Exciting and Innovative research.
Research consists in seeing what everyone else has seen, but thinking what no one else has thought.

Albert Szent-Györgyi (1893-1986)
Foreword

World-class research distinguishes our School, but also adds an essential element of quality to our core goal of educating the best leaders...

The School of Humanities and Social Sciences is one of four academic schools of UNSW Canberra, located at the Australian Defence Force Academy. The University of New South Wales is one of Australia’s Group of Eight (Go8) research-intensive universities, and consistently ranks among the best universities in the world. The School is composed of four disciplines – English, History, Indonesian Studies, and International and Political Studies – and the research done by its academic staff is wide-ranging. There is, nevertheless, a concentration of research strength in five areas: Asia-Pacific studies; Australian literature; International and non-traditional security; International politics; and Military history. World-class research distinguishes our School, but also adds an essential element of quality to our core goal of educating the best leaders for Defence. It enables us to attract postgraduate research candidates from across the world, and to participate in international forums as respected contributors to contemporary debates.

The School has a strategic plan to further improve our research culture and profile by building research links with the UNSW main campus in Sydney, encouraging agreements and exchanges with overseas universities, and engaging with the Defence community.

This annual report encapsulates the research initiatives within the School to provide a supportive research environment for both staff and research students to pursue quality research. It records our activities and publications for the past year, as well as highlighting some of our research achievements. The research undertaken in our School is exciting and innovative; I encourage you to contact our researchers if you would like further information about their activities, or if you would like to work with them. Our gateway web address is below: please visit us!

hass.unsw.adfa.edu.au

Our School and Its Role

Our Mission

The School of Humanities and Social Sciences (HASS) at UNSW Canberra is dedicated to providing the best education for the future leaders of the Australian Defence Force. Our goal is to empower our graduates to think critically, analyse situations carefully, make informed judgements and communicate clearly and effectively. Our extensive research and postgraduate teaching activities enable us to stay at the cutting edge of knowledge about the human experience in all its social, historical and cultural diversity, adding value to our core undergraduate program.

Programs

The School comprises academic staff in four scholarly programs:

- **English** - Students completing a major in English will have an increased knowledge of both the Western literary heritage and their own contemporary culture. Their studies will draw on texts from ancient times until the present day.
- **History** - History seeks to understand individual and group behaviour and to explain the forces that have shaped human civilisation, including social change, wars, revolutions and popular movements.
- **Indonesian Studies** - The Indonesian Studies program provides students with the ability to speak, read, write and understand an educated, standard form of Indonesian, as well as an understanding of the Indonesian context of their language studies.
- **International and Political Studies** - IPS explores the social, cultural, economic and institutional realities of making and enforcing decisions. Its focus is organised power. The IPS discipline teaches into four themes: international relations; countries of strategic significance; security studies; and political and ethical thought.

The School also offers two areas of cross-disciplinary study: Strategic Studies and Law, Force & Legitimacy, and contributes to the teaching of Cyber Security.

Educational Role

The task of UNSW in Canberra is to provide a liberal and balanced education for midshipmen and officer cadets in order to prepare the finest future leaders for the Navy, Army and Air Force. The education we provide is preparation for facing the uncertainties of the future. This is especially important when thinking through the motivations and behaviours of people these leaders will encounter, whether in conflict, peacemaking or peacekeeping operations, or in the increasingly prevalent constabulary roles the ADF performs in connection with other agencies. HASS is the only school that, in preparing future officers for careers in national security, challenges them to ask what ‘national security’ might mean and what the ‘nation’ itself means.

The HASS Philosophy

In 1978, when the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works examined the question of the need for the proposed ADFA, Sir Arthur Tange – then Secretary of the Department of Defence – gave evidence on the importance of having as advisers to government on matters of national security, ‘men whose minds have been widened, whose perceptions of large defence issues have been quickened by an education which stressed inquiry, objectivity and innovative thinking …’ [2]... Debates about Australia’s reborn defence roles the ADF performs in connection with other challenges them to ask what ‘national security’ might mean and what the ‘nation’ itself means.

HASS is delighted to assist in the development of men and women who have these characteristics.
Research Highlights

Quality Research Underpins Good Teaching

As a school within one of Australia’s Go8 research-intensive universities, HASS is committed to excellence in research. In a number of fields the School is contributing to world-class knowledge creation and is fostering research development and training through postgraduate research students. Research activities are also creating great impact at the undergraduate level, where students have a chance to study both the methods and the outcomes of our research.

Research is vital to our existence. Without the opportunities to undertake unique and important research, the School would not attract high-quality academic staff. And without undertaking research our academic staff could not teach at the leading edge or with any great authority. The School has a critical mass of researchers and research outputs in areas described in this report.

Leaders for Leaders

Some of our school’s research staff are recognised as among the finest in their fields and have been published by high-ranking journals and by the most respected publishing houses, including Oxford and Yale. Several have been invited to make keynote addresses to conferences and to edit or sit on the editorial boards of international journals. The School hosts, or has recently hosted, a QEII Fellow (Bob Hall), an Australian Research Council Professorial Fellow (Paul Eggert), a UNSW Postdoctoral Fellow (Elizabeth Greenhalgh), and an ARC Future Fellow (Nicole Moore). We have also hosted a number of Fulbright Fellows.

We edit and publish the highly regarded journal, War and Society, and the new paradigms of thought evolved in the making of the New Europe – a multidisciplinary journal devoted to the study of European intellectual and cultural history and the new paradigms of thought evolved in the making of the New Europe.

Academy Library – A Powerful Research Tool

The Academy Library is a major research strength of the School. We rely upon The Academy Library to a greater extent than perhaps any other School on campus and its continued health is vital to our success. Special Collections, for example, contains one of the largest Australian literary manuscript collections. The Library has the finest collection of strategic and security studies literature in the southern hemisphere and has access to vast resources through the One Library policy being rolled out across UNSW. In Christopher Dawkins we have a specialist librarian who has subject area expertise and well-honed technical skills. Other specialist librarians help to locate relevant materials for our postgraduate research students and to familiarise them (and the School) with new technologies and opportunities. The Academy Library gives HASS an edge in appealing to potential research students.

Journals from HASS

Several respected journals are edited by School academics, including:

- War and Society – which publishes scholarly articles on the causes, experience and impact of war in all periods of history
- Review of Indonesian and Malaysian Affairs - a fully refereed, semi-annual survey of political, economic, social and cultural aspects of Indonesia and Malaysia
- The European Legacy - a multidisciplinary journal devoted to the study of European intellectual and cultural history and the new paradigms of thought evolved in the making of the New Europe

Cause for Celebration

Our scholarly contributions are often recognised for their quality and impact. In the past year we are pleased to note the following books among the many published by our academics:

- Craig Stockings, Britannia’s shield: Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton and Late-Victorian Imperial Defence (Cambridge University Press, 2015)
- Leszek Buzynski and Christopher S. Roberts (eds), The South China Sea Maritime Dispute: Political, Legal And Regional Perspectives (Routledge, 2015)
- Anthony Burke, Katrina Lee-Koo and Matt McDonald, Ethics and Global Security: a Cosmopolitan Approach (Routledge, 2014)
- Aurelia George Mulgan, Ozawa Ichiro and Japanese Politics: Old Versus New (Routledge, 2014)
Areas of Research Strength & Standing

Research is vital to our existence. Without the opportunities to undertake unique and important research, the School would not attract high-quality academic staff. Our key areas of research are highlighted on the following pages with a research project profiled from each area.

Asia-Pacific Studies

The School supports interdisciplinary approaches to understanding Australia’s neighbouring region, one of the most dynamic but also most volatile in the world. Our researchers use the methods of social anthropology, political science and history to explore the changes underway in the region. Current research topics include social development, policy, and security studies, and civil society. The Academy Library and Asian language collection at the nearby National Library of Australia offer outstanding research resources. We have hosted the Asia Pacific Seminar Series for more than a decade to share current research with our local, national and international colleagues, and we have a small but vibrant group of research students working on topics with a focus on Southeast and East Asia.

International Ethics

International ethics brings together political theory, international relations and moral philosophy to address ethical questions in world politics. Our unique strength in this field includes expertise in the following areas:

- The ethics of war/military ethics (including when recourse to war is justified, what constitutes just conduct in war, pacifism, conscientious objection, and ethical questions surrounding private military and security companies, nuclear weapons, new technologies of war and intelligence collection)
- Global justice (surrounding questions of inter alia global distributive justice, immigration policy and climate change, and exploring communitarian and cosmopolitan approaches)
- The ethics of international security (including force and coercion short of war; terrorism and counter-terrorism; global and regional security governance; humanitarianism; the responsibility to protect [RtoP]; cyber security; and gender and identity-politics)
- Moral responsibility of formal organisations (such as states, multinational corporations, international financial institutions, and intergovernmental organisations in contexts including environmental harm, financial crises, genocide prevention and foreign aid)

Our critical mass of researchers in International Ethics, combined with our proximity to both the military and government, and the Academy Library’s excellent support, make UNSW Canberra the best place in Australia to pursue research in this field.

Australian Literature

Our researchers initiated, and remain a vital part of, the Australian literature e-resource AustLit, the premier bibliographic tool in Australian literary studies, and the Academy Library holds an unrivalled manuscript collection relating to contemporary Australian writers. The Australian Scholarly Editions Centre has been hosted by the School since 1993, publishing authoritative editions of major Australian texts. Our researchers have expertise in most of nineteenth and twentieth-century Australian literature, employing interdisciplinary cultural history and theory, including book history, textual studies and international comparative frames. We offer outstanding resources for higher degree research in these fields.

Military History

The military history research program leads the discipline nationally, with a significant and growing international presence in the study of armed conflict and society in historical perspective. Individual researchers specialise in both the broader impact of war and armed conflict upon society and the technical dimensions of war expressed in strategy and policy, doctrine, administration, logistics, tactical systems and modern staff structures, and on land, sea and air. We also have specific expertise in German, US, Australian, French, Ottoman and Turkish, British and Empire/Commonwealth military history, the two world wars, and in the fields of naval and maritime history. The Academy Library contains the best and most extensive collections of military history in the Southern Hemisphere.
Understanding Asia

Disseminating impeccably researched, current and practical knowledge about issues of great importance around the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a career goal for Dr Christopher Roberts. UNSW Canberra is helping him make it a reality.

Dr Christopher Roberts is not a researcher who prefers to gather information from afar. His various studies into international relations within the ASEAN have seen him travel to, and sometimes live and work in, every one of the ASEAN member states. He has dined with prime ministers, shared drinks with countless senior government, defence and intelligence officials, conversed with ambassadors, travelled through areas renowned for actions by insurgents, lived amongst various nations’ working classes and even interviewed local taxi drivers.

“I often rent a scooter,” Roberts, an Associate Professor in the field of International and Political Studies, says. “If I’m in a place like Laos where it’s more feasible, I’ll ride a scooter to the US Embassy and the Australian Embassy, meet with the ambassadors etc. It’s not just about the interview but it’s also exploring, getting a feel, sitting out with street food and speaking to the people.”

