



Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies

ANNUAL REPORT

2004



The University of Sydney

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2004 CPACS Staff, Council and Volunteers

CPACS Staff, Council Office-Bearers and Project Coordinators

Director	Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees
President	Dr Ken Macnab
Vice-President	Dr Wendy Lambourne
Secretary	Paul Clark
Treasurer	Iris Wielders
Membership Secretary	Abe Quadan
Librarian	Peggy Craddock
Executive Committee Representatives	Paul Clark & Cheryl Minks
Administration, Publications and Seminars Officer	Iris Wielders
Lecturer and Postgraduate Coordinator	Dr Wendy Lambourne
Research Officer	Dr Paul White
Research Assistant	Fadilla Masri
Sydney Peace Foundation Officer	Marilyn Harris
Conflict Solutions Australia Coordinator	Paul Clark
West Papua Project Coordinators	Michela Noonan & John Wing

CPACS Council

Greg Ashton	Lynda-ann Blanchard
Dennis Christley	Paul Clark
Bernadette Connole	Stella Cornelius
Laurie & Peggy Craddock	Andrew Greig
Wendy Lambourne	Kathryn Logan
Ken Macnab	Jenny McNaughton
Cheryl Minks	Erik Paul
Abe Quadan	Stuart Rees
John Telford	George Varughese
Paul White	Iris Wielders

Lecturers

Lynda-ann Blanchard	Paul Clark
Dr Wendy Lambourne	Jake Lynch
Dr Ken Macnab	Annabel McGoldrick
Cheryl Minks	Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees
Dr Geneviève Souillac	Dr Paul White
Iris Wielders	

CPACS Objectives

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies was established in May 1988 as a specialist research and teaching centre within the University of Sydney.

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 the resolution of conflict with a view to attaining just societies.

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 organizations and nations, or with reference to international relations.

The Context of the 2004 Annual Report

Dr Ken Macnab - President, CPACS

Peace with Justice

As a prologue to an account of CPACS activities the Annual Report has always provided a brief sketch of national and international affairs which have a bearing on our objective of peace with justice. On this occasion, for a variety of reasons, a more reflective commentary, with tinges of polemic here and there, has been written.

The Occupation of Iraq

The occupation of Iraq has gone from bad to worse in the last year. It has failed to restore public services, rebuild destroyed infrastructure and resurrect the economy; it has failed to either impose military security on the country - even by the 'Fallujah technique' of destroying the city and dispersing its inhabitants in order to 'liberate' them - or by creating adequate alternative Iraqi military and police security forces; it has failed to install a credible interim Government and to create a political process which can ensure an acceptable outcome to the January elections; and it has failed above all to 'win the hearts and minds' of the Iraqi people. Instead, it has made Iraq a scene of constant carnage, abuse of human rights and loss of life. In November 2004 the *Lancet* reported that the first scientific study of the human cost of the Iraq war suggests that at least 100,000 civilians (more than half of them women and children) have lost their lives, mostly by violence, since their country was invaded in March 2003. Such studies have to rely on hospital data, surveys and interviews; the occupying forces don't even attempt to count civilian casualties. Finally, of course, the occupation, far from being a justifiable aspect of the much-touted 'war on terrorism', has created and recruited vast numbers of terrorists and provided them with a perfect training ground and theatre of operations. The tragedy of the situation is that Iraqis themselves suffer the greatest number of the casualties of terrorism.

The pictures taken by the participants in the Abu Ghraib prisoner abuse of late 2003 have become central to the public perception of this conflict. Several things have emerged from the voluminous inquiries and reports by such bodies as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Pentagon, the FBI and other US Government agencies, and the media. One is that among the American personnel involved in the litany of abuses, as Major-General Antonio M. Taguba reported in May, there was poor record keeping, no clear instructions, lack of accountability, minimal training or selection for suitability for the task, and almost total lack of awareness of human rights. Another is that rather than being an 'aberration' for which a small number of low-ranking soldiers would be held to proper legal account - this was the US Government's line - the abuses revealed in the photographs were just part of a systematic and widespread culture of violence against detainees and prisoners. Additionally, responsibility for these abuses ran right to the top of the agencies involved, particularly the Pentagon, Department of Defense and the Attorney-General's office, to President Bush himself. He set the tone, his appointees produced the legal quibbles and lists of interrogation techniques, their subordinates put them into practice, and all denied and covered up the atrocities which resulted. Lack of respect for human rights conventions was rife. In a recent review of two publications on the documents and implications of the Abu Ghraib prisoner abuse, Andrew Sullivan wrote: 'The esoteric differences between legal "abuse" and illegal "torture" and the distinction between "prisoners of war" and "unlawful combatants" were and are so vague as to make the abuse of innocents almost inevitable.'

In mid-December the New York based Human Rights Watch complained that the US Government only investigated cases of prisoner abuse and death when these were exposed in the media, and that these inquiries were conducted slowly, in excessive secrecy, and with little expectation of a just outcome. In a letter to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld they stated:

The Government's failure to hold its personnel accountable for serious abuses has spawned a culture of impunity among some personnel. As you know, some of the personnel involved in earlier abuses in Afghanistan have now been implicated in later abuses in Iraq.

They might have added that the treatment of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay also contributed to this all-pervasive culture of human rights abuse and impunity, and that the chain of responsibility ran right to the top of both the civil and military branches of the current Administration. Within a day of the release of this criticism, however, newly re-elected President Bush illustrated his own perspective on the need for observance of international norms by awarding America's highest civilian honour, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, to former CIA Director George Tenet, retired US Army General Tommy Franks and former Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq leader Paul Bremer. Bush eulogised: 'These three men symbolise the nobility of public service, the good character of our country, and the good influence of America on the world.' Between them these three played influential and contentious parts in justifying the war in Iraq, running the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and managing the post-war occupation of Iraq.

Moreover, Judge Alberto Gonzales, who in January 2002 wrote the memo to Bush which described the Geneva Protocols on torture and the treatment of prisoners as 'quaint' and 'obsolete' - a few weeks before Bush himself announced the concept of 'unlawful combatants' which underpins the whole system of human rights abuse - is currently undergoing Senate hearings to confirm him as Attorney-General. Condoleezza Rice, one of the most trenchant promoters of the now discredited justifications for the war on Iraq, has just been confirmed as the new Secretary of State, albeit with the largest number of 'no' votes against a Secretary of State nominee for 180 years.

Put bluntly, the 'coalition of the willing' are conducting in Iraq more a war than an occupation, more a series of reprisals and shows of firepower than a coherent military campaign, more a system of quarantine and self-preservation than involvement and reconstruction. Application of the written 'rules of engagement', always lax and destructive, has become non-existent and utterly counter-productive. The American troops, when they go beyond their 'green zones', travel in convoys that shunt all other vehicles out of their way, with bilingual notices tacked to their rear bumpers: 'Keep 50m or deadly force will be applied.' Sometimes the distance varies, but as one US Lieutenant put it: 'If anyone gets too close to us we f..king waste them. It's kind of a shame, because it means we've killed a lot of innocent people.' General George Casey, Commander-in-Chief of Coalition forces in Iraq, commented on the military operations in the period leading to the elections in late January: 'Our broad intent is to keep pressure on the insurgents as we head into elections.' He went on: 'This is not about winning hearts and minds; we're not going to do that here in Iraq. It's about giving Iraqis the opportunity to govern themselves.' In late January 2005 the Iraqi voters turned out in impressive numbers, optimistically and courageously. For their sake, it must be hoped that, difficult as the circumstances are, the election produces politicians, parties and leaders willing to sink their differences, take control of their country's affairs, including national unity, reconstruction, human rights and security, and ask the Americans to leave.

The Israel-Palestine Conflict

This conflict worsens by the year. It reeks of failed policies and leaders on both sides, pursuing counter-productive strategies and false propaganda campaigns. The violence and tragedy of Palestinian terrorism must be condemned; so must the brutality and denial of human rights of the Israeli occupation. They feed off each other without benefit to either side. Only honest scrutiny of the issues beneath the violence, and willingness in the international community to intervene, separate and supervise the combatants and broker a just outcome, can provide any hope of an acceptable and durable peace. For this to happen, certain aspects of the situation need to be acknowledged.

For a start, the alleged necessities of neither 'self-defence' nor the 'war on terrorism' justify the political and military conduct of the Israeli occupation. As well as breaching very many international laws and humanitarian conventions, the methods of the occupation breed the resentment and desperation behind the violent methods of the Palestinian resistance. Moreover, the issue of 'security' is shaped by the policy of permitting and defending illegal settlements in the occupied territory, as is the construction of the 425-mile-long barrier in

the West Bank. The route of 'the Wall' carves the West Bank into isolated enclaves, extends Israel's control of fertile lands and critical water resources, and further reduces the territory available to be given to an independent Palestinian state. Following a request from the Palestinians, the UN General Assembly in December 2003 asked the International Court of Justice at the Hague to give an opinion on the Wall's legality. In its ruling in July 2004 the Court dismissed Israeli argument that it was essential for security, pointed out that it was routed in a way that would encompass 80% of Jewish settlers in the West Bank, while cutting off more than 230,000 Palestinians from their surrounding areas, and ruled that it went too far in infringing on the freedom of the Palestinians, violated international law, and should be halted and removed.

Of course, the Court's advisory opinions are non-binding, but they do bear moral, historic and political weight, and they can be the basis for UN action. The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution, with 150 nations supporting, 10 abstaining and 6 opposing (including Israel, the US and Australia), demanding that Israel comply with the Court decision and tear down its West Bank separation barrier. Herein, however, lies the second crucial aspect of the situation. Support for Israel from the United States and its 'running dogs' (to resurrect a phrase from the 'old days' that still resonates) permits it to ignore world opinion and refuse to comply. Moreover, it also seems likely that Israel will transfer to the occupied West Bank the 7,500 settlers it is manoeuvring to remove from the Gaza Strip, under Prime Minister Sharon's plans for 'unilateral disengagement', with official American blessing. Whether the death of Yasser Arafat and the election of Mahmoud Abbas as his successor can promote a change of direction on either side is doubtful. No fair and equitable solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict is possible while the balance of political will power, financial weight and military force is as unbalanced as it is.

