

Appendix for:

**AUKUS and the Anglobal Colour Line:
Race, Anglosphere aphasia, and (White) Military Supremacy**

The project employed three complementary methods: 1) comparative synchronic and diachronic analysis of historical and contemporary foreign policy texts; 2) semi-structured interviews with policy makers and practitioners; and 3) computer-aided and long-hand content, discourse, and narrative analysis applied to the data produced via methods 1 and 2.

1) Comparative synchronic and diachronic analysis of historical foreign policy texts. Texts for each of four key eras – 1890-1945, 1946-2000, 2001-2020, 2021-2024 – were collected and manually coded (in NVivo software). These four eras relate to key periods of: ‘Greater Britain’ and a discourse of Anglo-Saxon-ness; more sanitised appeals to the shared cultures and great democracies of the English-speaking peoples; the resurgence of racialised and religious narratives during the War on Terror and early twenty-first century; and the geostrategic challenges of a post-AUKUS era. The number of analysed texts varied (from circa 100 to over 1000) by era (inversely correlating with the amount of secondary literature on that period i.e. more primary data was required for contemporary eras which have received less scholarly attention than historical periods) – see appendix 8 for an example. Speeches were manually collated and imported using keyword search where possible and include formative political elite speeches (e.g. prime minister/president, foreign and defence secretaries etc), policy documents, parliamentary/congressional debates, and security strategies. Corresponding to Lene Hansen’s (2007) model 2, official and oppositional texts were incorporated into the dataset to reveal counter-narratives and policy debates (these include, for example, speeches from prominent opposition figures, such as Leader of the Opposition, Shadow ministers etc, as well as critical media commentary in prominent national newspapers).

2) 35 elite semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted online with US, UK, and Australian practitioners, reached initially through extensive existing networks, and selected for their role in developing AUKUS (e.g. relevant roles in UK and Australian government; diplomats, politicians, and ambassadors; and AUKUS working group members), as well as considering intersectional representation, EDI concerns, and coverage of expertise. Interviews were manually transcribed and analysed.

Number of interview participants by professional and country / field expertise

Field / expertise			
Policy ¹	NGOs ²	Media ³	Academia
22	9	3	7

¹ Policy maker, diplomat, elected representative, practitioner, civil servant, policy advisor etc.

² Think tanks and (international) non-governmental organisations.

³ Journalists across TV, newspapers, online.

Country expertise		
UK	Australia	US
20	26	10

3) The project employed manual coding of (1) historical texts and (2) interview transcripts, with a three-stage sequential focus on content, discourse, and narrative analysis, moving from the thematic, via broad structuring ideas, to (racialised) stories of the alliance. Manual abductive coding in NVivo was used for all foreign policy texts, with long-hand analysis employed for interview transcripts. First, (thematic) abductive coding for content analysis generated aggregated findings for historical and geographical comparative analysis (four eras, three states). Coding frameworks were developed abductively and adapted to the era and state of study. Second, this preceded a critical discourse analysis (e.g. Fairclough 2002; Jackson 2005; Holland 2012, 2020), drawing out (for example) the contours of key ideas and formation of salient identities, as they relate to and reinforce extant power structures. Third, a synthesised narratology made use of elements of strategic narrative approaches (e.g. Miskimmon et al 2014), while remaining alive to the structural power of stories (e.g. Considine 2022; Shepherd 2012; Holland and Mathieu 2023). Narrative analysis is particularly appropriate to capture stories of race, as they structure international politics. A focus on narrative emphasises identity (character construction), selectivity (and omission), emplotment (how it is that characters are related and, usually, the nature of environmental disequilibrium is portrayed), and temporality (the historical and future journey of the protagonist). This narrative analysis took place on two levels – national and coalition – capturing domestic stories of a state’s place in the world and the shared, international story of the old Anglosphere coalition. Abductive manual computer coding and analysis of foreign policy texts guided the subsequent long-hand analysis of interview data.

4) Select (referenced) interview data

- a) ‘[The Anglosphere? I] think it relates to the English-speaking world, I guess, that was created by the British Empire. So, for me, it's wrapped up very strongly with basically settler colonialism. I think that the places that are thought of as the core part of the Anglosphere are places that were settler colonised by the British Empire. So, the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, I think, plus the UK. I think that's the sort of core part of the Anglosphere. So, I think it's also wrapped up in discussions of race, or it has to be. I think politically it isn't, because that's a very uncomfortable kind of discussion to open up. But I think the fact is that the core of the Anglosphere is white. I think it's interesting that we don't often hear about South Africa or India, for example, being part of the core Anglosphere, I think that's very telling. South Africa was colonised in that way, but race dynamics are clearly different there, and I think that's quite telling that we don't think of those places as a core part of the Anglosphere. So, for me, it's the white English-speaking colonised world. That's how I tend to think of it, but I don't think that's spoken about very often. And I also don't think that the term Anglosphere, as far as I'm aware, is spoken about much, especially in UK foreign policy discourse. But I think it's there quite implicitly. I think it's always kind of bubbling under the surface. Coming back to the deals with Australia, that was done very quickly, I think, with New Zealand as well. There's