“When I’m on the ground and speaking directly to the locals I start to see the trends and the shifts that are taking place in real time. I can then export some of those insights to help focus my research on the wider region. Local knowledge helps me to begin to understand, for instance, why ASEAN is having so much difficulty in finding a common position in response to China’s claims in the South China Sea. Looking at the populations, the economic and military power and the geographic areas covered by the ASEAN nations – Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam – it is clear that positive relations in the region are vital not only for these countries, but also for our own nation and for other neighbours.

The results of the research conducted by Roberts, and the books he has written or edited on the subject (including 2010 ASEANs Myanmar Crisis / 2012 ASEAN Regionalism / 2015 The South China Sea: Political, Legal, and Regional Perspectives), have been welcomed by organisations within Australia, such as the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. They are also appreciated by the very nations being discussed, whose policy makers learn a great deal from Roberts’ insights about their own relationships, behaviours and motivators. “This year I’ll be writing a report on the economics, politics and foreign affairs of Brunei, but that’s a fairly minor project. I’ll continue looking into the South China Sea. And I’m having another look at the regional level ASEAN, the broader dynamics, the domestic/international nexus to ASEAN dynamics,” he says.

“I see a pattern also with political regime type where countries just tend to align. Indonesia, for example, maintains an official policy of non-alignment. But in practice, being a democracy and consolidating and being successful with that has meant that the US has dropped its arms embargo against the sale of lethal weaponry etc. The nation is just naturally evolving to be closer with the US. They identify with each other far better than under Suharto. So the political values nexus is something I’m researching.”

“Then Cambodia is at the other end of the spectrum. They received a lot of Western aid early on, after the Khmer Rouge crisis and Vietnam’s occupation was resolved. But Hun Sen has consolidated an authoritarian-type regime. That has meant that aid has dried up from the US, and from others in the West, and so the Cambodians sat there and openly told me from their foreign ministry, when I did interviews two years ago, that of course they’ll side with China, because China gives them more money than anyone else.”

Roberts is also the Director of Executive Education at UNSW Canberra. In this role he is bringing together his own work with other specialist researchers in order to develop courses for senior members of foreign affairs agencies, as well as members of the intelligence and defence communities, not only within Australia but throughout the Indo-Pacific region.

He is setting up short one-day and two-day professional development courses, and up to two-week executive short courses, on the topic of specific security challenges and policies in the Indo-Pacific region. One is on modern Indonesia and the changing roles of president and parliament. Another looks at policy dilemmas and solutions for countering violent radicalisation in Australia, particularly in relation to the recent IS challenges. A two-week program concentrates on best-practice policy development approaches for contemporary security challenges.

Such courses are in great demand, with attendance by representatives from agencies such as the Office of Prime Minister & Cabinet, the Attorney-General’s Department, the Counter Terrorism Department of the Australian Federal Police, state police and foreign embassies.

It is intended that a large percentage of people attending these courses in the future will come from regional agencies, such as the Foreign Ministry in Indonesia and the Tatmadaw (military) in Myanmar. The knowledge these visitors gain from the course itself is great, Roberts says. But even more important is the peer-to-peer learning that goes on as these representatives of various agencies and diverse nations network amongst each other. This is fitting, Roberts says, as a set of transnational problems requires a set of transnational solutions. Countries are not going to come up with such solutions in isolation.

“I am fascinated by Southeast Asia, by its sheer diversity, its mix of religions and cultures,” he says. “There are around 130 ethnic linguistic groups in Myanmar alone, and even more in Indonesia. I had been interested in Asia well before university, but when I began learning about this region through tertiary studies, it introduced me to an entirely new level of knowledge.”

“Then I began peeling back the layers and seeing how much all of these ethnic and religious and language aspects tied into the issues around foreign affairs and disputes between countries. For example within Indonesia the history of Konfrontasi in forming protests against Malaysians, even to this day, to me is just fascinating. I’ll never run out of things to discover.”
A scenario that aims to illustrate the moral responsibilities of a disconnected assortment of individuals was once outlined by leading moral and political philosopher, Virginia Held. Three healthy adults, all strangers to each other, are walking down a street when a building collapses. From the rubble comes a cry for help – a man is stuck under several heavy beams and he is bleeding profusely from a leg wound. It is clear that unless he is rescued soon, he will die. The beams cannot be moved by one person acting alone. The three strangers agree that action should be taken but as they argue about various strategies, the man slowly bleeds out and dies.

According to Held, any of their proposed actions would have affected the trapped man. Even though they were just a ‘random collection’ of individuals (to use Held’s phrase) and not an organised group, Held argues that there was a moral imperative for the individuals to do something. In other words, they can be blamed for doing nothing. Importantly for Held, their guilt lies not in the non-performance of the action of moving the beams, but in failing to organise themselves into the type of group that would have been able to arrive at a decision and act to save the man.

In this scenario, says Toni Erskine, a Professor of International and Political Studies within the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at UNSW Canberra, each of the individuals is a moral agent. “They each have the capacity to both understand and respond to ethical reasoning,” she says. “They possess capacities to contemplate, recognise the significance of, and ultimately execute different courses of action.” She interprets Held’s argument to mean that in such a case each has a responsibility to contribute to establishing an ‘informal association’ that is capable of performing the necessary action. Then apply this scenario to world affairs. In another country, a massacre is taking place. People from one ethnic group are attacking and mass murdering those from another. Left unchecked, the result will be genocide. The only way to stop the mass atrocity is deemed to be military intervention. However, when a UN resolution is proposed to intervene militarily to rescue the vulnerable population, one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council exercises their right of veto, meaning no intervention is permitted.

What now? Should the mass atrocity be allowed to go ahead? Here Erskine draws on Held’s argument. She argues that in such a case, when the formal organisation has been tasked with discharging the ‘responsibility to protect’ is unwilling or unable to do so, individual states, which Erskine defines as moral agents, each have an obligation to continue to establish an informal association capable of intervening. Such a body is generally referred to as a ‘coalition of the willing’. Given these circumstances, it would be better labelled as a ‘coalition of the obligated’, Erskine says.

This thinking around the ‘Responsibility to Protect’, often referred to simply as ‘R2P’, is earning a great deal of attention right now in the study of international politics. Erskine has been flown to the Faculty of Law at the University of Amsterdam, to Fudan University in China, to the University of Bayreuth in Germany and the University of Queensland, among other places, in order to present her argument.

She has also been asked to expand on this initial work, which was written as a chapter for the book manuscript that she is currently preparing, and write a chapter for The Oxford Handbook on the Responsibility to Protect.

“R2P is something that is currently being debated and discussed, especially in the aftermath of the intervention into Libya four years ago and, more recently, with regard to how to respond to the crisis in Syria,” Erskine says. “I started out looking at R2P in the context of coalitions of the willing for my current book project. The coalition of the willing provides a challenging example of an informal association in international relations and I was interested in how we can coherently talk about responsibilities in the context of informal associations. From there, I’ve become interested in dilemmas surrounding widely-endorsed principles of R2P if the United Nations fails to go in and protect vulnerable populations facing mass atrocity, what’s the alternative? Is there an alternative?”

“Some people would argue that if the UN fails to act then there’s nothing we can do because the UN either has to authorise other agents to intervene, or decide to intervene itself (which it’s poorly equipped to do). The argument I’m making is that even if the UN fails to authorise an intervention, then, in some cases, in the absence of a viable alternative, an intervention by a coalition of the willing without UN Security Council authorisation is morally required.”

“I’m not getting into a legal argument here, it’s a moral argument. There are many people who argue that it would be illegal to intervene in another state without the consent of its government and without UN Security Council authorisation. There are also some people who argue from a legal perspective that even with UN Security Council authorisation, such non-consensual intervention is not permitted. The legality of R2P is a grey area. But my focus is on the moral responsibility.”

In the case of mass atrocity crimes, Erskine says, if the UN does not support an intervention, there is still an obligation for individual moral agents – in this case states or regional organisations, for example – to come together, form a coalition, and intervene.

The exciting and satisfying aspect of her work, Erskine says, is the fact that it has the potential to influence people involved in policy making and international law.

“The international lawyers that I spoke to in Amsterdam are reprinting one of my articles for their international law volume on shared responsibility. Because this is not a very clearly defined area of international law at the moment, ideas and principles surrounding shared responsibility are still being developed. I think current work in this area, not just mine but also from other people working in other disciplines, will help to inform how international lawyers further develop and employ the idea of shared responsibility,” Erskine says.

“Some of the work I’ve done in this area has also been cited by Jennifer Welsh, Special Adviser at the Assistant Secretary-General level on the Responsibility to Protect. Importantly, she is introducing this idea of collective responsibility to UN debates and discussions. So I hope that the work that I’m doing is having a practical impact.”
Dealing with threats that transcend borders

Today the most serious security threats pay no heed to boundaries or borders, meaning politicians and policy makers need to become more globally focussed, Dr Anthony Burke is figuring out how.

Climate change. Transnational terrorism movements. Poverty. Food security. Economic crisis. Nuclear weapons. Natural disaster. Disease epidemics. The security issues faced today by the international community are many and varied, and most of those threats have no respect for borders. But the world’s policy makers and politicians naturally think in terms of borders. Their interests and their power bases are national, as are their laws and their currencies, their economic policies and their environmental strategies.

So how do the citizens of Earth go about coping with the global threats when politicians are focussed on their own territories? Mostly we do nothing, meaning those threats simply go unchecked, says Dr Anthony Burke, an Associate Professor within the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at UNSW Canberra. And that could be very bad news for humanity.

“I’m worried about the future,” Burke says. “I think we have the capability, the intelligence and the science. We have renewable energy product systems. We have the ability to change the way we govern nuclear affairs. We have the ability to make a very good and a very big impact on some of these problems, but it requires a seachange in thinking. We’ve had such seachanges before, but they’re usually prompted by major crises such as a war, or a terrorist attack on the scale of 9/11. But these current threats are creeping crises and big parts of the world seem intent on burying their heads in the sand.”

When he worked in the Australian Senate during an earlier part of his career, Burke was one of the lead authors of the enquiry, in 2000, into Australia’s response to climate change. It was a 500-page report for which the parliamentary committee, over four months, spoke to ‘every stakeholder and expert in the country’.

“One of the big messages was that we were running out of time and that the longer we waited to address changing our energy mix and our economy, the higher the costs would be,” Burke says. “Fifteen years later we’ve made very little progress.”

Burke is working on a new theory in global securities, where we understand that specific threats have the capability, the intelligence and the science. Burke explains. “Such insecurities are complex and systemic in nature, and they have roots in a long way in the past. They’re often the result of a number of different ongoing processes and they have effects that extend well into the future. That contrasts with the traditional model of security, such as our approach to national security, where we understand that specific threats are to states and they come from outside the states and they’re usually based around an actor or an event. That understanding is no longer adequate.”

“For example we were, in a sense, building carbon emissions without even thinking about them through the 1950s and ’60s, and we didn’t really become aware of their potential impact until the late ’60s and, especially in public life, until the 1980s. Now we’ve become aware of the impact it’s challenging because the things an energy company does and the things consumers do in one place affects the lives of billions of people around the globe through their cumulative impact.”

