2012, I received a request from a Professor Dan Avnon, of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, to use my name on his application for a Sir Zelman Cowen fellowship, I refused, citing CPACS’ policy. Ten days later, this exchange was the subject of a front-page story in Rupert Murdoch’s *Australian* newspaper, by a reporter named Christian Kerr.

By now, the paper’s campaign for a change of government, at the Federal Election of 2013, was in full swing. The Coalition had, apparently, identified the very small, tentative steps the Labor administration had taken, to inch back towards the mainstream of world opinion on the Israel-Palestine conflict, as a wedge issue, and set out to activate it by ‘dog-whistling’. Liberal Party Deputy Leader Julie Bishop issued a signal intended to ring loud in the ears of one set of voters – Australia’s pro-Israel groups – but of negligible salience, and therefore politically inaudible, to anyone else.
Bishop gave Kerr a quote threatening a “whole-of-government policy” to withhold access to public funds for my research (even on unrelated topics), to punish me for my stance. And as the screw was turning in the political arena, it was being given a further twist in the legal domain. In September, Bishop and colleagues were sworn in to their new ministerial roles, having ousted Labor at the ballot box. And in October, came the Federal Court action by Shurat HaDin.

The Israeli law centre has admitted links with the Israeli National Security Council and the Mossad. It heads a list of seven applicants, all of whom are Israeli. It has attracted no support from here, with the Executive Council of Australian Jewry having issued a statement distancing itself from the action.

The case relies on section 13 of the Racial Discrimination Act of 1975, in which I must be deemed to have been providing a service to a section of the public. The classic case would be a shopkeeper refusing to sell eggs and milk to, say, Hungarians. However, Avnon was, in essence asking me for a favour. I could make only one of two replies – yes or no. The effect of the ruling the applicants are asking the court to make would be to compel me, in all such cases, to say yes – which would be an odd thing for a court to rule.

As I write, the legal issues remain to be tested. Supporters willing to be co-defendants have signed an online petition of over 4,000, in support of my and CPACS’ stance. Education Minister Christopher Pyne has neither endorsed nor disavowed Bishop’s threat to use coercive state power to stifle dissent, so any applications for government grants have that shadow hanging over them. But the movement has emerged stronger than before, both in Australia and – thanks to the developments I have summarised here – around the world. (The picture shows demonstrators in France handing over a letter in support of my case to the Australian Embassy in Paris).
It is time for the University of Sydney to reconsider its own stance. We cannot index this issue on to the parochialism of Canberra, and reach any satisfactory conclusion. In the world around us, people are coming forward to take a stand, as they did a generation ago over the repression of the black majority in South Africa. As we remember the leadership of the late Nelson Mandela, and enter the UN Year of Solidarity with the Palestinians, we may also reflect on the words of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who supplied an unwavering moral compass in the struggle against apartheid: “If you are neutral in situations of injustice, you have chosen the side of the oppressor”.

Protest in Paris

The Context of the 2013 Annual Report
Dr Ken Macnab, President

**Peace with Justice**

The statement of purpose in our Constitution starts with the sentence: 'The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies seeks to promote "peace with justice" through the study and practice of non-violence, peaceful conflict resolution and respect for universal human rights.'

This requires the exposure and elimination of all violence, both direct and indirect, whether institutional, structural or cultural, and the achievement of positive peace at all levels of all societies.

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**

The misbegotten War on Terror, now in its thirteenth year, still warps the world, despite more revelations of its illegal and counter-productive methods. Five days after September 11, US Vice-President Dick Cheney said America had 'to work, through, sort of the dark side', and 'use any means at our disposal, basically, to achieve our objective.' Soon thereafter, the Central Intelligence Agency, with official approval, began an operation under which suspects were held in CIA prisons overseas, called 'black sites', and subjected to 'enhanced interrogation techniques' involving torture. The CIA was also authorised to engage in 'extraordinary rendition', involving the transfer of 'detainees', without legal process, to the custody of foreign governments for the purpose of detention and interrogation. Both programmes were highly secret, outside the law, characterised by torture and long continued.

In early 2013 an unprecedented exposure of these practices was published, titled *Globalising Torture: CIA Secret Detention and Extraordinary Rendition*. It was written by Amrit Singh, Senior Legal Officer for the Open Society Justice Initiative. The Report is
over 200 pages, with 1607 endnotes, and provides a comprehensive coverage of the treatment of 136 individuals (out of an unknown total) 'processed' this way. The Report also shows that as many as 54 foreign governments participated in these operations in various ways, including hosting 'black' prisons, or assisting in the capture, detention, interrogation, torture or transfer on secret flights of these victims, or failing to investigate the treatment and protect the rights of their own citizens. The Australian Government was one of those listed; two pages are devoted to its still murky role in the rendition and torture of Mamdouh Habib. The Report flatly asserts the obvious conclusion: 'Torture is not only illegal and immoral, but also ineffective for producing reliable intelligence.'

Moreover, the human rights violations involved in 'the dark side' do incalculable damage to the moral standing of participant individuals and countries. The names of Guantanamo, Bagram and Abu Ghraib will rank high on any list of places of infamy. This was acknowledged in December 2013 by Marine Major General Michael Lehnert, who led the Task Force which built and opened Camp X-Ray at Guantanamo in January 2002. In a column in the Detroit Free Press, Lehnert wrote that it was time to close Guantanamo. Not only was the 'entire detention and interrogation strategy' virtually valueless, but far worse:

We squandered the goodwill of the world after we were attacked by our actions in Guantanamo, both in terms of detention and torture. Our decision to keep Guantanamo open has helped our enemies because it validates every negative perception of the United States.

Another 'dark side' exposed to some bright light in 2013 was the methods, extent and purpose of high-tech government surveillance. This was already an area of concern. In 2003 Canadian Professor of Sociology, David Lyon, published a prescient study titled Surveillance after September 11, drawing attention to the problems caused by the increasingly sophisticated, extensive and intrusive surveillance procedures being implemented. The already developing ‘surveillance society' and ‘culture of control' were accelerating, creating a dangerous behemoth characterised by ‘cultures of fear, control, suspicion and secrecy'.
The revelations of 2013, leaked by Edward Snowden, an American computer specialist, former CIA employee and National Security Agency (NSA) contractor, showed just how dangerous the behemoth had become. A series of exposés beginning in June 2013, provided details of a global surveillance apparatus run by the NSA and other agencies, using data mining programmes to harvest, store and analyse as much of the world’s electronic communications as they could. The 'Five Eyes' partners (Britain, America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) have tapped into undersea fibre optic cables carrying three quarters of the world’s internet and communications traffic, penetrated Google, Yahoo, Facebook, YouTube, and possibly other service providers, and collected 'metadata' on mobile phone and email usage by millions of users.

In the view of Daniel Ellsberg, of Pentagon Papers fame, 'there has not been in American history a more important leak than Edward Snowden's release of NSA material'. Surveillance-gate (to coin a word) just keeps on unfolding. More information, more weasel words, more bluff and bluster, and some interesting cases. The American hacking of German Chancellor Angela Merkel’s mobile phone for more than ten years, the Australian hacking in 2009 of the phones of Indonesian President Yudhoyono, his wife and others, and the Australian bugging of East Timorese cabinet rooms in 2004 during aggressive oilfield revenue bargaining, showed the underbelly of supposedly security-oriented activities.

According to Snowden, his 'sole motive' for leaking the documents was 'to inform the public as to that which is done in their name and that which is done against them.' Branded variously a 'whistleblower', 'hero', 'traitor', 'dissident', 'anarchist' and 'patriot', he is seen as a 'fugitive' by American authorities, who have charged him with espionage and theft of government property. He is currently living in Russia, having been given a one-year temporary asylum. Snowden is unlikely to accept any deals to return to America, in light of the fate of Bradley Manning, acquitted in 2013 of 'aiding the enemy' but convicted by a military judge on five charges of espionage, five of theft, one of computer fraud and a series of other military wrong-doings, and sentenced to thirty-five years in prison. Amnesty International’s Senior Director of International Law and Policy, Widney Brown, said:
It’s hard not to draw the conclusion that Manning’s trial was about sending a message: the US government will come after you, no holds barred, if you’re thinking of revealing evidence of its unlawful behaviour.

The 'dark side' is strenuously protected from those who shine light.

The issue of using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones operated from thousands of miles away to launch attacks on supposedly legitimate targets continues to fester. In response to 'international concern rising exponentially', in January 2013 the UN announced an investigation into drone strikes. Figures from the Bureau of Investigative Journalism appear to show that 2013 saw a sharp decline in strikes in Pakistan in particular, for various political reasons. But in May President Obama delivered a high-profile speech strongly defending his administration's targeted killings. He claimed that 'the use of drones is heavily constrained', that they were far more 'precise' than any alternative weapons, that civilian casualties were regrettable but also less than would result from other types of force, that 'the terrorists we are after target civilians', and that American citizens overseas should not be targeted 'without due process'.

As usual, however, the reality belies the rhetoric. In late December 2013 former US Air Force drone pilot, Heather Linebaugh, wrote in the Guardian, 'Few of these politicians who so brazenly proclaim the benefits of drones have a real clue of what actually goes on.' She emphasised the stress arising from what operators saw and did, the lack of clarity of the images they relied on - 'The feed is so pixelated, what if it's a shovel, and not a weapon?' - and the guilt caused by uncertainty about the accuracy of their decisions. She wrote:

The US and British militaries insist that this is an expert program, but it's curious that they feel the need to deliver faulty information, few or no statistics about civilian deaths and twisted technology reports on the capabilities of our UAVs.

The scrutiny of organisations like Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and the Bureau of Investigative Journalism, and the revelations of insiders and whistleblowers, are indispensable in this age of misinformation and manipulation. They deserve high praise.
The Israel-Palestine Conflict

After months of shuttle diplomacy, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry arranged yet another round of 'peace talks', described as 'this new moment of possibility in the pursuit of an end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.' But the usual impediments to progress quickly emerged. Among them, Hamas, which controls Gaza, rejected the talks; Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu, though releasing Palestinian prisoners as a gesture of good will, announced plans for several thousand new homes for Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem; some Palestinian Authority negotiators became frustrated and resigned; and pessimists predominated on all sides.

The biggest single impediment to peace is undoubtedly ongoing Israeli treatment of the Palestinian people and resources in the occupied West Bank, which is systematically eroding the foundations on which a Palestinian state might be built. Another is the blatant partisanship of the United States, which proclaims itself to be an 'honest broker' (no others allowed), but is the unconditional ally of the strongest power in the negotiations. This was confirmed with Kerry’s appointment of Martin Indyk and Dennis Ross, both heavily associated with the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the AIPAC-sponsored Washington Institute for Near East Policy, which they founded, as special envoys to oversee the negotiations. As Richard Falk, UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Occupied Palestine, said in an interview in December 2013, 'Even if the United States was acting in good faith, for which there is no evidence, its dual role as Israel’s unconditional ally and as intermediary would subvert the credibility of a negotiating process.'

Significantly, by November Kerry was warning Israel that it was running out of time to make peace with the Palestinians, stating that complacency was dangerous, that failure could lead to a third intifada, and that 'If we do not find a way to find peace, there will be an increasing isolation of Israel.' He stated bluntly:

If we don’t resolve the question of settlements and the question of who lives where and how and what rights they have; if we don’t end the presence of Israeli soldiers perpetually within the West Bank, then there will be an increasing feeling that if
we cannot get peace with a leadership that is committed to nonviolence, you may wind up with leadership that is committed to violence.

One constantly depressing aspect of the 'peace talks' is the internal political jockeying for power by the 'leadership' on both sides; 'self interest' trumps 'good faith' in this 'blame game'. The looming failure of this round of talks will hardly surprise Henry Siegman, who in 2007 commented that 'The Middle East peace process may well be the most spectacular deception in modern diplomatic history.'

One key aspect of the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict can be glimpsed through a series of maps. Interestingly, a series of four such maps appeared on advertisements at train stations in suburban New York beginning in mid-2012, purchased by the Committee for Peace in Israel and Palestine. They appeared subsequently in other American and Canadian cities, causing considerable controversy. A map of Palestine under the British Mandate shows a unified, overwhelmingly Arab country between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. Then came the United Nations map of November 1947, which divided Palestine into two states, one for Arabs (on 44% of the territory) and one for Jews (given 54.5%), with Jerusalem and Bethlehem under international stewardship. When Palestinians fought this imposed partition, and lost the 1948 War, a third map emerged, based on additional territory captured by Israel. Palestinians lived in the West Bank and Gaza, under Jordanian and Egyptian rule, on 22% of old Palestine, or outside of the historic territory entirely, often in U.N. refugee camps set up in neighbouring Arab countries.

The fourth map, drawn after Israel's victory in the 1967 Middle East War, showed yet more territory - the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights and the Sinai peninsula - under Israeli occupation. Israel withdrew from the Sinai in 1982, and from Gaza in 2005. Meanwhile, creeping annexation through restrictive permit regulations, settlement expansion, land confiscations, control barriers and separation walls in the Occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem have reduced the potential size of a Palestinian state to less than 20% (possibly less than 15%) of the original. Moreover, on World Refugee Day 2013, 65 years after the Palestinian Diaspora, approximately 2.9 million Palestinian refugees lived in strife-torn Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. It is argued by an increasing
number of commentators that ‘peace negotiations’ are a confidence trick and that the possibility of a viable Palestinian state is already dead.

Another significant aspect of the situation in 2013 was the increased stridency of the attacks on critics of Israeli Government policies. Whether it was Israeli students paid to promote internet hasbara, Coalition politicians like Christopher Pyne and Julie Bishop, or opponents of the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions campaign such as Shurat Hadin (The Israel Law Center), the Murdoch Press, and diverse groups and individuals, the universal charge was that all criticism of Israel was, ipso facto, racist and anti-Semitic. To claim this is offensive to anyone who advocates open public discourse and equal human rights in all situations, is counter-productive in practice, and worst of all, debases the charges of racism and anti-Semitism. Both are often deplorably real and nasty, and should be clearly defined and opposed.

