HIST3200 - History of Australian Foreign Relations: Australia & the Great Powers
Course Outline

Course Co-ordinator: Associate Professor Wayne Reynolds
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Fax: +61 2 49 2 16940
Email: wayne.reynolds@newcastle.edu.au
Consultation hours: Tuesday 9-10
Semester: Semester 1 - 2006
Unit Weighting: 20
Teaching Methods: Lecture; Tuesdays 11-1
Seminar/Workshop; Tuesdays 1-3; 3-5; 5-7.

Course Overview
Brief Course Description
Traces the foreign relations of Australia in the context of major international developments from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present day. The course is divided equally between an assessment of Australia's relations with Britain and one of relations with the USA. There will be scope for specialisation on Australian aspects as well as British and American aspects of foreign relations.

Contact Hours
Seminar/Workshop for 2 Hours per Week for the Full Term
Lecture for 2 Hours per Week for the Full Term

Learning Materials/Texts
No set text
Workbook

Course Outline Issued and Correct as at Week 1, Semester 1, 2006
CTS Download Date: 24 January 2006
Course Objectives
Students will be expected to: demonstrate an understanding of the key issues in the history of Australian foreign relations; analyse documents and a variety of source materials; recognise the different themes in history (diplomatic, military, economic, social) and synthesise sources in oral and written form.

Course Content
The initial focus is on the importance of British Empire to Australia from the first settlement to Australia's reaction to Britain's decision to withdraw east of the Suez in 1967. The course then traces the origins of Australia's relations with the United States, assessing the intelligence, defence and trade relationship from the Second World War to the present day. ANZUS, Vietnam and the role of US bases in Australia will be points of particular emphasis. Finally, there will be an assessment of Australia's dependence on Great and Powerful Friends, in the period since 1975.

Assessment Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examination: Class</th>
<th>Class test, as specified in the course guide, 15%.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essays / Written Assignments</td>
<td>One to three written assignments, which might include minor or major essays, tutorial papers, book reviews, essay proposals, bibliographies or other similar exercises as specified in the course guide, totaling 5,000 - 7,000 words, 75%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group/tutorial participation and contribution</td>
<td>Class participation demonstrating preparation and involvement, worth 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumed Knowledge
20 units in History at 1000 level or equivalent.

Callaghan Campus Timetable
HIST3200

HIST OF AUST. FOREIGN RELATIONS: AUST. AND THE GREAT POWERS

Enquiries: School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Semester 1 - 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lecture and Seminar</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>11:00 - 13:00</th>
<th>[SRLT3]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and Seminar</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>13:00 - 15:00</td>
<td>[MCG28C]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>15:00 - 17:00</td>
<td>[W238]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>17:00 - 19:00</td>
<td>[MCLG59]</td>
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Online Tutorial Registration:
Students are required to enrol in the Lecture and a specific Tutorial time for this course via the Online Registration system:
Registrations close at the end of week 2 of semester.

Plagiarism
University policy prohibits students plagiarising any material under any circumstances. A student plagiarises if he or she presents the thoughts or works of another as one's own. Without limiting the generality of this definition, it may include:
copying or paraphrasing material from any source without due acknowledgment;
using another’s ideas without due acknowledgment;
working with others without permission and presenting the resulting work as though it was
completed independently.

Plagiarism is not only related to written works, but also to material such as data, images, music,
formulae, websites and computer programs.

Aiding another student to plagiarise is also a violation of the Plagiarism Policy and may invoke a
penalty.

For further information on the University policy on plagiarism, please refer to the Policy on Student
Academic Integrity at the following link -


The University has established a software plagiarism detection system called Turnitin. When you
submit assessment items please be aware that for the purpose of assessing any assessment item the
University may -

· Reproduce this assessment item and provide a copy to another member of the University;
and/or
· Communicate a copy of this assessment item to a plagiarism checking service (which may
then retain a copy of the item on its database for the purpose of future plagiarism checking).
· Submit the assessment item to other forms of plagiarism checking

Online copy submission to Turnitin

In addition to hard copy submission students are required to submit an electronic version of the following
assignments to Turnitin via the course Blackboard website:

Minor Essay [1500 words]
Major Essay [3500 words]

Prior to final submission, all students have the opportunity to submit one draft of their assignment to
Turnitin to self-check their referencing.
Assignments will not be marked until both hard copy and online versions have been submitted.

Written Assignment Presentation and Submission Details

Students are required to submit assessment items by the due date. Late assignments will be subject
to the penalties described below.

Hard copy submission:

· **Type your assignments:** All work must be typewritten in 11 or 12 point black font. Leave a wide
margin for marker’s comments, use 1.5 or double spacing, and include page numbers.
· **Word length:** The word limit of all assessment items should be strictly followed – 10% above or below
is acceptable, otherwise penalties may apply.
· **Proof read your work** because spelling, grammatical and referencing mistakes will be penalised.
· **Staple the pages** of your assignment together (do not use pins or paper clips).
· **University coversheet:** All assignments must be submitted with the University coversheet:
· **Assignments are to be deposited in the relevant discipline assignment box:**
  o Callaghan students: MC 127 McMullin Building (Outside School Office)
Ourimbah students: Room H01.43

Do not fax or email assignments: Only hard copies of assignments will be considered for assessment. Inability to physically submit a hard copy of an assignment by the deadline due to other commitments or distance from campus is an unacceptable excuse. Assignments mailed to Schools are accepted from the date posted.

Keep a copy of all assignments: All assignments are date-stamped upon receipt. However, it is the student’s responsibility to produce a copy of their work if the assignment goes astray after submission. Students are advised to keep updated back-ups in hard copy and on disk.

Penalties for Late Assignments
Assignments submitted after the due date, without an approved extension of time will be penalised by the reduction of 5% of the possible maximum mark for the assessment item for each day or part day that the item is late. Weekends count as one day in determining the penalty. Assessment items submitted more than ten days after the due date will be awarded zero marks.

No Assignment Re-submission
Students who have failed an assignment are not permitted to revise and resubmit it in this course. However, students are always welcome to contact their Tutor, Lecturer or Course Coordinator to make a consultation time to receive individual feedback on their assignments.