These threats are complex and require a different and new type of strategical response, Burke says. It is in our collective interest to think of our political community as being on the scale of the globe. In the face of these threats, nationalism is less and less relevant.

The greatest security concern has traditionally been the threat of nuclear weapons, but Burke says climate change and a looming ecological crisis is now the issue that presents the greatest hazard for humanity.

The international community has publicly seized on the idea of attempting to restrict average global warming to two degrees. “That is traditionally their idea of what would prevent very dangerous forms of climate change and that is what was put into the final communiqué of the Copenhagen conference,” Burke says.

“But there are earth system scientists who now argue that one degree is where we need to stop the warming. The international community has been very slow to pick up on this research. There is another study that has been done that talks about nine planetary boundaries within which human life becomes less possible once they are exceeded. We’ve exceeded four of them already.”

“They’re also predicting that as a result of the acidification of the oceans, we could have mass extinction of fish species by 2050. That has dramatic impacts on food security. Earth system science works at the scale of the planet, but international relations does not. We need a new model.”

The policy agenda of the research in this field is around reforming global security governance to deal with different kinds of problems. The intellectual agenda Burke has mapped out is a collective one. It is a research arena that many scholars can enter in order to debate the theory and begin working on particular aspects of the problem.

“I see it as a collective social scientific effort with two main objectives,” he says. “One is for policy makers and officials involved in global government, at the level of the UN, for example, to see that the security of every human being in every country is of equal value and that ecosystems also have a requirement for security. The second thing is to prompt policy makers to think about the scale and complexity of these threats and begin to develop policy approaches that take into account this complexity, then address the issues on a systemic basis.”
Gore Vidal: an American paradox

A book written by UNSW Canberra’s Heather Neilson about the late Gore Vidal’s representations of power has been lauded for shining a unique light, not only on Vidal’s work, but also on American society.

When she was just 15 years old Heather Neilson, already a fan of historical fiction, borrowed a novel called Burr, by Gore Vidal, from the library of her Presbyterian girls’ school in Geelong. It was then a recently published book that had become a best-seller and attracted more than a little controversy, thanks to content that openly challenged much of the heroic ‘founding father’ iconography on which her Presbyterian girls’ school in Geelong. It was then Burr that must be admitted − through the medium of television, the heroic ‘founding father’ iconography on which her Presbyterian girls’ school in Geelong. It was then Burr that had long intrigued her. It was then Burr that Neilson had been drawn to American culture and history largely − it must be admitted − through the medium of television, the book had a profound impact on the teenager.

“Basically that book was a life-changing chance encounter,” says Dr Neilson, now a Senior Lecturer and Head of the English Program within UNSW Canberra’s School of Humanities and Social Sciences. “I would sneak off in spare periods to read it. It just stayed with me. I guess you could say that when I read Burr I never really, on a metaphorical level, put it down. I just knew, in some odd way, that I would come back to it later on.”

At the end of her third year at Melbourne University, Neilson was awarded an academic prize that included a book voucher which she immediately took to the university’s bookshop and spent on books by Gore Vidal. A few years earlier as a 17-year-old, she had spent a year on exchange in the United States, in the town of Chickasha, Oklahoma. This experience had further familialised her with (and brought a realistic dimension to) the culture that had long intrigued her.

After she was awarded a scholarship to the University of Oxford to undertake a Doctor of Philosophy, Neilson completed a dissertation on the topic of the uses of history in Vidal’s fiction. Since then, her study into his prolific and varied career has continued. Her book, Political Animal: Gore Vidal on Power (Monash University Publishing), was released in November 2014. It offers a broad coverage of Vidal’s portraits of leaders and policy makers in his fiction, essays and stage plays, from the perspective of a literary critic. Her fascination with Vidal, Neilson says, stems partly from the fact that he represents such a distinctively American paradox. “He was a politician, a writer and an actor, and his career and his life manifested how interconnected those three professions really are,” she explains. “He realised the importance of performance to politics, the fact that all politicians are actors. But on the other hand he hated liars more than anything else.”

“He was born into the circles of power, as the grandson of the first senator from Oklahoma. As his literary executor and great friend Jay Parini has observed, he was actually a bit insecure about the fact that he wasn’t in the same class as a Roosevelt. He loved celebrity, hungered for it, and the way he talked about his friendship with Princess Margaret in his memoirs exemplifies that. But at the same time his political views were absolutely of the Left and he championed the rights of the poor. Another aspect of his contradoriness was that he was fervently anti-war even while always proud of his service in the army during the Second World War.”

During the decades in which Neilson has been interested in Vidal’s work, she met with him several times. The first occasion was late in 1985, after she had commenced a correspondence with the author. At the age of 60, manifesting the fatigue of the over-interviewed, he was initially resistant. It was the critic Harold Bloom, who had himself only recently met Vidal, who persuaded him to allow the Australian academic to visit his home in the Hollywood Hills. It was a memorable meeting.

“He came to the door in a towelling robe, with his hair all tousled. He’d obviously just come from his swimming pool and was holding a bowl containing mashed, hard-boiled egg, which he was eating with a spoon,” Neilson recalls. “I had this weird vision as if he was one of the emperors that he wrote about, wearing a toga. Once I started talking, and asking him about things that interested him, he really began to engage with me.”

“So the book had a profound impact on the teenager. I guess you could say that when I read Burr I never really, on a metaphorical level, put it down. I just knew, in some odd way, that I would come back to it later on.”

“Over the years I came to know the person and his work. I began to reconsider the whole of his writing, rather than just parts of it. My book covers the connection between politics and performance. It looks into the classical theme of the transience of human glory. There’s a sadness running throughout Vidal’s writing that, no matter how famous a person is, eventually they are going to age and die, and somebody else will take their place.”

“He loved celebrity, hungered for it, and the way he talked about his friendship with Princess Margaret in his memoirs exemplifies that. But at the same time his political views were absolutely of the Left and he championed the rights of the poor. Another aspect of his contradoriness was that he was fervently anti-war even while always proud of his service in the army during the Second World War.”

During the decades in which Neilson has been interested in Vidal’s work, she met with him several times. The first occasion was late in 1985, after she had commenced a correspondence with the author. At the age of 60, manifesting the fatigue of the over-interviewed, he was initially resistant. It was the critic Harold Bloom, who had himself only recently met Vidal, who persuaded him to allow the Australian academic to visit his home in the Hollywood Hills. It was a memorable meeting.

“He came to the door in a towelling robe, with his hair all tousled. He’d obviously just come from his swimming pool and was holding a bowl containing mashed, hard-boiled egg, which he was eating with a spoon,” Neilson recalls. “I had this weird vision as if he was one of the emperors that he wrote about, wearing a toga. Once I started talking, and asking him about things that interested him, he really began to engage with me.”

“Over the years I came to know the person and his work. I began to reconsider the whole of his writing, rather than just parts of it. My book covers the connection between politics and performance. It looks into the classical theme of the transience of human glory. There’s a sadness running throughout Vidal’s writing that, no matter how famous a person is, eventually they are going to age and die, and somebody else will take their place.”

Then there is the common weakness he identified in most of the political figures in his work, and I daresay in life − vanity. No matter how powerful they may be, they’re vulnerable to flattery. They’re typically seeking renown and very few are completely altruistic. They worry about their reputations and how history will regard them.”

And so, once again paradoxically, power begins to reflect weakness, and the envied become those that envy. The analysis draws a fascinating image of power, particularly in the United States − power as wielded through elected office, by the media, or by those operating behind the scenes.

Somebody recently asked Neilson why they should read Vidal’s work. What value does he have today, considering the fact that many of his works are several decades old? In many ways Vidal was ahead of his time, she believes. He was against war and resistant to the idea of the United States meddling in the affairs of other countries. He consistently resisted the labelling of people according to their sexual orientation, challenged religious absolutism, and protested against the American government’s interference in the private lives of its citizens. He looked into what lay behind such events as the Oklahoma bombing and the September 11 terrorist attacks, seeking to understand the causes rather than to engage in simplistic binaries of ‘good’ and ‘evil’.

“Many of the issues that were important to Vidal, which were unpopular at the time, are resonating in society today,” Neilson says. “He still contributes to current debate, and we have much to learn from his work.”
An autocratic, fascist dictator. A man responsible for over half a million deaths. A politically motivated murderer. A supporter of concentration camps and execution squads. Spanish General and dictator, Francisco Franco is remembered for the many upsetting, and often horrifically violent, events that occurred on his watch. But look only at his capabilities as a military leader, as a person that made specific decisions in order to achieve a particular and very clear goal, and you begin to see a different person. Look at his management talent in the light of Spain’s military capabilities in the 1920s and 1930s and it becomes evident that the work of some historians has been influenced by the admittedly enormous pool of negative information about Franco’s regime.

“I'm calling it the ‘Bad Franco syndrome’,” says Dr Lisa Lines, a lecturer in history in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at UNSW Canberra. “When it comes to social historians, because he was a dictator, because he was a murderer and because he was so horrible, some historians just don't want to say anything good about him.”

“So there has been an overall negative appraisal of Franco based on his regime. Because of that, it follows that he must have been terrible as a military leader. Military historians are more balanced in their view, but they still seem to judge him based on today’s standards and on non-Spanish standards instead of considering what actually, at the time, the Spanish would have thought of as a good military leader.”

Lines’ research so far has revealed the fact that American military observers of the time were positive in their references to Franco’s skills as a leader. Where many historians criticise the Spanish dictator — painting him as a person that bordered on being completely incompetent — the evidence seems to state otherwise. Archival papers sourced by Lines from the USA’s National Archives and Records Administration expose the differences in opinion between historians and US military observers. And further research is proving the same, Lines says.

“I am looking at the competence of his military leadership,” she says. “I am looking at his strategy, tactics, logistics, basically at how he conducted the war. Remember he didn’t start out as the overall leader but he rose to that position and consolidated his power very quickly. So I’m examining how he commanded his troops and how he led the war all the way through, and the skills he required to do that.”

Not a lot has been written about Spanish military capabilities in the 1920s and 1930s, Lines says. But it is clear that political goals were synonymous with military goals, because the Spanish military was heavily involved in the nation’s politics. Military coups were common, so if Franco was a poor leader he would not likely have lasted long. Then there are the decisions Franco made on the way to cementing his position as leader. One in particular stands out as a brilliant move politically that originally seemed to run against all logic. “At the beginning of the war, Franco and his africanoista troops were marching to Madrid to try to take the city. Everybody thought that if he won that battle, the war would be over.” Lines says. “But instead of going straight there, he diverted to Toledo where Nationalist fighters had been under siege.”

Toledo was of no strategic importance to anybody, or as a murderer, or as a despicable dictator. I am simply looking at his abilities as a military leader, as somebody able to clearly define his goals and then go about achieving them. We have to be able to say he did that well because that’s what the evidence clearly proves. This means there are lessons to learn from his leadership.”

