

P.O.L.S.

**The New Zealand Political Studies
Association**

Newsletter

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POLS

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

CONFERENCE EDITION

Vol. 11, Number 1

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NZPSA OFFICERS 1986-87 CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the 1986-87 NZPSA executive and the area and student coordinators are now open and should be sent to the current Secretary, Jonathan Boston (Canterbury).

NZPSA (1985-86 Officers)

Executive

President	Dr J. Lamare
Secretary	Dr J. Boston
Treasurer	Dr M. Holland
Publications Officer	Dr P. Brooker

Current Area Coordinators: Professor J.F. Flynn (Otago)
Dr J. Morrow (Victoria)

Student Coordinators: None

THE NZPSA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WILL BE HELD ON 15 MAY AT 7.30PM AT THE UNIVERSITY STAFF CLUB, UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY. AGENDA ITEMS BY 1ST MAY PLEASE.

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IPSA/APSA PAPERS AVAILABLE

JOBS

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

RECORDED EVENTS

BOOKING FORM

NAME: _____

I would like to attend the 1986 NZPSA Conference to be held at the University of Canterbury, 14-16 May. I enclose the following:

* 1985-6 NZPSA subscription \$ 5.00

* Conference fee \$25.00

* Accommodation:

_____ nights at \$ _____ = \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

[Student rates: subscription \$2.00: Conference fee \$15.00]

Please reserve me accommodation for _____ person(s) at

_____ for Tuesday 13th
Wednesday 14th
Thursday 15th
(tick as required)

I will/will not be attending the Conference Dinner: DELETE AS REQUIRED (approx cost, \$25.00 including wines).

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TOGETHER WITH THE APPROPRIATE REMITTANCE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO:

The NZPSA 1986 Conference Organisers
Dept of Political Science
University of Canterbury
CHRISTCHURCH 1

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

May 14-16 Canterbury University, Christchurch.

CONFERENCE THEME: "NEW ZEALAND UNDER LABOUR"

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Tuesday (13 May) Registration 2-6pm, Central Block,
Rochester/Rutherford Hall
Welcome Address by Jim Lamare
NZPSA President - 7pm, University Staff
Club. Drinks by courtesy of Department
of Political Science, University
of Canterbury

Wednesday Morning (14 May)

Two concurrent programmes:

- A) Political Theory, Reading Room, University of
Canterbury Staff Club.
- B) New Zealand Politics, Common Room, Rochester/Rutherford
Hall.

A) Political Theory

Chairperson: Prof. Jim Flynn (Otago)

9.00am Dr Cary Nederman (Canterbury)
Welfare or Warfare? Medieval Contributions to the
Theory of Resource Conflict

Discussant: Dr Geoffrey Rice (Canterbury)

9.50am Dr Mark Francis (Canterbury)
The Mentality of Colonial Governors 1820-1865

Discussant: Dr Chris Connolly (Canterbury)

10.40am MORNING TEA

11.00am Dr John Morrow (Victoria)
Intellectual Establishments and the avoidance of
State Hegemony: The role of property in
Coleridge's Theory of the Clerisy

Discussant: Dr Mark Francis (Canterbury)

11.50am Mark Laffey (M.A. Student, Canterbury)
William Whewell's Theory of the State

Discussant: Dr C.J. Nederman (Canterbury)

12.50pm LUNCH

B) NZ Politics

- 9.00am Workshop on Electoral Behaviour: Session I.
Chairperson: Dr Peter Aimer (Auckland)
- 9.50am Chairperson: Dr Ron Macintyre (Canterbury)
Margaret Bourgeault (Waikato, Post Graduate)
Women in Parliament
Discussant: Professor Margaret Clark (Victoria)
- 10.40am MORNING TEA
- 11.00am Nigel Roberts (Victoria)
Nats, Fat Cats and Democrats: The Opposition
Parties under Labour
Discussant: Professor Antony Wood (Otago)
- 11.50am Alan McRobie (Ch'ch Teachers College)
The Changing Face of Reapportionment: 1983
Electoral Redistribution
Discussant: Professor Keith Jackson (Canterbury)
- 12.50pm LUNCH