Shurat Hadin's standard letter threatening legal action against individuals who supported the BDS movement asserts: 'BDSM activity is unlawful racial discrimination', 'BDSM engages in racist hate speech', and 'BDSM activity is disguised anti-semitism'. Among the remedies sought by Shurat Hadin in their current Federal Court of Australia action against Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Director of CPACS, is a declaration that 'participation in and promotion of the BDS movement is unlawful'. It should be emphasised that, with the exception of occasional fringe participants, the BDS movement is public and non-violent, and models itself on the successful campaigns against apartheid South Africa. Should Shurat Hadin succeed, one can only echo John Kerry, and point out that the prevention of non-violent dialogue increases the likelihood of violence.

The necessity for a genuine Israel-Palestine peace agreement is urgent. The situation in the West Bank worsens exponentially. According to the UN, under current Israeli restrictions, Gaza, the most overpopulated area of land in the world, will no longer be 'livable' by 2020, possibly earlier. Its treatment is a crime against humanity. But a just peace cannot emerge from the current US-Israeli dominance and collusion. The likelihood of a just outcome receded further in November, when the new Abbott Government surreptitiously changed Australia's stance on Israel at the UN, indicating that it no longer believed Israel, as an 'occupying power', should be forced to comply
with the 1949 Geneva Conventions. A spokeswoman for Foreign Minister Julie Bishop said, in a piece of 'Newspeak' to make 'Big Brother' proud, that the shift 'reflected the government's concern that Middle East resolutions should be balanced'.

**Insecurity, Militarism and Australian Identity**

From its European foundation in 1788 as a penal colony controlled by military Governors and armed forces, Australian domestic and international history has been heavily shaped by insecurity and militarism. The First Fleet arrivals were heavily guarded by Royal Marines, then between 1790 and 1810 by the New South Wales Corps (the Rum Corps), followed until 1870 by 25 British infantry regiments and several artillery and engineer units. These troops, and occasionally local volunteers, guarded convicts, chased bolters and bushrangers, engaged in an undeclared war against the Aborigines, and supported the often apprehensive civil authorities.

The influx of Chinese to the colonial goldfields in the 1850s was the prelude to a ongoing stream of Australian literature revealing deep-seated racial prejudices and survivalist anxieties. Among the earliest were *The Invasion* (1877) by George Ranken, *The Yellow Wave* (1885) by Kenneth Mackay, and *White or Yellow? – A Story of the Race-War of A.D. 1908* (1888) by William Lane. This special genre of survivalist anxiety literature is still going strong, with John Marsden's *Tomorrow* Series (1993-1999) of seven novels, dealing with the invasion of Australia by an unnamed country from the perspective of a band of teenage guerillas, and a sequel series, *The Ellie Chronicles*, published from 2003–06. In 2010 the movie *Tomorrow, When the War Began*, based on the first book of Marsden's series, depicted an invading army from an unnamed but ethnically Asian country.

Constant threats to Australia in this literature were the 'yellow peril', the 'cunning japs', the 'empty north', the influx of 'foreign workers' from Asia and the Pacific islands, the 'teeming millions of Asia', the need to 'populate or perish', and defend against 'alien invasion'. Australia was the 'white' bastion of the British Empire in the southern hemisphere, 'an isolated outpost of western civilisation', the last great expanse of territory available for the development of the European race. From the first colonial
restriction on Chinese immigration in 1875 to the subsequent full blown White Australia policy, the core fears of 'alien influx' and 'racial impurity' dominated.

In response, Australia developed a paranoid need for a Mother Country, a Big Protector, a Big Brother, a Powerful Sheriff, to shield and defend us, and a willingness to be the Obedient Child, the Little Follower, the Little Brother, the Deputy Sheriff. Historically, Australia looked militarily to Britain and then America, and virtually every foreign war Australians got involved in (often self-invited) was intended to curry favour and show deference. For example, New South Wales offered and paid for troops to go to the Sudan in 1885, and six colonies did the same with the Boer war between 1899 and 1902, during which Australia became a federated Commonwealth.

Australian Prime Ministers automatically followed Britain into the First and Second World Wars, although during the Second War we actually changed our Big Protector from Britain to the United States. With the exception of the Korean War, this pattern of subservience continued through the Cold War and the War on Terror. We wrapped ourselves in the ANZUS Treaty in the 1950s, and John Howard activated it immediately after September 11, 2001. Australia was involved in the Vietnam War in 1965 and the Iraq War in 2003 on blatantly false justifications, for the ulterior purpose of gratifying the Big Protector.

It might be argued that Australia suffers from a mental disorder, which could be called Big Protector Syndrome. It is probably what the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual codes as 300.9, being an 'Unspecified nonpsychotic mental disorder'. According to the DSM, these psychoanalytic terms refer to mental conditions characterized primarily by anxiety, fears, obsessive thoughts, compulsions, dissociation, and depression. Neuroses are believed to be a product of unconscious processes resulting from internal conflicts.

This anxiety and internal conflict results from the clash between two sets of values. On the one hand, there is boastful vainglory, excessive militarism, strong hints of 'exceptionalism', manufactured patriotism, and hypocritical treatment of Indigenous Australians and religious and ethnic minorities. On the other hand, Australia suffers from a series of anxieties, such as invasion anxiety, survivalist anxiety, and white
cultural anxiety, leading to a literature of foreboding about invasion and survival, xenophobic and often racist policies, the drawing of exclusion zones, obsessive ‘border protection’ and the pursuit of military solutions to humanitarian problems.

Australian leaders have deliberately infused national identity and values with military vainglory and manufactured patriotism. Additionally, from the 1980s on, political leaders in particular have placed 'the Anzac legend' at the heart of the process. The farewelling of troops, visiting them overseas and bringing home of bodies are now three frequent patriotic rituals. The rise of Anzac Day to be the most important single day in the Australian celebratory calendar, the military values trumpeted, the range of perspectives ignored and the political implications of the process should worry everyone promoting non-violent conflict resolution and peace with justice.

Australia is currently gearing up for four and a half years of swaggering military ritual and nationalistic propaganda. An overture was presented in October 2013 with the International Fleet Review on Sydney Harbour, the centrepiece of a week-long celebration of the centenary of the Australian Navy. Between 2014 and 2018 we will commemorate what is being called 'the Anzac Centenary', marking Australia's involvement in the First World War. Preparations are well under way. Use of the word 'Anzac', by the way, has been regulated by Government Protection of Word 'Anzac' Regulations since 1921, and is subject to the authority of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs.

In October 2011 Prime Minister Gillard appointed an Anzac Centenary Advisory Board, and in April 2013 accepted all 25 of its recommendations, including the 'flagship project of the Centenary Program', an 'interactive large-scale travelling exhibition' which will spread its message far and wide. According to the official website, 'The Anzac Centenary is a milestone of special significance to all Australians. The First World War helped define us as a people and as a nation.' The Anzac Centenary Local Grants Program is providing $125,000 per electorate, to 'enable and empower communities across Australia to commemorate the Centenary of Anzac in their own way'.

Air Chief Marshal Angus Houston, Chair of the Board and former Chief of the Defence Force, stated: 'The Anzac Centenary will be one of the most significant commemorations
to take place in our lifetimes.’ The pivotal role of the Australian War Memorial has been guaranteed by the appointment in December 2012 of Dr Brendan Nelson, former Minister of Defence, who as Ambassador to Brussels visited the Menin Gate in Ypres more than 70 times, and runs specialist battlefield tour groups. When asked about the role of the War Memorial, he answered: 'It embodies the soul of our nation.'

Add to this Prime Minister Abbott and Education Minister Christopher Pyne's penchant for rewriting history to suit themselves, and the likelihood that General Peter Cosgrove, former Chief of the Defence Force and confidant of John Howard, will be the next Governor-General. The magnitude of the planning for the April 25 Anzac Day extravaganza in 2015, the lottery for tickets to participate and the likely media frenzy, already signal a blizzard of military boastfulness, nationalistic identity manipulation and xenophobic exceptionalism.

The apotheosis of militarism as the core of Australian identity will be on display in planned celebrations for Anzac Day 2015. The insecurities and the paranoid need for a Big Protector will also be stronger than ever. There is little prospect that the nation will remember the words of our last Anzac, Alec Campbell, who pleaded on his death bed in 2002: 'For god's sake, don't glorify Gallipoli - it was a terrible fiasco, a total failure and best forgotten'.

The Bitter Fruits of Induced Ignorance

In his 1995 book, The Cancer Wars: How Politics Shapes What We Know and Don't Know About Cancer, Robert Proctor, a Professor of the History of Science at Stanford University, coined the word 'agnotology', from the classical Greek agnōsis, not knowing, plus the suffix -(o)logy, a subject of study. Agnotology is the study of how ignorance, particularly in scientific, military and technical matters, can be manufactured and manipulated by strategies and campaigns dominated by vested interests. Michael Quinion, author of the World Wide Words Newsletter, in 2013 defined agnotology as 'the study of culturally induced ignorance.'

Quinion went on to state that among the processes that 'impede or prevent acceptance of scientific findings' were human nature, the media, secrecy and 'misrepresentation for
agnotology has been applied in an ever widening range of areas. A recent study edited by Robert Proctor and Londa Schiebinger, titled Agnotology: The Making and Unmaking of Ignorance (2008), focused on questions such as 'What don't we know, why don't we know it, what keeps ignorance alive, what allows it to be used as a political instrument?' By analysing contested arenas such as global climate change, military secrecy, environmental denialism, and racial ignorance, they showed that ignorance in these areas was the outcome of cultural and political struggles.

The classic case of deliberately induced ignorance is the tobacco industry. In 1954, alarmed by public reaction to the thirteen scientific studies over the preceding five years linking tobacco to cancer, Big Tobacco turned to Hill and Knowlton, one of the world’s five largest public relations firms. They advised the industry, among other things, to set up their own research organisation, the Council for Tobacco Research, to produce favourable science, cast doubt on all unfavourable science, and oppose regulation of tobacco products. A tobacco company executive wrote in a memo in 1969:

Doubt is our product since it is the best means of competing with the 'body of fact' that exists in the minds of the general public. It is also the means of establishing a controversy.

In a powerful exposé of this whole campaign, David Michaels, currently Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Health and Safety in the US, published Doubt Is Their Product: How Industry's Assault on Science Threatens Your Health in 2008. He revealed that the tobacco industry's duplicitous tactics spawned a multimillion dollar industry that was dismantling public health safeguards in the United States. He wrote:

the industry understood that the public is in no position to distinguish good science from bad. Create doubt, uncertainty, and confusion. Throw mud at the anti-smoking research under the assumption that some of it is bound to stick. And buy time, lots of it, in the bargain.

Big Tobacco strategies were successful for decades and set the pattern for many other industries. Hill and Knowlton had founded the 'Manufactured Doubt' industry. Michaels
argued convincingly that the public has been deliberately confused about the hazards posed by global warming, second-hand smoke, asbestos, lead, plastics, and many other toxic materials. As a result, public trust in scientific methodology has been seriously eroded, and many real dangers are being ignored.

The battle over the extent and cause of global warming is another major example of the success of the 'manufactured doubt' and 'science obfuscation' industries. In 1988 the US fossil fuel industry became alarmed at the conjunction of record-shattering heat and drought, the testimony to Congress of NASA’s Dr. James Hansen, that humans were partly to blame, and scientific studies pointing to fossil fuel consumption as a significant contributor. They launched a massive PR campaign, led by seasoned think tanks and individuals, to induce ignorance and prevent action.

Dr Jeff Masters, co-founder and director of meteorology at Weather Underground, the Internet’s first weather site, and its chief blogger, has written that climate change theory is highly politicized, facing ‘probably the best-funded PR effort in history against science’. He wrote in 2009:

Many of the same experts who had worked hard to discredit the science of the well-established link between cigarette smoke and cancer, the danger the CFCs posed to the ozone layer, and the dangers to health posed by a whole host of toxic chemicals, were now hard at work to discredit the peer-reviewed science supporting human-caused climate change.

Moreover, Masters highlighted figures revealing that there were then 2,663 climate change lobbyists working on Capitol Hill, or five lobbyists for every member of Congress. Those working for major industries outnumbered those working for environmental, health, and alternative energy groups by more than seven to one. Canadian climatologists James Hoggan and Richard Littlemore, in their Climate Cover-up: The Crusade to Deny Global Warming (2009), examined in depth the ‘public faces’, phoney ‘think tanks’ and hidden funding in the US at the heart of the international campaign to manufacture doubt and induce ignorance.
Australia, one of the world’s largest coal exporters, has its share of global warming sceptics and climate change deniers, pursuing the same strategies to obfuscate the issues. Their identities are easily discovered, by looking at the people who turn out to promote the Australian tours of the itinerant charlatan, 'Lord' Monckton. Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott once said in a speech that 'the climate change argument is absolute crap'. Abbott’s top business advisor, Maurice Newman, recently ranted in a column in the *Australian* against 'the climate change delusion', claiming that Australia had 'become hostage to climate change madness.' A classic example of climate change denial was John Howard’s Global Warming Policy Foundation Annual Lecture in November 2013, cleverly titled *One Religion is Enough*. He explained away his support for global warming reality in 2006-07 as an act of convenient politics, objected to the word 'denier' as 'offensive language', and said, 'I have always been something of an agnostic on global warming.' Preaching to the converted, he repeated most of the standard rebuttal mantras, such as 'Of course the climate is changing. It always has', and 'First principles tell us never to accept that all of the science is in on any proposition'.

There is a long list of areas where the application of agnotology would reveal the manufacture of doubt and inculcation of ignorance, in Australia and elsewhere. Among them are the alleged virtues and benefits of neoliberal capitalism; the claim that corporations should have rights just like individuals (and be able to sue Governments whose policies hinder profit making); the Immigration Minister Scott Morrison's instructions to his Department to call asylum-seekers arriving by boat 'illegals' and 'detainees' and blanketing the operation of Government policies in military secrecy; the Australian Hotels Association claims about how to curb alcohol fuelled violence; and the Australian Vaccination Network portraying themselves as providers of impartial and scientific information on which to 'make an informed vaccination choice'. Too many organisations, the Australian Government included, believe in giving the Australian people the 'mushroom treatment', by 'keeping them in the dark and feeding them bullshit'. 
**Peace and Conflict Studies – Academic Program**

Dr Wendy Lambourne, Academic Coordinator

**Staff**

The Centre’s three full-time academic staff and team of part-time lecturers and administrative assistants support a highly successful academic program comprising higher degree research, postgraduate coursework and some undergraduate teaching. Our postgraduate students and visiting scholars also contribute significantly to the life of the Centre and the running of the academic program through guest lectures and other activities.