Remarks
Students can request to have their work re-marked by the Course Coordinator or Discipline Convenor (or their delegate); three outcomes are possible: the same grade, a lower grade, or a higher grade being awarded. Students may also appeal against their final result for a course. Please consult the University policy at:


Return of Assignments
Where possible, assignments will be marked within 3 weeks and returned to students in class. At the end of semester, students can collect assignments from the Student HUBS during office hours.

Referencing Style
In this course, it is expected that you use the Chicago referencing system for referencing sources of information used in assignments. Inadequate or incorrect reference to the work of others may be viewed as plagiarism and result in reduced marks or failure.

Further information on referencing and general study skills can be obtained from:


Extension of Time for Assessment Items, Deferred Assessment and Special Consideration for Assessment Items or Formal Written Examinations
Students are required to submit assessment items by the due date unless the Course Coordinator approves an extension of time for submission of the item. As stated above, University policy is that an assessment item submitted after the due date, without an approved extension, will be penalised.

Any student:
1. who is applying for an extension of time for submission of an assessment item on the basis of medical, compassionate, hardship/trauma or unavoidable commitment: or
2. whose attendance at or performance in an assessment item or formal written examination has been or will be affected by medical, compassionate, hardship/trauma or unavoidable commitment; must report the circumstances, with supporting documentation, to the appropriate officer on the prescribed form.

Students wishing to apply for Special Consideration or Extension of Times should obtain the appropriate form from the Student HUBS.
Please go to the Policy and the on-line form for further information, particularly for information on the options available to you, at:


Changing your Enrolment
The last dates to withdraw without financial or academic penalty (called the HECS Census Dates) are:
For semester 1 courses: 31 March 2006
For semester 2 courses: 31 August 2006
For Trimester 1 courses: 18 February 2006
For Trimester 2 courses: 10 June 2006

Students may withdraw from a course without academic penalty on or before the last day of semester and prior to the commencement of the formal exam period. Any withdrawal from a course after the last day of semester will result in a fail grade.

Students cannot enrol in a new course after the second week of semester/trimester, except under exceptional circumstances. Any application to add a course after the second week of semester/trimester must be on the appropriate form, and should be discussed with the School Office.

To change your enrolment online, please refer to

http://www.newcastle.edu.au/study/enrolment/change-enrol.html

Contact Details
Faculty Student Service Offices

The Faculty of Education and Arts
Room: GP1-22 (General Purpose Building)
Phone: 0249 215 314

The Dean of Students
Dr Jennifer Archer
Phone: 492 15806
Fax: 492 17151
resolutionprecinct@newcastle.edu.au

Alteration of this Course Outline
No change to this course outline will be permitted after the end of the second week of the term except in exceptional circumstances and with Head of School approval. Students will be notified in advance of any approved changes to this outline.

Various services are offered by the University Student Support Unit:

STUDENTS WITH A DISABILITY OR CHRONIC ILLNESS

The University is committed to providing a range of support services for students with a disability or chronic illness.

If you have a disability or chronic illness which you feel may impact on your studies, please feel free to discuss your support needs with your lecturer or course coordinator.

Disability Support may also be provided by the Student Support Service (Disability). Students must be registered to receive this type of support. To register please contact the Disability Liaison Officer on 49 21 5766, or via email at: student-disability@newcastle.edu.au

As some forms of support can take a few weeks to implement it is extremely important that you discuss your needs with your lecturer, course coordinator or Student Support Service staff at the beginning of each semester.

For more information related to confidentiality and documentation please visit the Student Support Service (Disability) website at: www.newcastle.edu.au/services/disability

Student Representatives

We are very interested in your feedback and suggestions for improvement. Student Representatives are the channel of communication between students and the School Board. Contact details of Student Representatives can be found on the School website.

Student Communication

Students should discuss any course related matters with their Tutor, Lecturer, or Course Coordinator in the first instance and then the relevant Discipline or Program Convenor. If this proves unsatisfactory, they should then contact the Head of School if required. Contact details can be found on the School website.

Essential Online Information for Students

Information on Class and Exam Timetables, Tutorial Online Registration, Learning Support, Campus Maps, Careers information, Counselling, the Health Service and a range of free Student Support Services can be found at: http://www.newcastle.edu.au/currentstudents/index.html
### HIST3200: LECTURE AND SEMINAR/WORKSHOP PROGRAMME:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEK</th>
<th>BEGINNING</th>
<th>LECTURE 1 [1 hour]</th>
<th>LECTURE 2 [1 hour]</th>
<th>SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS [2 hours]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 February</td>
<td>Course Outline: Overview</td>
<td>The Study of Australian Foreign Relations</td>
<td>Workshop: Getting to know you; how to study and prepare for this course; working through the guide; resources; essay techniques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>27 February</td>
<td>The British Empire, 1756-1815: An age of Greatness</td>
<td>British Naval Power as the Basis for Australian Settlement.</td>
<td>Workshop: Themes and issues in the course. Selection of topics for seminar presentations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13 March</td>
<td>The Empire between Wars.</td>
<td>Australia-Isolation and Appeasement.</td>
<td>Seminar: 1. The Importance of Empire to Australia. 2. Was Australia sympathetic to Hitler?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>27 March</td>
<td>Turning to the US, 1941-1945.</td>
<td>Ties that Bind: Australia and Britain after Singapore.</td>
<td>Seminar and Workshop: Assessing Curtin’s turn to the US.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10 April</td>
<td>The Great Powers in the Atomic Age.</td>
<td>Australia’s Bid for the Atomic Bomb.</td>
<td>Seminar Discussion: An Australian Atomic Bomb?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>22 May</td>
<td>The Superpowers after Vietnam.</td>
<td>Whitlam’s Foreign Policy.</td>
<td>Seminar: Assessing Whitlam’s Foreign Policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Information:**

Course Coordinator: Associate Professor Wayne Reynolds.
Contact Details: MCLG 25/49 215214/ wayne.reynolds@newcastle.edu.au
Consultation Times: Tuesday 9-10
COURSE OUTLINE AND REQUIREMENTS.

Brief Course Description:
This course traces the foreign relations of Australia in the context of major international developments from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present day. The course is divide equally between an assessment of Australia’s relations with Britain and the United States Of America (US). There will be scope for specialisation on Australian, British and US aspects of foreign relations.