always, there's been a strong push to get one with the United States, and these places are spoken about as priorities ... Boris Johnson talked about ... either the US or Australia as being a kindred nation where the connections are human. They sort of dance around saying we're all white and English-speaking. They won't say that, but they use these sort of euphemisms to talk about that, basically, and to talk about the Anglosphere. These are often places that our closest partners, if that's the phrase that often comes out, is they're often white English-speaking countries. The term like-minded partners comes up quite a lot, but I think that's usually code for democracy. So, that can be applied to places like South Korea, Japan and other places. But I think when the language gets what I would call a bit more uncomfortable, it's when we're talking about, yeah, these kindred nations, that we have connections on a human level that's quite troubling to me, but I think that's what they mean. And I think that's code for the Anglosphere. It's what they say without saying it, and I think after Brexit, I would say again, that's probably become more common, I think, as the UK tries to work out what it is in the world today'.

- b) Interviewees noted the importance of a 'shared history of standing together in conflicts', with AUKUS as a 'spectacular strategic partnership that guarantees that whatever the ... political weather in 30 or 40 years, the UK, US, and Australia will still be working together'. But there is no 'alternative narrative' to that of 'back to the glorious days of ... when we were a great power and Britannia ruled the waves'.
- c) Interviewees noted that US relative decline means that cooperation is in the American interest: 'AUKUS... is about filling those gaps [now that the US...] can't go it alone'. It works readily due to their 'aligned vision of what a rules-based international order looks like' (ibid). AUKUS is very much about 'hard power', with multiple material manifestations in funding, military development, technology sharing, and personnel exchange (e.g. '17 working groups', the 'US Submarine Officer Pipeline Act', 'new deployments of US Air Force to Australia', 'development underway on the East Coast of Australia ... for the submarine port', 'the Exchange of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information Agreement') – a 'level of institutionalisation of an organisational architecture ... on a trilateral basis ... that cannot be easily scuppered'.
- d) Interviewees did note the 'broader Pax Anglo Saxonica tradition' and 'Anglo Saxon tradition' that AUKUS emerged from.
- e) Interviewees noted how personal the relationship is, with an entire hallway of the Pentagon dedicated to mutual sacrifice in war with Australian allies and biannual AUSMIN diplomacy.
- f) Interviewees spoke of the symmetry and synchronisation of AUKUS political and defence structures: 'there were always British military people with us. There are always Australians with us'; 'the US Army Pacific, for example, their deputy commander is an Australian 3-star General'.

- g) Interviewees noted that Australia has always been 'active ... in security operations' and, compared to those outside of the partnership, possessed a similar 'temperament'.
- h) Interviewees spoke of the AUKUS states as acting like a 'second brain' for each other, due to the minimal barriers to cultural and strategic communication.
- i) Multiple interviewees confirmed that AUKUS ensured a tripartite response to any future Taiwan crisis, with the partnership locking in a fully interoperable military response. One noted that Australia had in effect culminated a 'multidecade effort to integrate ourselves effectively into US force structure' by becoming an 'adjunct to the US Pacific fleet' as part of the 'most intimate partnership possible in terms of technology sharing'.

5) Quotations from (referenced) coded foreign policy texts

- a) 'He said that Ms Truss, who is tipped by many to be the UK's next prime minister, is 'looking wistfully for Britain's lost worlds of the 19th and 20th centuries'' (Daily Mail 2022).
- b) 'The Aukus pact is not a "new global order" but very much an old order; it is colonial gunboats' (Guardian 2021).
- c) 'The Australian submarine fleet has been a white elephant since its inception in the '60s. Asia could well object to our fantasies of being its policeman' (The Age 2021a).
- d) 'With its retreat into a neo-imperialist AUKUS partnership that does nothing to enhance regional or global stability' (Canberra Times 2021).
- e) 'my ongoing research suggests that emphasizing this particular coalition may risk further racializing U.S.-China competition' (Maass 2021).
- f) 'Highlighting a partnership that corroborates narratives of racial/civilizational conflict — even unintentionally — can be dangerous, stoking false impressions of primordial clashes, irreconcilable interests and inevitable conflict' (Maass 2021).
- g) 'But today they are rapidly returning to the role that they played during the Age of Empire: a zone for competition in commercial development, science, and above all, naval power' (Jones 2021).
- h) 'China has sought to portray the Aukus deal as an "Anglo-Saxon clique" and a threat to the nuclear nonproliferation system' (Hurst 2021).