CPACS Director, **Associate Professor Jake Lynch**, continued in 2013 to coordinate the Distance Masters coursework program as well as teaching the postgraduate units Conflict-Resolving Media intensively in first semester with Annabel McGoldrick, and the core unit, Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies, also in first semester with colleagues Dr Wendy Lambourne and Dr Lucy Fiske. In second semester, Jake took a well-earned sabbatical while **Dr Wendy Lambourne** assumed the role of Acting Director and continued as Academic Coordinator responsible primarily for the postgraduate coursework program. Wendy coordinated United Nations, Peace and Security in first semester; and Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies, and Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding in second semester. She also coordinated the dissertation and treatise units in first semester and contributed guest lectures to several units including Peace of Mind: The Psychology of Peace. **Dr Lucy Fiske** coordinated Human Rights, Peace and Justice in first semester, and Gender, Development and Peace in second semester, both with PhD Teaching Fellowship recipient, **Punam Yadav**. Lucy also contributed to Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies and took over coordination of the dissertation and treatise units in second semester, in addition to continuing as Postgraduate Research Coordinator in 2013. **Dr Lynda Blanchard** was again based at Curtin University’s Centre for Human Rights Education throughout the year, but will return to teach Nonviolence and Social Change in Summer School 2014.
Our impressive team of part-time lecturers who coordinated units of study in the postgraduate program in 2013 included Dr Erik Paul who coordinated Peace and Conflict in Southeast Asia; Ms Annabel McGoldrick who co-taught Conflict Resolving-Media and coordinated Peace of Mind: Psychology of Peace; Mr Abe Quadan who taught Community Mediation with Dr Spase Karoski; Mr Steve Lancken who taught Conflict in Organisations with Paul Duffill; and Ms Leticia Anderson who taught Religion, War and Peace. Distance unit coordinators included Professor Johan Galtung, Professor George Kent, Professor Paul D. Scott and Mr Fred Dubee, in addition to Dr Annie Herro who taught Human Rights, Peace and Justice online in second semester.

Our postgraduate students, recent graduates and Visiting Scholars in 2013, including Dr Neven Bondokji, Dr James Tonny Dhizaala, Mr Eyal Mayroz, Ms Lydia Gitau, Mr Kevin Chang and Mr Paul Duffill, along with Honorary Associates Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, Professor Sev Ozdowski, Professor Garry Trompf and Dr Ken Macnab, also made a significant contribution in terms of guest lectures and dissertation supervision.

During the year, Administrative Assistants Punam Yadav and Lydia Gitau provided invaluable support for the academic program, including responding to new student enquiries, maintaining email lists and updating the website, organising the printing of course outlines and readers, managing the submission and return of assignments, and organising the student welcome lunches and end-of-semester dinners.

MPACS students Julia Rossi, Haylee Fuller, Kirsten Jonzon and Lisa Townshend, served as student representatives on the CPACS Council at various times during 2013 and contributed to the organisation of social events as well as ensuring that student needs and perspectives were considered in the management of CPACS. MLitt student, Paul Duffill, continued as coordinator of the Global Social Justice Network (GloSo), which involved organising networking events with postgraduate students across the campus, including a highly successful public seminar about asylum seeker policy coordinated and facilitated by MPACS student, Lisa Townshend. Also of note, three MPACS graduates were employed by the Sydney Peace Foundation in 2013: Juliet Bennett as Executive Officer, Bonnie Kelly as Project Coordinator, and Zara Shafiq as Coordinator of the Youth Peace Initiative, while MPACS student Kirsten Jonzon worked as an intern in the lead up to the Sydney Peace Prize events.
Postgraduate Coursework Program

**Student Enrolments**

Student enrolments in the 24 units of study offered in the postgraduate program in 2013 totalled 420, with many students cross-listing from other University of Sydney postgraduate programs including Human Rights, Development Studies, Political Economy, Public Policy, Media and Communications, International Security, International Relations and the new Master of Law and International Development. We offered a total of 14 different electives in addition to the core unit, Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies, and the dissertation and treatise units.

The number of new enrolments in PACS degree programs continued to be one of the highest in the Faculty, with more than 70 students enrolled either full-time or part-time in PACS coursework degrees in 2013. The Distance program remains especially popular, with enrolments from various states within Australia as well as overseas. In 2013, we welcomed Mujib Abid from Afghanistan, who obtained a scholarship from the Sydney Peace Foundation to enable him to undertake a Master of Peace and Conflict Studies degree. We also acknowledge the non-government organisation, Mahboba’s Promise, for supporting Mujib’s study and living costs in Sydney.

**Postgraduate Units of Study 2013**

**Summer School**
PACS6913 Conflict in Organisations (intensive)
PACS6928 Community Mediation: Theory and Practice (intensive)
PACS6921 Peace of Mind: The Psychology of Peace (intensive)

**Semester 1**
PACS6901 United Nations, Peace and Security
PACS6911 Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies
PACS6914 Conflict-Resolving Media (intensive)
PACS6915 Human Rights, Peace and Justice
PACS6922  Peaceful Conflict Transformation (online)
PACS6923  Human Right to Food (online)
PACS6924  Democracy in the Developing World (online)

**Winter School**
PACS6926  Peace and Conflict in Southeast Asia (intensive)
PACS6928  Community Mediation: Theory and Practice (intensive)

**Semester 2**
PACS6907  Gender and the Development of Peace
PACS6911  Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies (intensive)
PACS6915  Human Rights, Peace and Justice (online)
PACS6917  Religion, War and Peace
PACS6923  Human Right to Food (online)
PACS6924  Democracy in the Developing World (online)
PACS6925  Peace and the Global Compact (online)
PACS6927  Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding (intensive)

**Theory to Practice: New Units of Study**

The PACS postgraduate program embodies a commitment to providing opportunities for students to learn skills and apply theory to practice in their studies and through involvement in the Centre’s social justice activities and projects. In addition to lectures and seminar discussions, many PACS units of study use simulations, role plays and other innovative techniques to enhance experiential learning. The program also offers career-relevant opportunities for professional development through assessment tasks such as participation in a Model UN exercise, and preparation of a conference paper abstract and presentation of the paper to an audience of fellow students.

In December 2013, we launched Australia’s first university-level course dedicated to teaching conflict-sensitive approaches to development assistance. The new unit, PACS6934 Conflict-Sensitive Development Practice, Summer School class.

PACS6934 Conflict Sensitive Development Practice, Summer School class
Development Practice, is run as a practical, skills-based six-day workshop on conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive approaches. Incorporating the latest practice from the field, it is facilitated in a collaborative seminar format and specifically targeted at professionals and advanced postgraduate students wishing to engage in field-based work.

The new unit is inspired by the fact that between 70-80% of global development and humanitarian assistance is delivered in a context affected by violent conflict. Yet, there is too often little understanding of the context in which aid is provided, resulting in well-intended interventions feeding the conflict rather than alleviating it. A conflict-sensitive approach minimises the negative impact of aid (‘do no harm’) and maximises its positive impact, and is nowadays a core operating principle for international peacebuilding, development and humanitarian organisations (e.g. the United Nations, World Bank). The unit was designed over a six-month period by CPACS Visiting Scholar Kevin Chang (MPACS graduate and alumnus of the Sydney Law School), drawing on his experience as a practitioner, trainer and facilitator of conflict-sensitive approaches over the past decade, including extensive work with the United Nations.

PACS6934 was fully enrolled in its first running, and has received extremely positive feedback based on initial evaluations, with students describing it as the most ‘eye opening’ course they have taken at university, and one that has equipped them with concrete skills for work in the development and peacebuilding industries. The unit has been listed as an elective for postgraduate degree programs in Development Studies, Human Rights, International Studies, International Security and International Relations, and is also forging links with the new Masters program in Law and International Development.

From 2015, CPACS will offer additional new units of study to enable students to further engage in gaining professional experience in advocacy and praxis. As part of the new standard MPACS degree of 1.5 years that will be introduced from 2015, students will have the option to complete either an internship placement in a relevant organisation or an advocacy and outreach project, or to complete a dissertation.
**Coursework Dissertations and Treatises**

Students with previous research experience or a Distinction average in their first semester of the MPACS program may choose to complete a 12-15,000 word dissertation as part of their degree. Students who achieve a Distinction average in their MPACS program may apply to upgrade to the degree of Master of Letters which entails the completion of a 25-30,000 word treatise. Congratulations to the nine students who completed dissertations and treatise in 2013 for generating some significant research on a range of topics relating to conflict resolution, understanding violence, peacebuilding and human rights.

**MPACS Dissertations Completed in 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farhad Arian</td>
<td>Establishing Peace in Afghanistan: Balancing the Interests of India and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara Brown-Campello</td>
<td>'Fusion of Exiles': Israeli Absorption of non-Ashkenazi Jews and Structural Violence in the Israeli Immigration and Israelizing Process, 1948-Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Buckingham</td>
<td>Extractive and Exclusive Political and Economic Institutions as Barriers to a Justpeace in Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krystyna Drapalski</td>
<td>The Paradox of Peace: US Militarism in a Global Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Hankins</td>
<td>Ubuntu Rising: Building Lasting Peace and Gender Equality in South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Stephenson</td>
<td>State Rights vs Universal Human Rights: a Case Study of Australia's Policies Relating to Asylum Seekers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Townshend</td>
<td>The Paradox of National Identity and Citizenship in Bolivia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**MLitt Treatise Completed in 2013**

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<tr>
<td>Paul Duffill</td>
<td>Evaluating and Disseminating the Results of Conflict Resolution Workshops to Support Cultures of Peace: You Don’t Sell the Steak You Sell the Sizzle?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CPACS Annual Report 2013
Student Prizes

Congratulations to Elizabeth Hankins, Blake McDermott and Julia Rossi who will be jointly awarded the Gordon Rodley Prize in Peace and Conflict Studies for the highest achieving Masters students who completed their degrees in 2013. And congratulations to Lisa Townshend who will receive the Cheryl Minks Prize for the best MPACS dissertation in 2013. The prizes will be presented at an awards ceremony organised by the School of Social and Political Sciences in early 2014. Honourable mentions to Sonja Bates and Daniel Buckingham who also received High Distinctions for their MPACS dissertations, and Lotte St Clair, Lisa Townshend and Blanche Tsetong who were close runners-up for the Gordon Rodley Prize.

Graduations

Congratulations to the following 40 students who completed or graduated with degrees in Peace and Conflict Studies in 2013. Some of these students completed their studies in 2012 and some in 2013, and some completed their MPACS degree by Distance. Our new graduates in 2013 came from countries as far afield as Argentina, Indonesia, the Philippines, USA, Pakistan, South Africa, the Netherlands and a number of different states in Australia. We are proud of all our graduates who contribute to peace and social justice through their varied careers in the non-government, government and private sectors, in the media and United Nations.

Master of Peace and Conflict Studies:

Graduate Diploma in Peace and Conflict Studies:
Renee Arena, Diana Mania, Rachel Baker

Graduate Certificate in Peace and Conflict Studies:
Ann-Elise Koerntjes, Rosemary Terry

New MPACS graduate, Bethany Noble with Dr Wendy Lambourne
Peace and Conflict Studies – Postgraduate Research Program

Dr Lucy Fiske, Postgraduate Research Coordinator

CPACS’ research degree program has continued to perform strongly in 2013 with students working in a broad range of key peace and justice fields. This year saw one PhD completion (congratulations Dr Bonaventure Mkandawire) and a further three PhD candidates have submitted and are awaiting examination (congratulations to Leticia Anderson, Eyal Mayroz and Vivianna Rodriguez Carreon). One further submission is imminently expected. Congratulations also to Dr Neven Bondokji and Dr James Tonny Dhizaala who graduated in 2013 after completing their degrees in 2012.

Higher degree research at CPACS spans the Thai-Burma border, Peru, Israel, Nepal, Australia, Fiji, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria and Rwanda across topics including post conflict social transformation, civil society actions for justice, empowerment of women, conflict resolution and reconciliation, non-violence, trauma recovery, asylum seekers and peace journalism. The diverse geographic and theoretical spread enriches CPACS’ academic environment, extends our thinking and inspires our curiosity and solidarity.

Research Degree Completions and Submissions

PhD

Dr Bonaventure Mkandawire "Latent Ethnic Conflict in Malawi, 2004-2011: A Theoretical Explanation" (Supervised by Jake Lynch and Jonathan Makuwira, RMIT University).
PhD: Submitted – currently under examination:

**Eyal Mayroz** “International and Domestic US Policy on Darfur” (Supervised by Wendy Lambourne and Jake Lynch)

**Leticia Anderson** “Wedge Politics and Muslim Australians” (Supervised by Jake Lynch)

**Vivianna Rodriguez Carreon** “Empowerment Formation: Women’s agency for participation in decision making within the poverty and conflict context case of rural Peru.” (Supervised by Wendy Lambourne and Bronwen Dyson, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences).

**Current Research Degree Community**

We currently have 14 students enrolled in research degrees at CPACS. Zainab Jasim and Chris Brown both began full time PhD studies in 2013 supervised by Jake Lynch. Zainab is looking at Al Jazeera’s English and Arabic language coverage of the recent conflicts in Libya and Syria, while Chris is looking at strategies for non-violent revolution in the Maoist conflict in India. Welcome to Zainab and Chris! Congratulations also to Zainab for her award of an APA starting in 2014.

CPACS student researchers continued to publish and present their work at public seminars and conferences, and to engage with practical efforts building peace with justice.