Course Content:
This course looks at Australia’s foreign relations in the context of major international developments from the middle of the Eighteenth century. The initial focus will be on the importance of British naval power and the development of an Eastern Empire as important factors in the early history of Australia. This will be followed by an assessment of Australia’s reaction to the decline of British power from the Eighteen Eighties to Britain's decision to withdraw from the East of Suez in 1967. An important part of this section will survey the development of nuclear weapons and missiles in Australia in the Nineteen Fifties. The course will also trace the origins of Australia’s relations with the United States of America, assessing the intelligence, defence and trade relationships from the Second World War to the present. ANZUS, Vietnam, and the role of US bases in Australia will be points of particular emphasis. Finally, there will be an assessment of the so-called “Howard Doctrine;” September 11; George W. Bush and wars of pre-emption; and Australia's dependence on 'Great and Powerful Friends' since the end of the Cold War c.1989.

Course Objectives:
Students will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of the key issues in the history of Australian foreign relations; analyse documents and a variety of source materials; recognise the different themes in history (diplomatic, military, economic, social) and synthesise sources in both oral and written form.

Purpose of Courses in Foreign Relations.
Courses in the History of Australian Foreign Relations provide a link between the survey of Australian History subjects currently offered at 1000 Level and the Honours option on Issues in the History of Australian Foreign Relations. The courses provide students with a study of the history of Australian Foreign Relations at a time of rising interest in the area. The extensive publications by the various Foreign Affairs Departments in the US, Australia, Canada, Britain and New Zealand ensure that there is an abundant stream of primary sources. There is strong interest from the press in documents released annually under the Thirty Year rule. Australia is, arguably, in between the age of Anglo-Saxon ‘Great and Powerful Friends’ and one of much stronger identification with the immediate region. These courses put this developing debate into this perspective.

To date we have produced a healthy stream of Honours and Post Graduate Students in this field with some finding employment in the Department of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Trade, the ANU research schools and elsewhere. Others study the subjects for a broad and different study of Australian history.

The approach is based on choice rather than compulsion. The philosophy of the course is to allow you to get your teeth into areas of interest and enjoyment. Some students will want to
focus on the US as opposed to the UK. Others will be interested in the global issues rather than the Australian. There is also scope to do book reviews, document analysis (including much of which is now on-line from the National Archives, the US State Department and so on), biographies, policies and themes.

**Lectures:**
Lectures are held on Tuesdays 11-1, in Lecture Theatre SRLT3. There is a strong correlation between lectures and seminars so students are encouraged to attend lectures. These will also be taped, whenever possible, and placed in the Short Loans section of Auchmuty Library.

**Assessment Summary:**
Please note that all assessment tasks must be completed. You cannot pass the course by gaining a total of 50% for less than the identified number of tasks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Task</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Research Essay [3500 words]</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Due Tuesday 16 May, 2006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars/Workshops</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1 Oral presentation and participation throughout the course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar Paper [1500 words]</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Due one week after seminar presentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Test [open book]</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1 essay [750 words or more] First hour of lecture slot, 11-12—normal venue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Workshops/Seminars:**
Held weeks 1-13 inclusive- Tuesday [1-3 MCG28C]; [3-5 W238]; [5-7 MCLG 59].

- **Preparation:** For Seminars/Workshops you are advised to read the relevant material in the Workbook.
- **Attendance** at workshops is vital and a record of attendance is kept. Students will be asked to sign an attendance sheet which will be circulated at the beginning of the seminar. If you miss four or more without discussing the reasons with me I will consider the option of failure in the course. It should also be stressed that workshops are the place to sort out any problems with lectures and so on, so there are built in advantages in ensuring that you attend. Please note that sometimes we will be doing a Workshop as opposed to a seminar. These are designed to address a particular set of skills such as document analysis - or to look at issues or concerns associated with the course. The usual format will be a period to allow for discussion of any areas of concern (something not clear in a lecture, a problem with the course) followed by the seminar.

**Seminar participation:**
A mark out of 10% will be given with when the major essay is returned in Week 14. The criteria to assess participation includes:
- Demonstration that material in the Workbook has been read and the questions considered.
- Considered responses and a capacity to evaluate comments put forward in the seminar.
- Leadership role (but don’t speak for the sake of speaking) in discussion, even when not presenting that week.
- Originality and quality of analysis.
- Capacity to relate the seminar to other aspects of the course.
Seminar presentation:
The topic will be related to the preceding lecture and to the readings for the week. You are asked to speak [not read] for about 10 - 15 minutes when you will address the main issues. The presentation will be followed by group discussion and questions.
The Seminar paper [1500 words based on 1 seminar question] is to be handed in the week after your oral presentation. The idea here is to allow you time to reflect on further comments during the relevant seminar. Note - the paper must be presented as a minor research essay with footnotes and bibliography, but the key factor is to demonstrate a good analysis of the material in the Workbook.

Major research essay [3500 words]:
This component of the course, due week 11 (Tuesday 16 May) should be a well researched, concise discussion written in clear, error free prose. Essay questions, which are in the back of the Course Guide, are designed to allow specialist research in each area. You also have the right to negotiate a topic of your own with me, which will be subject to adequate sources and an agreed form of words in the title. Re-submission or re-marking of essays is not permitted on the basis that this disadvantages students who have not made such a request.

Assessment Criteria for written work:
- Knowledge [understanding concepts, coherence, breadth of understanding].
- Analysis [originality and strength of argument, use of a variety of sources, judgement of sources, criticism of different authors].
- Writing [planning, style, paragraphing, punctuation, footnoting, consistency].

Particular attention must be paid to the correct referencing of all written work.

Late penalty for written work:
Late submission of written work carries a penalty of 5% of the possible maximum mark for each day (see CTS entry page 3) unless a request for an extension on the grounds of illness or misadventure has been received in advance of the due date (not on the day or the day before!). Note - no written work will be accepted after week 14, unless a specific extension has been granted.

Class Test [Open Book]:
This final component of the course is held in week 14—lecture venue—but in the first lecture hour only (11-12). The test is designed to assess knowledge and analytical skills. The topics are drawn from the course as a whole (including both course long themes as well as particular topics covered in individual lectures) and will allow students a wide choice.