- i) 'the remaking of old English speaking covenants for the 21st century' (Medcalf 2022).
- j) 'Former senior diplomat and intelligence official Allan Gyngell, now national president of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, says Australia sent a problematic message to the region that the "Anglosphere is back"' (Galloway 2021).
- k) 'The Dad's Army Anglophone allies who fought together in World War II getting back together for one more fight' (The Age 2021b).
- l) 'The Anglosphere works - to the annoyance of not just the French but also a generation of Australian public servants brainwashed with the myth that claiming we are part of Asia means we should shun ties of -history and kinship' (Jennings 2021).
- m) 'Aukus is a partnership between allies who have, for over a century, sent soldiers to fight and die together, and, through the Five Eyes intelligence relationship, trusted one another with valuable secrets' (Timothy 2021).
- n) 'I speak for the House when I say that I have no hesitation about trusting Australia, a fellow maritime democracy, joined to us by blood and history, which stood by Britain through two world wars at immense sacrifice' (Johnson 2021).
- o) 'I would describe AUKUS as historical allies joining forces again, reinforcing their military bonds, tempered over the heat of many conflicts' (Kawczynski 2021).
- p) 'AUKUS is the kind of "tremendously big deal" that former president Donald Trump always bragged about but seldom delivered. It turns the "Pacific pivot" that former president Barack Obama advertised into more than an empty slogan' (Biden in Boot 2021).
- q) 'And now, as we go into a new period of the relationship under AUKUS, on the way up, as we were walking up the stairs, I saw the statue of Winston Churchill, and talking about freedom and his passion for freedom, and between Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom, that is something we share a great passion for – a world order that favours freedom. And that's what our partnership has always been about' (Morrison 2021).
- r) 'To start with, there is history. It may be unfashionable to talk in the terms Winston Churchill did of "the fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples"' (Downder 2021).
- s) 'To avoid the introduction into Australia, of the difficult social and economic problems which will follow from an influx of people having different standards of living,

traditions and cultures. Australians are descended, to a predominant degree, from people of English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh origin. That predominance should not be disturbed' (Calwell 1966).

- t) 'Today Australia has become the great bastion of the British-speaking race south of the Equator' (Chifley 1946).
- u) 'President, I have always thought that he embodied the best qualities of the English-speaking race - courage, steadfastness, humanitarianism, and a sense of fair play' (Leckie 1945).
- v) 'We are all the one race - the English speaking race' (Curtin 1942).
- w) 'Our aim should be to make Australia another Britain—another home for the Anglo-Saxon race' (Forrest 1900).
- x) 'Although Australians have always traced their roots to a variety of cultures, at the end of the Second World War the balance of numbers and perspectives was such that any discussion of multiculturalism would have been dismissed as irrelevant or anathema. Public and political opinion decisively favoured maintaining a population and culture overwhelmingly Anglo-Celtic in character and so apparently did the Australian tradition' (Fraser 1981).
- y) 'There is no belittling of the Old Country in this outlook. Britain has fought and won in the air the tremendous battle of Britain. Britain has fought, and with your strong help, has won, the equally vital battle of the Atlantic. She has a paramount obligation to supply all possible help to Russia. She cannot, at the same time, go all out in the Pacific. We Australians, with New Zealand, represent Great Britain here in the Pacific - we are her sons - and on us the responsibility falls. I pledge to you my word we will not fail. You, as I have said, must be our leader. We will pull knee to knee with you for every ounce of our weight (Curtin 1942).
- z) 'if we went on as we are then by the end of the century there would be four million people of the new Commonwealth or Pakistan here. Now, that is an awful lot and I think it means that people are really rather afraid that this country might be rather swamped by people with a different culture and, you know, the British character has done so much for democracy, for law and done so much throughout the world that if there is any fear that it might be swamped people are going to react and be rather hostile to those coming in' (Thatcher 1978).
- aa) 'the whole concept of a homogeneous White Australia is threatened by a numerically strong pocket of Asiatics whose very presence in this country is proof positive of the

Government's strong humanitarian instincts and a flat rebuttal of the foolish arguments that Australia's immigration policy is based on claims of racial superiority. The only claim, ever made or implied in our policy, is that there are different varieties of the human species distinguished from one another, [underlined in pen] not by skin pigmentation [end underline], but by languages, religions, standards of living, cultures and historical backgrounds, and that it is wise to avoid internecine strife and the problems of miscegenation which such differences have caused in all countries throughout history where races of irreconcilable [word underlined in pen, linked to annotation] characteristics have lived in the same community' (Calwell 1949).