Citizenship. Juliet also presented two conference papers, one entitled “Addressing Structural Violence: a Call to a ‘New Story’,” at the Higher Degree Research Conference on Social Justice Conference, The University of Sydney, 27 November; and another entitled “Panentheism: Reframing the God Debate,” at the Australasian Society for Continental Philosophy Annual Conference, at the University of Western Sydney on 4 December. Juliet travelled to Tokyo in November with Lynda Blanchard, Punam Yadav and Tim Bryar to pilot a mentoring ‘research’ and cultural exchange program with Chuo University. Juliet works part-time as the Executive Officer of the Sydney Peace Foundation whilst working part-time on her MPhil “Narrative and Peace: Contributions of a New Story to Addressing Structural Violence” to be completed early 2014.

Chris Brown’s research is concerned with developing the concept of, and a strategy for, nonviolent revolution in the conflict between Maoist insurgents and the Government of India. Chris has worked with multiple human rights and tribal rights organisations in India and has published and presented research from this work at a variety of forums. In 2013 he presented a paper titled 'Exploring the Principles and Goals of a Nonviolent Revolution' at the Social Justice- Higher Degree Research Conference at the University of Sydney.

Lydia Wanja Gitau presented two conference papers: 'Trauma Healing for Peace and Development: Considering South Sudan', at the 2nd Annual Interdisciplinary Conference, Nairobi, Kenya in June, and 'Blurred by Pain: Trauma Healing and Social Justice for Survivors of Mass Violence', at the HDR Conference on Social Justice, Division of Humanities and Social Science, University of Sydney, in November. She conducted fieldwork in Kakuma Refugee Camp with South Sudanese refugees for her PhD thesis on trauma interventions and peacebuilding in June and July. She co-authored an article with Dr Wendy Lambourne entitled ‘Psychosocial Interventions, Peacebuilding and Development in Rwanda’, which was published in the Journal of Peacebuilding and Development Vol.8 No.3 2013. She also published an article entitled ‘Kenya Learns to Walk at 50’ in PeaceWrites, 2013/1, and another entitled ‘Where is Hope? Rakela in Kakuma’ in PeaceWrites, 2013/2. She gave two guest lectures at CPACS in Peace of Mind: Psychology of Peace (Summer School, 2013) and Religion, War and Peace (Semester 2, 2013). She was a panelist at a session on ‘Presentation Skills – How to Capture Your
Audience’ organized by the Graduate Studies Office in May. Lydia was awarded a 2014 Faculty of Arts Postgraduate Teaching Fellowship.


Scott Hearnden is a doctoral student at CPACS researching the space available for civil society to function in Sri Lanka. At the 11th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) from 18-22 November 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand, Scott was invited to deliver the ‘Introductory Address at the Inaugural Shivananda Khan OBE Memorial Lecture Session’. This session was dedicated to the memory of Shivananda Khan, a pioneer community leader and spokesperson who influenced policies and investments for the global community of men who have sex with men, transgender people and Hijras. In addition, Scott organised two key symposia sessions. The first symposium entitled ‘Dennis Altman: The Importance of Social and Political Science in the Response to HIV and AIDS in the Asia Pacific Region’ examined the challenges faced by social and political science researchers at a time when there are significant shifts in power occurring toward the Asia Pacific region. The second symposium entitled ‘Quality of life, Treatment Adherence and Transmission Risk Reduction? What Needs Improving for Mental Health Programming?’ discussed the absence of links to mental health services in HIV care, support and treatment across the region and noted the interrelationship between stigma, discrimination, mental health, HIV prevention and treatment outcomes in such an environment. Scott has been a member of the Executive Committee of the AIDS
Society of Asia and the Pacific (ASAP) for the past two years and in December 2013 was elected president for the Committee’s two year term commencing January 2014.

**Eyal Mayroz** submitted his PhD in 2013. His thesis is titled “From the Genocide Convention to the Crisis of Darfur: The Role of the United States in Efforts and Failures to Halt Genocide”. In November 2013 Eyal attended the annual meeting of the Genocide Prevention Advisory Network, of which he is a member. Held in Stockholm, the meeting was sponsored by the Swedish and Swiss Foreign Ministries, and was attended also by delegates from five other countries and from the UN.

**Punam Yadav** is a PhD candidate. Her research topic is “Social Transformation in Post Conflict Nepal: A gender perspective”. Punam was awarded a prestigious Teaching Fellowship called “The Faculty of Arts Postgraduate Teaching Fellowship” in 2012. Punam co-coordinated two postgraduate units PACS 6907: Gender and the Development of Peace and PACS 6915: Human Rights, Peace and Justice with Lucy Fiske as a part of her teaching fellowship. She successfully completed her Teaching Fellowship in 2013. Punam presented a conference paper entitled, "White Sari: Transforming Widowhood in Nepal", at POWS Annual Conference in Windsor, UK in July 2013. She was invited by Rotary Club in Sydney as a guest speaker on International Women’s Day in March 2013 to give a talk on women in Nepal. The reflection of the talk entitled, “Do Women Benefit from War?”, was published in CPACS biannual newsletter *PeaceWrites*, 2013/1. Punam’s engagement with media was her article on “No more suffering in silence: in solidarity with VAW movement in Nepal and India” published in Nepaliadvocate. Punam will be completing her PhD in 2014.
Research

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

Peace Journalism

Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Director

The spread of Peace Journalism continued to gather speed in 2013. Scarcely a week now passes by without news of a PhD thesis having been completed, article published, conference held or teaching module launched.

Peace Journalism represents the policy implications of an influential academic study, The Structure of Foreign News, published by Johan Galtung and Mari Holmboe Ruge in 1965. It identified a number of “tuning factors” that determined whether a particular development in conflict would prove newsworthy. One of the most important was “frequency”, which is to say that journalists are likely to report events with a beginning, middle and end that take place in the interval between deadlines.

The typical example given in the Galtung-Ruge essay is that of a soldier being shot, falling and dying on a battlefield. By repeatedly drawing attention to such events, a picture builds up over time, in the journalism of conflict, that misses out important aspects. Perhaps the battle is part of an armed response to issues that are being simultaneously addressed, and alleviated over time, through development aid and reconciliation. It would be rare, however, for any single identifiable increment of such a process to appear in the news.

In today’s increasingly mediatised world, the logic of this representational paradigm seeps into the actions and calculations of parties to conflict. The tuning factors, or news values, bequeath a dominant form that Galtung called War Journalism, so called because it passes incentives back to its sources to adjust and calibrate their words and deeds to fit in with them. That sequence gives rise to concern, in communities affected by conflict, over the complicity of news – albeit often unintentional – with violence, either by mobilising audiences for punitive responses, or inuring them to ongoing injustices, or both.
This concern has supplied the impetus behind the Peace Journalism movement. Both journalists and citizens have been on the look-out for an alternative approach to enable news to play what they see as a more constructive role. According to Mindanews, an online journalism agency based in Davao City, on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, that role should be to: “Professionally and responsibly cover Mindanao events, peoples and issues to inform, educate, inspire and influence communities”.

In the decade since Mindanews editor Carol Arguillas attended CPACS’ module in Peacebuilding Media (now called Conflict-resolving Media), the agency has become “the leading provider of accurate, timely and comprehensive news and information on Mindanao and its peoples”.

The Philippines is one of several countries where Peace Journalism has become influential on professional practice. In 2013, a group of young Lebanese journalists launched the Media Association for Peace, following a training workshop I’d given in Beirut some years earlier (see picture). Vanessa Bassil, the young woman in the centre of the picture, is its leading exponent.

Research scholarship

I discuss the work of both Carol and Vanessa in an article published in 2013 in a special edition of *Ethical Space: The International Journal of Communication Ethics*, Vol 10 nos 2-3. In it, I address the question of whether the kind of reporting implied by the Peace

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Journalism model is feasible in practice. It is becoming more so, I contend, as traditional funding models for professional journalism decline, to be joined and in some cases replaced by others.

The article follows an important pattern, in placing scholarly research in a mutually supportive relationship with professional practice and advocacy. The same principle is inscribed in the three-year study completed in 2013 by Annabel McGoldrick and myself, a Linkage Project funded by the Australian Research Council with partnership from the International Federation of Journalists and Act for Peace.

Entitled ‘A Global Standard for Reporting Conflict’, this took us to the Philippines, South Africa and Mexico, following the initial fieldwork in Sydney. In each country, we repackaged familiar stories from television news with extra material to produce a set of peace journalism versions. These made one ‘bulletin’, with the war journalism originals compiled into a second bulletin. Each was then played to different groups of viewers, who responded by filling in questionnaires, writing their own notes of thoughts and feelings prompted by their viewing experience, and taking part in focus group discussions. Altogether, more than 500 participants watched more than 40 television news stories in the four countries.

The results are set out and discussed in my book, also called *A Global Standard for Reporting Conflict*, which was published in 2013 as part of a Routledge series on research in journalism\(^2\), and Annabel’s PhD thesis, which – at the time of writing – was having its last t’s crossed and i’s dotted. A version in microcosm also appeared in 2013 in an article we jointly contributed to the scholarly journal, *Journalism: Theory, Criticism and Practice*.

The strategic aim has been to validate the Peace Journalism movement, in its reform orientation, by strengthening the evidence for some of its key claims. Watching a PJ version of television news about conflict does indeed render its audiences more receptive to proposals for nonviolent responses, we found. Viewers engage with these

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\(^2\) For details, see here: [http://routledge-ny.com/catalogs/routledge_research_media_and_communication/1/10/](http://routledge-ny.com/catalogs/routledge_research_media_and_communication/1/10/)
proposals at an emotional level, with hope and empathy rather than the fear and anger that dominated responses among viewers of the WJ versions.

The most effective stories were those that provided audiences with the personal story of a carefully selected protagonist, that they could relate to: a successful Afghan asylum seeker in Australia; a reformed rapist in South Africa who now campaigns for gender justice, and a father bereaved by Mexico’s drug war who has emerged as a leading advocate of decriminalisation, to reduce harm.

As commercial models of funding for professional journalism erode, increasing emphasis is falling on extra-commercial models: donor, reader, university and other forms of funding. Some donors, at least, may be attracted by the notion that journalism could contribute to peace, not war. Our research enables such potential donors to be addressed on the basis of confidence – alter the content of reporting, and you will alter the context of public perception in which responses to conflict take shape and circulate.
Transitional Justice, Reconciliation and Peacebuilding
Dr Wendy Lambourne

Reconciliation, Healing and Transitional Justice in the African Great Lakes Region

Following several visits to Rwanda and Burundi in 2012, I further developed my research on reconciliation, healing and transitional justice in the African Great Lakes region during 2013. I completed a paper on ‘Memorialisation and Reconciliation After Genocide in Rwanda’ submitted for publication in the proceedings of the 2011 Institute for African Transitional Justice. Together with PhD candidate, Lydia Gitau, I also completed an article on ‘Psychosocial Interventions, Peacebuilding and Development in Rwanda’ which was accepted for publication in a special issue of the Journal of Peacebuilding and Development due out early in 2014.

My research in Burundi has been concerned with 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 in Burundi. I completed a paper written jointly with David Niyonzima, Executive Director of THARS, based on our presentation to the international conference Engaging the Other: Breaking Intergenerational Cycles of Repetition at the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein, South Africa, in December 2012. The paper ‘Breaking the Cycles of Trauma and Violence: Psychosocial Approaches to Healing and Reconciliation in Burundi’ was submitted for publication in an edited volume of papers from the conference. And in February 2013 I presented my research at a seminar on ‘Trauma, Transitional Justice and Peacebuilding in Burundi’ at the National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

In July 2013, I ran a 3-day workshop on transitional justice for 20 members of the Quaker Peace Network (QPN) in Burundi. I also continued my relationship with Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Services (THARS) which runs various programs in Burundi to support victims of war-related atrocities and others to assist in the process of healing and reconciliation. The workshop was held at THARS’ retreat and training centre in the rural town of Gitega which is located in the mountains approximately two hours’ drive from the capital, Bujumbura. In December, one of the QPN member organisations,
MiPAREC, organised a follow-up workshop to develop the model of transitional justice which the participants in the first workshop had proposed. The model provides a particular Burundian flavour to a conception of the four key pillars of transitional justice proposed by the United Nations and promoted in Burundi through the UN mission’s Transitional Justice Unit.

In October I presented a paper entitled ‘What are the Pillars of Transitional Justice? The United Nations and the Justice Cascade in Burundi’ at the Third Annual Conference of Macquarie University Law School’s Centre of Legal Governance: ‘Tomorrow’s Law: Reparations and Reconciliation for Victims of Historical Injustice’. My paper discussed various models of transitional justice and contrasted the key pillars identified and promoted by the UN with ideas of justice, healing and reconciliation being pursued by THARS and other non-government organisations in local communities in Burundi.

**Making Transitional Justice Work for Women**

I led a successful collaborative grant submission to the AusAID Development Research Awards Scheme (ADRAS) on ‘Making Transitional Justice Work for Women: Rights, Resilience and Responses to Violence Against Women in Northern Uganda, Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo’. The team of researchers from CPACS, Curtin University’s
Centre for Human Rights Education, Sydney Law School and ActionAid Australia was awarded $580,941 over two years from 2013-2015.

The project is investigating the efficacy of transitional justice for women considering the realities of women’s lives in conflict and post-conflict contexts and their experiences of recurrent violence in northern Uganda, Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo. The research aims to identify women’s priorities in the transitional justice context and the obstacles that prevent them from accessing justice and human rights. By engaging women survivors in dialogue with policy makers and key stakeholders, the project seeks to assist in developing alternatives for rebuilding communities in ways that better meet women’s justice needs, build resilience and reduce violence against women. The project commenced in April and a training and inception workshop was held in collaboration with ActionAid Uganda, Kenya and DRC in Nairobi, Kenya, in September, followed by the commencement of field research in each of the three case study countries.