As with most overwhelming conflicts, small incidents reveal the intrinsic inhumanity of the whole. In October, Iman Alhamas, a 13-year old girl from Rafah, was on her way to school, carrying schoolbooks in her bag, following the same route she took every day, when a hail of gunfire from an Israeli Army post killed her, and the commanding officer walked out and fired even more bullets into her body. An army spokesman issued the standard Orwellian statement: the girl had entered a 'forbidden zone', the soldiers took her for a 'terrorist', the bag looked as if it contained 'explosives', the officer had followed standard procedure for the 'verification' of a kill, and so on. The essence of this incident is the tragedy for all involved, and its illustration of the poverty of the policies that led to it.

Finally, the blatantly unbalanced reporting of the Israel-Palestine conflict needs first to be acknowledged, and then remedied. In June 2004 Tim Llewellyn, for 10 years the BBC's Middle East correspondent, wrote in the *Observer* that all British broadcasters had shown systematic and dishonest bias in their coverage of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Particularly in the coverage of the last three to four years, they had deliberately given overwhelming exposure and weight to Israeli views, their language favoured the 'occupying soldiers over the occupied Arabs', they presented the violence as Palestinian 'attack' and Israeli 'reprisal', they created a 'spurious equivalence' between the two sides, and they ignored the history and the roots of the conflict. Llewellyn wrote: 'The result is that the Israelis have identity, existence, a story the viewer understands. The Palestinians are anonymous, alien,

their personalities and their views buried under their burden of plight and the vernacular of "terror". These points have been graphically illustrated in a teaching video produced by Jake Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick, in support of their arguments in favour of more informative, balanced and peace-promoting media coverage. Moreover, the British media is not the worst offender in the area of 'unfair and unbalanced' presentation by minions of the media, and the manipulative Murdoch media is only an extreme version of a common problem. Peace is not possible without honesty and accountability.

The War on Terrorism

The 'war on terrorism' has become the lens through which the American Government and its few allies view the world, the litmus test against which they judge their policy, the justification for even their least rational actions and breaches of international standards. In the middle of the year US President George W. Bush likened the 'war on terrorism' to World War II and the Cold War, warning Americans against losing their nerve in a struggle he says will take decades to bring democracy to the Middle East. 'This is the great challenge of our time, the storm in which we fly,' he said, as he geared up for the Presidential Elections. Herein lies the key to the 'war on terrorism'. Bush and his neoconservative supporters need an 'enemy' and a 'war' through which to unite the American people (particularly the voters) in the belief that not only is America a unique nation with a unique place in world history but that its manifest mission is to face a unique new enemy, against whom the struggle must be conducted by any means available. The most disquieting aspect of all this is not how false it is, but how successful it is in garnering supporters - abroad as well as at home - and how, by its very rhetoric and methods, it helps convert the imaginary 'enemy' into a far more dangerous reality than ever existed. Moreover, it looks as though the 'war on terrorism' is entering a new phase, with the unleashing of the usual 'weapons of mass deception' on a new target, Iran.

One particular aspect of the 'war on terrorism' worth condemnation is the widespread and increasingly flagrant abuse of human rights. Enough cases have emerged, involving particularly overseas-born German, Canadian and Australian citizens, among others, to reveal that the CIA, with American military complicity, is practising the policy of 'rendition'. This involves the covert transfer of prisoners to other countries, such as Afghanistan, Syria and Egypt, for 'interrogation' in secret. Both the transfers and the methods used in these countries are illegal under international law; but they permitted the US to maintain its ritual denial that it was involved in 'torture' of suspects. However, that particular fiction is increasingly unravelling in the case of Guantanamo Bay. Evidence from many sources, including the FBI, released detainees, and now military participants, reveals both physical and psychological torture, some of it designed deliberately to 'break' Muslim subjects. Evidence of mass suicide attempts by Guantanamo inmates - despite repeated denial of any such thing - has emerged. Just four of the 600 prisoners have been charged, with general conspiracy rather than specific acts, and not one of the small number of prisoners repatriated to Britain, France and now (not through any volition on the part of its Government) Australia, has been charged with any offence. As the *Independent* commented in late January 2005, 'It is clear that Guantanamo is the tip of an American Gulag of international prisons.'

The case of Mamdouh Habib, the Australian just returned to Australia, illustrates the magnitude of the injustices involved. Held by the United States for three years without charge, the Australian Government ignored his credible claims of torture in Egypt and Guantanamo, refused to give him the support all Australians should be able to expect from their Government, glossed over the illegalities of his treatment and persistently vilified his character with unsubstantiated assertions. Ruddock, Downer and Howard are rather like the Bellman in *The Hunting of the Snark*, whose whole story is based on the cry: 'I have said it thrice: What I tell you three times is true.' Habib's surprise release without charge by the Americans galvanised Attorney-General Ruddock - the highest law officer of the Commonwealth, charged with upholding the rights enshrined in our laws - into a particularly lamentable performance. He stated pontifically that, since Habib is a 'person of interest' he will continue to live under 'surveillance' and 'restrictions', then invoked the Profits of Crime legislation (without specifying any crime) in case Habib should attempt to sell the story of his treatment, and repeatedly denied that he is owed either an apology or compensation. On Australia Day 2005 Ruddock came out with the crassest statement ever made by anyone in the Howard Government - and that's quite an achievement - when he said of Habib's claims that he has been tortured, 'If he's got any evidence to support these sort of claims we'd pass them on.' Given his position for the last three years, just how would Habib have been able to collect and keep such evidence? The case of David Hicks has been handled equally mendaciously by both the United States and Australia.

Just how insidious is the preoccupation with the 'war on terrorism' was demonstrated in the aftermath of the recent tsunami disaster. Attending an emergency tsunami summit to coordinate relief in Jakarta in early January 2005, along with Australian Prime Minister Howard, UN Secretary-General Annan and other world leaders, outgoing US Secretary of State Colin Powell described the relief effort as 'an investment in our security'. He told CNN: 'If nations are poor, if they don't see hope, if they're riddled by disease, if no one is helping them, then radicalism takes over, they lose faith in democracy and they start turning in other directions.' This might have been aimed at Americans, and in itself it contains a minor but relevant point about the genesis of terrorism. But that it was uttered in the context of a massive natural catastrophe is appalling. Can't aid be given to the victims of disaster out of compassion and belief in humanity?

Darfur

Sudan has been suffering the effects of a civil war between the northern Muslim Government and the Christian animist south for the past 21 years. Two million people died in the south, and there was a mass exodus of four million more. Early in January 2005 the two sides finally agreed to a peace settlement. But in the last eighteen months it has been the situation in the arid western province of Darfur which has horrified and engaged international attention. Here the Government-supported Janjaweed, marauding Arab militias whose name means roughly 'devils on horseback', have unleashed a campaign of violence and terror against the black African inhabitants. Initially commissioned to put down an insurgency in the area by a group calling itself the Sudan Liberation Army, the Janjaweed pogrom went further and created what the United Nations has labelled the worst

humanitarian disaster in the world today. More than 70,000 people have been killed, and some 1.4 million villagers have been forced to flee their homes. For months, stories of raids, slaughter, mass rape, looting and burning have leaked into the world media. The 'moral outrage' was universal but initially ineffectual. Refugee camps sprang up in Darfur and neighbouring Chad, highlighting the crisis. The Sudanese Government of President Omar al-Bashir reluctantly allowed aid agencies such as World Vision, Care International and Médecins Sans Frontières into Darfur, and further exposure finally generated international activity.

In September 2004 Secretary of State Colin Powell, citing a US State Department report, labelled the campaign 'a consistent and widespread pattern of atrocities', which was 'a co-ordinated effort, not just random violence'. He concluded that 'genocide has been committed' by the Janjaweed and Government forces. The United Nations Security Council, pushed by the US, passed a resolution threatening sanctions against Sudan, including against its lucrative oil industry, unless the violence was stopped, and called for an African Union military force to enter the region and keep the peace. Then began the political squabbling within the United States, the international community (some of whom were trading partners with the Sudan regime), the United Nations and the African Union, about how to 'calibrate' the pressure on Sudan, whether the term 'genocide' applied or whether these were just extremely serious 'atrocities', how to 'observe' and 'monitor' compliance with the resolution, and what should be the 'composition' and 'mandate' of the African Union forces. Half-hearted implementation of the UN resolution and half-hearted responses from Sudan kept the issue in a flickering spotlight.

The arrival of refugees from Darfur in countries around the world, rallies to support them and expose the depths of the crisis, and the cry of 'No more Rwandas', kept the issue in the public mind. But concerted international action has been slow, and when sufficient pressure finally produced promises of a 'ceasefire' by late 2004, breaches by both the Janjaweed and Government military forces soon followed. The issue is politically complicated - oil exports, arms sales, great power vested interests and rivalries, religious sensitivities, international inertia, distracting alternative crises and history all have an impact - but the fact that a large-scale humanitarian crisis exists and is worsening is plain. Unless the situation in Darfur is faced collectively and resolutely by the international community, the other humanitarian crises, particularly in Africa and, since the tsunami, in parts of south and south-east Asia, will descend into shameful violence and human rights violations.