bb) 'This is part of our Anglo-Saxon tradition as well as part of our NATO commitment, and it adds to our contribution to the European Community' (Thatcher 1978).

cc) 'It seems to me that the tendency of the time is to throw all power into the hands of the greater empires, and the minor kingdoms—those which are non-progressive—seem to be destined to fall into a secondary and subordinate place. But, if Greater Britain remains united, no empire in the world can ever surpass it in area, in population, in wealth, or in the diversity of its resources' (Chamberlain 1897).

6) Ethics

Ethical approval for this project was granted by Australian National University Human Research Ethics Committee (Protocol 2022/673). Interviewees received Participant Information Sheets, with detailed guidance of the process and their rights to anonymity, as well as information on the project, researchers, and data processing. Detailed training and guidance were provided for research assistants, with experienced researchers leading, participating in, or observing interviews with high profile interviewees. Even where permission to cite interviewees by name has been granted, I have opted to retain participants' anonymity, due to the sensitivity of AUKUS and its underpinnings.

7) Funding and research assistance

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8) Example codebooks:

For 2021-24:

SENTIMENT

Positive

Negative

EMOTION

Fear

Anger

Hope

Bravery

Crazy / insanity

Sensible

CAPITALISM/FINANCE

Trade

Economy

Brexit

REMIT

Cyber

Intelligence

Submarines

Nuclear technology

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Five Eyes

Quad

Five power defence arrangement

NATO

UN (SC)

BINDS/UNDERPINNINGS

Values

Cultural ties

English language

Democracy

Freedom

Trust

BENEFITS

Stability

Security

Defence

Jobs

World order / liberal international order

Maritime/sea routes

COSTS

Cost / expensive

Sovereignty

Cheat / betrayal

Aggression

Nuclear risks – NPT, ‘floating Chernobyls’

Colonial / imperial / empire

REGIONAL ALLIANCES / FOCUS

Indo-Pacific

Asia-Pacific

China

India

Japan

South Korea

EUROPEAN RELATIONS

France

Ambassador

Germany

European Union

Ukraine

Russia

IDENTITY

History / old allies

Global Britain

British exceptionalism

US Exceptionalism

Australian identity

Anglosphere / Anglophone

Masculinity

FUTURE

Future / twenty-first century

Forever partnership

Pivotal moment / geopolitical shift

HISTORY / WAR ANALOGIES

World War One

World War Two

Cold War

War on Terror

Afghanistan

For 1890-1945:

SENTIMENT

Positive
Negative

EMOTION

Fear
Anger
Hope
Bravery
Sensible

CAPITALISM/FINANCE

Trade
Economy

REMIT

Intelligence cooperation
Technology cooperation
War-fighting / conflict cooperation

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Five Eyes
Quad
Five power defence arrangement
NATO
UN (SC)

BINDS/UNDERPINNINGS

Values
Cultural ties
English language
Democracy
Freedom
Trust
Colonial / imperial / empire
Commonwealth
Race / Anglo Saxons / Teutons
civilisation

BENEFITS

Stability
Security
Defence
World order / liberal international order
Maritime/sea routes

COSTS

Cost / expensive
Sovereignty
Cheat / betrayal / disloyalty
Aggression

REGIONAL ALLIANCES / FOCUS

Indo-Pacific
Asia-Pacific
China
India
Japan
South Korea

EUROPEAN RELATIONS

France
Germany
European Union
Ukraine
Russia

IDENTITY

History / old allies
Global Britain
Greater Britain
British exceptionalism
US Exceptionalism
Australian identity
Anglophone / Anglophone
Masculinity

FUTURE

Future
Pivotal moments / geopolitical shifts

HISTORY / WAR

World War One
World War Two
Cold War
Korea
Vietnam
Balkans
Suez

9) Dataset composition example (for 2021-24 era)

