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# CEPS Research Quarterly

*A profile of CEPS Research*

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*Feature Editorial*

## Reconciling Swords with Wreaths: Trends in Asia-Pacific Security

Prof. Bill Tow

Two decades after the Cold War's demise, the Asia-Pacific region remains highly enigmatic. Simultaneously representing the triumphs of wealth and power and the toxicity of unresolved grievances and rivalries, it has arrived at a historical crossroad between realising a more stable and enduring order and drifting toward long-term anarchy and possible war. The former will guarantee the region a greater role in shaping and managing the international community. The latter will result in a more threatening Asian security environment with dire global ramifications.

Several factors appear critical to determining which result will transpire. The type of power China will be is amongst the most critical elements. Other challenges, however, are clearly integral to Asia-Pacific stability. To what extent can the flaring of bilateral disputes between regional actors on the Korean Peninsula, in the Sea of Japan, in the South China Sea, on continental Southeast Asia, and on the Indian subcontinent, be adjudicated by still underperforming multilateral security institutions in the region? How can intensified regional maritime competition spurred by increasingly compelling needs for resource access and by

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lingering territorial disputes be mitigated? What consensus can be derived for tackling massive human security problems in the region relating to environmental and ecological crises that appear to be increasingly common yet despairingly unmanageable by repressive and isolationist governments in North Korea, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and elsewhere? Why are arms races and security dilemmas allowed to fester and intensify in a region where much of the world's economic growth is occurring and processes of globalisation are so striking?

CEPS' Project on 'Changing Regional and International Structures and Threats' has extensively investigated these types of issues. Three years of Project research has yielded some interesting trends that may help illuminate Asia-Pacific security politics.

First, the more things change the more they remain the same. Despite Chinese protestations to the contrary, most Asia-Pacific states welcome the continued presence of the United States' bilateral alliance network as the ultimate balancing mechanism required to maintain equilibrium against China's rising power. This does not mean that regional states support indefinite US primacy in Asia; it does indicate that they value a sustained and engaged American presence in their region as a necessary stopgap until greater consensus over what types of security architecture are best for the region and over how this architecture can be developed. The combination of US extended deterrence and ASEAN-led multilateral security politics is the most likely approach that will be pursued to this end. Notwithstanding its recent surge of nationalist behaviour, China will begrudgingly accept this formula by evolving into



**Prof. Bill Tow is a Professor in the Department of International Relations at the Australian National University**

a 'responsible power', knowing that to contest for regional hegemony would lead to an inevitable balancing against it by the region's other security actors.

Second, prospects for miscalculation, crisis escalation and war are most linked to those bilateral disputes or 'flashpoints' that have been allowed to fester in the region for far too long. In 2010, North Korea's brinksmanship and bellicosity precipitated fears of a new Korean War. China's muscular posture directed toward the contested Senkaku/Diaoyu islands increasingly preoccupied Japan's new and inexperienced government prior to the March 2011 Tohoku earthquake. Its recent assertion of the right to control 80 per cent of the South China Sea, which it views as an oil and natural gas-rich waterway that could reduce its growing energy dependency problem, is disputed by most ASEAN member-states as violating the most fundamental international legal norms. Beijing continues to deploy increased numbers of ballistic missiles opposite Taiwan and to view India

warily as an increasingly formidable regional competitor and one that has become closer to Washington in recent years. There are few real confidence-building measures or other instruments to prevent conflict escalation in place should one of these flashpoints erupt in ways that eludes resolution through bilateral negotiation. Nor are there any arms control mechanisms operating in the region commensurate to those regulating US-Soviet strategic nuclear systems or European arrangements directed toward both nuclear and conventional weapons systems. In this context, Aaron Friedberg's early post-Cold War proposition that Asia is multipolar and 'ripe for rivalry' remains in play.

Third, however, the region has responded frequently and impressively to address a number of non-traditional security challenges during the past decade. These include economic crises, pandemics, 'smaze' alerts, terrorism and piracy. To be sure, other problems such as forced peoples' movements, environmental and ecological degradation, food security and illicit flows of drugs remain to be addressed more systematically and effectively. But visible and encouraging progress has been made in the region-wide collaboration to overcome task-ridden barriers or 'functional-oriented' tests that have emerged.

There is no shortage of research opportunities to define and measure how Asia-Pacific security politics will develop and change as the region comes to terms with both its past and its future destiny. The quality of that research and the knowledge it generates for regional policy-makers to apply may well play a critical role in how successful the region proves to be in navigating the historical crossroad now confronting them.

## Out & About

CEPS Director, Prof. Simon Bronitt was invited to deliver the 2011 Peter Allen Memorial Lecture at Hong Kong University, Hong Kong, in January of this year.

CEPS Chief Investigator, Prof. Rod Broadhurst presented his paper, 'Transnational Organised Crime in East and South East Asia' to the 3rd East Asia Security Outlook Seminar, Brunei Darussalam at the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, 20 January 2011.

On 1 April, Prof. Bill Tow delivered a presentation on the 'Australian Dimension' panel at the Association of Asian Studies (AAS) conference entitled 'Developments and Tension in Asian Regionalism' in Honolulu.

CEPS Research Associate, Raymond Choo presented 'Cyberspace: Our New Front-line' in April at the Korea-Australia-New Zealand (KANZ) Broadband Summit 2011: Digital Futures; held in Tasmania.

Prof. Bill Tow delivered 'Regional Order- Building in the Asia-Pacific: An Australian Perspective' to the East-West Centre in Washington, DC, on 14 April; and to the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politics in Berlin on 17 April.