Wednesday Afternoon: Common Room, Rochester/Rutherford Hall

Foreign Policy

- Chairperson: Dr Jacob Bercovitch (Canterbury)
- 2.00pm Dr Rod Alley (Victoria)
Explaining Foreign Policy Change in New Zealand:
The Ban on Nuclear Ship Visits
Discussant: Stuart McMillan (Christchurch Press)
- 2.50pm Dr John Ravenhill (Sydney)
Australian Attitudes towards ANZUS
Discussant: Richard Kennaway (Canterbury)
- 3.40pm AFTERNOON TEA
- 4.00pm Chairperson: Professor A.D. Brownlie
(Vice-Chancellor, Canterbury)
Rt Hon. David Lange, Prime Minister
New Zealand's Foreign Policy
- 4.50pm Dr Kevin Clements (Canterbury)
The Defence Review
Discussant: Professor Jim Flynn (Otago)
- 5.30pm Dr Jim Lamare (Canterbury)
Public Opinion: International Conflict and ANZUS
and New Zealand.
Discussant: Alan McRobie (Ch'ch Teachers College)

- 6.30pm DRINKS (University Staff Club)
- 7.45pm CONFERENCE DINNER (University Staff Club)
- Thursday Morning (15 May) Common Room
- 9.00am Panel Discussion on Power
Chairperson: Dr Jim Lamare (Canterbury)
- Contributions from Dr Geoff Debnam (Victoria) and
Dr J. Nagel (Fulbright Fellow, Canterbury)
- 10.40am MORNING TEA
- 11.00am The Bill of Rights
Chairperson: Professor Margaret Clark (Victoria)
- Dr Geoffrey Palmer, The Bill of Rights
Dr J. Elkind, (Auckland), The Bill of Rights
- Discussant: Philip Joseph (Canterbury)
- 12.50pm LUNCH
- Thursday Afternoon Common Room
- Labour's Economic and Social Policies
- Chairperson: Professor A.D. Brownlie (Vice
Chancellor, Canterbury)
- 2.00pm Brian Easton (NZ Institute of Economic Research)
The Labour Government's Economic Strategy
- Discussant: Jonathan Boston (Canterbury)
- 2.50pm Dr Claudia Scott (Victoria)
Tax Reform
- Discussant: Dr.M. Sen (Canterbury)
- 3.40pm AFTERNOON TEA
- Chairperson: Professor A.D. Brownlie (Vice
Chancellor, Canterbury)
- 4.00pm Hon. George Gair (National's Economic Spokesman)
Labour's Economic Strategy
- Discussant: Professor Richard Manning
(Canterbury)
- 5.30pm DRINKS: "Review"- the Court Theatre, Ch'ch
(University Staff Club)
- 7.30pm NZPSA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
- 9.00pm Film "NZ History in the Making" (a 1938- Labour
Party propaganda film)

Friday Morning (16 May) Common Room

- Chairperson: Prof. Keith Jackson (Canterbury)
- 9.00am Dr Peter Aimer
The New Right in New Zealand and Scandinavia
Discussant: Nigel Roberts (Victoria)
- 9.50am Stephen Rainbow (Victoria)
Speculation on the Possible Shape of Social
Democracy in the Future
Discussant: Dell Small (Canterbury)
- 10.40am MORNING TEA
Chairperson: Richard Kennaway (Canterbury)
- 11.00am Professor N. Berry (Fulbright Fellow, Auckland)
Superpower Intervention
- 11.50am Dr Ray Goldstein (Victoria)
Predicting US Intervention in the Third World
Discussant: Dr Jacob Bercovitch (Canterbury)
- 1.00pm Workshop on Electoral Behaviour: Session II
Chairperson: Dr Peter Aimer (Auckland)

LUNCH/DINNER ARRANGEMENTS

Lunch is available at the University Staff Club throughout the Conference 12 noon - 1.15pm

Alternatively on campus the Student Association Canteen will be available for both lunches and dinner (adjacent to the Conference venue), and the "Cloisters Restaurant" for dinner only.

For those who wish to dine off campus, the Bush Inn (cnr of Riccarton and Waimairi Roads) is the closest Steak-house. Otherwise a trip into central Christchurch or surrounding suburbs is necessary - details available of the conference.