Australia's Human Rights Record

The issues of peace with justice and human rights have become even more urgent as the 'war on terrorism', civil conflicts, humanitarian crises and natural disasters have an impact on more and more people around the world. However, despite ritual denials from Australian Government Ministers, Australia's reputation in the area of respect for human rights has been declining steadily, particularly as a result of policies and practices in the areas of refugees and indigenous affairs. Anyone who travels overseas or reads the quality overseas

press is aware that Australia is infamous for its detention centres and forced deportations, high-seas boardings and offshore gulags, the internment of children and the legal limbo of Temporary Protection Visas. The same is true of Aboriginal health and education, imprisonment rates and job discrimination, self-harm and family violence, riots and repression. For a nation with a proud record of support for human rights, this should be unacceptable. In 2004 the current dismal state of affairs was on international display, when it was Australia's turn to Chair the six-week session at Geneva of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Representatives of 53 Governments from all regions of the world, chosen from the 191 nations represented in the General Assembly, meet in what amounts to a human rights parliament to hear speeches, reports of commissions and submissions from interest groups, and to debate issues and pass resolutions on the whole range of relevant issues. Given that Australia's leaders had been harshly critical of the role of the Libyan Chair for 2003 - despite her impressive performance - it might have been expected that Australia would perform its turn creditably.

At talks given before and after the session, Margaret Reynolds, President of the United Nations Association of Australia and observer at Geneva, made it clear that Australia's performance was lamentable. Our official representatives, taking their instructions from the Howard-Downer-Ruddock troika, played the petty politics of the 'war on terror' and American foreign policy. So Cuba or China or a number of other countries only had to propose something and the US and its 'friends' (with Australia the most compliant) denigrated it, irrespective of merit. Some resolutions were deferred, some were amended and more than 60 were negotiated by consensus, but about 40 were voted on. On 26 of these Australia voted in the minority against, usually with the United States. We voted against 'the right to development', with the US and Japan, in a 49 to 3 vote; on the resolution 'strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights', 51 were in favour, we and the US abstained; while on the issue of 'Globalisation and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights', 38 voted for, Australia, the US and 13 others voted against. We voted in a minority with the US on resolutions about the effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on human rights, the need for peace as a vital requirement of human rights, on human rights and terrorism, on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, and on human rights and unilateral coercive measures.

There were some positives, in areas such as bio-ethics, small arms control and the death penalty. And there was participation in the areas decided by consensus, such as cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies, the right to education, access to medication for the pandemic diseases, opposition to arbitrary detention, the incompatibility between democracy and racism, and opposition to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment. But the overwhelming impression left by it all was of slavish adherence to the United States, a narrow economic-rationalist view of self-interest, and utter hypocrisy - Australia didn't practise what it preached. To cap off the year of Australia as Chair of the UN Human Rights Commission, the way Australia voted, despite repeated requests, isn't even listed on the website of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. They say, 'it's policy'.

Non-Violence and the Media

We live in a world of increasing conflict, hatred, fear and violence. Respect for human rights is declining. A wide range of events, including a lengthy list of local conflicts and the war in Iraq, appear to conspire to create escalating and inescapable tension. Fear begets fear, just as violence begets violence, at all levels of life, from the domestic to the international. Political leaders, commentators, and the media resort increasingly to oversimplification, labelling, targeting, stereotyping and scapegoating. The very rhetoric of public discourse encourages conflict and violence. None of this is necessary or inevitable; but reversing it will require concerted action by many people at all levels of life. The aim should be both to hold up the vision of a non-violent future - there are plenty of worthy models and documents available, including the UN's major declarations and conventions - and identify realistic practical policies and objectives.

The most important single problem to address is the growing failure of the media to fulfil its role as the provider of the accurate, balanced and understandable information on which to conduct political debate and make democratic decisions. The extent to which the media fails in this role in many ways and at all levels has been increasingly exposed to criticism. For example, in early 2003 the Anti-Discrimination Board of New South Wales published a report titled *Race for the Headlines: Racism and Media Discourse*, which examined the use of race, defined as 'encompassing concepts of ethnicity, culture, religion and nationality', in the Australian media's reportage of things like asylum seekers, terrorism and local crime. They found that the treatment of a wide range of events was 'inflammatory, rather than explanatory', and 'contributed to a heightened level of racial vilification and discrimination in Australia in this period.' They concluded with a lengthy list of recommendations designed to identify, monitor and remove manifestations of racism in the media. The Executive Summary of the Report makes the simple point: 'The media have the power to break down walls of prejudice that are constructed between different communities, between "us" and "them".'

The same distortions influence foreign affairs and international issues. In a three-part documentary on BBC2 in October 2004 titled 'The Power of Nightmares', Adam Curtis challenged the veracity of the media's presentation of the 'war on terrorism'. The series argued that much of the currently perceived threat from international terrorism, particularly the size, strategy, leadership and potency of al-Qaida, 'is a fantasy that has been exaggerated and distorted by politicians.' He pointed to the suspiciously circular relationship between the security services and much of the media since September 2001: the way in which official briefings about terrorism, often unverified or unverifiable by journalists, have become dramatic press stories which - in a jittery media-driven democracy - have prompted further briefings and further stories. Few of these ominous announcements are retracted if they turn out to be baseless.

Notwithstanding the much-vaunted 'freedom of the press' under the First Amendment to the Constitution, the failure of the American media in the run-up to the war on Iraq was disastrous. Had half the zeal put into supporting Kenneth Starr's politically-driven pursuit

of Bill Clinton's sexual peccadilloes been spent looking at claims of 'weapons of mass destruction' in Iraq and 'links with al-Qaida', the outcome might have been different. Some of the more prestigious publications have since admitted to uncritical complicity in that mass deception. But they are serial offenders. To quote Michael Massing from the *New York Review of Books* early in 2004:

The contrast between the press's feistiness since the end of the war and its meekness before it highlights one of the most entrenched and disturbing features of American journalism: its pack mentality. Editors and reporters don't like to diverge too sharply from what everyone else is writing. When a president is popular and a consensus prevails, journalists shrink from challenging him.

The recent American Presidential election coverage reverted to form. The reputation of a man who fought in the Vietnam War, then as a result of his experiences changed his mind and opposed it, was more effectively tarnished than that of a man whose military career was suspiciously convenient and difficult to document. Moreover, despite the repeated insistence of Fox News that it provides 'fair and balanced coverage', virtually everything it produces emphasises the hypocrisy of the claim.

One of the unfortunate consequences of the media's 'pack mentality' is that much important news gets little or no coverage. On the eve of World Press Freedom Day in May 2004, UN Under-Secretary-General for Public Information Shashi Tharoor was severely critical of the mainstream media for being so obsessed with Iraq that it had woefully neglected some of the world's other serious political, social and economic crises. He pointed to a list of ten stories 'the world should know more about' released by the UN. The list included child soldiers in Uganda, AIDS orphans in sub-Saharan Africa, women peacekeepers, and the crisis in the Central African Republic. Compounding the lack of independence and critical integrity of the media is the concerted drive by governments to manipulate and misinform. In a University of Sydney graduation ceremony speech in 2004 Hugh Rimmington, Channel 9 news reporter, made the point that the largest single employer of the rapidly increasing number of graduates in journalism and media studies from American universities was the American Government. As well as this, from 2001 through 2004 the Bush Administration spent an estimated US\$250 million on contracts with major public relations companies. In short, all US Government departments now decide not only what information to reveal but also the timing, format and language of the release. The Howard Government acts likewise.

The crucial objective for those interested in non-violent conflict resolution is to promote and insist on even-handedness in the media, and a genuinely critical level of reporting and commentary. This would involve avoidance of the euphemisms that conceal more than they reveal, such as 'collateral damage', 'friendly fire', 'regime change' and the 'war on terrorism'. It would involve reportage of conflict and violence in terminology which didn't sanitise, justify or promote them. It would involve taking military announcements that, acting on 'multiple confirmations of actionable intelligence' about the location of 'militants', they have launched a 'precision strike', and revealing the real men, women and children killed at wedding celebrations. It would involve exposure of the hypocrisy and double standards rampant in politics and international relations, where others are condemned or attacked for having the same weapons or doing the same things as their attackers. It would

involve awareness and avoidance of racism, prejudice, bigotry and intolerance. It would involve the enforcement of best practice in the media.

As Jake Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick emphasise in their writing and teaching on 'Conflict-Resolving Media', guidelines do exist which in theory should produce the balanced reporting necessary for critical participation in democratic decision-making processes. For example, the BBC Producer Guidelines, which set out the standards of the service audiences can expect, states that viewers and listeners should receive 'an intelligent and informed account of issues that enables them to form their own views'. To this end, journalists should 'ensure that a full range of significant views and perspectives are heard', especially in dealing with 'major matters of controversy'. It adds: 'There are generally more than two sides to any issue' and 'no significant strand of thought should go unreflected or under-represented'. Moreover, the supplementary War Guidelines, issued in January 2003 state: 'Enabling the national and international debate remains a vital task'. All that can be said is: 'Amen.'

Director's Report

Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees - Director, CPACS

An evaluation of the events of 2004 and crystal ball gazing about the prospects for 2005 make discussion of the Centre's identity more imperative than usual.

In March of 2005 I will give an analysis of CPACS development to a conference in Nanjing, China. The Chinese are interested in the Sydney Peace Prize and how such an initiative runs concurrent with our research and teaching. I shall tell my Chinese audience that questions about identity have never been completely resolved: CPACS is part non-government organization, university department, a small business and a partisan social justice agency, staffed initially by volunteers, then by part-time employees and volunteers, then by some full-time staff and volunteers. Our accountability is to a Council and to one another, to a School, a Faculty, a College, to students and an even wider public. Those lines of accountability mean that CPACS has to remain interdisciplinary and inclusive, a goal which is consistent with the wide range and content of peace studies.

A brief account of the CPACS' achievements in 2004 reflects that blurred identity and the risks of taking on too many projects with too few resources. But diverse projects also generate networks and energy. The intake of Australian and overseas postgraduate students produces an empowering and demanding culture but the requirements of unit teaching and supervision of Masters' theses indicate that the Centre needs twice as many full-time staff to meet students' aspirations and entitlements.

In regard to teaching resources we have benefited from Associate Professor Tim Fitzpatrick's leadership of the School of Society, Culture and Performance. That School has now been dissolved and the various departments amalgamated into other Schools, so the task of generating appropriate budgets and the fee income from postgraduate enrolments will now occur within the School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry.