The CPS/QPS Forum *Research meets Practice* was held on 19 May 2011 at the Queensland Police Headquarters, Brisbane. The Forum continued to develop the close practical working partnership between QPS and CEPS.

In July, Prof. Simon Bronitt will be presenting 'Policing Mental Health Decisions: Negotiating Patient Autonomy and the Duty of Care' at the XXXIInd International Congress on Law and Mental Health at Humboldt University, Berlin.

## Conference In Focus

### Presentations at the First International Conference of the South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV) Jaipur, India, 15-17 January 2011.

Research Fellow, Dr Ashutosh Misra, and CEPS doctoral students, Alice Hutchings, and Lauren Vogel, were selected by a panel of international experts to present at the first international conference of the SASCV in Jaipur, India in early 2011. Experts from across the globe descended on the Pink City for three days in January to discuss some of the most challenging issues in the field of criminology and victimology. The conference featured five broad themes: Terrorism and Extremism; Cyber Crimes, Laws and Security; Crimes of Culture and Culture of Crimes; Marginality, Social Exclusion and Victimisation; and Criminal Victimisation of South Asia and Victimisation of South Asians in Other Countries.

Dr Misra presented a paper entitled 'How Non-state are the Terrorist Groups in Pakistan: An Investigative Analysis'. He scrutinised the linkages between terrorist groups and the state organs in Pakistan to determine the extent to which these groups were autonomous and non-state in practice. Drawing upon the international customary law and rulings of the International Court of Justice, Dr Misra argued that the Pakistani state cannot escape

responsibility whether acts of terrorism have been committed with or without its consent and knowledge, as long as they were carried out and planned from the Pakistani territory.

Alice Hutchings's paper was entitled 'Hacking and Fraud: A Qualitative Analysis of Online Offending and Victimisation'. Based on a qualitative analysis and interviews with police officers, offenders and victims, the findings of her study suggest that offenders largely target vulnerable systems with which they were familiar along with those which undertake questionable or unfair activities.

Lauren Vogel, who is also undertaking doctoral research at CEPS, presented a paper on the highly-publicised AFP decision-making process surrounding the Dr Mohamed Haneef case. Using a simulated counter-terrorism vignette based on a de-identified version of the Haneef case, her research (conducted with Assoc. Prof. Mark Kebell) indicated that participants, like the investigators themselves, judged the (fictional) terrorist suspect to be reasonably guilty of supplying material support to a terrorist organisation, of having prior knowledge of the terrorist organisation, and of having a medium level of risk of potential future involvement in terrorism. The study not only provided corroboration for some of the investigative decisions made throughout the Haneef operation, but also demonstrated the continuing need for objective empirical research in the area of counter-terrorism.



L-R: CEPS PhD student Lauren Vogel, CEPS Research Fellow Dr Ashutosh Misra, CEPS PhD student Alice Hutchings

# Visiting Scholar Report



By Prof. Doug Stuart

With generous support from the ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS) and the MacArthur Asia Security Initiative (MASI), I was able to spend six weeks in Australia during the period 14 February to 30 March 2011. My first two weeks were spent in Brisbane, where I was a guest of Griffith University. My next four weeks were spent in Canberra, as a guest of the Australian National University (ANU). I also made a brief visit to Sydney, where I gave a presentation at the Lowy Institute. During my visit to Australia I engaged in three types of professional activities: lectures and seminar discussions to graduate students; public lectures to mixed audiences; and meetings and group discussions with Australian and American policy makers.

While in Canberra, I contributed to four classes in Prof. William Tow's seminar on Asia-Pacific security. The seminar was designed to give graduate students at ANU an opportunity to discuss major issues in regional security. It was also an ambitious experiment in videoconferencing with a number of other universities throughout the

Asia-Pacific region. I was invited to contribute an American perspective to four of these seminars.

I also gave three public lectures during my visit to Australia (CEPS, Griffith node, Brisbane, 22 February; MacArthur Foundation lecture series, ANU, Canberra, 16 March; Lowy Institute, Sydney, 22 March). The three lectures were to progressively larger audiences and were progressively more formal in style. All three focused on a topic that I am currently researching – the state of civil-military relations in the United States. This is a topic that has not gotten much attention in Australia, but it is the subject of considerable debate in the US. One example of the importance that is currently accorded to this topic in the US is the section of the 2011 National Military Strategy, authored by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff. For the first time, the Joint Chiefs felt compelled to state in a National Military Strategy that the American people could be confident that the armed forces would continue to obey their civilian superiors and that the military would remain an 'apolitical' institution. My arguments on this issue are available on an audio podcast from the Lowy Institute website: [www.lowyinstitute.org](http://www.lowyinstitute.org)

Back in Canberra, I arranged a series of meetings with representatives of the Australian and American policy making community. These meetings gave me an opportunity to test my arguments about US civil-military relations with groups of policy-makers, and to solicit insights regarding civil-military relations in Australia. I also used these sessions to gain insights and information regarding recent developments in Asia-Pacific security relations.

My first meeting (on 4 March) in Canberra, was with Major General (ret.) Duncan Lewis, National Security

Adviser to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. We discussed US-Australian relations and his responsibilities as the nation's first National Security Adviser.

My second meeting (on 21 March) was at the Australian Defence College. I met with approximately 20 members of the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies and selected guests. I discussed aspects of civil-military relations, with an emphasis on the military side.