Prior to the workshop in Kenya, I participated in a workshop on Gender, Peacebuilding and Transitional Justice run by the African Gender Institute at the University of Cape Town from 2-6 September 2013. Also participating in the workshop were women from a number of African countries who work on gender justice issues, including with the International Center for Transitional Justice in Tunisia, Justice and Reconciliation Project in Northern Uganda, and the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in Cape Town. The following week I presented a jointly written paper entitled ‘Transforming Women’s Lives: Devising Gender-Responsive Approaches to Transitional Justice in the African Context’ at a WUN Transformative Justice Network symposium on Gender Justice at the University of Leeds, 11-12 September 2013.
Restorative Justice and the Royal Commission

In 2013 I commenced discussions with Visiting Scholar, Rob Mackay, about possible projects to further the potential for restorative justice in the context of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. As outlined in our article in PeaceWrites (May 2013), Rob’s proposal is that survivors have suffered moral and spiritual injury which suggests the need for healing and repair in the relationship between former victims of abuse and the church or other religious institution where the abuse occurred. I am linking this project with my research on understanding the role of healing and reconciliation in transitional justice and peacebuilding, and the importance of psychosocial interventions to support relational transformation in addition to legal, political and economic structural changes. In March I participated in the SBS TV Insight program on ‘Healing’ which included contributions from survivors of child sexual abuse and their families, along with survivors of mass violence in other situations including South Africa and Cambodia.

Publications


Public Presentations, Advocacy and Praxis

I coordinated the film screening and panel discussion on ‘Humanising the Enemy: A Story of Hope in the Israeli/Palestinian Conflict’ in August, and in October I supported the organisation of the seminar on ‘Refugees, Asylum Seekers and the PNG Solution’ jointly with the Global Social Justice Network.
In December I made an invited presentation to the University of Western Sydney's School of Law and Justice Research Group one-day multi-disciplinary teaching symposium in Human Rights Law, *Establishing Mechanisms of Justice for Gross Violations of Human Rights*, on ‘The International Criminal Court and Transitional Justice in Northern Uganda’. In my presentation I asked the question ‘Whose justice?’ and discussed the challenges faced by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in addressing the justice needs and priorities of the survivors of mass violence in Northern Uganda. Some of the challenges include obtaining custody of Joseph Kony and the other LRA leaders indicted by the ICC, considering how indictments and criminal prosecutions affect the peace process, and the limitations of resources and the ICC’s outreach program in supporting local community engagement and participation.

I convened the establishment of the CPACS Peace Praxis Working Group which met for the first time in January 2014 and 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.

During 2013 I also responded to media enquiries on various topics including CPACS’ support for the BDS campaign and issues of academic freedom at the University of Sydney.
Centre for Human Rights Education - Academic Exchange
Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard

2012 and 2013 provided the development of cross-institutional teaching and research collaboration in academic exchange between CPACS and our sister institute the Centre for Human Rights Education (CHRE) at Curtin University in Perth WA. Collaborative projects between CPACS and CHRE include:

'Research: Making Transitional Justice Work for Women'
$580,000.00
CPACS and CHRE are part of a collaborative research project which has received an AusAID Research Development Award to work on a research project titled Making Transitional Justice Work for Women. The project will run until May 2015. The research team includes Dr Rita Shackel (Sydney Law School, University of Sydney), Dr Wendy Lambourne (Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney), Dr Lucy Fiske (Centre for Human Rights Education, Curtin University); Ms Carol Angir (ActionAid Australia) and Ms Casey McCowan (ActionAid Australia).

'Filling the Social Justice Gap'
$220,000.00
The project will involve CHRE and CPACS colleagues as well as several other universities: the ANU, Melbourne, UTS, UQ and Adelaide to develop teaching materials which will be aimed at using experiential learning in the fields of social justice, human rights, international law, development, peace and conflict studies, nonviolence and social mobilisation. The project is funded by the Minister for Higher Education and Skills.

'Investigating Diversity, Human Rights and Civil Society in Australia and Japan'
$15,000
This project involves collaboration between CPACS, CHRE and Chuo University (Japan) for an annual study abroad programme 'Investigating Diversity, Human Rights and Civil Society'. The Australia-Japan Foundation (AJF) has granted seed funding for the pilot (from Sept 2013-Feb 2014) with a view to an annual research and cultural exchange programme with CPACS, fully funded by Chuo University Law Faculty from Feb 2015.
‘Peace Through Tourism’ (Routledge)
Research project nominated for the John de Laeter Award in Research Leadership (Curtin University), L. Blanchard co-editor of *Peace Through Tourism*, a 2013 Routledge publication: “Written by leading academics, this groundbreaking book will provide students, researchers and academics a sustained critique of the potential and capacities of tourism to foster global peace”:
http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415824637/
http://ecoclub.com/headlines/reviews/898-130924-peace-through-tourism

In the pipeline:

‘Threat & Trust—Human vs Strategic Security’
$5,000
A collaboration between CPACS, CHRE and AAPI (Australia Asia-Pacific Institute), this project has included establishing a network of scholars to theorise notions of “Threat and Trust” in national, regional and international settings. Proposed research outcomes include an edited volume *Threat & Trust* to be published in 2014 and from which the
basis of an ARC Discovery project. Seed funding provided to convene a conference panel (Indian Ocean Future Conference  http://www.iofc2014.com/) and prepare a manuscript to be published through Black Swan Press (proposed editors L. Blanchard & L. Fiske)

**AusAID-ADRAS: Gender Equity in Asia-Pacific**

*(application--2014)*

Develop a project collaboration between CPACS (Sydney University), CHRE (Curtin University) and Saferworld (UK)-- that stems from ‘grass-roots’ work in the region and responds to the need for research that enables regional collaboration on gender equity issues, such as policy and practice in addressing violence against women. CPACS PhD student Ms Punam Yadav—whose extensive research work in Nepal has been concerned with gender, justice, rights, violence and peace— has been involved in working on the development of this regional project.

**Conference Participation**

Feb. 2013. *Human Rights Teachers’ Workshop* --Sydney, Australia, UNSW

With CHRE colleagues.

June 2013. *Critical Tourisms Conference* (Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina)


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CPACS PhD candidate Punam Yadav with her supervisor Lynda Blanchard, London 2013
Refugee Rights
Dr Lucy Fiske

Election years are never good ones for refugees and asylum seekers arriving by boat and 2013 was no different. The year saw progressive hardening of both rhetoric and policy against ‘boat people’ first by the Labor government and post September, by the Coalition government. The labyrinthine developments throughout the year are too many and too complex to address in any detail here but some key changes include:

- Resurrection of the Pacific Solution
- Return of almost all Sri Lankan asylum seekers to Colombo after undergoing an ‘enhanced screening process’
- Suspension of processing claims of people already in Australia who arrived by boat
- Closing down of government provided information about asylum seeker related events such as boat arrivals and incidents in detention centres
- Riots, hunger strikes, self-harm and allegations of mistreatment and delayed medical care in detention centres
- The Department of Immigration and Citizenship being renamed the ‘Department of Immigration and Border Protection’

In July asylum seekers detained on Nauru rioted in protest about the lack of information and slow processing of people’s claims. Such protests are likely to continue into the future as asylum seekers have few, if any, effective official means of having their grievances heard. This was the subject of an article published in the Journal of Refugee Studies titled “Riotous Refugees or Systemic Injustice? – A sociological examination of riots in Australian immigration detention centres” (doi: 10.1093/jrs/fet047). It is also covered, alongside self-harm, hunger strike, escape and civil disobedience in my forthcoming book Human Rights and Refugee Protest Against Immigration Detention to be published in 2014 by Routledge, UK.

I have not been able to visit any remote detention centres in Australia this year and the lack of information about conditions in detention is of concern. I was, however, able to progress my interest in the lives of refugees in Indonesia. In December I visited refugees living in Jakarta and Cisarua. I also visited the Kalideres Immigration Detention Centre in
Jakarta. In partnership with Linda Briskman from Swinburne University and Taka Gani from Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) Indonesia I met with Afghan, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Burmese and Iranian refugees. Australia’s ‘stop the boats’ policies may be having the desired effect in terms of ‘border protection’, but they make no contribution to the global task of protecting people. Refugees in Indonesia are mostly free to live in the community, but have no rights beyond the right to remain while their claims are processed and a resettlement place is found. Most are subsisting on remittances from family members living in precarious situations in Quetta, Bangladesh, Tehran or elsewhere. JRS helps many with no access to family support. Sadly, both the UNHCR and IOM reported that an increasing number of asylum seekers and refugees are now volunteering for detention as they have no means of supporting themselves. Refugees in Indonesia are not permitted to work or to run small businesses (such as selling bread, food or small goods on the street). It takes between 1 and 2 years for a person’s claim to be assessed by the UNHCR and up to 6 years or more for them to be resettled if found to be a refugee. It is often the impossibility of sustaining an existence in Indonesia over that length of time that propels people on to boats before their funds are entirely exhausted.

We met a 14 year old boy who was among a handful of survivors when the boat he was on sank, killing 200. We met a young woman whose family could not protect her from a violent husband now spending every day in a single room awaiting an outcome for her refugee claim. Her neighbours, two teenage boys also with no income, gave her their blankets so that she would not be cold. Another group of seven men who were living in a two-room apartment all squeezed into one room for a month when the local Imam directed two newly arrived young women with nowhere to stay to their door. Three of these young men had found Linda and I confused at a train station in Jakarta trying to work out which train to catch – they escorted us the two hours to our stop, negotiated with an angkot driver to take us to our hotel (there were no taxis) and then texted and rang to ensure we arrived safely. The mutual help networks among refugees and with many local Indonesians were impressive.

It is these informal protection networks in Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia which will form the backbone of my work over the coming four years as I move to UTS to take up a postdoctoral fellowship from February 2014.
In 2013, CPACS was also involved in a significant research project funded by Australian Aid titled *Making Transitional Justice Work for Women: Rights, resilience and Responses to Violence Against Women in Northern Uganda, Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo* in collaboration with Sydney Law School and Action Aid (Australia, Kenya, Uganda and DRC). The research is designed to influence policy at a regional and international level to improve women’s experiences of transitional justice following mass violence. We are working closely with partners in each country and have developed mutual exchange research methods in which partners in-country learn qualitative research skills, while we as researchers, are introduced to a population which is often over-looked and difficult to access. The research is well under way with preliminary results expected to become available in the coming months. The project continues until April 2015.

*Research and related outputs*

http://jrs.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/fet047?ijkey=JUbOFcHfvjmWCU1&keytype=ref


Media interviews with AAP TV, China Central TV and BBC World Service.

Dr Lucy Fiske with new MPACS graduate, May Rowe-Spencer
Research, Advocacy and Praxis: Visiting Scholars and Part-time Staff

Literature and Peace
Professor Shou-Nan Hsu, Visiting Scholar

Professor Shou-Nan Hsu, from National University of Tainan, Taiwan, was a visiting scholar at CPACS from July to August 2013. His research interest is in the link between literature and peace. On Wednesday 7 August 2013, he presented a seminar for CPACS on ‘Literature and Peace: Peacemaking in the Fiction of Michael Ondaatje, Graham Swift, and Ian McEwan’, in the Woolley Common Room, University of Sydney.

Professor Shou-Nan is currently the chairperson of the Department of English at National University of Tainan. His major interests are minority literature, literary criticism, and contemporary philosophy.

Peacebuilding and Cultural Healing for Sudanese Communities
Patricia Garcia, Visiting Scholar

In 2013 Patricia Garcia undertook field research and a field based posting in London and Sudan with a focus on civil society peacebuilding approaches with conflict affected communities. The opportunity to gain practical field experience working with a UK based peacebuilding and conflict resolution charity called Concordis International arose in May when she was engaged by the Concordis International organisation to undertake a short term assignment in Sudan. Patricia held the position of Sudan Country Director with responsibility for managing Concordis’ Sudan Peacebuilding programme.

One of the projects of Concordis International’s Sudan Peacebuilding programme is the Cultural Healing project (2010-2013). This unique project harnesses the power of film to promote healing and understanding in a context of conflict. This project was a result of a close collaboration between Concordis International, the Nasaq Journalism Centre and Taghreed Elsanhouri, the project’s Artistic Director and the originator of the
Cultural Healing concept. The group worked together to develop and implement the Cultural Healing project in Sudan, with Patricia’s role being to manage and coordinate this project in her capacity as Concordis International’s Sudan Project Director.

This project trained people from a wide range of backgrounds within Sudan, including journalism students, civil society representatives and young people to make short documentary films that express their own culture and traditions. Reflecting on the challenges and opportunities facing their country (especially the forthcoming Referendum for Independence of South Sudan marking a significant transition in the period of their history) participants were sent back to their own communities to tell the story which matters the most to them. This project reignites the strong influence of cinema and film-making in Sudan providing practical training, professional guidance and local support to new film-makers exploring this powerful medium for the first time.

The Cultural Healing project creatively promotes healing through the documenting and sharing of different social and cultural perspectives at a crucial stage of the development of both Sudan and South Sudan. This project was completed in August 2013, having produced eight excellent documentary short films presented in a DVD with an accompanying film guide.

**Restorative Practices**

Rob Mackay, Visiting Scholar

Rob Mackay has an active profile in the professional and academic restorative justice arena. He is an accredited mediator in Australia and in the UK, and is registered as a Family Dispute Resolution Practitioner in Australia. He works under the title of Edan Resolutions. During 2013, Rob focused on developing and promoting restorative practices in the historic institutional child sexual abuse field. He had a book chapter and evidence to a parliamentary inquiry published, gave conference and seminar papers, and presented at professional workshops and training sessions. He served as Deputy Chair of the NSW Chapter of Restorative Practices International, and was invited to be an international associate of Restorative Practices for All. With Dr Wendy Lambourne and
other CPACS colleagues, he was active in the formation of the CPACS Peace Praxis Working Group.

**Publications and Presentations**

- Invited paper 'Restorative Justice & Historic Institutional Child Sexual Abuse' presented at seminar *Restorative Justice: Beyond the Mainstream*, University of Western Sydney, 1 November 2013.
- Class on 'Restorative Justice, peacemaking and historic institutional sexual abuse', Newcastle Anglican Diocese Ordinands' formation program, 24 November 2013.

**Conflict Analysis, Peacebuilding and Development**

Kevin Chang, Visiting Scholar and part-time lecturer

Kevin Chang took leave from his position with UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) to undertake a JD (Juris Doctor) degree at the University of Sydney, and returned to CPACS, where he completed his MPACS degree nearly 10 years ago, as a Visiting Scholar. Kevin spent most of 2013 working on the development of a new postgraduate unit of study for CPACS, which makes use of his extensive professional and training experience in conflict sensitive development practice. Further details of this new unit of study, which was first taught in December 2013, are provided elsewhere in this Annual Report (under Academic Program).