ABSTRACTS OF CONFERENCE PAPERS

INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT AND PUBLIC OPINION

ANZUS AND NEW ZEALAND

J.W. Lamare (Canterbury)

Conflict between groups, including nations, seemingly leads to solidarity among the people in each collectivity. Testing this proposition at the international level is difficult owing to methodological problems of data gathering. This paper reports upon the impact of an international controversy upon national opinion consolidation. After the New Zealand Government banned nuclear capable ships from the country, the United States retaliated through public denunciation of this action and mild sanctions. Poll information suggests that New Zealanders rallied behind their Government as a result of this row. Over time, however, this consolidation effect shows signs of disintegration: social and political cleavages have begun to again discriminate opinion on the question of nuclear weapons in New Zealand.

EXPLAINING FOREIGN POLICY CHANGE IN NEW ZEALAND; THE BAN ON

NUCLEAR SHIP VISITS

Roderic Alley (Victoria)

To the extent attempted, studies of foreign policy change in New Zealand have concentrated primarily on the external determinants. This paper assesses the 1985 ship visit ban and the continuing reappraisal of ANZUS in New Zealand from a primarily domestic perspective. Ways of explaining why the change occurred are addressed, including an appraisal of situational, policy and societal factors and determinants. It is argued that uncertainties at policy levels - both within New Zealand and beyond - as to which of the three factors mentioned was operating in which ways, and to what effect reinforced behaviours serving to nullify prospects for compromise in the dispute.

THE U.S. (AND SOVIET) INTERVENTION

Nicholas Berry (Auckland)

The U.S. always describes its intervention - the making, maintaining, and unmaking of foreign governments - as defensive. So does the Soviet Union. Each superpower ascribes an ideological motive to its opponent for its interventions, which are always described as offensive.

To ascribe to capitalism or to communism the source of superpower intervention is incorrect.

Intervention is the function of both a perception of a general security threat and of a specific case where a change of government is either in a superpower's sphere of influence or is in the process of becoming so. That is, intervention is designed to: (1) maintain one's sphere of influence, (2) add on to one's sphere, (3) prevent a non-aligned state from going to the rival's sphere, or, (4) dismantle a rival's sphere. A non-strategic target can be made strategic through competitive intervention.

U.S. (and Soviet) intervention is triggered by regime instability, which is defined as a contest between two or more factions for control of government. Each faction must hold substantially different policy views from the other(s) and so the probability of a radical shift in the regime, its policies, and its alignment is high. A faction is necessary for access.

Without regime instability, the U.S. and the Soviets have been unable to intervene even when a shift in the potential target's policies will unfavourably alter the balance of power. In these cases the U.S. has always tried to promote regime instability, sometimes called "destabilisation" in order to create the prerequisite conditions for its intervention. The Soviets have done the same thing.

Cases illustrating U.S. intervention and non-intervention are presented.

WELFARE OR WARFARE?

Medieval Contributions to the Theory of Resource Conflict

Cary J. Nederman (Canterbury)

This present paper argues that the evaluation of the relationship between military expenditure and social welfare, which political scientists currently treat as a wholly empirical concern, has a significant normative component which ought not to be overlooked. To demonstrate this claim, the author considers two political treatises dating to England in the 1330s, each of which develops a theoretical framework for analysing the implications of governmental spending on armaments and armies for the condition of the poor. One work, the Speculum Regis Edwardi III (attributed to William of Pagula), maintains that the king's military policies are directly responsible for the suffering of the poor and charges him with redressing their grievances lest they rise against him on legitimate grounds. By contrast, William of Ockham's An princeps defends the position that insofar as the sine qua non of the common good is the defense of the kingdom, the welfare of the poor is necessarily subordinate to expenditure for military purposes. It is thus possible to identify within medieval political thought quite divergent views regarding the relative priorities to be accorded to welfare and warfare. In turn, it may be hoped that the ideas proposed by Pagula and Ockham will suggest to modern political philosophers some intellectual points of departure from which may emerge normative arguments about the manner in which contemporary governments allocate the scarce public resources available to them.