My third meeting (also on 21 March) was at the US Embassy in Canberra. I met with Jason Hyland (Deputy Chief of Mission) and his assistant who specialises in defense-related issues. This meeting gave me an opportunity to discuss recent State Department initiatives (such as the launch of the first Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review) and update my information on recent developments in US foreign and defence policies in the Asia-Pacific.

My fourth and final meeting with government officials occurred on 22 March. I visited the Office of National Assessments for a meeting with approximately 15 of their analysts and experts. Our wide-ranging discussions began with the topic of civil-military relations in the US and Australia, and then moved to the issue of Asia-Pacific security.

I am extremely grateful to my colleagues in Australia – in particular, Profs Simon Bronitt in Brisbane and Bill Tow in Canberra – for their hospitality during my visit to Australia. They were generous with their time, resources, and facilities and made me feel welcome at every stage in this visit. My time in Australia helped me to test out arguments relating to both the issue of civil-military relations in the US and the future of US strategy in the Asia-Pacific.

## Visiting Scholar Report

By Prof. Bob Jackson

In March and April 2011, Doreen Jackson and I had the opportunity to spend several weeks at the Australian Research Council Centre for Excellence in Policing and Security at Griffith University in Brisbane. Not only did we get to visit old friends and new places, we also experienced a fresh and flourishing environment of unanticipated ideas and activity at CEPS.

In today's multiversities, it is vital for academics to get away from their every day tasks in order that they can have the leisure to challenge conventional wisdom and pursue creative ideas. If education is about gradual discovery, then scholars need to live for ideas not off them and it is not just a question of moralizing about moralizing. Intellectuals should not be defined by the jobs and functions they perform, but by the manner in which they act, the way they see themselves, and the values they uphold.

'Industrious as bees' the staff of the Centre were grappling with theoretical and practical issues of policing and security in an effective and workmanlike manner, but they always made time to

chat and help with issues and problems that we encountered on our visit. The indefatigable Director, Prof. Simon Bronitt and his able assistant Melanie Davies scheduled not only the overall visit, including a trip to the administrative node in Canberra (where I discussed security issues with members of CEPS, the Defence Force, the ANU College of Strategy and the public service), but also much of our social life in Queensland. Charming Kylie Baker reduced my practical burdens, making it a pleasure to present my seminar on 'The Changing Character of Security' (part of my new book for Cambridge University Press), to a large group of members of the Centre and other faculty on campus.

The six weeks of work on my new research on 'Children and Armed Conflict' was improved by pointed discussions with Simon, my office mate Insp. Jason Saunders, Indian terrorism scholar Dr Ashutosh Misra, overseas crises and emergency management specialists Dr Saskia Hufnagel and Dr Ruth Delaforce. Helpful debates with Assoc. Prof. Mark Kebell on 'risky people' sharpened my knowledge of sociological approaches. And continuing a decades-long discussion on Cabinet Government and public policy with Prof. Patrick Weller rounded out a profitable educational stay in Brisbane.

I have really only one complaint about my invitation to CEPS. The hot walk up from the bus station to the Mt Gravatt campus through thick, impenetrable humidity was daunting. My spouse, Doreen who has been writing about climate change, told me I should get used to it! And, on the last day, I was rewarded for my effort when I was asked by a tired-looking graduate student what campus we were climbing up to and beating an undergraduate up the hill—which, I am studiously informed, was a first for a visiting scholar.

During spare periods, I also enhanced my knowledge of Australian sports and can now understand Aussie Rules football and distinguish the class backgrounds of those who support either Union or League Rugby games. Doreen and I returned to Oxford and California eager to find another opportunity once again to visit the "lucky country". Or, perhaps, see our new friends and colleagues in California where they can contact us at [robert\\_jackson@redlands.edu](mailto:robert_jackson@redlands.edu).



### Visiting Fellows

#### ARRIVALS

> **Assoc. Prof. John Hip** University of California, California. (16 May - 5 June 2011)

> **Dr Jack Anderson** Queens University Belfast, Northern Ireland. (23 July - 21 August 2011)

> **Prof. Martin Innes** Universities' Police Science Institute, Cardiff. (28 July - 18 August 2011)

#### DEPARTURES

> **Prof. Doug Stuart** U.S Army War College, Pennsylvania. (15 Feb - 27 Mar 11)

> **Prof. Bob Jackson** University of Redlands, California. (3 Mar - 15 Apr 11)

> **Prof. Tom Tyler** New York University, New York. (27 Mar - 14 Apr 11)

### Project Update

#### Infrastructure Vulnerability and the Coordination of Government Responses *Ms Kate O'Donnell*

A small team led by Simon Bronitt is currently examining the attributes of Australian and Regional infrastructures that are most vulnerable to exploitation and attack by transnational threats. This project is strongly informed by industry input with priorities identified through a series of industry partner workshops.

The latest in this series of workshops was held in Sydney in March 2011. These seminars were set up to identify where academic research could strengthen knowledge on aspects of cyber security and risk, and how this might inform future policy development.

The workshop focused on the vulnerability of information technology systems that support critical infrastructures. The variety of topics discussed at the workshop included:

- Challenges with securing information systems now and into the future
- Understanding the security implications of technological developments
- Law enforcement challenges arising from technological developments such as the emergence of social networking sites
- How technological developments can be used as a policing tool
- The proliferation of malware
- Security and policing challenges with the emergence of cloud computing



## The Queensland Community Engagement Trial Prof. Lorraine Mazerolle

The CEPS-funded Queensland Community Engagement Trial (QCET) is a world-first randomised field trial investigating the effects of legitimacy policing utilising elements of procedural justice and community engagement.