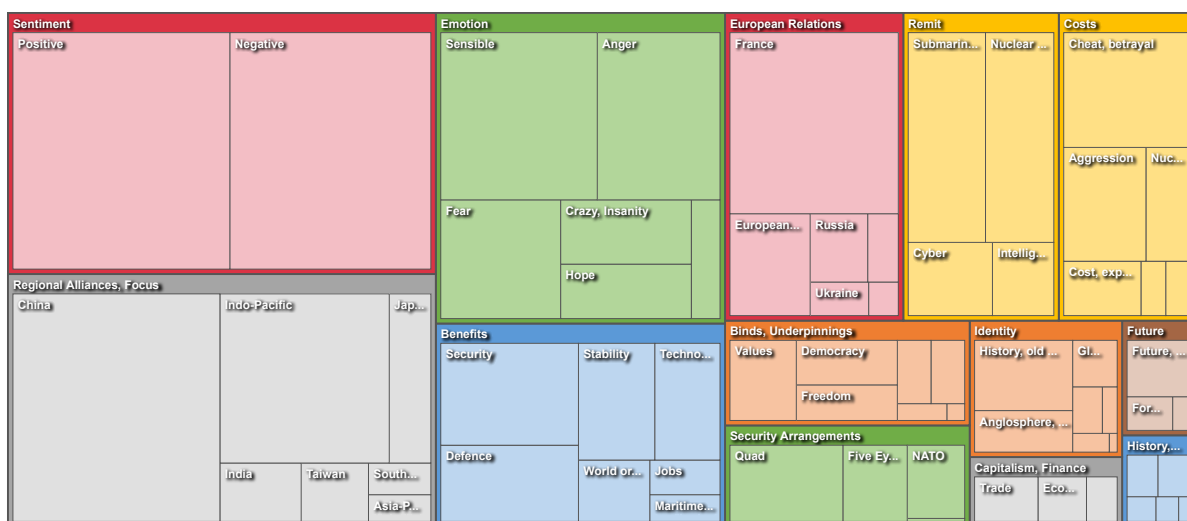
UK	Australia	US
Political elites: Prime Minister 7 Foreign Secretary 9 Parliament 5 Defence Secretary 2 Other 1 Total 24 Media: Guardian 30 Telegraph 30 Daily Mail 30 Mirror 13 Total 103 127 total	Political elites: Prime Minister 19 Foreign Secretary 3 Defence Secretary 2 Leader of the Opposition 7 Parliament 6 Other 7 Total 45 Media: The Australian 30 Sydney Morning Herald 30 Canberra Times 30 The Age 30 Courier Mail 30 Total 150 Total 195	Political elites: President 14 Secretary of State 14 Secretary of Defense 6 Congress 5 Total 39 Media: New York Times 14 LA Times 10 Washington Post 2 Wall Street Journal 20 Total 46 Total 85

Total texts in era 4: 407

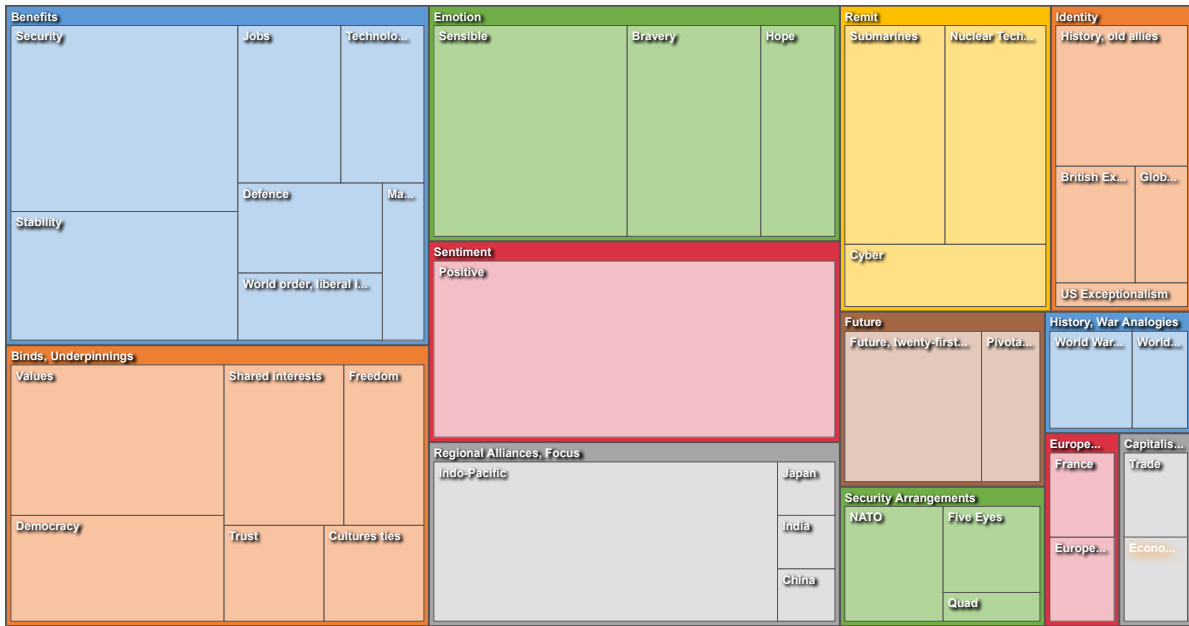
9) Content analysis – aggregated coding example

Coding frequencies are proportionate to size.