THE POSSIBLE FUTURE SHAPE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

Stephen Rainbow (Victoria)

I examine the social democratic governments of Australasia and Europe to test the validity of the claim that "the left no longer comprises the cutting edge of political and intellectual life". I am interested in the effects of the transformation of class, social cleavage, and work on traditional social democracy, and the rise of the "new" politics (Kolinsky). The social democratic parties are significant because they are the largest expression of a popular desire for some socialistic change, yet drawing on Selbourne's Against Socialist Illusion, I question the whole role and values of socialism in the West. Scandinavia provides interesting insights into the direction of social democracy once it has achieved its primary goals, while the emergence of Green and Ecological parties in most industrialised Western nations not only challenges the assumptions upon which our society is based, but provides some valuable pointers as to the possible future direction of social democracy.

PREDICTING US INTERVENTION IN THE THIRD WORLD
A PRELIMINARY RESEARCH STRATEGY

Ray Goldstein (Victoria)

This work in progress report outlines the on-going attempt to develop an improved means of predicting the US propensity to intervene in situations of third world conflict. First it asserts that existing predictions are understandably scarce and inadequate because, among other reasons, the complex interplay of internal, external and systemic variables makes the task exceedingly difficult, perhaps even foolhardy. Nevertheless, given the heightened superpower rivalry in the 1980s it is important to try to understand the forces at work which at times lead to intervention by the superpower whose policy making process is arguably the most open to investigation. Secondly, this paper suggests that in order to improve on our existing predictions, we need to develop a framework which explicitly links explanation to prediction, and furthermore, that an adequate framework must be grounded in a theory of power and policy making which is amenable to empirical testing. In order to demonstrate the desirability and difficulty of constructing such a framework, this paper describes a preliminary attempt to do so with particular reference to U.S. intervention in Central America.

NATS, FAT CATS, AND DEMOCRATS: THE OPPOSITION PARTIES UNDER LABOUR

Nigel Roberts (Victoria)

The first twenty months of the fourth Labour government saw the government very much in the ascendancy. Conversely, the Opposition parties were confused, divided, and demoralised. National changed leaders twice; the New Zealand Party twice tried to dissolve itself; and Social Credit lost not only its name and deputy-leader, but also its credibility.

Many of these events had a strong sense of deja vu about them. The replacement of Jim McLay by Jim Bolger as leader of the National party in late March 1986 (in all probability eighteen months prior to the next general election in September 1987) paralleled the overthrow of Jack Marshall by Robert Muldoon in July 1984; while the sharp dive by the Social Credit/Democratic party in the opinion polls and subsequent intra-party feuding were reminiscent of the traumatic period faced by the party after its electoral support had taken a nose-dive in 1969 and the Party's leader had lost his seat in Parliament on that occasion too.

History may not be repeating itself exactly, but the events of the past twenty months are similar enough to those in previous periods in New Zealand's electoral and parliamentary history for one to look for explanations and guidance amongst theories of political parties and party behaviour. Surprisingly, political theory has very little indeed to say about the behaviour of Western opposition parties, and there are disappointingly few models to account for their actions.

The aim of this paper then, is specifically to examine the behaviour of Opposition parties under the fourth Labour government, and to see also what it can tell us generally about the role and activities of political parties in Opposition.

INTELLECTUAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE AVOIDANCE OF STATE HEGEMONY:
THE ROLE OF PROPERTY IN COLERIDGE'S THEORY OF THE CLERISY

John Morrow (Victoria)

This paper re-examines Coleridge's theory of the Clerisy in response to recent claims about his role as a proponent of state supported, state-serving intellectual establishments. It will be argued that a consideration of the context of Coleridge's treatment of the National Church makes it clear that his aim was to preserve its independence not make it a subordinate organ of the state. Coleridge's conception of the National Church was located in a tradition of discourse which sought to avoid state hegemony by maintaining the material independence of the constituent parts of the constitution; it cannot therefore be seen as an argument in support of state supported intellectual establishments.