Research has consistently shown that when people perceive the police as legitimate, they engage more positively with the police, obeying laws without the threat of punishment and cooperating more with the police (see Kane, 2005; Tyler, 1990, 2003; Tyler & Huo, 2002). Members of the public tend to see the police as legitimate if they perceive officers' behaviour to be procedurally fair by listening to their concerns and appearing unbiased, treating people with dignity and respect, and clearly explaining the reasons for their decisions (Tyler, 1990; Wolfe, 2011).

Although there is a large body of research considering procedural justice and legitimacy, until recently, there has been no direct assessment of whether or not police can effectively and efficiently promote perceptions of police legitimacy through procedural approaches using randomised field trial methods. QCET was therefore designed to fill this gap; to assess whether implementing procedural justice elements into an existing police-public interaction could promote perceptions of procedural justice, police legitimacy and community engagement. Random Breath Testing (RBT) was chosen for this purpose, as it offers a chance to examine a high-volume operation involving contact with a wide range of members of the public.

### Method

The trial, conducted in partnership between the University of Queensland and the Queensland Police Service, surveyed 21,000 drivers involved in 60 stationary RBT operations, randomly allocated to a control or experimental condition, about their perceptions of the police and their encounter with the police during the RBT. The trial was conducted in 2009-10 in the Metropolitan South Region of Brisbane, a highly populated and ethnically diverse region of Queensland. The trial used a randomised field trial design to examine whether the existing RBT procedure, in conjunction with procedural justice components could increase perceptions of procedural justice and therefore police legitimacy.

Sixty stationary RBT operations were randomly allocated to either the control or experimental condition. In the experimental condition ( $n = 1645$ ), RBTs were conducted using

elements of procedural justice (represented in italics) along with the standard RBT procedure. This provided drivers with information about the purpose of RBT and the impact of drink-driving (*neutrality* and *trustworthy motives*), crime prevention strategies, community activities, and the opportunity to ask questions (*citizen participation*), as well as concluding with a positive message (*dignity and respect*). In the control condition ( $n = 1102$ ), RBTs were conducted following the normal police operating procedures.

The experimental and control groups were then compared to determine whether the intervention had changed drivers' views of drink-driving and the police, and whether there were differences in terms of perceptions of fairness, respect, compliance, satisfaction, confidence and trust, both in terms of the specific RBT encounter, as well as more general perceptions of the police.

### Key Findings

The preliminary findings of the QCET project reveal that:

- Drivers' views of both drink-driving and the police were more likely to have changed when their RBT encounter involved procedural justice elements compared to the control RBT encounter.
- Satisfaction with police, perceptions of police fairness and respect for police *both* specifically in relation to the RBT encounter *and* in general increased when procedural justice elements were used during the encounter.
- Trust in police, confidence in police and willingness to comply with police directives improved *specifically* in relation to the RBT encounter when the encounter was procedurally just.

Interestingly, these results suggest that the trust in the police was affected in the immediate context, specific to perceptions of legitimacy of the RBT encounter. However, no changes were seen for more general perceptions of trust by those exposed to an RBT encounter utilising procedural justice elements, indicating that trust of the police in general was not affected by this brief RBT encounter.

### Further Directions for QCET

These preliminary results of the QCET study suggest that incorporating elements of procedural justice into the standard RBT procedure can affect perceptions of police legitimacy. However, by looking more closely at the data it is hoped we can gain further understanding of the role of trust and why this may be particularly difficult to change, as well as answering questions of variability across the control and experimental conditions and how they vary by ethnicity, age, gender, police district, and communities.

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# Practitioners and Partners

Ms Kate O'Donnell, Department of Transport and Main Roads, QLD

Continuing its strong focus on industry engagement, CEPS welcomed Ms Kate O'Donnell (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads) in late 2010 as its latest Practitioner-in-Residence. Both CEPS and the Department have entered into a Collaborative Research Agreement that is focused on achieving tangible benefits for Transport and Main Roads and the broader transport sector.

Over the next twelve months, Ms O'Donnell will work closely with members of the critical infrastructure and government coordination stream. She will focus on incorporating transport security into the CEPS research portfolio and intends to initiate, facilitate, and maintain strong links between the Centre and the wider transport sector. These linkages are a central priority for Ms O'Donnell: healthy, long-term relationships with the sector partners will ensure ongoing industry engagement and

cooperation.

Intended outcomes of her residency include targeted research briefs, consultancies, and a leadership role on the 2011 CEPS conference steering committee. Each will support future policy development of the Department.

Kate holds a B. Business and M. Arts (CCJ). She is currently enrolled in the M. (CCJ) (Hons) to undertake her own research on critical infrastructure security while at CEPS.



Insp. Jason Saunders, Visiting Queensland Police Fellow

It is hard to believe I have been at CEPS for 9 months. In the last quarter, I have been organising and attending a number of forums, workshops, and presentations. Each has continued to strengthen the relationship between research and practice by bringing academics to police, most recently: Prof. Simon Bronitt to the QPS Mental Health Workshop and also to the Ethical Standards Command;

Assoc. Prof. Mark Kebell to the North Coast Regional Detectives Conference; Prof. Jason Sharman to the State Crime Operations Command Crime Information Session; and Prof. Tom Tyler to a roundtable with senior QPS personnel. In May, we held the inaugural QPS/CEPS forum titled, 'Research meets Practice'. Our Commissioner is also planning a visit to the red chairs for morning tea, demonstrating the strong ties between the QPS and CEPS.