The Centre's research identity should be allied to teaching goals though the responsibility to obtain research funding is a separate, almost specialist undertaking. There are many Peace centres around the world which focus on teaching rather than research, while others engage in research but do not teach. CPACS has a strong emphasis on both teaching and research.

Evidence of CPACS' reputation for research depends partly but certainly not entirely on the work of our Research Officer Dr Paul White. Paul and his research assistant colleague Fadilla Masri's investigation of the experience of racism of Australian Lebanese youth from Sydney's western suburbs will be published in mid-2005. Their work has already made a valuable contribution to dialogue between Australia's Moslem and non-Moslem communities. Such exchange has also been facilitated by Dr White's commentaries on the tolerance for and fostering of diverse religious beliefs in Australian public life. In the age of the war on terrorism and President George W. Bush's dangerous division between 'those for and against us', it is important for CPACS to maintain such dialogue, through personal contacts and seminars, through letters to the editor columns and by contributing to online publications.

Our advocacy work has as usual been enhanced by the presence of undergraduate student interns, Hinn Li and Christine Janssen from the Department of Social Work, Mariana Zafeirakopoulos and Hussein Chami from the Department of Government. Hinn took a leading role in the campaigns to organize senior academics across Australia to argue for standards of honesty and transparency in the conduct of government. This campaign followed the stand taken by ex diplomats and by leading members of the medical profession to protest the Howard Government's duplicity over issues such as the children overboard affair, the alleged existence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and the various reasons given for going to war in that country. Christine took the leading role in drawing attention to the humanitarian crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan and on Sunday the 5th of September along with colleagues organized a successful peace march through Sydney streets followed by a rally in Martin Place, 'successful' in supporting the Sudanese refugee community's needs and for attracting widespread media attention. As with any campaign for justice, this initiative has to be sustained in many circles and throughout the world. It is also important to record that all the students played a significant role in publicizing the Gareth Evans Lecture on humanitarian intervention, held on September 3rd and titled 'No More Darfurs and Rwandas'. This significant and very well supported event was organized jointly by the Sydney Peace Foundation and CPACS.

CPACS continued to be the home of the project whose objective is to foster dialogue about the quality of life of indigenous and non-indigenous citizens of West Papua. Two days of workshops on the topic 'dialogue across cultures' were held on the 16th and 17th of August and included many West Papuans. In addition to the recall of Gandhian-like techniques to enhance dialogue even with enemies, these two days were valuable in providing our West Papuan colleagues with a chance for conversations in a secure and non threatening context. They reaffirmed the wisdom of trying to attain their human rights by non violent means. The skills and commitment required to stage these workshops depended on John Wing and Michela Noonan. Significant West Papuan leaders, John Rumbiak and John Ondawame

express their gratitude to their Sydney colleagues and also to the Myer Foundation who fund the West Papua Project.

Although an account of CPACS' seminars and other events is recorded elsewhere in this report, it would be an oversight not to mention the award of the 2004 Sydney Peace Prize to the distinguished Indian writer and human rights campaigner Arundhati Roy. In addition to her City of Sydney Peace Prize Lecture, given to overflow audiences on November 3rd, Arundhati also addressed a CPACS question and answer seminar before eighty invitees in the Mackie Building on November 4th. This event illustrates the close and welcome interdependence between the Sydney Peace Foundation and the Centre. The Foundation's Executive Officer, Marilyn Harris, who began work in May of 2004 has contributed significantly to the spirit of cooperation between CPACS and the Foundation.

The availability of scholarships for postgraduate students from Peace Foundation sources - Citigroup, Rio Tinto and from my role as chair of the Energy Ombudsman's Council - also highlight the benefits which the Centre derives from the Sydney Peace Foundation.

One of the key catalysts for many of CPACS initiatives has been the Centre's former Research Officer Lynda Blanchard. In association with our valued friends from Soka Gakkai International (SGI) at Homebush, in April Lynda organized the extremely well attended (over 200 participants) conflict resolution workshops run by Professor Johan Galtung. A Global Action to Prevent War (GAPW) seminar also depended on the skills of Lynda, albeit in close association with the Centre's Administrative Officer Iris Wielders. Lynda also visited Japan in order to promote the work of the Centre and to draw Japanese students' attention to opportunities for postgraduate study in Sydney.

As this will probably be my last report as Director of the Centre, a position I have held since the early 1990's, it is fitting that I finish with a tribute to various colleagues and to members of the Council. As the only full-time academic on the CPACS staff, Dr Wendy Lambourne has borne the brunt of responsibilities for the successful development of the postgraduate programme. Wendy's commitment to students' interests and her command of a wide repertoire of peace studies issues are admirable.

In the past several years the administration of the teaching programme, the skilful editing of the newsletter *PeaceWrites* and CPACS' reputation for style and accessibility have depended on our Administrative Officer Iris Wielders. Iris resigned at the end of 2004 in order to pursue her PhD on developments in the Solomon Islands. I thank Iris for her charm and collegueship and wish her well for the future. There was considerable competition to fill the Administrative Officer position now made full-time by the Vice Chancellor. We welcome Reign Haub as Iris' successor.

My mention of other volunteers includes a tribute to the selfless and inimitable Peggy Craddock as CPACS Librarian, to the ever inquiring and never flagging Paul Clark as the Council's representative on the CPACS executive committee (Paul is also coordinator of Conflict Solutions Australia) and to Abe Quadan our tireless Membership Secretary. Abe

also represents CPACS on the Executive of the Peace Foundation and has been a significant member of the Peace Prize jury. If anyone ever sees Abe getting rattled, please tell me.

You will not be surprised that my final expression of thanks goes to the President of CPACS Council Dr Ken Macnab. As a colleague on the University Senate years ago and as a constant source of advice and support for several years as El Presidente in the Mackie Building, Ken epitomizes the qualities of public service, academic excellence and altruistic work to complete those tedious but necessary items of administration without which the Centre would not have a reputation for efficiency or for imagination. As an historian Ken might appreciate my ending this report with reference to lines from the poet Maya Angelou. Her observation is also a fitting commentary on the development of this Centre, a significant organization for our members, for the University community and for an Australian public. Angelou wrote, 'History despite its wrenching pain cannot be unlived and if faced with courage, need not be lived again'.

Stuart Rees,
January 24th 2005

Teaching

Dr Wendy Lambourne - Lecturer and Postgraduate Coordinator, Peace and Conflict Studies

Staffing

In 2004 the postgraduate program in Peace and Conflict Studies was coordinated by Dr Wendy Lambourne and supported by Administrative Officer, Iris Wienders. While Iris resigned at the end of the year in order to pursue her PhD, she will still be involved with the PACS program in 2005 as a part-time lecturer. Reign Haub, who has a BA(Hons) in Social Anthropology and is pursuing a Masters degree in Applied Anthropology, started as the new Administrative Officer in December 2004. We thank the Vice Chancellor for agreeing to fund this position on a full-time basis for the next three years, and the Pro Vice Chancellor for her continuing funding of the Lecturer Level B position held by Dr Wendy Lambourne.

The success of the PACS postgraduate program would not be possible without the personal commitment and academic contribution of our part-time lecturers who coordinate and teach units of study as well as supervising and marking dissertations. In 2004/2005 part-time lecturers in the PACS program include Ms Lynda-ann Blanchard, Mr Paul Clark, Mr Jake Lynch, Dr Ken Macnab, Ms Annabel McGoldrick, Ms Cheryl Minks, Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, Dr Geneviève Souillac, Dr Paul White and Ms Iris Wienders. We are grateful to the Faculty of Arts for its provision of funding to employ these part-time lecturers.

Administration of the PACS program was also greatly assisted by the employment of Andy Mason, a full-time MA (PACS) student from the UK, as a part-time teaching assistant in

July-August 2004 to assist with preparation of course readers, production of a promotional booklet for the PACS program and other administrative tasks during staff absences overseas.

Enrolments

Enrolments continued strongly throughout 2004, again placing Peace and Conflict Studies ahead of other programs in the Faculty of Arts in terms of postgraduate coursework enrolments. According to the Faculty's Postgraduate Coursework Review Report of 15 November 2004 (Item 6.1.1, p. 28) "Peace and Conflict Studies attracts one of the largest enrolments in the Faculty. Its units of study are the most popular across the whole Faculty for International students from the US and China. The Committee commends the current PG Coordinator of PACS for this major success."

The total number of students enrolled in the PACS program reached 50 in 2004, with almost half coming from overseas. Class sizes ranged from 12 to 32 students, with an average of 20 students enrolled in each PACS postgraduate unit of study. In first semester there were 20, and in second semester 10, international exchange and cross-listed students from Media Practice and other postgraduate programs throughout the University. Students completing their Honours final year in other departments, such as History, also sometimes enrol in one or two PACS postgraduate units.

PACS classes are greatly enriched by the diverse cultural backgrounds and experiences of students. In 2004 our students included American, Palestinian, Greek, Nepalese, Norwegian, Swedish, English, Dutch, German, Japanese, Indian, Sri Lankan and Chinese, as well as Australians. In second semester three students presented seminars on their work experiences in conflict zones: Nepalese student Abha Shrestha spoke on the internal armed conflict and human rights in her home country, Nepal; English student Andy Mason talked about his experiences as a volunteer in Sri Lanka; and Australian student Sarah Elliott shared about her work with Médecins Sans Frontières in Sierra Leone.