Having completed a PhD on women in combat in the Spanish Civil War, and learnt to speak Spanish in order to assist her research, Lines has spent several months in Spain sifting through archives and searching newspaper reports from the period. Her work on Franco is still in the early stages and another research trip is in the works, but she says she hopes to eventually be re-interpreting certain pieces of information and asking new questions around areas of leadership that historians have not previously considered.

“Obviously this work will be useful to anybody who’s interested in the Spanish Civil War,” Lines says. “But I think that generally military historians might also find it useful. There have been a lot of leaders throughout history that are similar to Franco. There have been a lot of regimes where this sort of thing has happened. So I think this re-interpretation might be something that could be related to different fields. It might lead a few people to reassess some other military leaders.”

Learning from Franco’s leadership

Look past the acts of violence, savagery and mass murder committed under Francisco Franco’s rule and you find quite an effective and successful military leader, Dr Lisa Lines is discovering.

A portrait of Francisco Franco

“There were five generals that started the coup, but one strong leader was what the Nationalists needed. One strong leader was what was going to win the war,” Lines says. “So Franco relieved the fighters at the Alcázar of Toledo and in doing so he secured his political position as leader. When he finally got to Madrid, he lost that battle, so historians say the Toledo decision made him a poor military leader. But at the time, when the emergence of a leader was needed, it wasn't seen as poor military leadership. He had to become the leader in order to win the war.”

Then consider the simple evidence that Franco ruled Spain from 1939 until his death in 1975, having reinstated the monarchy. For over 35 years his regime survived, and during certain periods thrived, while other fascist regimes, in Italy and Germany, failed. “Franco stayed in power,” Lines says. “He achieved the goals he set out to achieve. I’m not assessing him as a person, or as a murderer, or as a despicable dictator. I am simply looking at his abilities as a military leader, as someone able to clearly define his goals and then go about achieving them. We have to be able to say he did that well because that’s what the evidence clearly proves. This means there are lessons to learn from his leadership.”

Having completed a PhD on women in combat in the Spanish Civil War, and learnt to speak Spanish in order to assist her research, Lines has spent several months in Spain sifting through archives and searching newspaper reports from the period. Her work on Franco is still in the early stages and another research trip is in the works, but she says she hopes to eventually be re-interpreting certain pieces of information and asking new questions around areas of leadership that historians have not previously considered.

“Obviously this work will be useful to anybody who’s interested in the Spanish Civil War,” Lines says. “But I think that generally military historians might also find it useful. There have been a lot of leaders throughout history that are similar to Franco. There have been a lot of regimes where this sort of thing has happened. So I think this re-interpretation might be something that could be related to different fields. It might lead a few people to reassess some other military leaders.”

A portrait of Francisco Franco

There were five generals that started the coup, but one strong leader was what the Nationalists needed. One strong leader was what was going to win the war,” Lines says. “So Franco relieved the fighters at the Alcázar of Toledo and in doing so he secured his political position as leader. When he finally got to Madrid, he lost that battle, so historians say the Toledo decision made him a poor military leader. But at the time, when the emergence of a leader was needed, it wasn't seen as poor military leadership. He had to become the leader in order to win the war.”

Then consider the simple evidence that Franco ruled Spain from 1939 until his death in 1975, having reinstated the monarchy. For over 35 years his regime survived, and during certain periods thrived, while other fascist regimes, in Italy and Germany, failed. “Franco stayed in power,” Lines says. “He achieved the goals he set out to achieve. I’m not assessing him as a person, or as a murderer, or as a despicable dictator. I am simply looking at his abilities as a military leader, as
A new series, in five volumes, that will explore Australia’s role in the Great War, with funding support from the Australian Regular Army, published by Oxford University Press. Two volumes, described below, have already appeared; the remaining three are scheduled for publication through 2015 and 2016.

**Australia and the War In The Air: Volume I**
Dr Michael McKinnin

From the earliest days of the Great War, Australians volunteered to fight in the air – warfare’s newest arena, and one that would transform the nature of military operations. In the squadrons of the Australian Flying Corps and with Britain’s flying services, Australian airmen fought in campaigns that spanned the length and breadth of the First World War, between 1914 and 1918 they served in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and on the Western Front. By 1919 over 4,000 Australians had served with the empire’s flying units. Modest compared to some of the other British dominions, Australia’s part had been the most apparent. Whereas the other dominions had opted to provide manpower to serve the general imperial cause in Britain’s flying services, the Commonwealth’s insistence on a distinctly national contribution ensured recognition for Australia’s contribution to the empire’s effort in the air.

This book examines Australia’s role in history’s first major air war. Unlike previous accounts, which focus on the airmen of the Australian Flying Corps in isolation, this study conceives the Australian part as one of an imperial – and international – whole. In addition to using Australian involvement as a case study to analyse the impact air power had on military operations, this study also addresses aspects of organisation, training, administration and command – as well as the imperial politics and strategic issues that contextualised dominion participation in the war.

Drawing on archival records in Australasia, Europe and North America, Australia and the war in the air provides a fresh perspective on Australia’s involvement in the Great War and a revaluation of air power’s early influence on warfare.

**The War with The Ottoman Empire: Volume II**
Jeffrey Grey

The war with the Ottoman Empire was a war not only between great empires but about empire and the furthering of European imperial interests, and its aftermath laid the foundations of the modern Middle East. Soldiers from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, India and other parts of the British Empire all fought in various theatres in the Dardanelles, Sinai, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia and played an important, though never decisive, role in several of them. The Australian Imperial Force was a relatively small part of a much larger imperial military machine, and without the resources of the British Army and its willingness to expend them in a sustained manner on the various Dominion forces the latter could have achieved little.

This book examines the involvement of Australians in this part of the Great War, but does so in a wider context in order to more fully understand the real importance of these complex events and Australia’s part in them.

Drawing on archival records in Australasia, Europe and North America, The war with the Ottoman Empire provides a fresh perspective on Australia’s involvement in the Great War and our place in the world as empires shifted.

**Forthcoming volumes in the series:**
- Volume 3: The War With Germany
  - July 2015
- Volume 4: The War At Home
  - October 2015
- Volume 5: The Australian Imperial Force
  - April 2016

---

**Australia’s Vietnam War: exploring the combat actions of the 1st Australian Task Force**

The 1st Australian Task Force (1 ATF) operated in Vietnam from March 1966 until November 1971. Some of its battles have become well-known to the public through film and literature. Many, however, have not.

This website is the product of over twenty years of research. It provides unprecedented access to information on nearly all 1 ATF ground combat actions. Australians fought in during the Vietnam War, numbering over 4,500. Through the use of modern web technologies, veterans, researchers and the general public now have the power to understand the Vietnam War at a scale and depth not previously possible.

The Battle Map (https://vietnam.unsw.adfa.edu.au/battlemap) provides an ideal way to catalogue and share veterans’ stories, keeping them accessible to current and future generations. Our aim is to enable Vietnam veterans to record their stories, perspectives and images against contacts on the Battle Map. In doing so, we hope to develop the ‘ground truth’ picture of what happened at the tactical level, revealing the human dimension of the war.

This website is a continual ‘work in progress’. In the future, it will feature contacts from 1 RAR and AATTV, as well as air and naval operations.
Trench raids: accelerating the learning curve

Colin Garnett

Trench raiding was not just a way to wear down the resolve of the enemy during World War I, says one PhD candidate. It was an essential training tool.

Colin Garnett has been obsessed with history for as long as he can remember. He sought out his希reads materials when he was a little boy. “My mum was doing a Master’s in Canadian,” he says. “When all Goosebumps, I was reading about Soviet missile defence systems...” After high school Garnett attended Carleton University. Here he met and worked with historian Tim Cook, who earned his PhD at UNSW Canberra.

“I was flouting with the idea of a PhD and Tim told me he had a great time being supervised by Jeff Grey at UNSW Canberra. I wanted to follow in Tim’s footsteps, so here I am,” Garnett says. The PhD Garnett has undertaken is looking into trench raiding operations during WWI, and specifically into their impact on the development of doctrine, tactics and weaponry.

“Nobody has done a cohesive, comprehensive study of these minor operations on the Western Front, and of their implications on the bigger picture,” he says. “The Canadians, for instance, used trench raiding as a vehicle to experiment with weaponry and tactics.” Trench raids were a training and testing ground for larger attacks, Garnett says. Of course they also helped to destroy the enemy’s morale, and prevented sometimes-armed troops from developing a ‘live and let live’ attitude towards the enemy.

“I am hoping that my research will show that deep down in the roots of the learning curve of various armies during WWI, minor operations were a vehicle that really got their learning curve moving along.”

Strategic Myopia: South Africa and the private military and security industry

David Plotenhauer

In much of the world private military and security companies have come to play a vital role, so why won’t South Africa use them to stem their military decline? One researcher is looking for answers.

Having spent four years in South Africa’s armed forces, UNSW Canberra PhD candidate, David Plotenhauer, has observed the nation’s military struggles. As a country it has more privately employed security guards than police and defence force personnel combined, but South Africa still strays away from considering the possibility of using private military and security companies (PMSCs) to assist with defence obligations.

“Ye’ve always been interested in African security,” Plotenhauer says. “Some of the most revered actors in the African conflict landscape are PMSCs. They are often framed as agents of destabilisation and neo-colonialism.”

“I’m looking at whether these entities can provide strategic capability support to South Africa, which is experiencing capability deficit through issues such as defence budget cuts, manpower drain etc.” PMSCs are motivated by profit essentially where the military has different motivations, such as the assumption of civic duty, Plotenhauer explains. But legitimate governments and bodies, such as the UK, US and the UN, have come a long way in managing relationships with contractors, especially if one compares the lack of policy tools to adjudicate this relationship since 2001.

Taking a gun to a knife fight

Greg Blake

A study into the utilisation of Australian commando units during World War II is revealing a misunderstanding of their purpose and power.

In December 1941 the 2nd Independent Company arrived in Timor and was tasked to protect the airfield at Dili. It was a basic job any infantry unit could have been assigned to, but was instead given to this highly-trained Australian commando company.

When the Japanese invasion came in February 1942, the 2nd held out for as long as they could. Then, instead of surrendering, they pulled back into the mountains.

“They just went bush,” says PhD candidate Greg Blake. The commandos eluded the Japanese for almost 12 months before being extracted. “They caused all sorts of havoc for the Japanese by doing exactly what they had been trained to do.”

“But that was not the intent of the Army, which had put them there to simply protect an airfield. This commando company did what they did off their own bat, because they knew how. So my question is, how well were these troops, and other Independent Companies, employed? Were they used in a way that reflected the resources put into their training? Did the Army actually make effective use of them?”

Blake’s study is looking into the management of commando units throughout the war effort.

“They were trained in tracking, in living off the country, in demolition, in stalking and in raiding. They were very good. But in many cases they seem to have been squandered,” Blake says. “I think this research might offer a pretty basic message. If you’re going to create a military force, have a clear concept of how you’re going to use it.”