Fiscal the fraud fighting ferret continues to gain momentum as a crime prevention and education tool. Opportunities are being explored to further develop and evaluate Fiscal through the Arts, Education and Law Faculty at Griffith University. In

conjunction with Jacki Drew and her husband Michael, I am also developing a paper on superannuation fraud and we plan to deliver a presentation at the Seniors Fraud Symposium conducted by the QPS Fraud Group in August this year. These initiatives (along with others) came about after the Fraud Research Opportunities Workshop held late last year.

Finally, I have continued the tradition of Police Fellows assisting the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University. Along with tutorials I have recently given two guest lectures on cyber crime and the role of other law enforcement agencies. I have thoroughly enjoyed the experience and professional development.

## Fiscal the Fraud Fighting Ferret



Launched by the Queensland Police Service, Fiscal teaches the public about fraud, cyber crime and identity theft.

You can view his episodes on YouTube.com, where he attempts to bring down arch nemesis, Bacchus the Bandit.





## Summer Internship Report

By Mr Adam Chernock

I first came to the Mt Gravatt node with fairly lofty ambitions. These were reassessed quickly. First, every colleague, it seemed, was eager to recommend (and provide) reading. Second, the diabolical Queensland climate tended to slow the intellectual progress of cool-climate southerners such as myself.

Despite these unexpected (but welcome) distractions, my four-week sojourn at CEPS and KCELJAG was most fruitful.

The inter-disciplinary environment there exposed me to an exciting range of ideas, and in both literature and conversation, I had the opportunity to grapple with new and challenging ideas. As a legal practitioner, the opportunity (and luxury) to

immerse oneself in academic reflection is rare. The Summer Scholarship allowed me the privilege to take time from the demands of day-to-day practice to think critically on controlled operations, entrapment, coercive powers and covert policing more generally.

With no previous background in criminology or policing theory, the scholarship has helped to shape my practice of law, an outcome I am sure will translate into my academic work. I hope that I have also been able to impart some different perspectives during my time at Griffith, especially during the Investigative Forum and the Writing Retreat.

Perhaps the real benefit of the scholarship is yet to be measured. I am now convinced that further study, beyond my current LLM course is something I want to pursue. I look forward to continuing my relationship with CEPS and KCELJG as this unfolds.

## Other News

**CEPS Associate Investigator, Melissa Bull** celebrated the launch of the *Building Trust: Working with Muslim Communities in Australia: A review of the Community Policing Partnership Project* report in March this year. The Community Policing Partnerships Project (CPPP) was an initiative implemented under the Australian Human Rights Commission's Community Partnerships for Human Rights (CPHR) program, of which there were eight projects. The aim of CPHR was to counter discrimination and intolerance towards Australian Muslim communities, and to increase social inclusion.

**CEPS Chief Investigator, Prof. Andrew O'Neil** spoke at the Australian Embassy in Washington, US about the future of extended nuclear deterrence in Asia. Increasingly, nuclear weapons threaten to feature largely in the regions' security calculations. Professor O'Neil was invited by Ambassador Kim Beazly to speak as part of the Embassy's monthly 2011 Speakers Series. 'Nuclear weapons have lost none of their capacity to stir serious debate among policy makers and scholars,' Prof. O'Neil said. 'Despite the passage of time since the Cold War, there remains a wide gulf between many policy makers and non-government experts over what the appropriate role for nuclear weapons should be in the twenty-first century.'

**Head of the CEPS Knowledge Integration Program, Prof. Gabriele Bammer** is leading a project for the joint academies (Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, Australian Academy of Science, Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering and Australian Academy of the Humanities) on a critical examination of interdisciplinary research.

**CEPS Director and Chief Investigator Prof. Simon Bronitt** delivered the 2011 Peter Allan Memorial Lecture at the University of Hong Kong (HKU). The event is the most prestigious public lecture hosted by the Faculty of Law, and previous speakers include eminent judges and jurists including Sir Anthony Mason, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, Aaron Barak, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Israel. The title of his paper was 'Reconciling Policing Mandates and Human Rights' and will be published in a forthcoming issue of the *Hong Kong Law Journal*.

**CEPS Associate Investigator Assoc. Prof. Sue Trevaskes** has received an outstanding book review by *The Times* for her latest book *Policing Serious Crime in China*. Jonathan Mirsky called the publication 'the best available description of big crime in China' and a 'masterly study'.

# Grants & Research Funding

What you need to know

By Ms Anne-Marie Hicks-Desvignes



As Research Development Officer in CEPS, I look forward to assisting you in your quest for research funding and helping you develop your funding applications. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss your research ideas and the direction you would like to take them.

Very soon, you will be invited to attend some training sessions which are intended as skills development. I hope you will be excited to take up the opportunity and wherever possible, I will be seeking to provide experts in the area to instruct these sessions. I am also very happy to receive any additional suggestions you may have for further training and development.

## Grant searches:

The list of grants below, although not exhaustive, may offer some opportunities for funding and collaboration around the world. Most are open to researchers at all career levels.

**The Australian Research Council:** <http://www.arc.gov.au/>

The ARC NCGP supports fundamental and applied research and research training through national competition across all

disciplines, with the exception of clinical medicine and dentistry. There is a range of funding programs for researchers.

**Canadian Studies Program:** <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca>

This program is designed to increase knowledge and understanding of Canada, and to strengthen links between Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The program offers support and funding for Canadian studies activities in universities in Australia and New Zealand.