Introductory Texts for the Course:
McDougall, Derek. Australian Foreign Relations: Contemporary Perspectives. South

**Research Guide/References:**

This course will introduce you to the files which lie at the heart of Government policy on foreign affairs. A particular feature of Foreign Relations courses is the use of Australian Government records. The National Archives of Australia (NAA) Home Page has a “brick” which allows you to access many documents on-line. Just type in National Archives and go to “The Collection” and then the “Foreign Affairs” option. You can also search the archives generally for many files.

Further published primary and secondary sources/references are listed at the back of Course Guide, with the Major Essay topics. The list is not exhaustive and you are encouraged to conduct your own research. To avoid a shortage of texts a number of monographs have been placed on 3 day reserve [R3] while others are in Short Loans[R].

There are also several journals [most online] that record Australian developments in the area. Some examples are: *Current Notes on International Affairs; The Foreign Affairs Record; Australian Journal of Politics and History; Journal of Strategic Studies; Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History; The Diplomat; and The Journal of International Affairs*.

**IF YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS, IN RELATION TO THE COURSE, PLEASE CONSULT WITH ME.**
Some concepts, definitions and terms.

**Appeasement:** Settling international conflicts by granting concessions to a nation that threatens action. The most famous example was British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain’s decision to not fight Hitler in 1938 but rather grant territorial concessions in the hope that this would avert war.

**Bilateralism:** Diplomacy that depends on dialogue by two countries, such as the United States (US) and Australia. Sometimes they may be bound by a bilateral alliance (ANZUS today). The opposing (or some would say complementary) approach is **Multilateralism** where emphasis is placed on organisations that represent world opinion - such as the League of Nations (1919-1939) and the United Nations (the UN) formed in 1945.

**Consulate:** A low level diplomatic contact usually with a particular job - trade, culture. Australia’s first links with the US were through trade commissioners or trade consuls.

**Dominion Status:** A special category of membership of the British Empire accorded to “White” settler communities, such as Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland. The doctrine was formally promulgated in 1926 by Britain’s David Balfour (Dominion Secretary - a sort of Foreign Secretary for the Dominions). The British call their Foreign Minister the Foreign Secretary. The Americans refer to the position as Secretary of State.

**Embassy:** A Diplomatic Mission representing foreign governments. Embassies provide a wide range of functions (via military and cultural attachés, immigration officials, research and analysis, diplomatic officers or “secretaries”). Headed by an “Ambassador” or “Minister”. Embassies in British Commonwealth (formally British Empire) countries are called “High Commissions” and are headed by High Commissioners.

**Liberal Internationalists:** Groups that emphasise collective approaches to world problems

**NATO:** North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. A military alliance that requires all members to treat an attack on one member as an attack on all. It was formed by the US in 1949 to keep Communism out of Western Europe.

**SEATO:** South East Asia Treaty Organisation was formed in 1954, to combat Communism in Asia. It was much weaker than NATO in that the US did not provide garrisons in all member states or guarantee to defend member states if these were attacked. In this sense it was similar to ANZUS, the Australia, New Zealand and US alliance of 1951.

**Sterling Bloc:** Named after the British currency Sterling (denominated by the Pound - £ ). Australia was a member of this bloc until 1966 when it adopted the dollar. The Sterling Bloc gave Australia certain trade privileges, such as Imperial Preference, whereby its goods were allowed into Britain virtually tax free. Other nations that were not members of the Bloc had to pay taxes or tariffs, thereby making their goods more expensive. When Britain entered the European Economic Community (EEC - today simply the EU or European Community) this advantage was lost. In fact Australia was confronted with European taxes against its goods (as a result of the Common Agricultural Policy).

**Treaty of Versailles:** Formal Treaty in 1919 which marked the end of the First World War.

The Structure of the United Nations:

**Secretariat:** The administrative wing of the UN headed by the Secretary General, elected by all member states. While there is much to do the Secretariat, along with the UN at large, has never been adequately resourced.

**The Security Council:** Five “Permanent” nuclear-armed Security Powers (all nuclear-armed: USA, Russian, China, France, UK) plus six elected “Non-Permanent:” members (for two
years - usually elected to represent various regions). Charged with keeping the peace. The first UN action was in Korea in 1950 - 53 when member nations were called on by the Security Council to contribute forces to repel the North Koreans from the South. The Soviet Union could have vetoed this action but was at that time boycotting the Council because the US would not allow China to assume its seat as a permanent member. Since then the veto has effectively stopped the functioning of the Security Council - most dramatically seen over the invasion of Iraq by the “coalition of the willing”. The “Big Five” permanent members all have a veto, a step though necessary to get a commitment by the major powers (which was assumed to be the reason for the failure of the League of Nations between the Wars ie they could not veto action and therefore might get outvoted. USA, Japan and Germany therefore refused to join). The principle of representation here is functional - not all states are equal but rather can contribute to world security if they have sufficient military power. The problem is that the representation was decided in 1945. Therefore, is it still relevant today?

**The General Assembly:** Represents all member nations (although some are not members - Taiwan, which is seen diplomatically as a province of China; and in the past South Africa because of its policy of Apartheid). The principle here is democratic but the General Assembly has no direct responsibility for international security. It has become, however, a key source of debate which serves to create a sense of international opinion.

**ECOSOC:** The Economic and Social Council which delivers the many humanitarian services for the UN. The constituent bodies include UNICEF (Children’s Fund); UNESCO (Education and Culture), ECAFE (Far East development), WHO (World Health), IMF (International Monetary Fund) and World Bank.

**The Structure of Files in Foreign Relations:**

1. **Cabinet Records:** Minutes and Agenda; the highest level of Government. Cabinet represents the Ministers who are in charge of various Departments and is chaired by the Prime Minister. Ministers come to Cabinet with Submissions which require approval. If approved the minutes record the decision which then usually moves to form direction for Government policy. The agenda files of Cabinet contain not only the submission but all the background notes that went to form the submission - such as inter-departmental debate, inputs from overseas embassies, and differences of opinions between various sections of the Department.