Culture and national security policy

Michael Gan

All nations are in a state of constant cultural flux, but how does this affect their national security policies? Michael Gan is asking this question of our neighbours Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

Since joining the Royal Australian Air Force, Michael Gan has traveled around the globe. His job and his personal travels have often taken him to Southeast Asia. He has a fascination with the region’s people and culture, and with the policies developed within countries such as Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

“I think a better understanding of Southeast Asia’s culture would assist us in engaging in the region, particularly on security issues,” the PhD candidate says. “It will help us better understand their decisions as well as helping us make better decisions on issues that affect our region.”

To this end Gan is targeting, within his PhD, the question of how culture influences national security policy in Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

Past studies of culture and national security have mostly been related to the threat or use of force, he says. But Gan’s research is looking at security more broadly, taking in non-traditional threats, such as terrorism, epidemics, piracy, transnational crime and border protection.

“I’m looking at the response to threats in different countries,” he explains. “So, I’m looking at the period of 2000 to 2010 and how these nations have responded to military threats, as well as selected non-traditional threats such as bird flu, piracy or terrorism.”

“I’ll have a look at what the culture of the country is and I’ll have a look at their behaviour in response to a threat, then see if I can make some useful conclusions from those observations.”

The results, Gan says, should be valuable for departments involved with foreign affairs in that it will help them increase their understanding of nations’ reasoning behind specific security developments, and will therefore assist us in being a better neighbour.

18 University of New South Wales Canberra

School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Postgraduate Students & their Work (at 1 July 2015)

Our School’s postgraduate students are conducting truly ground-breaking work that in many cases will feed in to the knowledge base of the Australian Defence Force and create and retain valuable information on topics as varied as the role of airpower in many cases will feed in to the knowledge base of the Australian Defence Force and create and retain valuable information on topics as varied as the role of airpower in and non-traditional threats.

### Students' Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALEXANDER, Kristen</td>
<td>The Camp Commonweal, Self-interest and altruism in Stalag Luft III. Drawing on largely Australian evidence, an examination of the experiences and social dynamics of Australians in Stalag Luft III, with both captors and fellow prisoners.</td>
<td>(PhD; Stanley, P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDREWS, Anne</td>
<td>Increasing operational effectiveness through the integration of a gender perspective and increased participation of female personnel employed in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.</td>
<td>(MPhil; Erskine, T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDREWS, Jason</td>
<td>Examining the significance of the forms and functions of media for civil-military relations.</td>
<td>(MA; Coleman, S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDREWS, Sean</td>
<td>Is a concept of securitisation required to protect the Southern-Hemisphere high seas and the International Marine fishery?</td>
<td>(PhD; Mount, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALEY, Mark</td>
<td>Maritime trade in the wider context of national policy.</td>
<td>(PhD; Reeve, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELL, David</td>
<td>General Sir Ivor MacKay during WW II.</td>
<td>(PhD; Stockings, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENTLEY, Scott</td>
<td>Security strategies of maritime Southeast Asia.</td>
<td>(PhD; Fernandes, C &amp; Trayet, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAKE, Gregory</td>
<td>Assess the operational record of the independent/commando companies 1941-45 against the stated purpose of those formations.</td>
<td>(PhD; Stockings, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOTH, Miranda</td>
<td>Strategic threat perceptions in Australian Defence</td>
<td>(MPhil; Fernandes, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRANN, James</td>
<td>The evolution of liberalism and its role in the 21st Century.</td>
<td>(PhD; Edwards, L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWNING, Sophia</td>
<td>Australia’s engagement with the SW Pacific.</td>
<td>(PhD; Zhang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURGESS, Morgan</td>
<td>Australian women writers published in colonial newspapers and magazines. Identify and explore the writings of Australian women published or mentioned in colonial newspapers and magazines which have been made readily available by the Colonial Newspapers and Magazines Project.</td>
<td>(PhD; Moore, N)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Graduations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARR, Carolyn</td>
<td>'Emergence of New Zealand’s sense of nationhood as seen through soldiers’ writing in World War I.'</td>
<td>(PhD; Connor, J &amp; Spittel, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAN, Michelle</td>
<td>The drivers of political change in Myanmar.</td>
<td>(MPhil; Pederson, M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEN, Bei Bei (Amy)</td>
<td>Representations of history, memory and identity in Chinese Australian English novels by Lillian Ng, Brian Castro, Ou Yangyu, Hsu-Ming Teo and Lau Shee Mei from 1944 to 2010.</td>
<td>(PhD; Moore, N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEN, Yunzhe</td>
<td>The Role of the Chinese Communist Youth League in CCP’s Politics</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovell, D &amp; Zhang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAPTON, Mia</td>
<td>Delivering Australian air power through the next great energy transition</td>
<td>(MPhil; Gilbert, A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEWIS, Graham</td>
<td>War leader in waiting: A reassessment of Churchill in the Phoney War.</td>
<td>(PhD; Lackeinstein, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COE, Catherine</td>
<td>Australian foreign relations with Indonesia under the Fraser Government (1975-1983) and the difficulties policy makers faced trying to balance strong public opinion and media</td>
<td>(MPhil; Fernandez, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLEMAN, Nikki</td>
<td>Ethical implications of the unlimited liability contract within the military profession.</td>
<td>(PhD; Baker, D &amp; Erskine, T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNOR, Peter</td>
<td>Subtle hierarchy: The NZEF Officer Corps.</td>
<td>(PhD; Grey, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORNELIA, Giles</td>
<td>RAR Commanding Officers 1945–1973. A study of Australia’s Infantry Cos through the third generation of the Australian Army.</td>
<td>(PhD; Grey, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAPIN, Mark</td>
<td>Conscription during the Vietnam War.</td>
<td>(PhD; Grey, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIES, James</td>
<td>This project will analyse the ongoing conflict in Myanmar in the context of conflict during political transition literature.</td>
<td>(PhD; Pedersen, M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIS, Peter</td>
<td>Australia’s involvement in the Boer War. Research into why Australian soldiers had such a limited involvement when so many were dispatched to the Boer war.</td>
<td>(PhD; Stockings, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPPESEY, Claire</td>
<td>Consularus</td>
<td>(MPhil; Neilson, H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVENEY, Jack</td>
<td>What does it take to stay – retention behaviours of women in the Air Force.</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovell, D &amp; Woodman, S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De VOGEL, Miezie</td>
<td>Behind the Bottom Line: the complexities of financing Australia during the Second World War.</td>
<td>(PhD; Blaazer, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOFFENGIES, Amy</td>
<td>A qualitative examination of contemporary Myanmar writers following the relaxation of censorship laws in 2012 to explore the realities of freedom of expression; its implications and its commentaries on a state and society in transition.</td>
<td>(PhD; Pedersen, M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONAHAN, Veronika</td>
<td>The political participation of women in China: a study of the impact of NGOs.</td>
<td>(MPhil; Zhang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du TOIT, Alan</td>
<td>The Anglo-South African Simonstown Agreement 1955-1975.</td>
<td>(PhD; Reeve, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALLON, Garth</td>
<td>To what extent is the Chinese Communist Party regime threatened by Uyghur separatism? Is it counter-insurgency or counter-productive?</td>
<td>(MPhil; Zang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOLEY-FRIEL, Kevin</td>
<td>The development of Commonwealth Defence 1945-1975</td>
<td>(PhD; Grey, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAME, Kelly</td>
<td>The infinite matryoshka doll: postmodernism and the planetary in the novels of David Mitchell.</td>
<td>(PhD; Neilson, H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREDRICKSON, Lewis</td>
<td>Australian infantry on the Western Front: an Imperial metric of training, tactics and technology.</td>
<td>(PhD; Connor, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRYER, Donna</td>
<td>Ethnic conflict and ethnicity-driven politics in Indonesia.</td>
<td>(PhD; Mount, G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAN, Michael</td>
<td>How does culture influence national security policy in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore? An examination of the role of culture in determining national responses to traditional and non-traditional threats.</td>
<td>(PhD; Sakai, M &amp; Zhang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARNETT, Colin</td>
<td>Not so minor operations: imperial trench raiding during the Great War.</td>
<td>(PhD; Grey, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAJ, Kandy</td>
<td>The impact of the ADF operations in Iraq and Afghanistan: applying lessons</td>
<td>(PhD; Burke, A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>learned for future information operations. As the ADF withdraws from over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a decade of war in the Middle East and prepares itself for potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>operations within Asia-Pacific region an understanding of the role of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>collective humiliation is pivotal to prepare for future campaigns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWKER,</td>
<td>Australian prime ministers and the Australian-American Alliance:</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovel, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
<td>1951–2007: statelycraft and personal diplomacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO, Ying</td>
<td>From a special relationship to a pluralistic security community: a study</td>
<td>(PhD; Fernandes, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chan</td>
<td>of Indonesia-Malaysia relations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBBS,</td>
<td>Ethics of asteroid mining</td>
<td>(MA; Coleman, S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDRS, Lisa</td>
<td>The role of epistemic communities, development agencies and aid in</td>
<td>(PhD; Roberts, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transboundary environmental cooperation in Southeast Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISBAH, M</td>
<td>Examining the current socio-economic role of Islamic boarding schools</td>
<td>(PhD; Sakai, M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fakkul</td>
<td>(Pesantren) in Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, Peter</td>
<td>Australia and East Timor: a multi-dimensional approach, 1975-1985</td>
<td>(PhD; Fernandes, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES, Steven</td>
<td>Procurement, politics and policy: Australia’s procurement of the</td>
<td>(PhD; Fernandes, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Strike Fighter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAILANI,</td>
<td>The making of Muslim subjectivities: self-help books, training sessions</td>
<td>(PhD; Sakai, M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalib</td>
<td>and schools of Islamic entrepreneurship in contemporary Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRK, Paul</td>
<td>Navy information warfare: Developing an information warfare strategy to</td>
<td>(MPhil; Baker, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>support contemporary maritime operations in the Asia-Pacific</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KYAW, Nyi</td>
<td>The origin of the Rohingya refugee problem</td>
<td>(PhD; Pedersen, M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAYTON,</td>
<td>Let my country awake: understanding the influence of Hindu nationalism on</td>
<td>(PhD; Mount, G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimberly</td>
<td>India’s international relations 1998-2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE, Hong</td>
<td>Living next to the Giant: the political economy of Vietnam’s relations in</td>
<td>(PhD; Thayer, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiep</td>
<td>China in the context of the Doi Moi policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENG, Thrath</td>
<td>Small state's diplomacy: Cambodia and its larger neighbours – Vietnam and</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovel, D &amp; Thayer, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEWIS,</td>
<td>The Royal Australian Navy and the national interest</td>
<td>(PhD; Ravee, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI, Xiang</td>
<td>The role of Internet in anti-political corruption</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovell, D &amp; Zhang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Shawn)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIAO, Kai</td>
<td>China’s post-Cold War military modernisation</td>
<td>(PhD; Zhang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINDSAY,</td>
<td>Developing a systematic approach to counter proliferation in the</td>
<td>(MPhil; Burke, A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond</td>
<td>contemporary Australian security environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOVE,</td>
<td>New models to combat proliferation: PSI and the group initiative to</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovell, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>combat nuclear terrorism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LU, Wencai</td>
<td>Research on China’s Covert Agencies</td>
<td>(PhD; Zhang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacFIE,</td>
<td>The possible forms and aspects that sea power may take in</td>
<td>(PhD; Ravee, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachlan</td>
<td>Southern and Eastern Asia and the Western Pacific in the context of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rise of states in this region as global and regional economic powers. This</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>will include areas such as expeditionary warfare.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAUNG, Zaw</td>
<td>Re-conceptualising Myanmar foreign policy in the light of democratic</td>
<td>(MPhil; Roberts, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linn</td>
<td>democratic transition and contemporary challenges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKOVICH,</td>
<td>No time for tears for the dying: stretchers bearers on the Western Front</td>
<td>(PhD; Connor, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mcgregor,</td>
<td>Air power theory and the changing character of war 1991-2018</td>
<td>(PhD; Stephens, C &amp; Stephens, A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAD,</td>
<td>A whole division lost: service discipline and the Australian military</td>
<td>(PhD; Stephens, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachlan</td>
<td>forces 1939 to 1945</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDEIL,</td>
<td>The proposed research aims at studying the relationship between</td>
<td>(PhD; Pedersen, M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecile</td>
<td>ethnic pluralism and the development of democratic institutions in a context</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of political transition from dictatorship to democracy in countries characterised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by ethnic diversity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MILLER,</td>
<td>The 18th Infantry Brigade 1942–45: an analysis of Australian</td>
<td>(PhD; Stockings, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>intermediate formations in the Pacific War</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER,</td>
<td>Community (and culture) in Sukarno’s Indonesia</td>
<td>(PhD; Tickell, P &amp; Warouw, N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen</td>
<td>Looking at the past to shape the future: countermemory lessons from</td>
<td>(PhD; Baker, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2005-2007)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRIZI,</td>
<td>Afghanistan: a transnational war? Unravelling the multiplicity of</td>
<td>(PhD; Mourt, G &amp; Malay, W)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nishark</td>
<td>interlocking security dilemmas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULJABARR,</td>
<td>Islamic activism: the socio-political dynamics of revivalist</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovel, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatihsa</td>
<td>movements in Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURFEE,</td>
<td>Pro movement during the Boer War</td>
<td>(MPhil; Stockings, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEALE,</td>
<td>Without the Faces of Men: factually disfigured Great War soldiers of</td>
<td>(PhD; Stanley, P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerry</td>
<td>Britain and the Dominions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEIISNEN,</td>
<td>“Rottification” as a more indicative socio-psychological early</td>
<td>(MPhil; Erskine, P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riamhorn</td>
<td>warning sign for genocide than dehumanisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELSON,</td>
<td>Ambiphas: the history and evolution of amphibious and ittoral doctrine in</td>
<td>(MPhil; Fernandes, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaun</td>
<td>the Royal Australian Navy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGUYEN,</td>
<td>This research will explore the economic theories of social capital and</td>
<td>(MPhil; Baker, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nam</td>
<td>apply them to military relations. It will emphasise the importance of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>personal relations between militaries for international engagement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NURDHIN,</td>
<td>Assessing how a post-disaster community in Indonesia is socially and</td>
<td>(PhD; Sakai, M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riza</td>
<td>economically developed through services provided by both religious and secular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSOs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OZGUC, Umut</td>
<td>Many politics of borders: towards heterotopic potentiality of</td>
<td>(PhD; Burke, A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>border(ing) technologies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASSLOW,</td>
<td>The intelligence staff and the AIF in the First World War</td>
<td>(PhD; Grey, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFOTENHAUER,</td>
<td>Contracting collateral capability: regional powers and the utility of</td>
<td>(PhD; Baker, D &amp; Burkea, A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>military service providers in expeditionary operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPOT,</td>
<td>Graham</td>
<td>(PhD; Burke, A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel</td>
<td>Volunteer Defence Corps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMEGE,</td>
<td>6th Australian Division and the Greek campaign, 1941</td>
<td>(MPhil; Stockings, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANAWAKE,</td>
<td>Comparison of academic writing of lab reports, project reports and</td>
<td>(MPhil; Gunawardena, M &amp; Blaazer, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giayari</td>
<td>academic essays – native speaker and non-native speaker contexts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBERTSON,</td>
<td>Emily</td>
<td>(MPhil; Blaazer, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily</td>
<td>Propaganda in Australia in the First World War</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAR, Tom</td>
<td>The project will be military history savvy with a social history theme:</td>
<td>(PhD; Stanley, P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Based in the historiography the thesis will examine in real time the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the history between academic historical visions and the public history of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Anzac Centenary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHACKLETON,</td>
<td>The impact of the Charles F Adams-class guided missile destroyers on the</td>
<td>(PhD; Reeve, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>Royal Australian Navy 1956-2001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STODO,</td>
<td>A study of the evolution and interaction between logistics and the</td>
<td>(PhD; Connor, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>success/nature of AIF command and tactics during the period 1914-1916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMAS,</td>
<td>Climate change and national security: implications for the ADF</td>
<td>(PhD; Mount, G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUURANT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAR, Wasin</td>
<td>Chinese aid and investment in Cambodia</td>
<td>(PhD; Zhang, J &amp; Thayer, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARDDELL,</td>
<td>Vietnamese national security and the South China Saa</td>
<td>(MA; Roberts, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YIN, Khin</td>
<td>Grassroots and post-war democratization: a comparative study of</td>
<td>(PhD; Pedersen, M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maung</td>
<td>three conflict-affected communities in Myanmar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUNESPOUR,</td>
<td>Politics of Afghanistan? Higher education</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovel, D &amp; Chand, S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Reza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZHAO, Yanrong</td>
<td>Judicial Independence in China: current reality and challenges</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovel, D &amp; Zhang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZOTTI,</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>Australian cyber security policy. Examining the securitisation of</td>
<td>(PhD; Mount, G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cyber policy in Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