Kevin undertook a consultancy as a trainer and facilitator on Conflict Analysis and Planning, 'Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding', Hiroshima Peacebuilders Centre, Hiroshima, Japan, 4-11 February 2013. He also made a
conference presentation on ‘Security Sector Reform: Experience of UNMIT in Timor-Leste’ at the Security Sector Reform Roundtable, Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan, on 19 February 2013.

**Simulations and Activism: Human Rights, BDS and the Dalai Lama**

Paul Duffill, MLitt student and part-time lecturer

Paul Duffill completed his Master of Letters treatise entitled “Evaluating and Disseminating the Results of Conflict Resolution Workshops to Support Cultures of Peace: You Don't Sell the Steak You Sell the Sizzle?” in September 2013. With Dr Susan Banki and Dr Elisabeth Valiente-Riedl from the University’s Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Paul co-authored the journal article “Teaching Human Rights at the Tertiary Level: Addressing the ‘Knowing–Doing Gap’ through a Role-Based Simulation Approach” published in the Oxford University Press *Journal of Human Rights Practice*. The article was based on a simulation designed and implemented by Dr Susan Banki which Paul has also helped to deliver. Paul also assisted Dr Banki in presenting on this simulation at the 2013 Annual Human Rights Tertiary Teachers’ Workshop, hosted by the Australian Human Rights Centre at the University of New South Wales. Paul was part of a team, led by Dr Susan Banki and also including Dr Elisabeth Valiente-Riedl that successfully secured a grant from the Australian Government’s Office of Learning and Teaching Innovation and Development grants programme for the *Filling the Social Justice Gap* project. The project is focused on curriculum development for simulations that teach social justice advocacy. Paul will work as project manager over the course of the two year project.

In 2013, Paul was also involved in human rights activism. In January his article “Establishing the facts about the boycott of Israeli academic institutions” was published on *The Conversation*, an online news and opinion platform sourced from the academic and research community. In December, he submitted a formal complaint, co-signed by several members of the CPACS academic community, along with members of Australians for Boycott Divestment Sanctions, to the ABC. The complaint identified inaccurate statements on international law made by ABC’s 7.30 Report’s presenter Leigh Sales during her interview with CPACS founding director and Chair of the Sydney Peace Foundation, Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees.
Paul played a significant role in the campaign that formed in April 2013 in response to the University of Sydney’s refusal to allow a scheduled talk on campus by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. A number of CPACS and Sydney Peace Foundation staff, students and volunteers contributed to the campaign in partnership with Students for a Free Tibet and Australia Tibet Council. This campaign was in support of academic freedom and human rights, in response to the University of Sydney’s secret cancellation, under dubious circumstances, of the talk by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The campaign consisted of various activities. CPACS student Sophie Bouris featured on ABC’s 7.30 Report which first brought the issue to public attention: http://www.abc.net.au/7.30/content/2013/s3739450.htm. An online petition asking the University to allow His Holiness the Dalai Lama to speak on campus generated 15,000 signatures in just over a week: http://www.change.org/en-AU/petitions/sydney-university-stand-up-for-academic-integrity-let-the-dalai-lama-speak. CPACS students were also active in writing letters to the University of Sydney's Vice-Chancellor asking him to allow the event with His Holiness to go ahead. CPACS provided logistical support for a protest organised by Students for a Free Tibet and Australia Tibet Council entitled: “The University of Sydney Must Welcome His Holiness the Dalai Lama” on 24 April. Founding director of CPACS and Chair of the Sydney Peace Foundation Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees was a speaker at the protest.

The campaign was so successful that on the day before the protest was held the University announced that it would reverse its decision and welcome His Holiness for an event, which was held on 13 June. A few days later on 18 June, the Sydney Peace Foundation hosted a very successful event with His Holiness in New South Wales Parliament House on the topic of "Ethics for a Whole World": http://sydneypeacefoundation.org.au/ethics-for-a-whole-world-with-the-sydney-peace-foundation-and-compassion/ CPACS staff also launched an online petition letter for University of Sydney staff, demanding a University Senate inquiry into the events surrounding the University’s initial cancellation of the event and its implications for academic freedom at the University.

The campaign was also a significant win for academic freedom at the University. This is especially significant given that the University of Sydney administration had previously
argued for the removal of the intellectual freedom clause from the Enterprise Agreement contract for University staff. Following pressure from the campaign, in an email to all University students and staff Dr Michael Spence, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University confirmed the critical importance of academic freedom at the University. Dr. Spence pledged that: “academics can invite to the University anyone whom they believe has a legitimate contribution to make to public debate. It is not within the power of a Vice-Chancellor, or anyone else, to withdraw an invitation issued by an academic unit to an outside speaker, absent concerns such as public safety.”

**Human Rights and Diversity**
Sev Ozdowski, Visiting Scholar


Special Projects

Refugee Language Program
Lesley Carnus, Coordinator

In 2013, the Refugee Language Program saw an increased number of students enrol, as well as an increased number of punitive policy changes aimed at these asylum seekers. We have a situation in Australia now, where it seems that no asylum seeker, no matter how they arrive in Australia, will be granted Permanent Residency.

The Government is also attempting to bring back Temporary Protection Visas, which once again means that asylum seekers do not have security or peace of mind, and may at any time in the future, face deportation to their country of birth or elsewhere.

In 2013 our students came from Iran, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Egypt and a number of other countries. Many are young professionals who have much to contribute to our society - nurses, teachers, interpreters, engineers, lawyers and pharmacists.

The staff in the Refugee Language Program attempt in some way to bring a positive focus into the lives of our students. We do this through interesting but challenging lessons in our classes held on Saturdays and Wednesdays, and also through the contact that the students make with our conversation volunteers and mentors. After classes we provide a simple lunch where volunteers eat and chat with the students, listen and sometimes advise. Our computer class held after lunch on a Saturday also allows the students to work at an individual level with a tutor.

The RLP also has a strong group of mentors who volunteer with the students outside of the classroom, often meeting in a library or a café. In 2013 we provided two training session for mentors in May and then September. One mentor meets two students once a week at Central Station for language tutoring. She takes them for coffee and pays the fare for the refugee who travels from Cabramatta. Another mentor teaches a student in Auburn library and has reported that her student has gained in confidence and improved his conversation skills. Another mentor tutors a young woman from Iran who
has difficulties in getting to classes. This is the feedback she gave me regarding her mentoring:

I have been seeing Mastureh every week for English tuition and general listening to her difficulties. She really seems to enjoy the lessons, does homework and is keen to continue. However, she can’t seem to be able to make the Uni classes, even though she expresses interest in doing them. I think this is due to her ongoing problems with the medication she takes for stress and the nightmares she has which makes it difficult for her to get up and get organised for classes. She also spends a lot of time trying to get her papers from Iran which would help her to get a bridging visa. (Who can tell what position she will be in with the new threatened punitive measures both sides of politics are proposing.) But, the relationship between us is good, I think, I certainly enjoy seeing her. She is a lovely young woman, we can only hope that things will turn out for her.

In November, the Refugee Language Program was reviewed at the request of the Dean of Arts. Two academics from the Education Faculty, Professor Brian Paltridge and Associate Professor Ken Cruickshank, conducted a thorough review. They interviewed me, my supervisor, Dr Ken Macnab, teachers, mentors and students. They also spoke with other organizations that work with refugees, e.g. the Asylum Seekers Centre. I was informed that feedback was very positive and we hope to receive their report early in 2014. The only complaint from the students was that they wanted more classes!

The end of year party was held on Saturday, December 7th and more than 60 people attended. Our staff generously provided most of the food, drink, and small gifts for the students. Ray Corcoran (Computer and Conversation teacher) and Noreen Solomon (Conversation volunteer) dressed up as Father and Mother Xmas and students all eagerly lined up for photos with them!
In 2014, we hope to continue with our classes and extend the mentoring program. I would like to take the opportunity now to thank the staff at CPACS for their continued support, and to appreciate the generous contribution that all of our volunteers make to the lives of vulnerable and excluded people.

Karen Garlan, one of the teachers on the Intermediate class, held her annual Spelling Bee, which was a huge amount of fun for the participants and the audience.
Australian Council for Human Rights Education (ACHRE)
Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard, Vice-President

In 2013 The Australian Council for Human Rights Education (ACHRE) actively promoted human rights issues throughout the year via publications, conferences and networking. Below is a short summary of some of these activities.
For further information see ACHRE website: http://humanrightseducationaustralia.com

Symposia, conferences and seminars

- **Seminar Path to Dignity: The Power of Human Rights Education, Sydney**
  25 February 2013
  ACHRE held jointly with the Australian Human Rights Commission a successful seminar event screening a film entitled Path to Dignity: The Power of Human Rights Education. Approximately 100 people attended the event with great enthusiasm for future events on human rights education topics.

- **Public Forum on Indigenous Youth Self Harm: People, Place & Politics**
  22 October 2013
  NT Council for Human Rights Education, jointly with the Charles Darwin University School of Law, together with the Miriam Rose Foundation presented a public Forum on Indigenous Youth Self Harm: People, Place & Politics on 22nd October 2013. The speakers were Father Frank Brennan SJ, AO (ACU) and Professor Ernest Hunter (UQ)

- **National Human Rights Conciliation, Legal & Education Officers Conference 24-25 October 2013**
  ACHRE agreed to assist ACT Human Rights Commission in the organisation of a National Human Rights Conciliation, Legal & Education Officers Conference in Canberra on 24-25 October 2013. ACHRE President delivered a paper ‘Developments in Human Rights Education Internationally and Locally.’

- **The Fourth International Human Rights Education Conference: Global Convergence and Local Practice 22 - 26 November 2013**
ACHRE was proud to sponsor The Fourth International Human Rights Education Conference: *Global Convergence and Local Practice* which was held from 22 to 26 November 2013. The Conference was hosted by the Chang Fo-Chuan Center for the Study of Human Rights, Soochow University, and Taipei.

- **CHRE 10th Anniversary Seminar held at Curtin University 10 December 2013**


The CHRE - Australia’s first tertiary human rights institute - was established thanks to ACHRE being able to secure significant philanthropic funding from Dr Haruhisa Handa, President, Toshu Fukami International Shinto Foundation of Tokyo, Japan.

A seminar on Human Rights Day 2013, co-coordinated by ACHRE Vice-President Dr Lynda-ann Blanchard, included a keynote address by Dr. Ela Gandhi from South Africa:

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=48YTxCLKc2w&feature=youtu.be](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=48YTxCLKc2w&feature=youtu.be)
West Papua Project
Jim Elmslie, Co-convenor

The Biak Massacre Citizen’s Tribunal

In 2013 the West Papua Project at CPACS continued to enquire into the political situation and historical past of the two Indonesian provinces of Papua and West Papua, known collectively in the popular mind as ‘West Papua’. This year’s work was dominated by the establishment of a Citizen’s Tribunal which sought to creatively explore a particular event in West Papua’s bloody history, one that still resonates to this day. Like so much that has occurred in West Papua specific details were sketchy and the silence of governments, particularly the Indonesian but also the Australian and US governments, almost complete. This meant that events disappeared from history, along with their victims. We found such insouciance in the face of a chilling atrocity galling and sought to “rectify history” – at least for one specific incident.

On July 6, 2013, the West Papua Project staged the Biak Massacre Citizen’s Tribunal on the 15th anniversary of a mass killing by Indonesian security forces of West Papuan independence activists on the island of Biak. The Tribunal eventually found that the massacre was a planned action aimed at both breaking up the ongoing demonstrations on Biak and inflicting terror into the wider West Papuan community who had come to believe that independence was close at hand in the wake of President Suharto’s political demise in May 1998. The killings and associated human rights atrocities were covered up by the Indonesian authorities, even though the event itself became widely known throughout West Papua. The Tribunal brought together eye witnesses to give evidence, in person, by video and through written statements, before a team of eminent legal experts who undertook to assess the case through the prism of jurisprudence and report accordingly.

The Tribunal was held in the format of a coronial enquiry, such as would be held into an unexplained death. The Tribunal had no official power and relied for its credibility on the strength of the evidence provided and the reputations of the individuals involved. The WPP would like to express our deep gratitude and admiration towards all the legal
team for their participation and for their time and effort: Hon. John Dowd, Presiding Jurist; Dr. Keith Suter, Jurist; Professor Nicholas Cowdery, Counsel Assisting with Gustav Kawer, and Senior Counsels, Graham Turnbull and Dan O’Gorman, who acted for Other Interested Parties.

The organizing committee was made up of Dr Eben Kirksey (Tribunal Co-chair); Dr Jason Macleod (Tribunal Co-chair); Dr Jim Elmslie (Tribunal Co-coordinator); Dr Peter King; Dr Budi Hernawan and Dr Cammi Webb-Gannon. In particular we would like to welcome Eben and Jason as new members of the West Papua Project Steering Committee and thank them for their tremendous input into this event, without which it would have been impossible. A great many people also contributed to the Tribunal in a variety of ways – too many to thank here but I do refer readers to the Tribunal website, www.Biak-Tribunal.org for further details.

The event was funded from a range of sources and I would particularly like to thank the School of Social and Political Sciences, and the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sydney University for their financial contributions and for allowing us to host this event. Of the many individual donors (see website for full details) three key contributors deserve special thanks: Professor John Braithwaite; Ian Melrose and OFM Australia. Each of these sources donated $5000, which effectively underwrote the final budget of over $33,000.