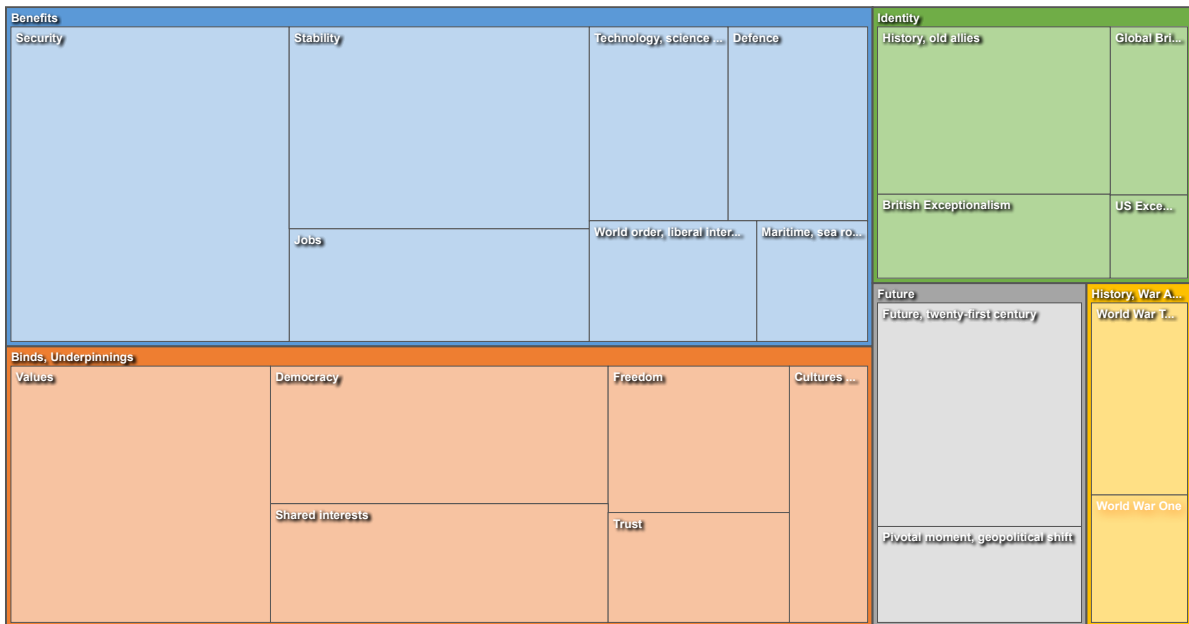
9a) An example of aggregated coding from era 4 (2021-24), all AUKUS states and texts:



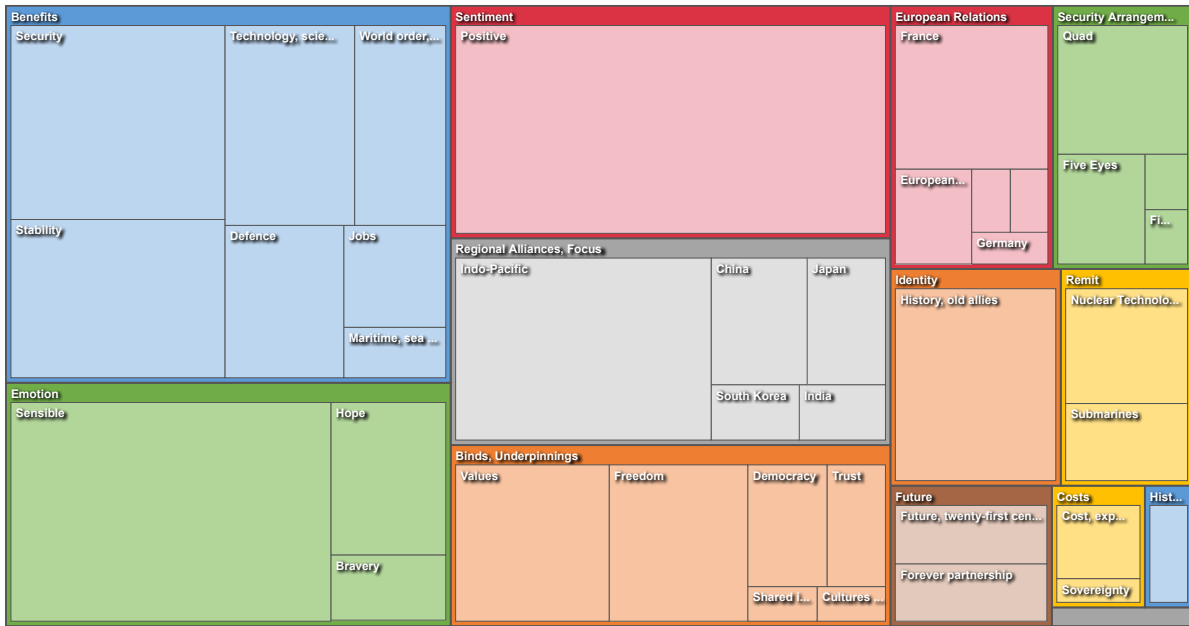
9b) UK political elites, aggregated coding from era 4 (2021-24):