University of New South Wales Canberra
HASS Higher Degree Research Students Graduating in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BANHAM, Tony</td>
<td>World War II Hong Kong civilian evacuees</td>
<td>(PhD; Grey, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BATT, Micah</td>
<td>A history of the genesis of the Victorian Defence Department</td>
<td>(MPhil; Stockings, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BECHTOLD, Michael</td>
<td>Examining the significance of the forms and functions of media for civil-military relations</td>
<td>(MA; Coleman, S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRISKEY, Mark Fraser</td>
<td>Development of tactical air support doctrine in World War II</td>
<td>(PhD; Grey, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASEY, Kerry</td>
<td>The Long Way – the AIF in France</td>
<td>(MA; Moore, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAN, Samuel Ling Wei</td>
<td>Artificiality of armed talent: the motivation, commitment, and ascension of military elites in Singapore (1865-2014)</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovell, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINDLAY, Adam George</td>
<td>Preventing strategic defeat – a reassessment of the First Anglo-Afghan War</td>
<td>(PhD; Woodman, S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIBBON, Deanne</td>
<td>From cockpit to flight deck: the experiences of women pilots in Australian aviation</td>
<td>(PhD; Woodman, S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARLEY, Madeline</td>
<td>Black Enough? – Percival Everett’s erasure and African American literary heritage</td>
<td>(MPhil; Nelson, H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUANG, Chi-Yu</td>
<td>Revisiting PLA’s maritime strategy – a model building of PLAN’s future</td>
<td>(PhD; Zhang, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEMISTER, Gary</td>
<td>Australian air power in irregular warfare</td>
<td>(MPhil; Stockings, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILBY, Andrew John</td>
<td>Rifle club movement in Australia from 1860-1918</td>
<td>(PhD; Stockings, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAYTON, Peter</td>
<td>Policing Pax Americana</td>
<td>(PhD; Mount, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCGUIRE, William</td>
<td>Is the imposition of American democracy the right form of government for Afghanistan?</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovell, D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARKER, Rita</td>
<td>Resilience and non-traditional challenges to security</td>
<td>(PhD; Burke, A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTHAN, Bernadette</td>
<td>Leadership in the military: Air Force and strategic leadership</td>
<td>(MPhil; Brown, C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDSON, Tom</td>
<td>Pacification in Phuoc, Tay Province, Republic of Vietnam, 1960-1975</td>
<td>(PhD; Connor, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMSON, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Understanding Australian Defence Organisation (ADO) culture, identities and patterns of language: respecting and growing diversity in the workforce</td>
<td>(MPhil; Baill, P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERMAN, William</td>
<td>Australian battalion commanders in World War II</td>
<td>(PhD; Grey, J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITING, Mary Anne</td>
<td>Australian contribution to Bomber Command in World War II</td>
<td>(PhD; Lovell, D)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014 Publications

Books


Book Chapters


Dobos, N. & Cooly, C. A. J. 2014. All or nothing: are there any ‘merely permissible’ humanitarian interventions? The ethics of armed humanitarian intervention. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.


Sakai, M. 2014. Establishing social justice through financial scarcity: Islamic propaganda by Islamic savings and credit cooperatives in Indonesia. TAP/SIS Trans-Regional and -National Studies of Southeast Asia, 2, 201–222.


Stockings, C. A. & Hancock 2014. The invasion of Greece in 1941 and the Nazi hordes that never were. Surgeon’s Call, 18–19.


## Research Seminars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 March</td>
<td>Telecommunications surveillance and data retention programs: implications for democracy and privacy</td>
<td>Associate Professor Clinton Fernandes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 April</td>
<td>Death in the cathedral: contemporary battles over French national identity and the legacy of Vichy</td>
<td>Dr Debbie Lackerstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 May</td>
<td>Exploring national socialist military thinking</td>
<td>Dr David Stahel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 June</td>
<td>Surrealism to pulp: censorship and the limits of the literary</td>
<td>Associate Professor Nicole Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 June</td>
<td>Northern Nigeria (Arewa Najeriya) behind the headlines</td>
<td>Associate Professor Eleanor Hancock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 August</td>
<td>Indians on Gallipoli</td>
<td>Professor Peter Stanley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 September</td>
<td>Force, cosmopolitan ethics and global security</td>
<td>Associate Professor Anthony Burke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 October</td>
<td>The unlimited liability contract and its effects on serving military personnel</td>
<td>Reverend Nikki Coleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 November</td>
<td>General Franco’s military leadership during the Spanish Civil War</td>
<td>Dr Lisa Lines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Seminars and Symposia