2. **Departmental Files:** The Department of Foreign Affairs (in the past called also External Affairs and today Foreign Affairs and Trade - DFAT) also has files - usually correspondence files or reports from overseas embassies and High Commissions to Canberra or from research desks (for example there is a Pacific Desk which advises on that region, a trade section, a defence liaison section...). These provide in-depth analysis and reflect thinking of various analysts, but they do not always find their way to Cabinet. It should also be noted that other Government Departments are involved in forming foreign policy - such as Defence (much of foreign policy is about national security), the Intelligence Community, Treasury (which has to pay all Government bills and therefore is concerned about costing such things as foreign aid, spending on the UN...), Prime Ministers (which includes the peak intelligence body - the Office of National Assessments-that forecasts world affairs for senior members of the Government).

3. **Hansard:** Parliamentary Debates which record announcements and debates on Foreign Policy. These records are up to date and do not contain sensitive material (which is classed in grades from “Confidential” to “Secret” and “Top Secret”). In Australia most Government documents are released if they are 30 years old (the “Thirty Year Rule”) - on 1 January at the
National Archives in Canberra.

Timeline:
1756-63: Seven Years War between France and Britain: foundation of the British Empire.
1788: Australian White Settlement.
1805: Battle of Trafalgar lays the foundation for British naval supremacy for next half century.
1850: Height of British Power.
1870: British withdraw garrison from Australia - beginning of imperial overstretch.
   USA, Germany and Japan all emerge to challenge Britain before 1914.
1880s-1902: Imperial reorganisation lays the foundation for Australian Federation in 1901.
   “Diplomatic Unity of Empire” rather than Australian independence.
1908: US Great White Fleet visits Sydney.
1929: Wall Street Crash and the beginning of Great Depression.
   United Kingdom power taxed.
1947: Beginning of World War II in Europe.
1941: First Australian embassies established in Washington DC, Tokyo.
   Pearl Harbour: Pacific War against Japan begins.
1945: End of War War II, Europe and Pacific, and the formation of the UN.
1947: Beginning of the Cold War; US economic aid to Europe to defeat Communism.
1948: Australia’s Foreign Minister(Evatt) elected President of UN General Assembly.
1949: Labor, in office since 1941, loses election to Menzies’ Liberal Party.
   China falls to Mao Zedong’s Communists forces.
   Australia turns to “Great and Powerful Friend?”
   Formation of NATO.
1950-53: Korean War and the escalation of US containment of Communism to Asia/Pacific.
1952-1958: British atomic tests in Australia.
   Increased US involvement in South Vietnam.
1957: Anglo-US differences patched up, leading to ultimate withdrawal of UK forces from
   East of Suez (formally announced in 1967)/
   US naval communications base established at North West Cape, WA.
   (Whitlam sacked by Governor General 1975).
1975-1983: Malcolm Fraser’s Liberal/Coalition Party governs. Australia returns to the US
   Alliance?
   to Asia and opens up the economy.
2001:-: September 11 and the use of pre-emptive force.
WEEK ONE:

Lecture 1: Course Outline and Overview.

Lecture 2: The Study of Australian Foreign Relations.

The lectures this week will outline generally the issues in Australian foreign relations. A good overview of the field can be found in Derek McDougall, *Australian Foreign Relations* (South Melbourne: Longman, 1998) and Gareth Evans and Bruce Grant, *Australia’s Foreign Relations in the World of the 1990s* (Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1995).[R]

There will also be an overview of the course noting key turning points and periods in our study. The main sources that you can use in this field of study will also be discussed.

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**Workshop:** Getting to know you; how to study and prepare for this course; working through the guide; available resources; essay techniques.

**Readings:**
1. “Writing a History Essay”.
2. Evans and Grant, *Australia’s Foreign Relations*. 3-31. [This monograph not only gives an excellent overview of the course but also addresses some significant themes].

This session will give students a chance to meet seminar companions. There will also be an introduction to the Workbook and discussion about the course generally. The assessment tasks – what is expected and so on will be highlighted. The lectures provide an overview and the assessment tasks are designed to develop student interest, so the point that this course is based on student selection of topics and themes will again be stressed. **Choice** is the basis of this course.

Evans and Grant will also be surveyed and the significant milestones in Australian foreign relations as well as to the main developments in the growth of UK and US power in the last 200 years highlighted. As you read Evans and Grant think of the issues that you might wish to develop in the course. What have been the significant periods in Australian foreign relations? Is it entering a new phase in which it can no longer rely on our “Great and Powerful” Anglo-Saxon friends? When was British power dominant and when was it eclipsed by that of the US? What was the Cold War and what influence did it have on Australian foreign relations? What is dependence and to what extent has Australia been able to develop its own distinctive policies? What are those policies? Do they change over time or are they a function of such factors as race and geography? What alliances have been built and what factors bind Australia to the UK and US? Do individuals or governments develop distinctive foreign policies? Was Evatt an internationalist and was Menzies a realist in foreign relations? What are the elements in foreign relations? What role does trade as opposed to defence play?
WEEK 2:

Lecture 1: The British Empire, 1756-1815: An age of Greatness.

Lecture 2: British Naval Power as the Basis for Australian Settlement.

The lectures this week focus on the importance of the British Empire in the development of Australia. The first lecture will survey the course of the Empire from the Seven Years War, 1756-63 to the American War of Independence of 1776. It will be argued that British naval power provided an important context for settlement in 1788. Only after the final defeat of the French navy in 1805 and the final demise of Napoleon in 1815 did the British concentrate on constructing a Far Eastern Empire, one that would replace the lost colonies in the Americas. The debate here is an old one. Was the founding of Australia more a function of imperial strategy than of a desperate attempt to find an outlet for overcrowded prisons?

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Workshop: Themes and issues in the course.
Selection of topics for seminar presentations.

Reading:

A discussion on themes and issues in the course will be followed by selection of seminar topics for presentations. There will also be a discussion about the role of British naval power in Australian history with particular reference to the first settlement.
WEEK 3:

Lecture 1: The British Empire: Challenges and Overstretch, 1815-1919.

Lecture 2: Australia’s Place in the Empire, 1815-1919.

The lectures survey the development of British imperial and naval power from the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 to its peak in c.1850 and then to the First World War. The period after 1870 is generally seen as one in which Britain was challenged by new powers - Germany in Europe, the US in the Atlantic and Japan in the Far East. The first lecture will assess the nature of Britain’s eastern Empire after 1815, developing the theme that China and India were the main areas of interest, not Australia. Whatever the importance of Sydney as a back-up naval base in 1788, after 1819 Singapore was to develop as the hub in the British imperial system. The problem for the colonists was not one of developing an independent identity, but one of keeping Britain interested in the South Seas.

