

The University of Hong Kong

香 港 大 學



Department of Politics and Public Administration

Presents

Leadership Preferences in Ethno-Territorial Conflicts, with Applications to Tibet and Xinjiang

In standard conflict bargaining models and in quantitative empirical research on international and internal conflicts, attention has focused on the roles played by variation in status quo conditions and relative power. By contrast, case study research tends to attribute comparable importance to variation in leadership preferences. In this talk, I focus on internal ethno-territorial conflicts, and advance a theoretical explanation of how variation in leadership preferences may affect conflict onset and other conflict outcomes. I then summarize an approach to direct quantitative measurement of variation in leadership preferences, which is necessary for empirical testing. I illustrate the approach to theory and measurement by discussing the cases of Tibet and Xinjiang.

Professor Shale Horowitz

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Shale Horowitz is a Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. His research focuses on international and ethnic conflict and political economy, with a regional focus on Asia and Europe. He is the author and co-editor of five books, and has published articles in *Comparative Politics*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *Economics and Politics*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *Journal of Peace Research*, and many other journals. His current research seeks to develop theory and measures to understand and test the role of leadership preferences in ethno-territorial and international conflicts.

Date: October 31, 2013 (Thursday)

Time: 4:30 pm

Venue: Room 9.66, The Jockey Club Tower

(Tea & coffee will be served at 4:15 pm)

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