**Date** | **Topic and Presenter(s)**                                                                                                                                 |
---|-------------------------------------------------|
25 June | Islam in Indonesia Postgraduate Workshop, ANU (organised by Associate Professor Greg Fealy and Dr Sally White, Department of Political Change (PSC), College of Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with Dr Minako Sakai, HASS. HASS postgraduate students presented papers: Riza Nurdin, The roles of civil society organizations in Indonesian post-disaster communities Najib Kailani, The advocates of prosperity Islam: Muslim entrepreneurs and Muslim youth in contemporary Indonesia Falik Isbah, Examining the current socio-economic role of Islamic boarding school (Pesantren) in Indonesia |
1–3 October | Rising to the Challenge: Australia’s Future Leaders Confront Tomorrow’s Security Issues (Professor David Lovell) |
15 October | MA Forum (Dr Craig Stockings) |
28 October | Round Table Discussion by Professor Ken Jimbo, Keio University, Japan, Maritime Security in East and South China Sea: Implications for Japan-Australia Relations (Dr Christopher Roberts) |
31 October | Special guest lecture – Getting our students to think: the potential of Computer-Aided Argument Mapping (CAAM). Dr Larry Lengbeyter, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Department of Leadership Ethics and Law, United States Navy Academy, Annapolis, Maryland USA (Dr Deane-Peter Baker) |
3 September | Visit of US Ambassador James F. Jeffrey (Philip Solenzt Distinguished Visiting Fellow and former Ambassador to Iraq and Turkey) (Professor David Lovell) |
3 November | Workshop ‘Argument Mapping in Practice’ (Dr Deane-Peter Baker) |
14 November | Discovery Seminar (Dr Deane-Peter Baker) |
19 November | Annual General Meeting of the Australian Heads of English (AUHE), hosted by HASS (Associate Professor Nicole Moore) |
21 November | Discovery Seminar (Dr Minako Sakai) |
28 November | Discovery Seminar (Professor Jeff Grey) |
1 December | Book Launch - Political Animal: Gore Vidal on Power, launched by the Honourable Justice Nicholas Hasluck, AM (Dr Heather Neilson) |
5 December | Seminar on ADFA Briefing on destruction of Syrian chemical weapons by Adjunct Associate Professor Chris McNicol, HASS (Director, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence, Department of Defence) |
9 December | HASS Ideology Workshop (Dr Linda Edwards) |
2015 |                                                                                          |
18-23 January | Summer School for Secondary History Teachers (hosted by Peter Stanley and Michael Molkentin) |
12-14 February | 2015 Asia Pacific Economic & Business History Conference (hosted by Miesje de Vogel, PhD UNSW Canberra) |
18 March | Countering Violent Radicalisation Workshop (hosted by Dr Christopher Roberts, UNSW Canberra) |
### English Seminar Series – Semester 1, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 April</td>
<td>The Cultural history of conflict</td>
<td>Neil Ramsey, UNSW Canberra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romantic Militarisation: Sociability, Theatricity and Military Science in the Woolwich Rotunda, 1814-2013 — Gillian Russell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 April</td>
<td>Postgraduate work-in-progress</td>
<td>Beibei (Amy) Chen, UNSW Canberra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memory, Trauma and Identity in Lillian Ng’s Silver Sister — Beibei (Amy) Chen</td>
<td>Kelly Frame, UNSW Canberra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Mitchell in a planetary frame — Kelly Frame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 May</td>
<td>‘I read it where I said this story is based on actual fact’ — Gerald Murnane at the Cinema</td>
<td>Stefan Solomon, UNSW and ANU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 May</td>
<td>Australian book history in the wider world</td>
<td>Paul Eggert, UNSW Canberra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Colonial as Transnational: Some book historical issues — Paul Eggert</td>
<td>Alberto Gabriele, Tel Aviv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Question of Borders: Center and Periphery and Colonial Practices at the Heart of the Europe — Alberto Gabriele</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 June</td>
<td>‘Buried in Footnotes: On scholarly subjectivity and the possibility of a poetics there’ — PaulMagee (University of Canberra and UNSW Canberra Visiting Fellow).</td>
<td>Stefan Solomon, UNSW and ANU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 June</td>
<td>World literature’s cold war compass: Australian literature in the GDR</td>
<td>Christina Spittel, UNSW Canberra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Germany anthologising Australian literature — Christine Spittel</td>
<td>Nicole Moore, UNSW Canberra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sedition as Realism: Frank Hardy under surveillance in the GDR — Nicole Moore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 June</td>
<td>Australian literature in world literary space</td>
<td>Nicolas Birns Eugene Lang College,  The New School, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-Presentational: The Literature of Colonial Memory in Australia and Latin American after Neoliberalism — Nicholas Birns, Teaching Australian Indigenous Literature outside Australia — Jeanine Leane</td>
<td>Jeanine Leane, ANU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### English Seminar Series – Semester 2, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 August</td>
<td>‘Enlightenment Bestsellers: Historical Bibliometrics, Digital Humanities and the Literary Field of Old Regime France’</td>
<td>Professor Simon Burrows, Professorship in History, LWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 September</td>
<td>‘Orientalist Violence in Romantic Era Travel Writing’</td>
<td>Neil Ramsey, UNSW Canberra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 October</td>
<td>The advocators of Prosperity Islam: Muslim entrepreneurs and Muslim youth in contemporary Indonesia</td>
<td>Geoff Page, Visiting Fellow, UNSW Canberra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 October</td>
<td>Against Revision: Looking Back at Gore Vidal’s The City and the Pillar</td>
<td>Heather Neilson, UNSW Canberra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 November</td>
<td>Obama, Tarantino, and Transnational Trauma</td>
<td>Professor Paul Giles, Challs Professor in English, University of Sydney</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2014 ACSACS Seminars and Symposia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Host</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 March</td>
<td>Symposium – Great War 100: Reflections on the centenary of the Great War beyond Australia</td>
<td>Professor Jeff Grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 March</td>
<td>Seminar to Chief of Army Group</td>
<td>Professor Jeff Grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 April</td>
<td>War and national identity in the Republic of Vietnam</td>
<td>Professor Heather M. Stut Associate Professor of History and Fellow in the Dale Center for the Study of War and Society at the University of Southern Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 August</td>
<td>Round Table Seminars Observing history ... and writing it and The future of strategic studies</td>
<td>Professor Eliot A. Cohen, Robert E. Osgood Professor of Strategic Studies at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 October</td>
<td>Launch of Great War History Series, Volume 1</td>
<td>Professor Mesut Uyar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 November</td>
<td>Seminar – Duncan Spinner, Head of Iraq Program, International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) Conflict, human rights abuses and the rule of law: challenges in Iraq from the perspective of the ICMP</td>
<td>Professor Mesut Uyar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 November</td>
<td>Seminar – Maritime strategy 1914: international perspectives</td>
<td>ACSACS with Sea Power Centre Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Our Staff and their Research Interests

**Dr Deane-Peter Baker**  
Senior Lecturer – International and Political Studies  
Research interests  
- Military ethics  
- African security  
- Military strategy and tactics

**Dr Peter Balint**  
Senior Lecturer and Discipline Head – International and Political Studies  
Research interests  
- Respect, tolerance and neutrality  
- Social cohesion and national identity  
- Breastfeeding and state policy  
- Liberal multiculturalism  
- Contemporary political theory

**Associate Professor Anthony Burke**  
International and Political Studies Program  
Research interests  
- Security studies  
- International ethics  
- War and peace  
- Security ethics  
- Political & international relations theory  
- Climate change

**Dr Stephen Coleman**  
Senior Lecturer – International and Political Studies  
Research interests  
- Military ethics  
- Politics ethics  
- Medical ethics and the practical application of human rights

**Associate Professor David Blaazer**  
History Program  
Associate Dean (Education)  
Research interests  
- Modern British and Irish history  
- Nationalism and national identity  
- The history of money and economic history  
- The history of political ideas

**Dr John Connor**  
Senior Lecturer and Discipline Head – History Program  
Research interests  
- British Empire and the First World War  
- Frontier and colonial warfare  
- British Empire and Commonwealth military history  
- Australian military history  
- Australian history  
- Peacekeeping

**Dr Ned Dobos**  
Lecturer – International and Political Studies  
Research interests  
- Philosophy of war  
- Military ethics  
- Business ethics  
- Political philosophy  
- Ethical theory

**Dr Lindy Edwards**  
Senior Lecturer – International and Political Studies Program  
Research interests  
- Ideas and ideology in politics  
- History of ideology in Australian politics

**Professor Toni Erskine**  
International and Political Studies Program  
Associate Director (Politics and Ethics), Australian Centre for Cyber Security  
Research interests  
- The moral agency and responsibilities of formal organisations, such as states, intergovernmental organisation and multinational corporation (institutional moral agency)  
- Norms and cyber security  
- The responsibility to protect (R2P)  
- New technologies of war
Associate Professor Clinton Fernandes
International and Political Studies Program
Research interests
- International relations and strategy
- National interest in Australia’s external relations
- Cognitive science: the evolution of the human language faculty

Professor Tom Frame
Director, Australian Centre for the Study of Armed Conflict and Society
Research interests
- Maritime history
- Military ethics
- Sociology of armed conflict

Dr Elizabeth Greenhalgh
ARC Research Fellow
Research interests
- Military command of the French First World War (1914)

Dr Andrew Gilbert
Chief of Air Force Air Power Fellow
Research interests
- Air power
- Defence policy
- Defence personnel issues
- Defence organisational planning
- Human-machine interfaces

Professor Jeffrey Grey
History Program
Research interests
- Australian military history
- Military historiography, especially official histories
- British Empire and Commonwealth military history
- US military history
- Contemporary land warfare and the operational level of war
- Counterintervention theory and practice

Dr Lisa Lines
Lecturer – History Program
Research interests
- Spanish Civil War
- Modern Spanish history
- Women in war and revolution

Dr Morton Pedersen
Senior Lecturer – International and Political Studies Program
Research interests
- Burmese political and international relations
- Human rights
- Tools of international statecraft

Dr Neil Ramsey
Lecturer – English
Research interests
- English literature

Dr John Reeve
Senior Lecturer – History Program
Research interests
- Naval history and history of maritime strategic thought
- Contemporary maritime strategic affairs
- Amphibious warfare
- Great power rivalry and great powers in the contemporary Asia-Pacific
- Early modern British foreign policy and military strategy
- Early modern European international relations and warfare

Associate Professor Christopher Roberts
International Relations and Political Studies
Research interests
- Asian politics
- History of political thought
- Men and Marxism
- Political corruption

Dr Minako Sakai
Senior Lecturer and Discipline Head
- Indonesian Studies Program
Research interests
- The role of religion (Islam) in social policy in Indonesia
- Disaster relief and community resilience of the Asian Pacific Region
- Muslim womanhood and entrepreneurship in Indonesia

Dr Christina Spittel
Lecturer – English
Research interests
- Intersections between literature, history, memory and politics

Dr David Stahel
Lecturer – History Program
Research interests
- Nazi-Soviet warfare 1941–1945
- Nazi Germany 1933–1945
- Modern European military history

Professor Peter Stanley
Australian Centre for the Study of Armed Conflict and Society
Research interests
- Australian society and war
- The Great War
- British India
- Extreme experience
- Museums and history

Dr Nicolaas Warouw
Lecturer – Indonesian Studies Program
Research interests
- Politics and lifestyle of Indonesian industrial labour
- Anthropology of climate change
- Natural disaster
- Indonesian cultural policy

Associate Professor Mesut Uyar
Australian Centre for the Study of Armed Conflict and Society
Research interests
- Military history, with special emphasis on ‘Ottoman-Turkish’ experience during the First World War
- War studies with special emphasis on ‘operations other than war’
- Peacekeeping

Mr Paul Tickell
Lecturer – Indonesian Studies Program
Research interests
- Indonesian cultural history
- Modern Indonesian literature
- Post-colonial literature