After 1870 the appearance of European powers in the Pacific, combined with increasing dangers in Europe, caused the colonists to focus on defence and regional policy. The issue was not independence, but rather of a new imperial relationship. When Australian Federation came in 1901 it was more an act of desperation than of independence. The extent to which the imperial connection remained dominant was reflected in both the Boer War and the Great War, both of which saw a commitment to the imperial cause from “down under”.

The final issue addressed in the lecture will be the impact of World War One on Australia’s relations with the Empire and especially the role played by Australia at the Versailles Treaty of 1919 which formally ended the Great War.


Readings:

The discussion will be about Australian nationalism and the imperial idea. The first reading is designed to assess the extent to which Federation was an act of nationalism. The usual view is that there was a kind of half-way house called “Dominion status.”

Seminar Questions:

1. What was Australia’s attitude to the Empire in 1901? To what extent did Federation give Canberra control of External Affairs?

2. What was the importance of Australian representation at the Treaty of Versailles? What were the aims of Billy Hughes at this conference? Is it accurate to describe this as reflecting an Australian foreign policy?
WEEK 4:

Lecture 1: The Empire Between the Wars.

Lecture 2: Australian Isolation and Appeasement.

The lectures this week will assess the decline of British power between the wars and the dilemma that this caused for Australia. In the wake of Britain’s inability to maintain its vast Empire - a classic problem of imperial overstretch - the Australians were left with little option other than to counsel appeasement.

Seminar: The Importance of Empire to Australia. Was Australia sympathetic to Hitler?

Readings:

Seminar Questions:
1. What were the main developments in Australian foreign relations in the period from 1919 to 1926? What do these reveal about Australia’s reliance on Britain for leadership in the conduct of external affairs?

2. Why does Andrews conclude that Australia adopted a policy of isolationism at the time of the Munich Crisis in 1938? Do you believe that it was simply a case of following Chamberlain’s policy of placating Hitler?

3. Is it fair to dismiss Australian foreign policy as simply dependent on Britain’s lead in the period between the wars or is there some evidence of a distinctive Australian policy?

4. What was Dominion status”? Why was this definition applied to nations such as Australia?
WEEK 5:

Lecture 1:  The Emergence of American Power.

Lecture 2:  Australia and the US, 1901-1941.

The lectures today survey the growth of American power before the Pacific War and then trace Australia’s reaction to this development. The lecture will develop the theme that the US was seen to be powerful from the turn of the Century, but relations were strained with Canberra. This was evident in Hughes’ outburst against President Wilson at the Versailles Conference in 1919 but assumed an even more dramatic downturn over trade during the Depression.

Seminar:  Tracking the emergence of US Power.
Australian-US Relations before 1941.

Readings.

Seminar Questions:

1. What were the main issues in US-Australia relations during the Depression?

2. Why was the Matson Line issue a problem in US-Australian relations in the 1930s?

3. What were the issues associated with the Trade Diversion dispute? What did this indicate about US-Australia relations in the mid 1930s?
WEEK 6:

Lecture 1: Turning to the USA, 1941-1945.

Lecture 2: Australia and Britain after Singapore.

The lectures today look at two aspects of Australia’s dependency on great powers during the war-time emergency. The traditional view is that Britain came to grief at Singapore, after which the days of its great sea-born Empire were numbered. Thereafter, the Australians turned in desperation to the US hence marking the beginning of a new era of dependence on that country. But was it really this simple? Relations with the US, as Bell reminds us, were strained. Britain, on the other hand, was not out of the picture. David Day argues that the loss of Singapore marked a ‘Great Betrayal’ of Australia while generations of Labor historians have stressed that Curtin, and his foreign minister H. V. Evatt, developed an independent outlook on world affairs. These views will be challenged in these lectures.

Seminar Discussion and Workshop: Assessing Curtin’s turn to the US.

Readings:
1. Selected Documents.

Read the extracts and discuss in the seminar. Note that this is NOT a formal assessment task. The purpose of the exercise is to introduce you to document analysis and to government documents. A discuss on the difference between primary and secondary sources will also be held. Those students who would like to do a seminar paper based on this weeks work are asked to do the second question - tracing the debate. Therefore, they will introduce this section of the discussion in the seminar.

Document Analysis:
1. In December 1941 Curtin made his famous appeal to the US [C]. Read A and B and decide whether he was simply asking for US help, in the short term, or turning his back on past associations with Britain.
2. Documents D and E reveal Curtin’s position on relations with Britain in 1943. What has changed? What do you think he means by a ‘fourth Empire’?
3. What light does Churchill’s assessment [F] throw on Curtin’s policy in 1941?
4. In February 1944 the Australian High Commissioner in Ottawa, Glasgow, revealed Canada’s views on Empire unity [G]. How do these ideas contrast with Curtin’s views and what problem does this cause for the argument that Curtin turned to the US in 1941?
5. Why did Canada adopt a different view towards Empire unity to that of Australia?

Seminar Question—Tracing the Debate.
Reading H (Doc Evatt) indicates some of the issues associated with Australia’s relations with Britain and the US. What light does this argument throw on the extent to which Curtin realigned Australia’s relations with Britain after 1941?
WEEK 7:

Lecture 1: The United Nations and the Onset of the Cold War.

Lecture 2: Between the Superpowers – Evatt and Liberal Internationalism

This week the lectures focus on the Chifley (Prime Minister John Curtin died in 1945) Labor Government which was in office from 1945 to 1949. Under consideration will be the foreign policy of the Government and the question of whether there is a Labor tradition in foreign policy. The first lecture has as its starting point the San Francisco Conference of 1945, which marked the beginning of the UN. Within two years, however, the hopes on international government were dashed as the world divided into two camps centred on the US and USSR. By 1947 an era of “Cold War” had descended and was to last, arguably, until the late 1980s.

The second lecture will also explore the policies of Australia’s Minister for External Affairs and Attorney General, Dr. H.V. Evatt. Evatt, regarded as a great champion of internationalism and the role of the UN is also seen by many people as a politician who stood up to the Superpowers and forcefully argued an independent line for Australia. But was this really the case? Some of the particular issues pursued by Evatt, especially those that impacted on relations with great and powerful friends, will be assessed.