THE NEW RIGHT IN NEW ZEALAND AND SCANDINAVIA

Dr Peter Aimer (Auckland)

Reflecting processes that have made liberal-capitalist societies everywhere more socially complex and belief systems more diverse, and have eroded established patterns of party commitment, the New Zealand Party bore clear generic likenesses to political movements and parties abroad. Comparison might fruitfully begin with the...Progress parties of Denmark and Norway... (Aimer in Gold (ed), New Zealand Politics in Perspective, p.201).

There is much that is utterly singular in the brief history to date of the NZP, and it seems to get more bizarre by the day. This notwithstanding, this paper takes up the point in the quotation and looks behind the singular and the bizarre to the features that constitute a "generic likeness" among the three parties, especially their origins, programmes, and sources of electoral support. The starting point for the comparison is the upswell in the last decade or so of popular attitudes, political doctrines and public policies called the "new right". The three parties are all specifically and distinctively products of the "new right" phenomenon. The "new right" however, is international in its spread. So why new parties in these three countries but not also in Sweden and Finland, for example? The cases are few and the bases of comparison far from rigorous, so the conclusions must be conjectural. The paper then goes further into the area of conjecture via such questions as: has the presence of separate parties increased the political influence of the "new right"? What can be said about the effect of different electoral and party systems on the political influence of the "new right"?

THE CHANGING FACE OF REAPPORTIONMENT

New Zealand's 1983 Electoral Redistribution

Alan McRobie (Christchurch Teachers College)

For nearly 100 years the procedure for redrawing the boundaries of New Zealand's electoral districts after each quinquennial census has been an essentially non-partisan exercise. Electorates are required to be determined in accordance with a number of formally stated criteria, the most demanding of which is that all districts shall be as nearly equal as possible in terms of their total populations.

During the last two electoral redistributions - completed in 1977 and 1983 respectively - the reapportionment process has become much more overtly partisanly political in character; there have been a number of instances where Members of Parliament and political party activists have sought to influence the outcome of the Representation Commission's deliberations both before and while it has been sitting.

The reapportionment completed in March 1983 was unique both for the length of time (in terms of days spent) the Commission deliberated and for the acrimony which was present.

This paper argues that unless some key reforms are implemented New Zealand's unique reapportionment process, which is largely independent of partisan politics, may well be seriously undermined. Should this eventuate the country may face the prospect of the dominant political party in the House of Representatives effectively controlling the outcome of each electoral redistribution.

WILLIAM WHEWELL'S MORAL THEORY OF THE STATE: CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL
THOUGHT IN AN AGE OF GOVERNMENTAL GROWTH

Mark Laffey (Canterbury)

The debate over the "nineteenth century revolution in government" has concentrated upon the work of radical and utilitarian writers; in particular, Jeremy Bentham. Notable by their absence in the historiography are studies of conservative political theorists. This paper examines the state theory of William Whewell, a self-styled "constitutional conservative", as it appears in The Elements of Morality, including Polity (1845). Whewell's views on the relationship between positive law and morality, and his attempt to explicate the moral nature and obligations of the state without reference to either utility or expediency, are detailed and discussed.)

NZPSA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1986

The AGM will be held on 15 May at 7.30pm at the University Staff Club, University of Canterbury.

Please submit agenda items for the AGM by 1st May

Members are reminded of the constitutional provisions in paras 6 and 7.

Para 6

A general meeting of the Association shall be held at least every two years. The time and place of the general meeting shall be determined by the previous general meeting which may, however, remit the final decision to the Executive. Special general meetings may be called by the Executive at the request in writing of ten members of the Association. The quorum at general meetings shall be fifteen members.

Para 7

At least twenty-eight (28) days' notice must be given for the holding of a general meeting. The general meeting shall have power to consider proposed constitutional amendments and may vote on such amendments, but if such amendments are passed, they must subsequently be circulated to all members within twenty-eight days, for final decision by postal ballot by the majority of those voting. All other decisions taken at general meetings shall be by a similar majority of those present, and voting shall be by a show of hands unless a secret ballot is called for.

IPSA Papers

"La Recherche en Science du Politique en France 1985": this is available on request from Ray Goldstein (Victoria)

APSA Papers

The collected papers of the 1985 APSA conference "The Hawke Government: Past, Present, Future" (3 volumes) are currently available C/- APSA Conference, Discipline of Politics, Flinders University, BEDFORD PARK, 5042, South Australia. Cheques payable to "APSA Conference".