Units of Study

Students are required to complete six coursework units and a two-unit dissertation in order to graduate with an MA (PACS) degree. Graduate Diploma students complete six coursework units, and Graduate Certificate students complete four coursework units. All students must complete the core compulsory unit, Peace and Conflict: Understanding the Issues, which is offered in both semesters. Students can choose from four electives each semester or one of the units offered in the Summer School or Winter School intensive format. In 2004, nine units of study were offered in the PACS program:

PACS 6902	Reconciliation and Conflict Transformation (Dr Wendy Lambourne)
PACS 6906	Faith, Politics and the Clash of Civilisations (Dr Paul White)
PACS 6908	Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding (Dr Wendy Lambourne) - <i>new unit</i>
PACS 6909	Cultures of Violence (Dr Ken Macnab) - <i>new unit</i>

SCWK 6930	Peace and Conflict: Understanding the Issue (Dr Wendy Lambourne)
SCWK 6933	Non-Violence and Social Change (Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees)
SCWK 6934	Resolving Conflicts Within Organisations (Cheryl Minks)
SCWK 6935	Peace-Building Media (Jake Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick)
SCWK 6941	Understanding and Attaining Human Rights (Dr Wendy Lambourne)

Two more units of study were approved in 2004 and will be offered in 2005 for the first time:

PACS 6917	Religion, War and Peace (Dr Wendy Lambourne & Dr Paul White)
PACS 6918	History and Philosophy of Peace and Conflict (Dr Geneviève Souillac)

This brings the total number of coursework units in the PACS program to 16, of which 12 will be offered in 2005 including two in Summer School and one in Winter School. From 2005, all units in the program will be preceded by the PACS code and some unit titles will therefore change along with the unit code. The core compulsory unit will become PACS 6911 Key Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies, and the other previously SCWK coded units will become PACS 6912 Nonviolence: Philosophy and Practice; PACS 6913 Conflict in Organisations; PACS 6914 Conflict-Resolving Media; PACS 6915 Human Rights, Peace and Justice; and PACS 6916 Passion, Peace and Poetry.

Program Expansion

Two new Peace and Conflict Studies course proposals were approved by the University in 2004: Master of Letters and Master of Philosophy. The MLitt is an advanced coursework degree requiring completion of 8 coursework units and a 4-unit treatise of 25-30,000 words. The MPhil is a research degree requiring completion of supervised research and a thesis of 40-60,000 words. In addition to the MLitt and MPhil, students in Peace and Conflict Studies will from 2005 be able to enrol in the full suite of research degrees offered by the Faculty of Arts at the University of Sydney, including Master of Arts by Research, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Arts and Doctor of Social Sciences. The DArts and DSocSci are professional doctoral degrees requiring completion of four coursework units in addition to a research thesis of 50,000 words, while the PhD is purely research and requires completion of an 80-100,000 word thesis.

Scholarships

The 2004 Citigroup Scholarship in Peace and Conflict Studies was awarded to Abha Shrestha from Nepal. Abha works with the National Human Rights Commission in Nepal and has degrees in Geology and Women's Studies. She is currently completing her MA (PACS) dissertation on "The Impact of Internal Armed Conflict on Nepalese Women: A Study from a Feminist Perspective".

In 2005 two new scholarships will be offered: the Rio Tinto Scholarship in Peace and Conflict Studies for a student from Papua New Guinea, and the CPACS Scholarship in Peace and Conflict Studies for a student from a least developed country. Both scholarships will

cover tuition fees for one year for an international student to complete the MA (Peace and Conflict Studies) at the University of Sydney. The scholarships were made possible by the generous donations of Sydney Peace Foundation corporate sponsor, Rio Tinto Australia, and CPACS Director, Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, and the matching funds provided by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor John Hearn. We thank these sponsors for their vision and commitment to promoting higher degree education in peace and conflict studies for students from disadvantaged communities.

Benchmarking and Roundtable

The Centre hosted the Australasian Peace and Conflict Studies Roundtable 2004 on Monday 23 February. It was the first such meeting since the early 1990s when the Roundtable was originally established. The Roundtable at CPACS was attended by 25 representatives from peace and conflict studies university programs and centres in Australia and Aotearoa/New Zealand, as well Professor Graham Hassall from the University of the South Pacific, Fiji, who attended as a special observer.

The peace and conflict studies programs at the University of Queensland and the University of New England agreed to be benchmarking partners with CPACS. The benchmarking project involves the exchange of course materials and other information about course design, content and requirements in order to assess the quality of the PACS program and to identify its distinctive features within the Australian and international context. The project also involves surveying and compiling a database of information about peace and conflict studies programs in Australia, the Asia-Pacific region, North America and Europe.

The benchmarking project and Roundtable were made possible by two grants from the School of Society, Culture and Performance Strategic Funding program in 2003 and 2004. Iris Wielders was appointed as the Coordinator for the project including organisation of the Roundtable.

Conflict Resolution Skills

PACS students were able to participate in two mediation skills workshops during 2004 led by experienced community mediator, Abe Quadan, and Conflict Solutions Australia coordinator, Paul Clark. The workshop on 22-23 May was attended by 14 students and 3 assistants, and the second workshop held on 18-19 September attracted 12 participants. Thanks and appreciation are due to Abe for his continuing generosity in offering his time and expertise to run these workshops at a price affordable to students, and to both Paul and Abe for their leadership and coordination of the workshops.

Students in the PACS unit "Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding" designed and conducted a simulation of an interactive conflict resolution workshop on the weekend of 23-24 October 2004. The workshop was designed to promote community-building between representatives of the four groups living in the Puttalam area of Sri Lanka. The students facilitated the workshop and played the roles of Tamils, internally displaced Muslims, local Muslims and

Sinhalese. Their enthusiasm, creativity and commitment to learning from the workshop process ensured it was a rewarding experience for all involved.

Graduates and Alumni

A record number of 31 students graduated from the PACS program in 2004:

Master of Arts (PACS) with Merit

Wissam Adas, Alison Boyd, Kevin Chang, Jennifer Fisher, Steven Goldfinch, Hiroto Kobayashi, Nita Koukedes, Valerie Ley, Patrick McCusker, Sayuri Muraki, Brit Myrvoll, Elna Pedersen, Christopher Ramsdell, Andrew Sarlas, Nina Shore, Nargis Talib, Kelvin Zee, Synneva Zempel

Master of Arts (PACS)

Dilnaz Boga, Zuleika Candan, Ron Chan, Munther Emad, Eva Haahti, Khadijah Madihi, Yuko Sakurai, Sukri Sharbini, Mahamud Sirat

Graduate Diploma in Arts (PACS) with Merit

Gail Diserens

Graduate Certificate in Arts (PACS) with Merit

Anne Herro, Agnes Lim

Graduate Certificate in Arts (PACS)

Bozena Zawisz

Dissertations submitted by MA students in 2004 included the following topics:

- Clash of Civilisations or Clash of Ignorance - Ron Chan
- Domestic Violence in Arabic-Speaking Families in Australia - Munther Emad
- Innocence Lost: The Socialization of Child Soldiers - Christopher Ramsdell
- God's Law vs Man's Law - Wissam Adas
- Impact of Human Rights Violations on Children in Kashmir - Dilnaz Boga
- Suicide Attacks: Israel-Palestine compared with Japan in WWII - Hiroto Kobayashi
- The Emergence of Jemaah Islamiah in Singapore - Kelvin Zee
- Promoting Human Rights and Peacebuilding in East Timor - Sayuri Muraki
- Legitimacy of Humanitarian Intervention post-Cold War - Andrew Downes
- Why Individuals Turn to Violent Social Movements - Zuleika Candan
- The Australian 'History Wars' and National Identity - Kate Smith
- American Foreign Policy in the Middle East since 9-11 - Erin Robertson
- The Root Causes of Fiji's Societal Conflicts - Kevin Chang
- A Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Australia? - Serena Tarling
- Structural Violence and Delinquency in the West - Jennifer Fisher-Radford
- The Redfern Journey of Empowerment - Brit Myrvoll
- Sexual Violence and Human Rights Violations Against Women in War - Eva Haahti
- Reconciliation to overcome 'Japan and Asia' - Yuko Sakurai

PACS alumni contribute updates on their work and other activities for the CPACS newsletter, *PeaceWrites*. A PACS alumni network is being developed to ensure our graduates can stay in touch and continue to learn from each others' experiences and to discuss ideas and opportunities in peace and conflict studies work around the world. We currently have

alumni studying or working in the US, Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Australia, New Zealand, Brunei, Singapore, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, India, England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Our alumni have also worked on assignments in Fiji, Israel/Palestine, Central Africa and South America.

Educational Outreach

The Peace and Conflict Studies Summer School unit "Peace-Building Media" was very successful in 2004, with 23 enrolments including many students from journalism, media and communications programs at University of Sydney and other universities. Taught by Oxford-based journalists Jake Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick, the course is pioneering in its approach of promoting 'peace journalism' as an alternative way to report on conflict that will help to resolve rather than escalate the conflict. Peace journalism uses theories of conflict analysis and transformation and applies an awareness of non-violence and creativity to the practical task of reporting as an "ethical journalistic intervention". A public evening seminar with Jake and Annabel, as well as two Australian journalists, was held on Thursday 22 January to address the topic "Reporting Conflict: Responsibilities of the Media".

Dr Wendy Lambourne and Dr Paul White both taught very popular courses for University of Sydney's Centre for Continuing Education program during 2004. Paul taught an eight-week course on Thursday evenings during Autumn semester entitled "Borderlines: Australia's Refugee Debate". Wendy taught a course on "The United Nations and International Peace and Security" over four Saturday mornings in August.

Conferences and Visits

During a trip to the US in January 2004, Dr Wendy Lambourne visited the US Institute of Peace in Washington, DC; the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia; and the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, where she met with academics and students to discuss potential collaborative research and teaching links.

In February 2004, Dr Wendy Lambourne presented a paper entitled "Justice in the Aftermath of Mass Crimes: International Law and Peacebuilding" at an international conference in Adelaide on "The Challenge of Conflict: International Law Responds". This paper will be published as part of an edited volume of conference proceedings (Martinus Nijhoff, forthcoming, 2005).

Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, Dr Ken Macnab and Dr Wendy Lambourne visited the University of Western Sydney on 7 May to meet over lunch with representatives of the School of Applied Social and Human Sciences, including the Head of School, Associate Professor Keith Bennett; Associate Dean Academic, Professor Anne Cusack; and Coordinators of the Humanitarian and Peace Studies Specialisation, Dr Debra Keenahan and

Dr Frank Hutchinson. The meeting was held to discuss areas of potential collegial and cross-institutional cooperation between our respective peace and conflict studies programs.