9c) UK political elite identity, aggregated coding from era 4 (2021-24):



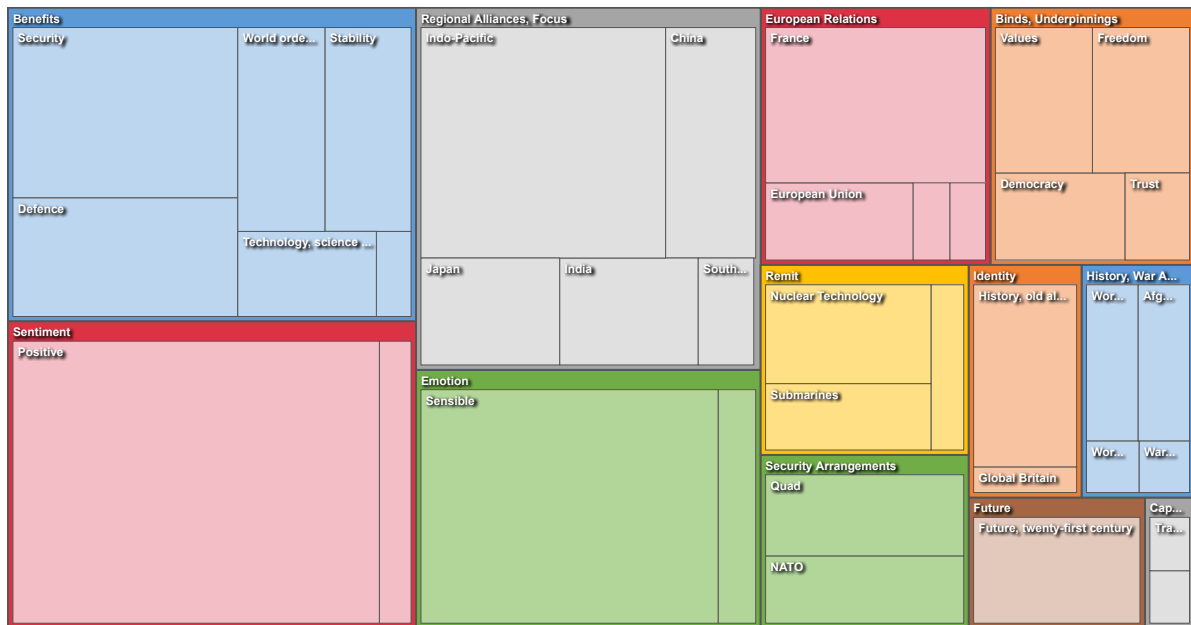
9d) Australian political elites, aggregated coding from era 4 (2021-24)