- VOL I. Institutions and Processes
Women's Issues and Public Policy,
pp. 542 \$A20
 - VOL II. "Corporatism", Foreign Policy
and Ideology \$A25
 - VOL III. Other themes - Political theory
Socialist Societies, Comparative
Politics and Women's Caucus, pp.535 \$A20.00
- Series compiled by Dean Jaensch and Nena Bierbaum

The NZPSA currently holds complimentary copies of all 3 volumes. These will be available for examination at this year's NZPSA conference.

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

Dunedin, New Zealand

LECTURER OR ASSISTANT LECTURER IN POLITICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer in Political Studies. Applicants must be competent in quantitative methods and be prepared to lecture in another area as well, preferably policy studies or comparative politics. A Lecturer gains tenure, assuming satisfactory performance, after three years; an Assistant Lecturer teaches a reduced load and would be given time to develop an introductory methods course. The successful applicant must be willing to supervise research into New Zealand political behaviour. A starting date anywhere from September 1986 to June 1987 is acceptable.

Salary: Lecturer \$NZ28,000-35,000 per annum
Assistant Lecturer \$NZ20,000-24,000 per annum

Intending applicants are invited to write for further information, available from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the undersigned, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand. Particulars of the Department may be obtained from Professor J.R. Flynn, Department of Political Studies.

Applications, quoting reference A86/4, close in London and New Zealand on 30 April, 1986.

D.W. GIRVAN,
REGISTRAR

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

April 13-18 1986	IPRA 11th Biennial Conference "Peace Through Transformation"	IPRA Secretariat Columbus, Ohio	U of Sussex Sussex, UK
April 30- May 4 1986	1st International Conference of Inter- national Philosophers for the Prevention of Nuclear Omnicide	Prof J. Somerville President, IPPNO 1426 Merritt Drive EL CAJON CA 92020	St Louis Missouri USA
May 12-14 1986	"Promoting East-West Cooperation in the Social Sciences	European Coordination Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences	Grunangergasse 2, PO Box 974 A-1001, Vienna Austria
May 25-31 1986	World Futures Studies Federation 9th World Conference	WFSF (U of Hawaii 2424 Maile Way, Honolulu, No. 1 96822 USA	Honolulu Hawaii, USA

Spring 1986	Science and the Exigencies of Politics	Jerusalem Institute for the Study of Society	Jerusalem Israel
June 3-8 1986	3rd National Conf. on Peacemaking and	CPMCR: Dr Margaret Hermann, U of Georgia, Athens Georgia	Regency Hotel Denver, Col.
June 16-27 1986	Political Violence (V): War and Peace in the Nuclear Age	Course at the Inter-university Centre for Postgraduate Studies	Frana Bulica 4, Dubrovnik Yugoslavia
July 1986	Int'l Society for Research on Aggression Biennial Meeting, International Year of Peace Theme	R.J.Blanchard, ISRA Executive Secretary Dept of Psychology U of Hawaii, 2400 Campus Rd Honolulu, 96822 USA	Northwestern U Evanston, Ill USA
August 8-10 1986	European Psychologists for Peace	Finnish Psychological Society and Committee of Psychologists for Peace	U of Helsinki Helsinki, Finland
August 20-30 1986	International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts XI Course	ISODARCO - Prof Carlo Schaefer, Dept di Fisica U di Roma, Piazzale Aldo Moro 2, I-00185 Roma, Italia	Venice, Italy
August 23-27 1986	Development for Peace Strategies for Action 4th Int'l Symposium	Inter-U Consortium for Internat Social Development	Tokyo, Japan
August 27-29 1986	Australian Political Science Conference		Brisbane, Australia
September 6 1986	36th Pugwash Conf.		Budapest Hungary

RECORDED EVENT

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON
SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GUEST SEMINAR: PSYCHOLOGY AND DETERRENCE
by PROFESSOR RICHARD NED LEBOW, DIRECTOR OF PEACE STUDIES, CORNELL.

Wednesday 19 February 10-12, Brookes Common Room (Somerset House)