Lynda Blanchard visited the PeaceBoat, Chuo University and Soka University during a trip to Japan in August 2004 where she addressed groups of academics and students about the Peace and Conflict Studies program at University of Sydney and discussed potential links between our respective universities.

On 31 August, Dr Wendy Lambourne represented CPACS at a briefing on "The United Nations, the US and Iraq" hosted by RIAP and the Graduate School of Government with the President of the International Peace Academy based in New York, Dr David Malone.

Dr Wendy Lambourne and several PACS students and alumni (Donna Mosford, Carole Shaw and Sherryl Reddy) participated in Oxfam-Community Aid Abroad's National Conference held in Sydney from 1-3 October 2004. Fruitful discussions and connections were made with Isabel Guterres, a National Commissioner with the East Timorese Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation, and the incoming Chief Executive of Reconciliation Australia, Mike Lynskey.

Visitors in 2004 included:

- Marie Loller, Mar Elias Peace Center, Galilee, Israel (6 August 2004)
- Pari Sanyu, Managing Conflict Creatively, Nagaland (13 August 2004)
- Swee Hin-Toh, Multi-Faith Centre, Griffith University (24 August 2004)
- Rod Alley, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand (26 August 2004)
- Nigerian delegation from the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution:
 Dr Sunday Ochoche, Director General; Udenta O. Udenta, Director, Internal Conflict Prevention & Resolution; Dr Ochinya O. Ojiji, Internal Conflict Prevention & Resolution (23 November 2004)

Future Plans

A Strategic Plan for the PACS Postgraduate Program 2005-2009 was endorsed by CPACS Council in May 2004. The vision and overall objectives were identified as follows:

Vision:

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies will be a leading, interdisciplinary centre of intellectual scholarship in peace and conflict studies supported by an experienced, dedicated staff and a community of high calibre, motivated students.

Objectives:

- 1. To consolidate and capitalise on the popularity, strengths and market niche of the postgraduate coursework program in peace and conflict studies.*
- 2. To respond to changing circumstances and expanding opportunities to develop degree offerings and attract increased numbers of local and overseas students from diverse disciplines and regions of the world.*

3. To nurture a dynamic and productive community of academic staff, coursework and research students and practitioners in peace and conflict studies with strong links to other departments within the University, the wider community and leading peace and conflict studies centres in Australia and internationally

Specific strategies were identified under the following headings:

- Consolidation of Identity Linking Theory to Practice
- Market Research and Quality Control
- Promotion and Expansion of Student Enrolment
- Networking and Partnerships
- Expansion to Sustainable Staffing Levels
- Program Expansion.

These strategies are guiding the development and expansion priorities of the PACS postgraduate program, as outlined in this report. Other priority strategies include negotiations for conversion of the current lecturer contract position to a continuing appointment in 2005, and the appointment of additional full-time lecturers by 2006.

Research

Dr Paul White - Research Officer, Lebanese Youth Project

The research project *The Effects of Racism on Lebanese Youth in Australia: Pathways to Just Solutions* is nearing completion. The research has interviewed over 80 young Lebanese-Australians across a range of ages and social groups. These young people have overwhelmingly expressed their intense sadness and frustration. The cause, most say, is that they believe they are neither respected nor accepted by some other Australians, who are too quick to endorse racist stereotyping.

Peace with justice means addressing the hurts, fears and apprehensions on *both sides* in a dispute. Our research indicates that 'analysis' by the media and public officials too often ignores the root causes and focuses obsessively on the Lebanese community as 'culprit'. The life experiences of many young Lebanese-Australians in South-West Sydney lead them to be very suspicious of police and other authority figures; local police, on the other hand, are very wary of all persons of 'Middle Eastern appearance'.

Ethnic and religious (Muslim) stereotyping has marred media treatment of Lebanese-Australian youth in Sydney, which links these elements inextricably to criminal and socially deviant behaviour. Worse, Sydney's Lebanese Muslim community has been held collectively responsible by the media, acting often in conjunction with the State Government and the police, and ordered to 'resolve' these problems. Despite a mountain of evidence that

Sydney's spate of criminal shootings and abductions since September 2003 are simply part of a gangland phenomenon, similar to the one that has been raging in Melbourne for far longer and with much bloodier results, the media insists that this is all some exotic ethnic 'vendetta'.

Starting with the NSW State Government and a few senior Police spokespersons, the responsible authorities have at times been happy to play along with the media's portrayal of Lebanese-Australian youth, if not to feed this portrayal so as to further their own political and operational goals. The readiness of the tabloid media especially (but not exclusively) to portray small gatherings of young Lebanese-Australians as 'Middle Eastern youth gangs' is an extremely selective — and one-sided — method of addressing complex social problems.

The majority of young people that we interviewed had no problem identifying themselves as in some way 'Australian'. Nevertheless, a kind of internal war is frequently played out within these stigmatised young people between their own perceptions of themselves and those that society has formed about them. Rejected as equals by society, they can feel that they are condemned merely for being 'Lebanese'. It is little wonder, then, that many of these youth conclude that Anglo-Australians typically think negatively about them.

There is a dangerous vicious circle here: marginalised and stigmatised by powerful sectors of Australian society, some young Lebanese-Australians feel pushed to deny their 'Australianness'. This, in turn, ironically leads them to turn away from participating in this society. This accusation is then used as a pretext to further marginalise these young people, thus further alienating them — and so on. It is a recipe for social disaster.

Several chapters have been completed in the manuscript written by Dr Paul White and Fadilla Masri (project Research Assistant). The project, which has been generously funded by the Foundation for Young Australians, will finish in late February 2005. A commercial publisher of this text as a book will then be sought.

Dr Wendy Lambourne

Dr Wendy Lambourne conducted field research in East Timor in July 2004 as part of her research project on justice and reconciliation focussing on the impact of East Timor's Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation. Twenty interviews were conducted in Dili, Liquica and Suai, the sites of the worst massacres during the militia violence in 1999. The research trip was made possible through funding provided by a Faculty of Arts New Staff Start-Up Grant. Wendy presented preliminary results from her research at a CPACS seminar on Thursday 7 October, and will also present papers on her research at two international conferences in early 2005.

In 2004, Wendy applied successfully for research funding from the Faculty of Arts Research Seed Funding Scheme and the School Strategic Development Funding scheme. This funding is being used for research assistance to complete the project on justice and reconciliation in East Timor, and to prepare a major external grant application on peacebuilding and transitional justice in Cambodia, East Timor, Rwanda and Sierra Leone.

Wendy's application for funding from the University Research and Development Scheme 2005 was also successful. She was awarded \$24,000, one of the highest grants received by an Early Career Researcher in the Faculty of Arts, for the project "Multiple Approaches to Justice and Reconciliation: Rwanda and the Gacaca Trials".

Ms Iris Wielders

While working as the Centre's administration officer, Iris Wielders pursued her own research on the conflict in the Solomon Islands, and the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands. She presented a paper on *Australia's Interventions' in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea in a Global Perspective* at the Young Pacific Scholars workshop at the Australia National University at 2 February 2004. She was then asked to expand this paper into a book chapter for a book on *Australia's New Interventionism in the Pacific* (forthcoming, 2005). She did background research for this paper in Solomon Islands during two weeks in June, and presented drafts of the chapter at the following conferences/workshops: Seminar for the State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Project, Australia National University, 8 July 2004; Oceanic Conference on International Studies, Australia National University, 15 July 2004; Seminar at the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney, 21 October 2004; Conflict and Peace-making in Asia Pacific: Lessons Learned, Australia National University, 21-22 October 2004.

Advocacy / Outreach

Ms Lynda-ann Blanchard - New South Wales Human Rights Education Committee (NSWHREC)

The NSW HREC meets on a six-weekly basis. Alternately, these meetings take place at the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) and the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPACS).

Networking for Human Rights Education

The Committee has invited a number of guests to lead discussions about their work for human rights education in state, national and international locations. These discussions have included:

Mr Darren Smith, Public Affairs Officer, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission

Dr Meredith Burgmann, President of the Upper House, NSW Legislature.

Ms Annie Pettit, Project Officer, Public Interest Advocacy Centre

Dr Eric Tan, President, National Committee Human Rights Education

Dr Jeanne Gazel, Director, International Human Rights Program, Michigan State University

Professor Jim Ife, Director, Centre for Human Rights Education

Professor Garth Netthiem, Director, Regional Diplomacy Training Programme

The Governor of NSW, Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AO, met with members in September 2004 and conveyed a very positive response to the work of the NSWHREC in agreeing to become our Vice Regal Patron.

Action for Human Rights: Bringing Human Rights Back Home

Under the guidance of Professor Margaret Reynolds (Chair, Queensland HREC), an interactive public morning forum was convened at CPACS in March 2004, to raise awareness about Australia's new responsibility in the Human Rights Commission in Geneva. The morning forum was attended by 75 participants from government and non-government organisations and encouraged dialogue to explore the opportunity of "Bringing Human Rights Back Home" in addressing Australia's 2004 appointment as Chair of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

Policy Review

The NSWHREC utilised the opportunity to make a submission on Australian Labor Party (ALP) Policy as per the review process, to highlight policy commitments to: wholehearted engagement with the UN in multiple areas; appointment of an Ambassador for Human Rights; ratification of the Statute of the International Criminal Court; development of bilateral human rights dialogues; support for the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions; establishment of a new Regional Centre for Human Rights Dialogue and Conflict Resolution.

Curriculum Development Project: Article 23, Employment as a Human Rights Issue

Based on Article 23 of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, a programme of work for middle secondary school students has been developed in collaboration with the Conflict Resolution Network (CRN) and NSW high school teachers. Developed in accordance with existing secondary school curricula, this four week programme describes current trends and changing patterns of work in Australia and uses sample studies to demonstrate the impact that work and unemployment can have on certain sectors of the community.

Human Rights Education Resources

The CPACS Library at the University of Sydney has been approached by the NSWHREC to catalogue a human rights education resource section. This library is open to the public. Research has also been undertaken to identify existing books and teaching materials in peace studies, conflict resolution skills and human rights education, available from the NSW Teachers' Federation.

Establishment of NSWHREC Website

The NSWHREC website (www.nswhrec.freesevers.com) was established to provide links to useful resources on human rights issues. These links include: United Nations Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, Amnesty International, National Committee on Human Rights Education (Australia), and the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission.

Information about activities undertaken by the NSW HREC is also detailed on this site. An archive of significant past projects includes the documentation for the *Human Rights Survey -- Election 2001* which invited all nominated federal parliamentary candidates to comment on human rights issues in Australia and present their views on government responsibilities for promoting human rights education.

Citizenship for Humanity Project

This project aims to promote and support the teaching of human rights education in schools and was the main project of NSW HREC in 2004. Correspondence with Mr Ian Baker (Director, Catholic Education Commission) Ms Jan McLelland (Director General, NSW Dept of Education), Mr George Green (Assistant Director General, Student Services, NSW Dept of Education) and Ms Sarryn Brownlee (President, Federation of P&C Associations) has been undertaken. Subsequent meetings with Mr Ian Baker and Mr John Gore have consolidated partnerships with the Catholic Education Commission and the NSW Ministry of Education in the development of the project.

Teaching materials have been developed and a pilot for the project was undertaken in six inner city primary schools from both the private and public sectors.

The NSW Catholic Education Commission has formally invited 450 primary schools to participate in the project. The NSW Ministry of Education has undertaken to produce a memorandum of understanding about the project to be distributed to the 1,850 public primary schools in NSW.

A launch of the project was held in September 2004. Mr Bryce Gaudry, NSW Parliamentary Secretary for Education, Training and Aboriginal Affairs launched the project. NSW Governor, Professor Marie Bashir provided a statement of support for the project. Justice Marcus Einfeld, Dr Sev Ozdowski and Dr Stella Cornelius were welcome participants from the NCHRE.

The Franciscan Friars Provincial Office, the Baha'i Council of Australia and the Conflict Resolution Network, are key supporters of this project.

Ms Iris Wielders, Project Coordinator – The Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Armed Conflict

In 2004, the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies acted as the Australian national focal point for the global initiative *The Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Armed Conflict*. The initiative, which is also known as the *Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict*, was established to enhance the role of civil society in developing effective action in preventing and transforming violent conflict.

To ensure that it includes a wide range of perspectives, GPPAC has organised 15 regional processes, each of which will develop initiatives to feed into a global action agenda for civil society roles in conflict prevention, to be presented at a global conference at the United Nations in July 2005.

Together with the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and the Aotearoa/New Zealand Council for International Development (CID), Iris Wielders conducted research into the roles of Australian and Aotearoa/New Zealand aid organisations in conflict prevention. The resulting paper of this research will be published as a CPACS Occasional Paper in 2005, and will serve as input into the global action agenda.

The four student interns who joined CPACS in second semester 2004 provided background research on some sub-topics relevant to the Australian context:

- The role of Australian Civil Society in the reconciliation process between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians (Christine Janssen)
- The Australian disarmament movement (Mariana Zafeirakopoulos)
- The Australian anti-war movement (Hinn Li)
- The role of Australian civil society in crossing the Muslim-non Muslim divide post-September 11 (Hussein Chami)

Library Report

Mrs Peggy Craddock – Librarian, CPACS

This facility exists to serve the interests of staff, students and members and those interested in conflict resolution and peace with justice for all. The library collection of books, videos, journals, newsletters and teaching materials has outgrown the current space, and it is hoped that we can move into larger facilities in 2005.

Resource boxes are prepared for each teaching unit, and contain books, videos and other relevant materials, a course reading list and a book of readings especially prepared by the staff member teaching the unit. Because of the nature of the collection and the lack of funds for the processes necessary for loan security, this library is for reference only. People using the materials may use them in the centre. Copies of students' dissertations are included in the collection.

Donations are welcomed and in 2004 students, staff, former students, Council members and authors have contributed to the collection. A very large donation - all its library - has been received from People for Nuclear Disarmament, and is still being processed.

Membership Report

Mr Abe Qadan - Membership Secretary, CPACS

We started the year with 251 members listed on the CPACS database. Membership renewal reminder letters were sent to all our members and 77 renewed their membership. By the end of the year we have 273 members in our database, an increase of 28 new members. I, on behalf of CPACS' Council and members welcome our new members to CPACS.

In the past year we have adopted a new method in informing our members of their membership expiry date. We now print the expiry date on the address label. I acknowledge that some members were surprised to receive a reminder notice knowing that they had already renewed their membership. Members are advised that when they receive a reminder letter that they check the expiry date first to ensure that their renewal date is due or not. In 2005, members who have 2004, or earlier, printed on their address label as an expiry date need to renew their membership.

I would like to urge our members to notify us when they change addresses and/or telephone numbers. Many of our letters are returned due to members no longer residing at the address that we have in our database.

Our campaign to attract more University of Sydney students as members has been moderately successful; however, I believe more could be done in this area in the coming year. I would like to urge our members to encourage students and others in joining our community of CPACS.

I would like to thank and congratulate all our community of members who continue to support us in our work. My thanks also to our committed and loyal volunteers who help us in the many activities and in particular the mailing of letters, seminar notices and *PeaceWrites* to our members. My special thanks and appreciation go to Hussein Chami, Andy Mason, Kath Logan and the other PACS students for their continued help and assistance throughout the year and in handing out CPACS membership pamphlets at the many functions and seminars during the past year.

In January 2004, Mr Anthony Cahill, a long time and committed member of CPACS, passed away. On behalf of CPACS I would like to offer Mr Cahill's family and loved ones our deepest sympathy and our thoughts are with you.

Publications

Ms Iris Wielders – Publications Officer, CPACS

In 2004, CPACS published two Occasional Papers in its Occasional Paper Series:

No. 04/2 Arundhati Roy, *Peace & The New Corporate Liberation Theology*, 2004 City of Sydney Peace Prize Lecture

No. 04/1 Gareth Evans, *No More Rwndas or Darfurs: The International Responsibility to Protect*, Address by Gareth Evans at the University of Sydney, including Q&A session that followed

The City of Sydney Peace Prize lectures can now also be ordered as a complete set of 7 papers (1998 - 2004).

PeaceWrites, the Centre's newsletter, was published in May and December 2004. It is available from CPACS, or can be downloaded from the CPACS website.

Seminars and Events

Ms Iris Wielders – Seminars Coordinator, CPACS

In the first semester of 2004, CPACS organised a number of ad-hoc seminars and other events. Together with Sokka Gakkai Australia, we once again welcomed Professor Johan Galtung to Sydney for a one-day workshop on Conflict Transformation and Terrorism. The Centre also hosted an Australasian Peace and Conflict Studies Roundtable, which brought together the main centres and departments involved in teaching Peace and Conflict Studies in Australia and New Zealand. Dr Wendy Lambourne along with PACS students and other volunteers, teamed up with the Rwandan and Burundian communities in Sydney to organise a series of events to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 1994 Rwanda genocide.

In second semester, CPACS organised a seminar series designed to showcase the experiences and research of CPACS students and staff in conflict situations. The six lunchtime seminars were well attended and provided a valuable addition to the teaching, research and outreach activities at CPACS.

A full list of seminars and events in 2004 can be found below. The CPACS newsletter *PeaceWrites* includes articles on many of the Centre's events.

Thursday 22 January 2004

(together with the Australian Centre for Independent Journalism, and with the support of the Media Entertainment and Arts Alliance)

Reporting Conflict: Responsibilities of the Media

Jake Lynch & Annabel McGoldrick, Reporting the World, Oxford, UK

Chris Nash, Director, Australian Centre for Independent Journalism
Mark Davis, SBS Dateline

Thursday 19 February 2004

Launch of the initiative **'1000 Women for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005'**

A meeting for the media and other interested persons

the Hon. Dr Meredith Burgmann, President of the Legislative Council of the New South Wales Parliament

Nicci Simmonds, Co-ordinator for the Pacific region of the project

Monday 23 February 2004

Australasian Peace and Conflict Studies Roundtable

Friday 12 March 2004

**The Global Action to Prevent War (GAPW) Australia presents
Action for Human Rights**

Margaret Reynolds, President United Nations Association Australia

Professor Joseph Camilleri, Co-Convenor Global Action to Prevent War Australia

Dr Sue Wareham, President, Medical Association to Prevent War

Tuesday 16 March 2004

(together with Sokka Gakkai Australia)

Conflict Transformation and Terrorism: Implications for Democracy

A one-day workshop by Professor Johan Galtung

4, 5 & 6 April 2004

Remember Rwanda: 10 years After the Genocide

A series of events to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Rwandan genocide which began on 7 April 1994

Thursday 22 April

The Bougainville Peace Process

An update on the Bougainville peace process with special attention for the role of women featuring:

Moses Havini, international representative of the Bougainville Interim Government;

Marilyn Taleo Havini, Bougainville peace talks participant;

Sam Kauona, former leader of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army;

Josephine Tankunani Sirivi, founding President of the Bougainville Women for Peace and Freedom.

Tuesday 18 May

(together with ISM Australia and Sawiyan - Palestine Solidarity)

"Jeremy Hardy vs the Israeli Army"

A Film by Leila Sansour followed by discussion

Tuesday 25 May

(together with SUPRA and the USYD UN Association)

The War on Terror: Safeguarding our World or Dividing It?