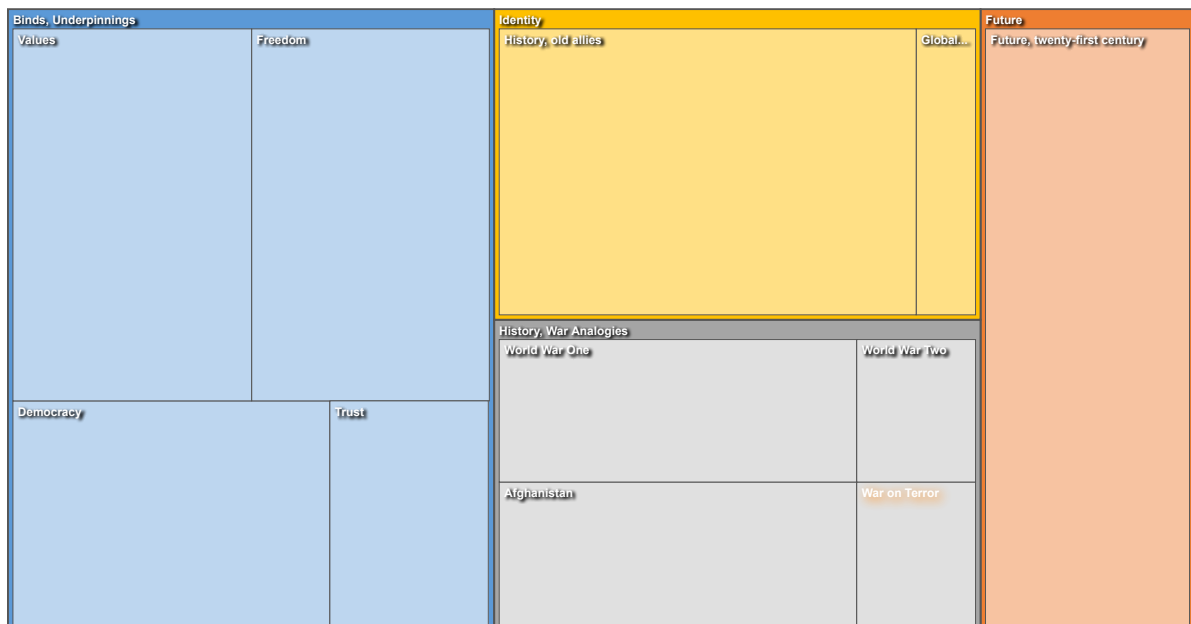
9e) Australian political elite identity, aggregated coding from era 4 (2021-24):



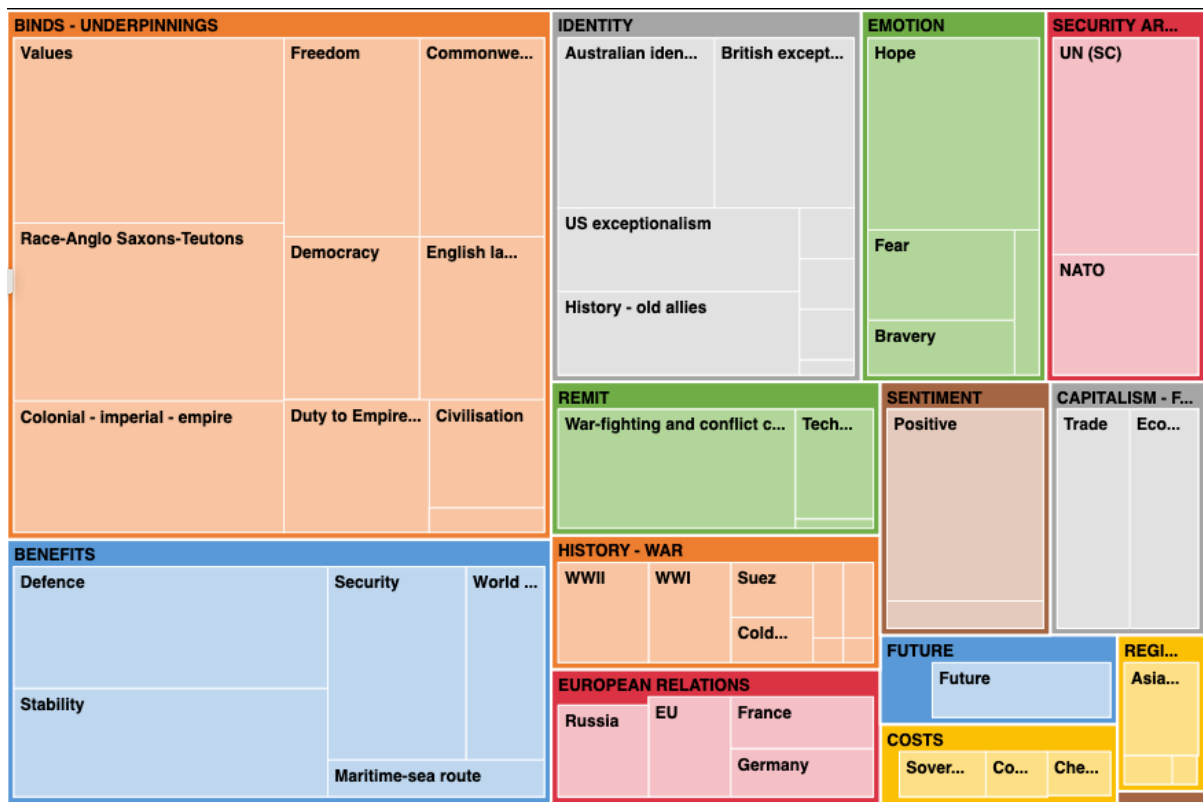
9f) US political elites, aggregated coding from era 4 (2021-24):



9g) US political elite identity, aggregated coding from era 4 (2021-24):



9h) All texts from first two windows, 1890-2000:



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