Dr John Walker
Senior Lecturer – International and Political Studies Program
Research interests
- Political culture
- 19th and 20th century Sarawak
- Arabs in Southeast Asian history and politics

Dr Jian Zhang
Deputy Head of School (Teaching and Administration)
Research interests
- The politics of China
- Australia and the Asia-Pacific region
- The politics of China’s security
- Terrorism and international order
Douglas Allan  
Research interests  
- Crime and crime control  
- Police and policing  
- State and community responses to crime

Greg Austin  
Research interests  
- China: national security and diplomacy  
- Armies of Russia and international security  
- International security including countering radicalisation to violence and preventive diplomacy

Michael Austin  
Research interests  
- Early modern literature

Matthew Beard  
Research interests  
- Applied ethics  
- Military ethics  
- Mental psychology of the military

Andrew Blyth  
Research interests  
- National and energy security policy  
- Strategic planning and business marketing strategies

Linda Botterill  
Research interests  
- Crime and crime control  
- Australian politics  
- Public policy with a focus on rural policy and politics

Brett Bowden  
Research interests  
- Public policy with a focus on rural policy and politics

Samuel Chan  
Research interests  
- Civil-military relations in Singapore  
- Peace support operations and implications for the conceptual military

Christopher Clark  
Research interests  
- Australian air power  
- History projects

Jamie Cullens  
Research interests  
- Command, leadership, military ethics

Derrill DeHeer  
Research interests  
- The Australian army’s role and performance in Vietnam and the Indonesian confrontation  
- Psychological operations and the media in conflicts  
- The Vietnam War  
- Combat effectiveness

Leszek Buszynski  
Research interests  
- Asia Pacific and South China Sea

Philip Dorling  
Research interests  
- Exploring Australian reactions to the Cold War

Jeffrey Doyle  
Research interests  
- Iconography of Anzac, combat in films, representations and memorialisation of warfare  
- Ken Unsworth (installation artist and sculptor): a critical study  
- Barbara Blackman: archiving and criticism of her letters and papers  
- Combat and costume drama in film and TV

Amelia Fauzia  
Research interests  
- Islamic history of Indonesia  
- Contemporary issues of Islam in Indonesia

Carol Fort  
Research interests  
- Public policy development  
- Australian water security  
- Counterterrorism

George Mulgan, Aurelia  
Research interests  
- Japanese politics and Northeast Asian security issues  
- Japanese politics, political acuity, and foreign and defence policies

Gregory Phillip Gilbert  
Research interests  
- History of air and sea power strategic thought  
- Contemporary joint operations  
- Archaeology and anthropology of warfare

James Goldrick  
Research interests  
- Naval and maritime strategy and policy in South and Southeast Asia  
- Response to changing technologies and operational challenges  
- Naive in the heartland and twenty-first centuries

Elizabeth Greenhalgh  
Research interests  
- Military command of the French First World War General, Ferdinand Foch  
- Franco-British relations between 1914 and 1918

Samuel Chan  
Research interests  
- Civil-military relations in Singapore  
- Peace support operations and implications for the conceptual military

Christopher Clark  
Research interests  
- Australian air power  
- History projects

Jamie Cullens  
Research interests  
- Command, leadership, military ethics

Derrill DeHeer  
Research interests  
- The Australian army’s role and performance in Vietnam and the Indonesian confrontation  
- Psychological operations and the media in conflicts  
- The Vietnam War  
- Combat effectiveness

Leszek Buszynski  
Research interests  
- Asia Pacific and South China Sea

Philip Dorling  
Research interests  
- Exploring Australian reactions to the Cold War

Jeffrey Doyle  
Research interests  
- Iconography of Anzac, combat in films, representations and memorialisation of warfare  
- Ken Unsworth (installation artist and sculptor): a critical study  
- Barbara Blackman: archiving and criticism of her letters and papers  
- Combat and costume drama in film and TV

Amelia Fauzia  
Research interests  
- Islamic history of Indonesia  
- Contemporary issues of Islam in Indonesia

Carol Fort  
Research interests  
- Public policy development  
- Australian water security  
- Counterterrorism

George Mulgan, Aurelia  
Research interests  
- Japanese politics and Northeast Asian security issues  
- Japanese politics, political acuity, and foreign and defence policies

Gregory Phillip Gilbert  
Research interests  
- History of air and sea power strategic thought  
- Contemporary joint operations  
- Archaeology and anthropology of warfare

James Goldrick  
Research interests  
- Naval and maritime strategy and policy in South and Southeast Asia  
- Response to changing technologies and operational challenges  
- Naive in the heartland and twenty-first centuries

Aaron Jackson  
Research interests  
- National and military strategy  
- Joint military theory and praxis  
- Operational art and planning  
- Command and leadership  
- Military culture and history  
- Military ontology and epistemology

Peter Jones  
Research interests  
- Australian history  
- Australian military history

Edwin Jurriens  
Research interests  
- Contemporary art  
- Media and popular culture  
- Indonesia and Asia language, popular culture, urban culture and the media

Sanu Kainikara  
Research interests  
- National security and conflict and military strategy

David Kilcullen  
Research interests  
- Counter terrorism

Peter Leahy  
Research interests  
- Defence and security matters  
- Strategic culture  
- The challenge of modern terrorism
Robert Lowry  
Research interests  
- Regional political and security affairs with focus on Indonesia

Lisa Macnaughtan  
Research interests  
- Engineering and psychology

Paul Magee  
Research interests  
- Plastic composition and critical judgement  
- Compositional practices and broader sociological milieu of major contemporary North American poets

John McFarlane  
Research interests  
- Transnational serious and organised crime  
- Strategic impact of corruption

Christopher McNicol  
Research interests  
- Military history and politics  
- Counter terrorism

Chad Mitcham  
Research interests  
- Military history and politics  
- Counter terrorism

Michael Molkentin  
Research interests  
- Civil and military aviation in the British dominions before the Second World War

Roger Osborne  
Research interests  
- Book history, print culture and textual criticism

Geoff Page  
Research interests  
- Australian poetry  
- Biography of jazz musician, Bernie McGann

Rita Parker  
Research interests  
- Strategic risk and resilience  
- Non-traditional challenges to security  
- Biological security issues  
- Energy security and immigration policies

Anne Pender  
Research interests  
- Australian actors from 1950s to the present  
- English and theatre studies

Igor Primoratz  
Research interests  
- Ethics of violence, war and terrorism  
- Ethical issues to do with patriotism and nationalism

Christopher Roberts A.M.  
Research interests  
- Military history: war at the strategic and operational levels  
- the American Civil War

Andrew Ross  
Research interests  
- Building the status of the UNSW Vietnam War interactive website as a major repository for digital data about Australia’s role in war

Roslyn Richardson  
Research interests  
- Australia’s security in the war on terror

Leonard Sebastian  
Research interests  
- Indonesia: Defence and Security policy

Stephen Sherlock  
Research interests  
- Indonesian politics, political parties, elections, accountability in government and reform of government institutions

Barry Smith  
Research interests  
- Australian army’s role and performance in Vietnam with particular focus on the effects of pacification, and the activities of the 1 ACAU

Hugh Smith  
Research interests  
- Strategy and the ideas of Carl von Clausewitz  
- Political-military relations  
- Military sociology and military personnel issues

David Stevens  
Research interests  
- Australian naval history and strategy

Robert Stevenson  
Research interests  
- Operational performance of the Australian Imperial Force on the Western Front during World War One

Jing Tong  
Research interests  
- Modern Chinese politics and history  
- China’s World War II history, History of the Chinese Community

Andre Wessels  
Research interests  
- South African military history, with special reference to the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)  
- South African National Defence Force, in particular the history of the South African Navy

Clive Williams  
Research interests  
- Terrorism and counterterrorism  
- Insurgency and counterinsurgency

Murat Yurtbilir  
Research interests  
- Domestic and foreign politics of Turkey  
- Central Asia and Caucasus  
- Nationalism and ethno-nationalism  
- International relations theory

Professors Emeriti

Professor James Cotton  
Professor Peter Dennis  
Professor Paul Eggert  
Professor Harry Heseltine  
Professor Carlyle A. Thayer  
Professor Stewart Woodman
A number of scholarships are available to students (local and international) for study in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at UNSW Canberra. These include:

**Local Research Student Scholarships**

We offer the following scholarships to local students of exceptional research potential to undertake a higher degree by research at UNSW. Students will be considered for these scholarships to undertake either a PhD or a Masters by Research degree, as appropriate.

- Australian Postgraduate Awards (APA)
- University Postgraduate Awards (UPA)

The awards are provided for three years for a PhD and two years for a Master by Research.

**International Research Candidate Scholarships**

We offer the following prestigious scholarships to international students of exceptional research potential to undertake a higher degree by research at the University of New South Wales.

- International Postgraduate Research Scholarships (IPRS)
- University International Postgraduate Award (UIPA)
- Tuition Fee Remission Scholarship (TFR)+ Faculty Research Stipend.

The awards are provided for three years for a PhD and two years for a Master by Research.

**University College Postgraduate Research Scholarship (UCPRS)**

This scholarship is awarded and administered by UNSW Canberra to support students (both international and local) to undertake a postgraduate research degree at UNSW Canberra. There is no application for this scholarship. Applicants who apply for a Local or International Research Student Scholarship will be automatically considered for a UCPRS.

**Support for China Scholarship Council (CSC) Sponsored Students**

UNSW Canberra will provide a top-up scholarship of $10,000 per annum including Overseas Student Health Cover to each CSC sponsored PhD student from Beihang University (BUAA), Ocean University of China (OUC), South China University of Technology (SCUT), Tianjing University (TU) and Xi’an Jiaotong University (XJTU).

**Summer Undergraduate Research Scholarships**

Students who have completed at least the equivalent of three years full-time study towards their first degree in an Australian University are eligible to apply. This program provides an opportunity for students to interact with active researchers to gain research skills, learn how to present research results and test their abilities in a particular area of research. This interaction is aimed at informing the student’s decisions regarding further higher degree studies.

**General Information**

An application for a scholarship award does not constitute an application to study in a higher research degree at the University. Applicants must lodge a separate application for admission, with a separate complete set of certified documents. Applicants who have not obtained admission to the University may jeopardise their scholarship application.

All applicants wishing to gain entry to a postgraduate research program are able to apply online via the myUNSW web portal https://apply.unsw.edu.au. Applicants from countries where English is not the official language must satisfy the University’s English language requirements. Applicants should contact the HASS Research Coordinator of the School to discuss the suitability of the proposed program of study. Please use the contact details on the back of this Report.

sas.unsw.adfa.edu.au/rsu/scholarships
Contact us
If you would like further information, please contact the School of Humanities and Social Sciences:
Telephone: +61 2 6268 8845
Fax: +61 2 6268 8879
Email: hass@adfa.edu.au
Web: http://hass.unsw.adfa.edu.au
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
UNSW Canberra
PO Box 7916, Canberra BC ACT 2610
Cricos Provider Code: 00098G CMU150907
Published August 2015