The Tribunal was held in the old world charm of Theatre N 395 in the John Woolley Building before a crowd of academics; students; human rights activists; journalists, and a historically significant group of West Papuans from across the country and overseas. The atmosphere was hushed, the lighting muted but the authority of the ‘court’ manifest. Testimony was heard on the background to the massacre by West Papuan leaders; on reports made shortly after the event and from key eye-witnesses. The evidence went from the general to the horrifyingly specific: from the political vacuum that followed Suharto’s resignation on May 20 to the murder, rape and mutilation of July 6. It was a window into the darkest human behaviour imaginable. It really did feel that, if we were not making history, we were certainly unearthing it and exposing a great crime to the light of public knowledge.
The Jurists were tasked with producing a Verdict on the proceedings in the form of a statement of Key Findings and Recommendations. The Verdict was released at the Sydney University Law School by Hon. John Dowd, Prof. Nick Cowdery and Dr. Keith Suter on December 16, 2013 and can be viewed in full on the Tribunal website. The Conclusions are:

(i) On 6 July 1998 a peaceful demonstration in Biak was attacked by military and police forces under the control of the Government of Indonesia which resulted in the deaths and injuries of scores of people and the detention of a further group of the demonstrators by the military forces, police and members of the Indonesian Naval forces.

(ii) Subsequently a large number of men, women and children were killed, tortured and mutilated with some of the women and girls being raped and sexually mutilated and some of those detained dying as a result of the actions of the military forces and police.

(iii) There has been an attempt by the Government of Indonesia to downplay the seriousness of the actions perpetrated by Indonesian Government forces. There have been no proceedings taken against any persons for the crimes and crimes against humanity perpetrated against innocent civilians.

The Recommendations include: presenting the governments of Indonesia, Australia and the United States with the verdict of the Tribunal and a copy of the evidence collected; calling for a further and fuller investigation into the crimes committed; the prosecution of those responsible; and the payment of compensation to victims and their families. The Tribunal and its Verdict were comprehensively covered in an eight minute story by ABC 7.30 on December 16 and various newspaper articles. Currently the evidence is being collated into a comprehensive brief so that it can be presented to the governments mentioned in the Recommendations.

The Biak Massacre Citizen's Tribunal broke new ground in several ways. It marked a major step forward for the West Papua Project in terms of the scale and scope of its endeavours in conducting research into the political history and contemporary political economy of West Papua. It is possibly the first time in Australia that the vehicle of a citizen’s tribunal has been used to uncover facts unpalatable to governments - in this case those of Indonesia, Australia and the United States. It confronted and shattered the
false cone of silence imposed over a crime committed by a state on its own citizens seeking to assert their basic human rights of freedom of speech and association.

**West Papua Project publications for 2013**

- Elmslie, Jim, *Refugees and rebels set to dominate Rudd’s PNG Visit*, The Conversation, 14/7/13.
- Elmslie, Jim, *What will the West Papua Flotilla mean for Australia-Indonesia relations?*, The Conversation, 13/9/13.
Human Survival Project

Peter King and John Hallam, Co-conveners

The Human Survival Project has continued to work assiduously, both locally and globally, on the urgent issues of accidental nuclear war, the catastrophic global climatic consequences thereof and human survival more generally.

Specific 'goals' that the HSP has arguably 'scored' in 2013, include the designation of September 26 as International Nuclear Disarmament day by NAM (the Non Aligned Movement) and the UN General Assembly; the high priority given to Human Survival in the 125-government Joint Statement on Catastrophic Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons at UN First Committee in November 2013; and the fact that the agenda for the Second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, coming up at Nayarit in Mexico in February 2014, gives prominence to catastrophic global climatic consequences, probabilistic analysis of accidental nuclear war and multi-weapon nuclear attack scenarios and the global impact of nuclear-induced EMP (Electromagnetic Pulse), especially on financial systems. This is in a situation in which there has been a strong push to only consider and campaign on single-weapon, single-city scenarios by some in the nuclear disarmament movement.

We have counted a 'goal' as arising when the HSP has been the only, or almost the only, organisation urging a particular outcome or form of words, and where an eventual outcome of the kind that HSP has been urging has in fact been adopted or reflected in some form or other by a UN body or a multilateral statement. A focus on the importance of human survival, accidental nuclear war and associated catastrophic climatic consequences has become almost an HSP 'trademark'.

In addition HSP has:

- held a highly successful panel in Geneva in May 2013 at the NPT Prepcom on Nuclear Weapons and Human Survival. Participants were: Hallam and King representing HSP; Aaron Tovish of Mayors for Peace (representing a mere 2-4 billion people in cities worldwide that are affiliated with M4P, and Dave Krieger of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation.
- engaged in face-to-face lobbying activities in Geneva with over a dozen governments, of which the Swiss and NZ governments are the most important and sympathetic. (King was especially eloquent in pressing human survival with the Swiss.)

- generated a resolution on September 26, 'The Day the World Nearly Ended', in the Scottish Parliament. (Many thanks to the Speaker, Bill Kidd). That resolution has been circulated globally.

- conducted a highly successful end of the year, 'end of the world' seminar with a number of distinguished participants, notably Helen Caldicott, Prof. Richard Broinowski, Keith Suter and Prof. Jindong Yuan and of course Prof Peter King and CPACS Council member, John Hallam.

- convened, at the other end of the year, another successful seminar (in mid-January!) with Professor Alan Robock--of Rutgers University and the International Panel on Climate Change--on nuclear winter.

Under consideration for 2014 is mounting a tribunal along the lines of the CPACS/West Papua Project’s Biak Massacre Tribunal held in July 2013. This would be based on Aaron Tovish’s idea that the established nuclear weapons states are engaging in 'reckless endangerment' of the world by maintaining hundreds or thousands of nuclear weapons on high alert and failing to disarm as mandated by Article VI of the NPT. This is an ongoing discussion between King and Hallam and other HSP luminaries*. (*Vide: [http://sydney.edu.au/arts/peace_conflict/practice/human_survival_project.shtml](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/peace_conflict/practice/human_survival_project.shtml)

[Don’t miss ‘Shakespeare and Nuclear Weapons’]

In conclusion, we believe that, in cooperation with many other people and organisations worldwide, we are not so much 'making history' as 'making history possible'.
Sri Lanka Human Rights Project

Gobie Rajalingam and Brami Jegan, Co-conveners

In 2013 the Sri Lanka Human Rights Project (SLHRP) continued to work with 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 brutal negligence towards the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees. In 2013, the SLHRP engaged in the following activities:

• ‘Don’t Let Cricket Hide Genocide: Boycott Sri Lanka’ campaign
  In January the Sri Lankan cricket team were in Australia for the Test Series. During that period community activists ran a campaign in Melbourne and Sydney calling for:
  *The Australian Government and Cricket Australia to halt all future tours and matches against Sri Lanka until the Sri Lankan Government agrees to an independent inquiry into war crimes and crimes against humanity at the end of the civil war in 2009, and until it ends its on-going persecution of Tamils in Sri Lanka.*

  SLHRP participated in a protest near the Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG), highlighting the role of boycotts in inducing social change. Director of the Sydney Peace Foundation and Emeritus Professor at CPACS, Stuart Rees, echoed our calls with a piece on 9 January, 2013 ‘Boycotting Sri Lanka is not Cricket,’ on the social and political e-journal *ON LINE Opinion.*

• Asylum seeker advocacy
  Community event: On 3 February SLHRP co-convenor Brami spoke alongside lead singer-songwriter and bass guitarist for *The Church* Steve Kilbey, Greens Senator Lee Rhiannon and NSW Greens MLC Mehreen Faruqi at a forum on why the Australian government continues to return refugees back to Sri Lanka, despite the country having a marred record of human rights abuses.
• CPACS forum

On 8 May CPACS hosted a forum at Sydney University which discussed ‘Why are Sri Lankan Tamils seeking refuge in Australia and why are we locking them up?’ SLHRP co-convenor Brami, CPACS Director, Associate Professor Jake Lynch and New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties, Dr Lesley Lynch addressed the audience.

• Protest

On 20 July, thousands gathered around Australia to protest against then-Prime Minister Kevin Rudd’s Papua New Guinea refugee plan which would ensure that no person arriving in Australia by boat without a visa would be settled in Australia. SLHRP co-convenor Brami was one of the speakers at the Sydney protest, attended by about 700 people. Text of Brami’s speech can be found at http://bit.ly/1hkqrZc.

• Guest lecturer at USYD

In Semesters 1 and 2 SLHRP co-convenor Brami was asked to return as a speaker to a University of Sydney postgraduate class to provide her perspective on the Tamil struggle, and experiences in Sri Lanka during the ceasefire. She was joined by Gordon Weiss the UN’s spokesman in Sri Lanka during the final months of the civil war.

• Politics in the Pub

SLHRP co-convenor Brami Jegan joined Dr Sam Pari from the Australian Tamil Congress on 3 August at Politics in the Pub, in presentation of the topic “Sri Lanka: Disappearance of Human Rights and The Survival of The Tamils.”
Sydney Peace Foundation

Juliet Bennett, Executive Officer

“Your work is really wonderful. This is really building the foundation of a happy society.”
His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, 18 June 2013.

The Sydney Peace Foundation is a sister organisation to the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPACS). The Foundation's aim is to “foster understandings of peace with justice and the means to achieve such a goal”. In 2013 the Foundation's advocacy program involved organising a number of events, writing for and engaging with media outlets, presenting a Gold Medal for Human Rights, and the annual awarding of the Sydney Peace Prize, Australia's only international prize for peace. This report represents a summary of the Foundation's key achievements in 2013. For more details please see the Foundation's 2013 Annual Report or visit our website: www.sydneypeacefoundation.org.au

The first of the Foundation's events took place on 21 March. In partnership with the Australian Arab Women’s Dialogue and CPACS, Stuart Rees facilitated a dialogue with three women from Lebanon, Morocco and the UAE. The Dialogue confronted stereotype images of Arab women, discussed the status of women and the attitudes of Arab men, and considered prospects for the Arab Spring. This dialogue was filmed by ABC Big Ideas and broadcast across Australia, the Pacific, and the web. A video is available to stream via our website.

A month later Stuart Rees, Ken Macnab, and I flew to France to award a posthumous Gold Medal for Human Rights to Stéphane Hessel, former French resistance fighter, concentration camp survivor, co-author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and author of the ground breaking book, Time for Outrage. On 2 May, at a reception hosted by Australian Ambassador to France, Ric Wells, the Gold Medal was presented to Hessel’s widow Madame Christiane Hessel-Chabry.

Returning to Sydney we dived into hosting an event with His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama. Having challenged a controversial decision by USYD management to cancel an
event hosting His Holiness, the Foundation agreed to hold a separate, more intimate event inviting the Tibetan community, students and their supporters. On June 18, at the NSW Parliament, ABC journalist Andrew West convened a conversation with His Holiness focussing on religious intolerance and Tibet’s control by China. It was one of a series of discussions built around His Holiness’ book entitled ‘Beyond Religion: Ethics for a Whole World’. ABC Big Ideas filmed this conversation - to view it please visit our website.

In July, the Foundation supported a gritty doco-drama EMPIRE, written and created by Kinetic Energy Theatre Company’s co-directors Graham Jones and Jepke Goudsmit. Through the voices of previous Sydney Peace Prize recipients writer activists Arundhati Roy and Noam Chomsky, the play tackled the questions arising from the leak of the Collateral Murder video and hundreds of thousands of secret US State Department cables by whistle-blower Bradley Manning to WikiLeaks.

A month later Judy Davis, Colin Friels, Genevieve Lemon and Don Walker staged “Performing for Peace: Plays, Poetry & Music” at Sappho Books in Glebe, raised over $10,000 in funds to support young peace scholars from the world’s poorest countries to study at CPACS. To bring a student from the world’s least developed countries to study in Sydney costs $28,000 in tuition fees alone. This provides an opportunity to share on-the-ground knowledge and understanding from different perspectives. In 2013 the Foundation awarded a scholarship to Mujib Abid from Afghanistan to complete a Master in Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Sydney.
In September, the Foundation hosted the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Palestinian human rights, Professor Richard Falk. Professor Falk spoke about Palestine’s struggle for self-determination and the ordeal of occupation, stressing that the international community is failing the Palestinians, due largely to their fear of offending the Israeli and the United States governments. This talk was filmed by ABC Big Ideas and broadcast across Australia, the Pacific, and the web.

In November we arrived at the event finale of the year, the awarding of the Sydney Peace Prize. The Prize is awarded to an organization or an individual whose life and work has demonstrated significant contributions to: the achievement of peace with justice locally, nationally or internationally; the promotion and attainment of human rights; and the philosophy, language and practice of nonviolence. Members of the public are encouraged to make nominations to be deliberated on by the Sydney Peace Prize Jury between August and November of the previous year.


The 2013 Sydney Peace Prize was awarded to Dr Cynthia Maung. Dr Maung, an ethnic Karen, fled her native Burma during the pro-democracy uprising of 1988 and set up the Mae Tao Clinic on the Thai-Burmese border, where each year 700 staff treat over 150,000 people including refugees, migrant workers and orphans. Dr Maung has advanced the cause of peace in the AsiaPacific region and upheld the best humanitarian and ethical traditions of the medical profession. The Jury’s citation reads: “Dr Maung: for her dedication to multi-ethnic
democracy, human rights and the dignity of the poor and dispossessed, and for establishing health services for victims of conflict.”

On 6 November, at Sydney Town Hall, following introductory performances by traditional Karen Done dancers, and ARIA-winning singer/song-writer Lior, Dr Maung gave the City of Sydney Peace Prize Lecture to a large public audience and engaged in a conversation with Mary Kostakidis. An ABC Big Ideas film of this talk and conversation will be released early in 2014.

The following evening, at an exquisite Gala Dinner and Award Ceremony in The University of Sydney’s MacLaurin Hall, the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Clover Moore presented Dr Cynthia Maung with the 2013 Sydney Peace Prize - $50,000 and a spectacular glass trophy crafted by artist Brian Hirst.

To our founder and Chair’s surprise, after making his introductory speech at the Award Ceremony, Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees was called back to the podium to receive a prize himself. A second glass peace trophy was revealed, also crafted by Brian Hirst, which Dr Ken Macnab, who has been involved with the Foundation since its inception, presented to Stuart. The Foundation is immensely grateful to Brian Hirst for his ongoing support, for donating an additional beautiful piece of art this year—in honour of Stuart’s inimitable contribution to human rights and peace with justice.