Eileen Malloy (US Consulate General)

Afroz Ali (Founder & Executive Director of al-GHAZZALI Centre for Islamic Sciences and Human Development)

Ken Macnab (President, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies)

Thursday 17 June

The Fiji Islands: Challenges of Reconciliation

PACS alumni Kevin Chang (AUSAID Australian Youth Ambassador for Development, Ministry of National Reconciliation and Unity, Fiji)

Thursday 12 August

Internal Armed Conflict and Human Rights in Nepal

PACS student Abha Shrestha (Human Rights Commission Nepal)

Monday 16 - Tuesday 17 August

Peacebuilding and Development in West Papua

A two-day conference and workshop organised by the West Papua Project

Thursday 26 August

Médecins Sans Frontières in Sierra Leone

PACS student Sarah Elliott (MSF)

Sunday 5 September

Sudan Peace March, Hyde Park to Martin Place

Speakers: Safi Hareer (Darfur Union of Australia); David Locksang (Sudanese People's Liberation Front); Stuart Rees (CPACS); Jack de Groot (Caritas Australia); Bill Crews (Exodus Foundation); and Hugh Rimmington (Channel 9) as MC.

Thursday 9 September

The Effects of Racism on Lebanese Youth

CPACS Researchers Dr Paul White and Fadilla Masri

Thursday 23 September

Grassroots Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka

PACS student Andrew Mason (VSO)

Thursday 7 October

Unfinished Business: Justice and Reconciliation in East Timor

CPACS Lecturer and Postgraduate Coordinator Dr Wendy Lambourne

Sunday 10 October

Challenging the 'Clash of Civilisations': An Interfaith Open House

Organised by students from the PACS unit 'Faith, Politics and the Clash of Civilisations'

Thursday 21 October

The Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands in a global perspective

CPACS Administration Officer Iris Wielders

Thursday 21 October

Clash of Civilisations: Cyprus' Decades of Division

A workshop and discussion organised by students from the PACS unit 'Faith, Politics and the Clash of Civilisations'

Conflict Solutions Australia

Paul Clark - Coordinator

Evolving from the Conflict Resolution Desk, a team from CPACS has formed this group, now known as Conflict Solutions Australia, to deliver services to a potentially wide range of clients as a commercial consultancy. Services will focus on training and teaching the practical skills of conflict resolution, mediation and dialogue building. Facilitation and research services will also be available. The group has conducted three such workshops to date, two at CPACS and one on Queensland's Gold Coast. CPACS has provided seed funding to help with establishment and it is hoped that the group will become self-sustaining in the coming year.

CPACS online community - PeaceFriends

Paul Clark - Moderator

CPACS is closely associated with an online global community of some 200 people. This was started on 13th April 2003 and since then there have been over 3000 messages. It uses the Yahoo groups system and a shared e-mail service (not a mail out list) first called, somewhat misleadingly, 'CPACSMembers'. The group is now called "PeaceFriends". All members of the group can share interesting articles of interest and value, be they topical or more analytical, on a broad range of subjects but with a strong focus in current major conflicts. Members also share notification of upcoming events such as talks and seminars and our own comments and continuing conversation. Anyone may join (subject to group safety) by contacting Paul at paulclark@gmx.ch.

Refugee Language Program

Dr Ken Macnab - President, CPACS

Late in 2004 the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies was requested to consider whether it was willing to assume responsibility for the Refugee Language Programme. This had been created as a result of an initiative by Fellows of the University of Sydney Senate who wished to facilitate the provision of English language assistance to refugees who were Temporary Protection Visa holders. Carriage of the proposal was vested in the Faculty of Education, who appointed Lesley Carnus, a professional in the area of teaching English to speakers of other languages (TESOL) and migrant education services, as initiator and Co-ordinator of the scheme. In 2004, she created a programme which provided medium and advanced level English language classes on the University campus, taught by volunteers with the appropriate TESOL skills, to TPV holders living in the community. The scheme also provided a volunteer home teaching service to refugees for whom attendance at classes was not practical. A few of the participants are on bridging visas or are permanent refugees.

The TPV participants in the scheme, who are referred to the Refugee Language Programme by various agencies and organizations which have contact with refugees, are often well educated and/or professional people seeking to improve their English skills, convert their qualifications and/or find employment. For a variety of reasons, when the initial funds provided had been expended, the continuation of the programme in its existing location and shape came into question. However, following discussions with various parties and decisions by the CPACS Executive Committee, the Refugee Language Programme has been transferred to the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, from the start of 2005. The role of Co-ordinator continues to be filled by Lesley Carnus, and teaching services to TPV holders will re-commence soon. The matter of raising additional funds from potential benefactors, to consolidate and extend the programme, will be urgently addressed. The Refugee Language Programme is a praiseworthy contribution to the alleviation of serious problems, and deserves to survive, thrive and expand, and become a significant aspect of the work of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies.

Sydney Peace Foundation

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies enjoys a close and collaborative relationship with the Sydney Peace Foundation.

The Foundation is a partnership between business, media, public service, community and academic interests. It is a not for profit organisation which is wholly funded by its Partners in Peace, and by the support of organisations and individuals with an interest in the promotion of peace with justice.

In 2004 the Foundation's Partners in Peace were the City of Sydney, Gilbert and Tobin Lawyers and Publishing and Broadcasting Limited (PBL).

The Foundation aims to develop corporate sector and community understanding of the value of peace with justice through the awarding of the annual Sydney Peace Prize. In 2004 the recipient was the Indian writer and human rights campaigner, Arundhati Roy. The jury's citation read, "Recognised for her courage in campaigns for human rights and for her advocacy of non-violence, as expressed in her demands for justice for the poor, for the victims of communal violence, for the millions displaced by the Narmada dam projects, and by her opposition to nuclear weapons."

Arundhati Roy presented the City of Sydney Peace Prize Lecture, *Peace and the New Corporate Liberation Theology*, to a capacity audience at the Seymour Centre on 3 November 2004. The following evening, the Governor of NSW, Her Excellency Prof Marie Bashir AC, presented Ms Roy with her award at a Gala Dinner at McLaurin Hall. The ceremony was attended by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the acting Premier, various members of parliament and leading figures from business, academia, media and the community. A joint event with the Art Gallery of NSW Society, "In Conversation with Arundhati Roy", was hosted by Sydney Peace Foundation Director, Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, and was also a sell-out.

The Peace Foundation staged two other successful events in 2004. In May, Margaret Reynolds, National President of the United Nations Association of Australia, presented the seminar, *2004 UN Human Rights Commission - What Happened in Geneva*. In September, Gareth Evans, former foreign minister and now CEO of the International Crisis Group, spoke to 300 people in the Eastern Avenue Auditorium about the deepening crisis in the Sudan, presenting a paper entitled *No More Rwandas or Darfurs: The International Responsibility to Protect*.

The Sydney Peace Foundation's other activities in 2004 included the awarding of the Citigroup Scholarship for study at CPACS, and the securing of corporate funding for two additional scholarships in 2005. The Foundation continued to fund the position of Research Officer at the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies.

The Foundation welcomed a new Chairman in 2004. Mr Alan Cameron, AM, a former chairman of ASIC, Commonwealth Ombudsman and Partner at Blake Dawson Waldron, joined the Foundation's Executive Committee early in the year, taking over from acting Chairman James McLachlan. Mr Cameron is a director of Ronin Property Group, SFE Corporation Limited, and Westpac Financial Services Group Limited, chairman of Cameron Ralph Pty Limited, a board performance assessment business, an adviser to BDW, a Fellow of the Senate of the University of Sydney, and a member of the NSW Judicial Commission.

In April 2004, a new Executive Officer, Marilyn Harris, was appointed. Marilyn was previously Cultural Policy Coordinator at the City of Sydney where her responsibilities included management of cultural events and the City's arts funding and community grants

programs. Prior to her four years at the City, Marilyn had a long career as a film and video producer. She holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Master of Arts in Cinema Studies.

Appendix 1 - Stuart Rees' appearances in 2004

The President, Director and staff of CPACS are frequently asked to provide media comment, write opinion pieces and appear at public events to speak about current issues relating to peace and conflict both locally and in international affairs. Following is a select list of appearances made by the Director, Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees, during 2004.

- 3rd February Launch of the documentary (from CPACS research) 'Punished Not Protected' at Chauvel Cinema, Paddington.
- 16th February 'The language & practice of non violence', address to City University of Hong Kong.
- 12th March, 'An Evening with John Pilger' chair meeting at Politics in the Pub, Gaelic Club, Sydney.
- 18th March Address - 'Passion for Peace in 2004: local, national and international issues', to Australian Institute of International Affairs, Kent Street, Sydney.
- 26th March Launching the book 'Live from Palestine' at Gleebooks.
- 30th March 'Peace in the 21st Century' - address to CEOs of Australia, Shangri La Hotel, Sydney.
- 30th April 'The Politics of Fear, the Politics of Identity' - address to Politics in the Pub, Gaelic Club, Sydney.
- 21st May 'Passion for Peace' address to Sydney Writers' Festival.
- 22nd May Response to Golden Wattle Peace Awards, SGI International Homebush Bay.
- 26th May Chair Public Forum, 'Social Disadvantage' Masonic Centre, Sydney.
- 15th June Address on 'Non Violence' to Gandhi - King - Ikeda exhibition at Eastern Avenue Auditorium, University of Sydney.
- 23rd June Participant in ABC TV's Compass Programme 'Humanitarian Intervention'.
- 16th July Address - 'Uses of Power, Creation of Art', to Indian Arts and Culture Centre, New Delhi.
- 15th August Representing CPACS and Sydney Peace Foundation at World Cultural Festival, Sydney Town Hall.
- 31st August 'A poetry and politics of peace', address to Curtin University, Western Australia
- 1st September Poetry for Peace: Celebration and Performance, Kulcha Arts Centre, Fremantle
- 5th September 'Peace in Darfur, Peace for the Sudanese', address to Sudanese Peace Rally, Martin Place, Sydney.
- 28th October Sydney Morning Herald feature article, 'Peace is about justice not violence'.
- 2nd December 'Building Alternative Futures', address to NSW Childrens' Commission, Sydney
- 2nd December 'The Empowerment of Youth: Issue of Power and Identity', address to Sutherland Youth Networks' Annual General Meeting.