**Harry Frank Guggenheim:** <http://www.hfg.org/rg/guidelines.htm>

The foundation welcomes proposals from any of the natural and social sciences and the humanities that promise to increase understanding of the causes, manifestations, and control of violence and aggression. Highest priority is given to research that can increase understanding and amelioration of urgent problems of violence and aggression in the modern world.

**Fulbright:** <http://fulbright.state.gov>

Fulbright offers competitive, merit-based grants for students, scholars, teachers, and professionals. Grants are available for US citizens to go abroad and for foreign (non-US) citizens to come to the US.

**Endeavour Fellowships Europe (DEWR):** <http://www.deewr.gov.au>

The Endeavour Awards is the Australian Government's internationally competitive,

merit-based scholarship program providing opportunities for citizens of the Asia Pacific, the Middle East, Europe and the Americas to undertake study, research and professional development in Australia. Awards are also available for Australians to undertake study, research and professional development abroad.

**Marie Curie:** <http://cordis.europa.eu>

Marie Curie Actions are open to researchers of all ages and levels of experience, and in many cases regardless of nationality.

## Feeds:

The following feeds are designed to help you find funding opportunities and collaborations and work by allowing you access to databases. In some cases you may need to register - e.g. for SPIN, and you may need to think laterally when you enter information such as key words.

**Australian Researchers Mobility Portal:** <http://www.mobility.org.au>

**FEAST - Forum for European Australian Science & Technology Co-operation:** <http://www.feast.org>

**European Commission - CORDIS RSS:** <http://cordis.europa.eu>

**COS:** <http://fundingopps.cos.com>

**SPIN:** <http://www1.infoed.org>

I work Wednesdays to Fridays and am located in CEPS, Mt Gravatt Campus, Griffith University. Please feel free to contact me should you require any further information. T: (07)373 51065; E: [a.hicks-desvignes@griffith.edu.au](mailto:a.hicks-desvignes@griffith.edu.au).

## Key Centre for Ethics Law Justice and Governance (KCELJAG) Student and Early Career Researcher Writing Retreat, Brisbane, 7-9 February 2011

Dr Louise Porter, Griffith University

In early 2011, the Key Centre for Ethics Law Justice and Governance (KCELJAG) at Griffith University hosted a writing retreat for HDR students and early career researchers in the tranquil surrounds of Clear Mountain, in Brisbane's hinterland. Several CEPS members attended the event, welcoming the opportunity to spend some quality time away from the office, work collaboratively with other students and staff, and gather feedback and guidance from more established academics.

The three-day retreat included a mix of structured workshop activities and scheduled writing time. Prof. Sidney Dekker, Dr Jacqui Ewart and Dr Melissa Bull shared techniques on getting (and staying) motivated, editing, and writing management, while Michael Townsley reviewed the electronic resources available to researchers and academics. Feedback on the event was overwhelmingly positive. Participants were eager to attend future retreats and keen to recommend the experience to others. Those who attended not only made headway on writing tasks, but also reported an improvement in their confidence as well as strengthened relationships with colleagues. Altogether, the retreat was a thoroughly enjoyable and valuable experience for everyone involved.

## PhD Corner

By Mr Dan Brown-Kenyon,  
The University of Queensland



In 2010, I was awarded a first class Honours degree in Psychological Sciences at the University of Queensland. After a brief break to recover my mental faculty, I started

to think towards the future. It was around this time that I came into contact with Prof. Lorraine Mazerolle. After many long conversations (and her wise input), I was finally able to settle on a topic: I wanted to explore the barriers that the police face when establishing successful inter-agency cooperation.

At first, this seemed simple enough. I could work with some existing social psychological theories that help explain inter-group conflict and cooperation, and I could extrapolate them into the real world. I could run a few fun experiments in the laboratory, get some field studies off the ground and pump out some publications. As easy as that! However, I had not yet had the experience of research in the real world: applied research is not as simple or as easy as I first thought.

Not only was my reality tested with the practicalities of applied research, my idealistic notions of undertaking research and turning it into quality publications was grossly misguided. I have recently had the pleasure of discovering that you do not always get the results that you hoped for. Of course, this is all part of the learning process. I am looking forward to developing my project over the coming months and years and the CEPS environment has made a steep learning curve less difficult than it otherwise would have been.

## 2011 CEPS Conference 'Risk and Resilience: Redefining Security'



The organising committee for the CEPS annual conference has been hard at work over the past few months. The theme of this year's conference has been influenced by the natural disasters that have so severely impacted Australia and our close neighbours, as well as how security policy is being reconsidered and redefined.

This year's theme 'Risk and Resilience: Redefining Security' will enable a broad consideration of emerging security threats and the policy response to these threats. With a focus on infrastructure vulnerability, transport security, disaster resilience, technology and climate change, the conference is sure to generate interest. The organising committee has made a call for abstracts. There is lots of hard work ahead in reviewing the abstracts to finalise the conference format and focus. At this stage, the format includes keynote speakers for each of the key areas, 3 concurrent sessions as well as panel discussions. The conference will also provide an opportunity for CEPS to showcase some of our key projects and hear an update about the Australasian Policing Forum.

The organising committee would like to encourage you all to promote the conference, consider submitting abstracts and encourage the call for abstracts. For more information go to [www.ceps.edu.au](http://www.ceps.edu.au)

DATE: 5-7 October 2011

VENUE: Hilton Brisbane Hotel, Brisbane

## Mark Your Calendar

'How do Human Rights Prosecutions Improve Human Rights After Transition?'

By Dr Hun Joon Kim

> Tuesday 14 June 2011, 12.30pm-1.30pm

> Room 5.01, Level 5, Social Sciences Building (M10), Mt Gravatt campus, Griffith University, Brisbane

'Intercultural Resources of Peacebuilding: Banaras Experience'

By Dr Priyanka Upadhyaya

> Wednesday 15 June 2011, 3.00pm - 4.00pm

> Room 5.01, Level 5, Social Sciences Building (M10), Mt Gravatt campus, Griffith University, Brisbane

'Building Capacity in the Police Organisation to Foster Anti-corruption'

Mr Alan Beckley

> Tuesday 23 August 2011, 12.30pm - 1.30pm

> Room 5.01, Level 5, Social Sciences Building (M10), Mt Gravatt campus, Griffith University, Brisbane

'The Rape Conundrum; Gaps between Experience and Practice'

By Prof. Jennifer Brown

> Tuesday 12 July 2011, from 12.30pm

> Room 5.01, Level 5, Social Sciences Building (M10), Mt Gravatt campus, Griffith University, Brisbane

'Doing Less with More: Policing in an Age of Austerity'

By Prof. Martin Innes

> Friday 5 August 2011, 12.30pm

> Room 5.01, Level 5, Social Sciences Building (M10), Mt Gravatt campus, Griffith University, Brisbane

'Threats to the Integrity of International Sport: Cheating, Corruption and the Law'

By Dr Jack Anderson

> Tuesday 9 August 2011, 12.30pm, Mt Gravatt campus, Griffith University, Brisbane

> Friday 12 August 2011, 12.00pm, The Australian National University, Canberra

For more information on upcoming events, or to listen to podcasts from previous seminars, please visit: [www.ceps.edu.au](http://www.ceps.edu.au)

## Publications

### The Social Implications of Covert Policing (Workshop on the Social Implications of National Security, 2009)

By S Bronitt, C Harfield and K Michael (2010) University of Wollongong Press.

This multidisciplinary workshop presents the current and potential status of information security measures, considers their implications on citizens and business, and identifies their impact on legislation and privacy at a local and global level.

### Out Here: Gay and Lesbian Perspectives VI

By Y Smaal and G Willett (eds) (2011), Monash University Press, Melbourne.

The *Gay and Lesbian Perspectives* series has been an influential publication for humanities and social science scholars and students – especially those working in the broad area of sexuality studies – and an informative reference for wider Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender, Intersex, and Queer (LGBTIQ) community members interested in their ancestry. Since its first instalment in 1992, this unassuming collection has generated pioneering and innovative work on the histories of GLBTIQ identity and culture in Australia. This current volume includes chapters on the origins of gay law reform, sexuality and medicine, HIV/AIDS, lesbian identities and the social and cultural practices of male homosexuality.

### 'Friends and Lovers': Social Networks and Homosexual Life in War-time Queensland 1939-1948

By Y Smaal (2011), *Out Here: Gay and Lesbian Perspectives VI*, Y Smaal and G Willett, (eds) Monash University Press, Melbourne 168-187.

Drawing on police and criminal justice material, government files, newspaper reports and a limited number of oral histories, this chapter recovers a remarkable urban network of camp friends and lovers in Brisbane in the years around World War Two. In unravelling some of the process that informed, enabled and sustained a common identity, it reveals a group of individuals who developed coping strategies to operate successfully within the confines that cast them as outlaws and deviants.

### Aviation Security Issues in Australia post-9/11

By T Prenzler, C Lowden and R Sarre (2010), *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism*, 5(2): 99-22.

This paper reviews security issues at Australia's airports in the wake of a number of terrorist attacks and in particular the strikes by terrorists on the 11 September 2001 on targets in the United States. Many millions of dollars have been injected into airport security upgrades in Australia on the recommendations of government-sponsored reviews, most notably the 2005

Wheeler Review. However, large-scale security problems continue to be identified, including a lack of coordination of police, inadequate entry and exit controls outside the main passenger access points, and a lack of security controls at regional airports. The paper argues that a key implication of these findings is that standard principles of security management need to be built into the planning and management of critical infrastructure security, not just added on. Furthermore, enhanced training in security management for key personnel in airport security remains crucial.

### Compstat in Australia: An Analysis of the Spatial and Temporal Impact

By L Mazerolle, J McBroom and S Rombouts (2011), *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 39(2), 128-136.

One of the major trends in policing sweeping across democratic societies since the mid-1990s is a management approach commonly known as COMPSTAT. Despite widespread global adoption, empirical evaluation of the impact of COMPSTAT lags behind popular accounts of its crime control benefits.

### Dying for Security

By B Buchan (2011), *Cultural Studies Review*, 17(1), 188-210.

If political statements and media coverage are any guide, it seems Australians today are dying for security. At no other moment in our history has the spectre of war and terrorism so haunted popular, political and scholarly perceptions of Australia's colonial past and of its geopolitical future. And yet, debates over colonial war or genocide and contemporary terrorism have been conducted in more or less complete isolation. In this article, I argue that our contemporary obsession with 'security' is premised on the perennial threat of 'insecurity'. This is the problem of in/security, and it has played a central role in the development of Western political thought. More importantly, its formulation in Western political thought provided a powerful justification for the violence of the early decades of Australia's colonisation during which Indigenous Australians could also be said to have been dying for security.

### An Exercise in Police Co-operation? The Origins of the Conference of Australian Police Commissioners

By M Finnane and J Myrtle (2011), *Australian Journal of Politics & History*, 57(1), 1-16.

Research on police co-operation has focused on international co-operation and the challenges encountered on the path to a common Europe. Much less attention has been paid to historical challenges of police co-operation within the boundaries of nation-states with multiple police agencies. In this article, we examine the origins of an institutional approach to the problems of

policing within a federation. In Australia, police commissioners of various jurisdictions have been convening in a national forum for more than a century. This practice has its origins in late-nineteenth century developments in criminal identification technologies such as Bertillonage and fingerprinting. The inaugural meeting of state police commissioners occurred in 1903, and after 1921, it became an annual event. In sum, we argue that the historical evidence from Australia suggests that the emergence of police co-operation within national boundaries is likely to replicate the patterns observed in the development of international police co-operation across the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

### Criminalizing Organisations: Towards Deliberative Lawmaking

By J Ayling (2011), *Law & Policy*, 33(2), 149-178.

With threats from diverse criminal organisations on the increase and current state approaches being of variable effectiveness, legislatures now need to take a more systematic and deliberative approach to framing policy and legal responses to criminal groups. This article proposes a typology of legislative approaches to the whole spectrum of criminal groups that would facilitate a more holistic assessment of what to do about gangs, organised crime, and terrorist groups. It clarifies the advantages and disadvantages of different legal approaches and paves the way for further research on more nuanced and effective laws on criminal organisations for the future.

## Resource Tips

> Tired of waiting for excel to download the countless titles from the 2010 ERA rankings? The following link allows you to type in a full journal title, a keyword (criminology), or part of a word (crim) to find the journal you are look for. (NB It will only find exact text matches from the excel database.)

<http://lamp.infosys.deakin.edu.au/era/index.php?page=jnamesel10>

> For those wanting to conduct large scale analyses of newspapers on the National Library of Australia online resource, Trove, digital historian, Tim Sherratt, has created the following tools:

<http://discontents.com.au/shed/mining-the-treasures-of-trove-part-1>

<http://discontents.com.au/shed/experiments/mining-the-treasures-of-trove-part-2>

## Media Bytes



**CEPS Research Fellow, Dr Ashutosh Misra** featured in ABC Breakfast live show hosted by Virginia Trioli and Michael Rowland, telecast on the ABC 24 and ABC 2 channels on 31 March 2011. In the live interview spanning 6.44 minutes Dr Misra discussed the Kashmir dispute and the role of sports diplomacy in India-Pakistan rapprochement and peace process. The catalyst for the interview was the India-Pakistan semi-final match in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2011 at Mohali, watched by hundreds of Pakistani fans along with the Pakistani Prime Minister Yusuf Reza Gilani and his Indian counterpart Manmohan Singh.

Dr Misra was also interviewed by ABC for the 7.30 Report regarding the questions raised over Pakistan's knowledge of the whereabouts of Osama bin Laden.

**Dr Raymond Choo, CEPS Research Associate** reported on the impending vulnerability companies, and in particular governments, face regarding hackers. Dr Choo warns cyber victimisation is 'no longer a matter of if but of when'. Of most concern is the vulnerability of new technologies (such as Apples i-devices), described by Dr Choo as 'low hanging fruits' even for inexperienced criminals. 'Cloud computing' was also increasingly becoming a problem.

**CEPS Chief Investigator, Prof. Andrew O'Neil**, figured prominently in the press reporting on the earthquake and tsunami disaster in Japan. He participated in the ABC's 7.30 Report on 15 March 2011, speaking on the impact this disaster will have on Japan and its neighbours.

**CEPS Director, Prof. Simon Bronitt**, spoke to the *Adelaide Advertiser* in April regarding the military cadets who watched an internet broadcast of a mate having sex with a female cadet. Prof. Bronitt said that 'what we're seeing is the evidence of this behaviour being more widely broadcast, not an upsurge in it. To say that would be incorrect'.

Do you have an item to contribute to the next CEPS Research Quarterly?  
Please forward any submissions to the Editor, Dr Yorick Smaal: [y.smaal@griffith.edu.au](mailto:y.smaal@griffith.edu.au)

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Maritime security in the Asia-Pacific region is a core focus of the white paper and has also been listed among the regional hotspots of security concern. The documents highlights the growing non-traditional security threats (piracy, smuggling, drug trafficking, natural disaster and ecological concern) to maritime security but also recognises that "misunderstandings and lack of mutual trust among some countries about traditional security issues also pose risks to maritime security." 3. "In Releasing Asia-Pacific Security White Paper, Beijing Sounds Warning to Small Countries to Avoid Taking Sides," TODAYonline, January 11, 2017, <http://www.todayonline.com/world/releasing-asia-pacific-security-white-p...>, accessed January 17, 2017.

Russia and asia-pacific security: the maritime dimension. Basic research program working papers series: international relations. Wp BRP 17/ir/2015.Â The paper discusses the specificity of current Asia-Pacific maritime security trends, Russiaâ€™s regional priorities and policy instruments which could be used to decrease tensions in the key regional maritime security challenges. JEL Classification: Z  
Key words: Maritime security in Asia-Pacific, territorial disputes, freedom of. navigation, Russian policy, multilateral cooperation. An Asia-Pacific conference on nuclear safety and security issues, hosted by the Australian Foreign Minister in Sydney last November, addressed the threat posed by nuclear proliferation among states and the emerging risks of nuclear terrorism. Participating countries agreed on the need for a sustained and comprehensive effort to enhance the nuclear safeguards and security framework.