The Foundation’s team rose early Friday morning to attend Cabramatta High School’s 2013 Peace Day, aptly entitled “Inspire to Heal”—celebrating Dr Cynthia Maung’s
achievements among thousands of youth. Guests were welcomed by two long aisles of students dressed in colourful national costumes, illustrating the diversity of cultures and nationalities that constitute the school’s pupils. Following a procession of song, dance, and Dr Cynthia’s address, the event was brought to a close with the annual releasing of the peace doves.

For most of the year we achieved this with a small team comprised of our Chair Stuart Rees, our part-time Project Coordinator Bonnie Kelly and myself. Zahra Shafigh kept the Youth Peace Initiative alive with only one day per week, organising a video conference on Religion and Peace hosted by Andrew West, and working towards a peer mentoring program that will take form in early 2014. In September Kerstin Jonzon and Lisa Fennis joined as interns and we were excited to have Jane Singleton begin as our new Director. The Foundation is particularly thankful to our Partners in Peace the City of Sydney and Singapore Airlines, the University of Sydney, our Peace Makers Alan Cameron AO, Stephen and Deborah Killelea, Joseph Skrzynski AO; our Peace Keepers Jane Fulton, Marjorie Bull and Trudy Weibel, and our Event Partners for the 2013 Sydney Peace Prize, Flying Ruby Events, AV Rentals, Well Mannered Wine Co. and Four Seasons Hotel Sydney.

For links to ABC Big Ideas films, information about upcoming events, to read our blog, or to nominate someone for the 2015 Sydney Peace Prize, please visit our website: www.sydneypeacefoundation.org.au
Library Report

Peggy Craddock, Librarian

During the brief time I was able to spend at the Resource Centre, it appeared to have been well used. There were a large number of donations, for which we thank the donors, who are also acknowledged in the item. I began processing this but the computer program was causing difficulties. Thanks to Henora, I will be able to re-do those entries which disappeared from the database, when I come in again in February. However, I did note that the second copy of David Hicks’s book which I had processed the previous week had disappeared. We need to remind all Resource Centre users that books should not be removed, except to make a photocopy in the resources room (for which there is a cost-recovery payment) as it is not a lending library. Should lecturers give students permission to take a resource out, the loan must be registered in some way and the item returned either to the lecturer or to the processing table with a note and date.

The resource boxes with the collection of material particularly relevant to the current units of study have been prepared as usual. An electronic list of these resources is available to the coordinator of the units.
Membership Report

Punam Yadav, Administrative Assistant

14 people joined as new CPACS members in 2013 and 32 members renewed their membership. There was a slight increase in the renewal of membership compared with 2012. However, we need to encourage our members to renew their memberships and also to encourage the committed long term members to become life members.

The role of Membership Secretary was managed by CPACS Administrative Assistants.
2013 was a very productive year in terms of publications. A book was published by the Director of CPACS A/Prof Jake Lynch, and Dr. Lynda-ann Blanchard published an edited volume, both with Routledge. In addition to these books, seven book chapters and nine journal articles were published, along with many other refereed and non-refereed publications by CPACS staff, research students and associates. CPACS presence in the media was also quite remarkable this year.

The CPACS semi-annual newsletter *PeaceWrites*, was published in May and October 2013. The newsletters are available in hardcopy from CPACS or electronically from the CPACS website:

**Books**

(see: http://routledge-ny.com/catalogs/routledge_research_media_and_communication/1/10/)

http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415824637/)

**Book Chapters**


**Journal Articles**


http://jrs.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/fet047?ijkey=JUbOFcHfvjmWCU1&keytype=ref

http://www2.hawaii.edu/~kent/ArtBuilding.pdf


**Other Refereed Publications**


**Selected Public Media**

**Jake Lynch**

November 26, *New Matilda*, ‘Taking me to court won’t stop BDS’,


November, CTVC *Things Unseen*, ‘The case for (and against) peace journalism’, panel discussion podcast, listen at: [http://www.thingsunseen.co.uk/](http://www.thingsunseen.co.uk/)


**Punam Yadav**


**Paul Duffill**


**Rob Mackay**

November 13, 2013. Interview about Restorative Justice on 'Mornings' program, *ABC Radio Newcastle*

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**Sev Ozdowski**


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. CPACS also hosted meetings and events with a variety of delegations and distinguished visitors who addressed audiences based on personal experience and expertise. Below is a list of the events and dates.

- **Ten Years to The day Since the Invasion of Iraq Began: What Did the Anti-war Protests Achieve?**
  
  Wednesday 20 March, 5.00 - 6.30 pm
  
  Panelists: Donna Mulhearn, Peace activist and Human Shield, just returned from latest visit to Iraq.
  
  Associate Professor Jake Lynch, Director, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney.
  
  Also featured: World premiere of 'Lion Hearts': A short film by Nuts and Bolts Media, reflecting with Australian peace activists from 2003.

- **‘Terrorism’ in Middle Eastern Journalism**
  
  Wednesday 27 March, 12.30 - 2.00 pm
  
  How are the phenomena labeled in the West as ‘terrorism’ defined and debated in local media outlets in Afghanistan, Iran, Middle East and North Africa?
  
  Speaker: Nushin Arbabzadah

- **Why are Sri Lankan Tamils seeking refuge in Australia? And why are we keeping them locked up? How do we change this?**
  
  Wednesday 8 May, 4.30 - 6.00 pm
  
  Panelists: Brami Jegan, Sri Lanka Human Rights Project, CPACS, University of Sydney.
  
  Professor Ben Saul, Professor of International Law, University of Sydney
  
  Dr Lesley Lynch, New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties ASIO Campaign
• **CPACS 25th Anniversary Celebration**
  Friday 7 June, 5:00 - 9:00 pm

• **Prospects for Peace in Syria**
  Monday 17 June, 4:00 – 5:30 pm
  As hostilities on the ground seem set to escalate still further, what are the prospects for peace, for the long-suffering Syrian people?
  Speaker: Sister Agnes-Mariam

• **The Biak Massacre – A Citizens Tribunal**
  Saturday 6 July, 10:00 am - 5:00 pm
  Seeking justice after Fifteen Years

• **Literature and Peace: Peacemaking in the Fiction of Michael Ondaatje, Graham Swift, and Ian McEwan**
  Wednesday 7 August, 12.30 – 2.00 pm
  Speaker: Professor Shou-Nan Hsu, CPACS Visiting Scholar from National University of Tainan, Taiwan

• **Humanising the Enemy: A Story of Hope in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict**
  Monday 19 August, 5.30 – 7.30 pm
  In collaboration with Jews against the Occupation, Global Social Justice Network and Palestinian-Jewish Dialogue Group:
  A story of hope in the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, including a documentary 'Within the Eye of the Storm', and a Q&A forum discussing the documentary and implications for building peaceful relationships to end the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians.
  Guest speakers: Abe Quadan: Conflict Resolution Practitioner, CPACS Council member and co-founder of Palestinian-Jewish Dialogue Group; Donna Jacobs Sife: Storyteller, Programs Director of Together for Humanity and co-founder of Jewish Voices for Peace and Justice; Neven Bondokji: Researcher on Islamic movements, Islam and Peacebuilding, and Conflict resolution, and Trainer in youth development
• **Refugees, Asylum Seekers & the PNG Solution**
  Monday 21 October, 5.00 - 7.00 pm  
  Panel Discussion and Q&A event organised jointly with the Global Social Justice Network (GloSo)  
  Facilitator: Lisa Townshend  
  Panelists: Mr Greg Lake: Former Immigration Department Official  
  Dr Devorah Wainer: Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney  
  Dr Ryan Schram: Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney  
  Chair: Dr Susan Banki: Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney

• **Meditation Sessions**
  15 October, 19 November and 10 December, 6 – 8 pm  
  With Venerable Thich Minh Tam, Buddhist monk.

• **Q & A Session with 2013 Sydney Peace Prize winner, Dr Cynthia Maung**
  Thursday 7 November 2013,  
  10.15 am to 12 noon  
  Facilitator: Kirsten Jonzon  
  Panelists:  
  Dr Cynthia Maung, Burmese humanitarian doctor and founder of Mae Tao Clinic  
  Jessica Hnkum, Kachin Women’s Association Thailand  
  Nae K’nyaw Paw, Karen Women’s Organization

• **The End of the Year/ The End of the World (Is it nearer?) An Annual Nuclear Assessment**
  **People for Nuclear Disarmament (PND)**  
  Thursday 21 November, 3.00 - 5.00 pm
Organised by the Medical Association for the Prevention of War (MAPW) and The Human Survival Project (HSP)
Panelists: Helen Caldicott, Richard Broinowski, Keith Suter, Jingdong Yuan, John Hallam and Peter King
Discussant: Frank Hutchinson
Chair: Anne Noonan (MAPW NSW)

- **The Zamboanga Siege and Its Implications for the GRP-MILF Peace Accord**
  Wednesday 11 December, 5.00 – 6.00 pm
  In partnership with Action for Peace and Development in the Philippines
  Speaker: Rep. Neri Javier Colmenares, National Union of People’s Lawyers of the Philippines and Member of the House of Representatives, Philippine Congress

- **Pedalling for Papua**
  Tuesday 12 November, 6.00 – 8.00 pm
  With Jeremy: Canada’s contribution to the global effort to broadcast the story of West Papua

- **Meeting with Mayors for Peace**
  An international organisation consisting of mayors of more than 5700 cities around the world who work together to realise a world without nuclear weapons and everlasting world peace.
  Monday 18 November, 2.00 pm
  Mayors for Peace representatives: Shinichiro Murakami, Division Director of Mayors for Peace, and Mr. Yasuyoshi Komizo, Secretary General of Mayors for Peace
  CPACS representatives: Dr Ken Macnab, Professor Peter King, John Hallam and Paul Duffill
- **The Biak Massacre - A Citizen’s Tribunal**
  
  Monday 16 December, 5.00 - 6.00 pm

  Release of Findings and

  Recommendations

  Presiding Jurists: Hon. John Dowd, Dr
  Keith Suter and Lead Prosecutor,
  Professor Nicholas Cowdery
CPACS and Memories of Mandela – A Life Well Lived
Dr Wendy Lambourne, Acting Director

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies and Sydney Peace Foundation remember and honour the life and contribution of Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, who died peacefully at his home on 5 December 2013.

We join South Africans everywhere in celebrating the visionary yet humble man who displayed great wisdom, courage and compassion in leading his country in the difficult transition from apartheid through a process of dialogue and reconciliation to a united democratic ‘rainbow nation’.

In September 2000, Dr Mandela was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws by the University of Sydney in recognition of his leadership in the struggle for peace and justice in South Africa, and he visited the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies for a special award ceremony organised by the Sydney Peace Foundation.

Nelson Mandela presented Dr Stella Cornelius, founder of the Conflict Resolution Network, and Dr Faith Bandler, campaigner for indigenous rights in Australia, with certificates for their dedication and achievements in conflict resolution and education. And the then Director of CPACS and the Sydney Peace Foundation, Professor Stuart Rees, presented Nelson Mandela with a Wallabies rugby shirt as a gift to remember his visit to Australia!
The following article appeared in the October 2000 issue of CPACS newsletter, Peace Writes:

**Nelson Mandela Visits our Centre**

On 4th September, Nelson Mandela came among us! For an hour we were enthralled by his noble presence, his words of encouragement, his wisdom and message of hope. In an impromptu discussion on reconciliation, he drew upon a life-time’s experience dedicated to the attainment of peace with justice. "Reconciliation" he told us, means to "ensure that we eliminate tension in society" in order to "create an environment where people appreciate the gifts and talents of each other." There is a need to "forget the past - we are not very responsible for the past but we are responsible for the present and the future." For a special sixty minutes he made the Centre his home, and us his friends. Since his visit, our work has taken on a new energy, a sense of commitment and optimism that we are on the right track, however long and winding the path.

Dr Mandela engaged directly with members, students and friends of CPACS and the SPF during his visit to the Mackie Building. Mingling in the Posters for Peace Gallery was accompanied by the opportunity for each of us individually to approach Dr Mandela with our questions during a special session in Seminar Room 114. As a PhD student and volunteer with CPACS at the time, I was privileged to participate and discuss briefly with Dr Mandela my research on the challenges of justice, reconciliation and peacebuilding after the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.
This poem by Stuart Rees, published in the October 2000 issue of *Peace Writes*, was inspired by Nelson Mandela’s visit to the Centre:

**Nelson in September**

*The build-up was like waiting for a bride*
*To give the cue for all to stand and gaze*
*At groom already married to ideals,*
*A handsome suitor armed with selfless deeds,*
*Like laughter at the shirt he’s asked to wear*
*In stripes of Africa’s opposing team,*
*So Gandhi-like he teaches you and me*
*To shower with love each polar enemy.*
*A sonnet is too short to catch this man*
*Of sunlight on the global seas of grey*
*Whose poverty condemns and disempowers*
*The millions who would lift and be inspired*
*By being here to breathe, to learn, to see*
*This beacon light for all humanity.*
*(Stuart Rees 2000)*

It seems appropriate to celebrate the poet and statesman, Nelson Mandela, in this way as we mourn his passing at the age of 95, reflecting on a life so well lived. An inspiration to us all!

7 December 2013
Financial Statements

Lydia Gitau, Administrative Assistant

SSPS Finance Manager Maggie Ghali, and Finance Officer Danka Ondriskova have administered CPACS’ finances in 2013. CPACS wishes to thank Maggie and Danka for their continued invaluable support.

The CPACS account structure remained generally the same as in 2012 with one Responsibility Centre, D5401, which represents defined CPACS area of the organisation. CPACS includes various projects used to track funding sources and activities.

The 2013 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) for Cntr for Peace & Conflict (D5401)

**User Selection:**
- **Period:** December
- **Year:** Calendar Year 2013
- **Unit $:** Dollar
- **Responsibility Centre:** Cntr for Peace & Conflict (D5401)
- **Project Codes:** ALLPROJECTS_PJ
- **Analysis Codes:** Analysis Codes

**Report Date:** 16-Jan-2014 10:28 AM
**Report Date as of:** 16 JAN 2014
**Request Name:** mghali
**Data Source:** Uem
**Report Ref:** SUGLR545
### Time Periods: December

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<td>(549.0%)</td>
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<td>Net Op Margin as a % of Total Revenue</td>
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