Seminar: Evatt and Liberal Internationalism

Readings.

For structure of the UN refer to pages 6-7 of the Course Guide.

Seminar Questions:

1. What is meant by ‘Liberal Internationalism’?

2. Is there a Labor tradition in Australian Foreign Policy and practice?

3. What were the distinctive features of Evatt’s foreign policy? Did he place an unprecedented reliance on the United Nations?
WEEK 8:

Lecture 1: The Great Powers in the Atomic Age.

Lecture 2: Australia’s Bid for the Atomic Bomb.

The lectures this week will survey the atomic rivalry between the Superpowers and Britain’s determination to possess its own nuclear deterrent. In this context Australia, arguably, tried to acquire atomic weapons; the reasoning, also arguably, behind approving rocket and atomic trials on its soil.

Seminar: An Atomic Bomb for Australia?

Readings.

Seminar Questions:

1. What was the attraction of nuclear weapons for Australia?

2. What obstacles prevented Australia implementing an independent nuclear weapons program?
WEEK 9:

Lecture 1: The Cold War and the role of Intelligence Agencies.

Lecture 2: Australian Security and UKUSA.

The lectures this week explore intelligence links between Australia and its two main allies. We will survey the development of ASIS, the CIA and other UK and US agencies and look at their role in the Cold War (so called because the presence of nuclear weapons made a “hot war” impossible - therefore new means of waging war came to the fore - spies, war by proxy states in the Third World, economic warfare). Against this background some of the reasons for the establishment of security services in Australia after the war plus a general survey of their work to the present, will be undertaken. A central feature will be the role of the UKUSA (an alliance of English-speaking intelligence services dating from 1947) partners in shaping this work.

Seminar: The CIA. Australian Security and UKUSA.

Readings:
2. Richelson, Jeffrey T, and Ball, Desmond. The Ties that Bind: Intelligence Cooperation between the UKUSA Countries-the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Sydney: Unwin Hyman, 1990, ch.3 and 11(256-267).

Seminar Questions:

1. Why was ASIS established? What were its functions and to what extent did it forge links with Australia’s powerful friends?

2. Assess the importance of Intelligence links between Australia and its main UKUSA partners. To what extent have organisations like ASIO and ASIS worked in with the operations of the UKUSA partners?
WEEK 10:


Lecture 2: All the Way with the USA- 1951-1975?

The lectures this week look firstly at the US attempts to stop the spread of Communism (containment) from the end of the Second World War to the final collapse of the South Vietnamese regime in 1975. The year 1951 marks the beginning of Australia’s formal alliance with the US, with the simultaneous signing of a peace treaty with Japan and the ANZUS treaty. In 1954 SEATO was signed, the first collective security in Asia, and this was soon followed by the commitment of US ground forces to Vietnam. Australia did not see events as part of an inevitable decolonisation of the region but rather as the spread of Communism. There are, however, those who believe that Australia’s policy was really to engage US power in the region - without regard to the feelings of Asian neighbours. Finally we will assess the extent to which US cultural influences in the Fifties and Sixties marked an inevitable Americanisation of Australia’s outlook.

Seminar: Australia and Decolonisation.

Why Vietnam?

Readings.

Seminar Questions:
1. What role did “the conservative imagination” play in Australia’s failure to understand Asia in the 1950s? Was combating anti-colonial forces a factor, which ultimately led Australia to deploy armed forces into the region?

2. Contrast the articles by Murphy and Pemberton and assess the extent to which Australia’s leaders were simply unprepared for, or unable to understand, decolonisation?
WEEK 11.

Lecture 1: The Space Race.

Lecture 2: The Role of US Bases in Australia.

This week lectures look at another side of US-Australian relations. Again the wider picture will be accessed with the broad contours of the space race from the 1950s to the mid 1970s reviewed. At the beginning of the period there was concern in Washington that the USSR was winning the race to launch intercontinental missiles, especially after the launch of Sputnik in 1957. By the mid 1950s the US had, however, established an elaborate space-based surveillance system, which relied to a large extent on ground stations in Australia. The extent of the bases, and their function, will be reviewed and some video excerpts about the bases shown. An associate theme, picked up in the essays, is the extent to which relations with the US were far more extensive then simply a commitment to helping the Americans in Vietnam.

Seminar: The Race for Space.
The problem of US Bases in Australia.

Readings.

Seminar Questions:

1. What was the US reaction to the Sputnik launch in 1957? Trace the development of weapons for space during the 1960s and assess Australia’s role in this area by the mid 1970s.

2. Why is Nurrungar of such importance to the US? To what extent was Australia’s alliance with the US based on the establishment of bases such as this as opposed to the more commonly recognised intervention in Vietnam?
WEEK 12.

Lecture 1: The Superpowers after Vietnam

Lecture 2: Whitlam’s Foreign Policy.

The world scene altered considerably in the decade following the loss of South Vietnam. The US played the China card and became much more focussed on development in the Soviet Union. The USSR, for its part, walked a fine line between Detente - or a renewed dialogue with the West over trade liberalisation and disarmament and a renewed arms race with the US. The focus shifted to the Indian Ocean and Africa. These were to be crucial areas of concern for Australia under Prime Ministers Fraser and Hawke, but the first signs of a shift in Australian foreign relations came with the first Labor Government since 1949; the one led by Gough Whitlam. The foreign policies of the Whitlam Government will therefore be reviewed and the question of whether it pursued an independent line discussed. Also considered will be the controversial area of the US bases, US foreign ownership and the intelligence crisis. Finally we will address the broader question of whether there is in fact a Labor tradition in foreign policy.

Seminar: Assessing Whitlam’s Foreign Policy.

Readings:

Seminar Questions:
1. How influential are domestic forces in shaping foreign policy?

2. What were the main features of Whitlam’s foreign policy and to what extent did they draw on a Labor tradition?

3. To what extent does reliance on great powers preclude the operation of a Labor tradition in foreign policy?
WEEK 13:


Lecture 2: Australia and the US (continued).

The final lectures survey Australia’s relations with the US since 1975. Fraser’s policies in the Indian Ocean and his attempts to extend ANZUS will be discussed as will the question of whether Hawke was prepared to modify relations with the US. Some consideration will also be given to the debate about Labor tradition as opposed to the question of Australia simply reacting to global developments. As far as the latter is concerned the end of the Cold War and the current debate about the role of trade in foreign affairs will be reviewed. The final point to be considered is whether trade tensions with the US have changed Australia’s dependence on this great power.

Seminar: The Howard Doctrine: Australia and the New World Order.

Readings.

Seminar Questions:

1. Survey Harper’s account of the origins of ANZUS and SEATO and then assess the debate about ANZUS provided in Ball. Does the alliance continue to have some relevance?

2. Is history any guide in assessing the value of the ANZUS alliance with the US? How important was the alliance when it came to Australia’s security requirements after 1975?

WEEK 14: Class test. To be held in the first hour of lecture slot [11-12] in usual lecture venue. A subject evaluation sheet will be handed out for completion before you leave.
MAJOR ESSAY TOPICS.

1. Survey the debate about the foundations of Australia and assess the importance of British naval and imperial power in the decision to found a colony in 1788.

References:
Seminar readings week 2.
Monographs:
Kennedy, Paul. The Rise and Fall of British Naval Mastery. London: Fontana, 1991 (Key reference) [R].  

2. How important was the British Empire to Australia at the time of Federation? In answering this question you need to be aware of the problem of imperial over-stretch and the extent to which Britain itself helped force the pace of Federation.

References:
Seminar readings week 3.
Monographs:
Kennedy, Paul. The Rise and Fall of British Naval Mastery. London: Fontana, 1991 (Key reference) [R].
Journal Articles:

3. Why, in Andrews view (Isolation and Appeasement), did Australia not take an active stance against European dictators in the 1930s. To what extent do you think this decision was based on recognition of imperial weakness?

References:
Seminar readings week 4.

Monographs:

Journal Articles:

4. Critically evaluate Harper’s view (A Great and Powerful Friend, ix.) that Australia began to establish closer relations with the US, with the shift in the world balance of power, after the First World War?

References:
Seminar readings week 5.

Monographs:

Journal Articles:

5. Why does Roger Bell refer to Australia and the US as “unequal allies” during the Second World War? What were the significant issues that caused problems in the relationship?

**References:**
Seminar readings week 6.

**Monographs:**
Cumpston, I. M. *A History of Australian Foreign Policy*, vol. 1. Canberra: Union Offset, 1995[R].

**Journal Articles:**

**Primary Sources:**

6. Was Evatt anti-American?

**References:**
Seminar readings week 7.

**Monographs:**
7. Discuss the development of Australia’s involvement in Britain’s nuclear deterrent programme? How crucial was Britain in furthering Australia’s ambition to acquire nuclear weapons?

References:
Seminar reading week 8.

Monographs:
8. Trace Australia’s intelligence links with its UKUSA partners, highlighting the issues in this relationship. You may wish to concentrate on particular episodes such as the intelligence embargo in 1948, the Petrov Affair, Whitlam and the ASIO raid or Coomb-Ivanov.

References.
Seminar readings week 9.
Monographs:

Journal Articles:


References.
Seminar readings weeks 10, 11 and 13.
Monographs:

10. To what extent did Whitlam change Australia’s relations with the US and/or the UK? Discuss with reference to such matters as: resource diplomacy; the intelligence crisis; US bases.

References.
Seminar readings week 12 and references for essay question 8.

Monographs:

11. What have been the significant turning points in Australia’s relations with either the UK or the US? You may discuss this with reference to such issues as the loss of Singapore; the Evatt period; the election of Menzies in 1949; the Suez Crisis of 1956; Britain’s decision to enter the EEC; the end of the Vietnam War.

References:
See references for essay questions 5, 6, 9.

12. Study the attitude of a particular Australian Minister or official in Australia’s relations with the UK or the USA. You might wish to focus on Billy Hughes and the US; S.M. Bruce in London; R.G. Casey and the US; Evatt and internationalism; Percy Spender and the US; Menzies and Britain; John Gorton or Gough Whitlam as Australian nationalists; Fraser and the US.

References:
Monographs:


**Journal Articles:**


13. Coral Bell (*Dependent Ally*) argues that there are ‘two plateaux [of] particularly high Australian dependence on the American connection: 1942-44, when it was enforced by the circumstances of the Pacific War; and 1962-67, when it was induced. Why does she say this? What was the nature of the relationship in these periods and how did that differ from other periods?

**References:**

See references for essay questions 5, 6 and 9.

14. Has the extent of Australian dependence on the foreign policies of “Great and Powerful Friends” been over-estimated? Assess this question by identifying either the nature of that dependence or alternatively by indicating examples of independent Australian initiatives. Here, you might wish to focus on a specific period, such as between the wars, or to generally survey the course

**References:**

See references for essay questions 9, 10 and 12.

**Monographs:**


Cumpston, I. M. *A History of Australian Foreign Policy*, vol. 1. Canberra: Union Offset, 1995[R].


Hudson, W. J. *Initiatives in Australian Foreign Policy*.


15. Assess the influence of internationalism on the conduct of Australian foreign relations. Is this more
relevant in some periods than others, or stressed by Labor as opposed to Liberal governments?

References:
See references for essay questions 6, 10, 11 and 12.

Journal Articles:

16. Do you accept the view of Pemberton (*All the Way*, chs. 3, 6, 8) and Bell (*Implicated: The United States in Australia*, 145), that Australia’s willingness to support US intervention in Vietnam was conditioned by concern over Indonesian expansionism and uncertainty over a US commitment to the ANZUS alliance?

References:
Monographs:

Journal Articles:

17. Survey the documents listed in *Documents on Australian Foreign Policy 1937-49* and write an analysis of Australia’s relations with Britain or the US with respect to a particular issue (such as the threat of war in the Pacific, Lend Lease, Evatt’s visits to Washington, the UN Conference); the nature of correspondence from a particular embassy or High Commission; an individual ambassador/Minister/Departmental Secretary. The subjects and individuals are listed in the indexes of the volumes. Use secondary sources to support the argument.

References:
See references for essay questions 5 and 6.
18. What is the “Special Relationship” between Britain and the USA? How has the evolution of this relationship impacted on Australian foreign policy? Discuss with reference to particular episodes or incidents.

References.
See references for essay questions 5, 7, 9.

Monographs:

Journal Articles:

Journal Articles: