



## Language

Brock, Peter, [These Strange Criminals': An Anthology of Prison Memoirs by Conscientious Objectors from the Great War to the Cold War](#) [1], Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 2004, pp. 505

Anthology of prison memoirs by conscientious objectors from World War One to the Cold War. Contributions from Britain, Canada, New Zealand and the USA.

Burford, Lyndon ; Dewes, Kate, [New Zealand and Disarmament: Where National and Global Interests Converge](#) [2], In in Brady AM (ed) Small States and the Changing Global Order. The World of Small States, Volume 6, Cham, Switzerland, Springer, pp. 325-342

New Zealand has built a strong, bipartisan record over several decades for constructive disarmament and arms control policies, which promotes its reputation as a relatively independent, principled international actor. New Zealand's role as a champion of a rules-based international order, and as a defender of the rights and interests of small states, is also underpinned by its record.

Clements, Kevin, [What Happened to the New Zealand Peace Movement? Anti-Nuclear Politics and the Quest for a More Independent Foreign Policy](#) [3], In in Patman, Robert, Iati Iati and Balazs Kiglics (eds.) New Zealand And The World. Past, Present And Future, New Jersey and London, World Scientific, pp. 221-237

Clements comments on the success of the peace movement in the 1980s in achieving the Nuclear-Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act of 1987, and the later waning of its influence on New Zealand's foreign policy.

Clements, Kevin P., [Back from the Brink: The Creation of a Nuclear Free New Zealand](#) [4], Wellington NZ and New York, Harper Collins, 1988, pp. 241

Account of significant popular movement in 1970s and 1980s (including local councils declaring themselves nuclear-free) that led to government action to turn New Zealand into a nuclear-free zone and to refuse to allow US warships carrying nuclear weapons to dock in its ports (although it did not remove US monitoring bases).

Fleras, Augie ; Elliott, Jean Leonard, [The Nations Within](#) [5], ed. [Dyck, Noel](#) [6], Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1992, pp. 267

Covers Canada, New Zealand and the USA.

Franceschet, Susan ; Krook, Mona Lena ; Tan, Netina, [The Palgrave Handbook of Women's Political Rights](#) [7], ed. [Ennaji, Moha](#) [8], [Sadiqi, Fatima](#) [9], [Vintges, Karen](#) [10], London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2019, pp. 784

Covers women's political rights across all major regions of the world, focusing both on women's right to vote and women's right to run for political office. The countries explored are Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, South Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States, Uganda, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.

Hazelhurst, Kayleen M., [Political Expression and Ethnicity: Statecraft and Mobilization in the Maori World](#) [11], Westport CT, Praeger, 1993, pp. 222

Includes information on demonstrations, but focus on the Mana Motukhake political party founded at beginning of 1980s which contested several elections and by-elections in that decade.



Leadbeater, Maire, [Peace, Power & Politics: How New Zealand Became Nuclear Free](#) [12], Dunedin, Otago University Press, 2013, pp. 344

Maire Leadbeater provides an insider's view of the last 40 years of New Zealand's peace movement and the fight for a nuclear free country. She was secretary and then spokesperson for Auckland's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and participated to the anti-nuclear weapons protests in the 1970s and 1980s.

Locke, Elise, [Peace People – A History of Peace Activity in New Zealand](#) [13], ed. [Howorth, Jolyon](#) [14], [Chilton, Patricia](#) [15], Christchurch and Melbourne, Hazard Press, 1992, pp. 335

Chronicles peace activities in New Zealand from Maori time and early colonial settlement to the anti-Vietnam war movement and anti-nuclear campaigns of the 1960s and 1970s. Includes accounts of the direct action protests against French nuclear tests in 1972.

Newnham, Tom, [Peace Squadron: The Sharp end of Nuclear Protest in New Zealand](#) [16], Auckland N.Z., Graphic Publications, 1986, pp. 60

Account of 'nuclear-free-zone' protesters who blocked nuclear-power vessels from entering port with ships, boats and canoes.

Poata-Smith, Evan Te Ahu, [The Evolution of Contemporary Maori Protest](#) [17], ed. [Spoonley, Paul](#) [18], [Macpherson, Cluny](#) [19], [Pearce, David](#) [20], In Spoonley, Paul ; Macpherson, Cluny ; Pearce, David , [Nga Patai: Racism and Ethnic Relations in Aotearoa](#) [21] Palmerston N.Z., Dunmore Press, , 1996, pp. 97-116

Account by Maori activist and academic which covers links to other movements, 'brown power', the Maori Land Rights movement of 1975-84, cultural campaigns, claims to the Waitangi Tribunal and responses by the Labour Government.

Rahmanipour, Setayesh ; Kumar, Shannon ; Simon-Kumar, Rachel, [Underreporting sexual violence among 'ethnic' migrant women: perspectives from Aotearoa/New Zealand](#) [22], Culture, Health & Sexuality, Vol. 21, no. 2, 2019, pp. 837-852

Sexual violence within minority ethnic communities is endemic in Aotearoa/New Zealand, but grossly underreported. This paper presents the results of two small-scale qualitative studies that explored why. In-depth interviews were undertaken with academics, specialist sexual violence practitioners and community/social workers. Two main factors that led to underreporting were first, internalised barriers as a result of a 'white' and 'male' gaze; and second, the cultural relativism of meanings of violence. The authors discovered that issues of stigma, defensiveness about traditional norms, especially concerning gender roles and the referencing of minority group identity were deterrents to disclosure and reporting. The paper also explored the implications of underreporting for women seeking help and for the collection of robust evidence of sexual violence among minority ethnic women. The paper concludes with recommendations for improved strategic efforts to encourage safe disclosure among women in minority ethnic communities who experience sexual violence.

Showden, Carisa, [Sexual harassment and assault on campus: What can Aotearoa New Zealand learn from Australia's 'Respect. Now. Always.' Initiative](#) [23], Women's Studies Journal, Vol. 32, no. 1/2, 2018, pp. 73-80

The University of Auckland hosted a panel in September 2018 on preventing and responding to sexual assault and harassment on university campuses. The panel was organised by the Australian and New Zealand Student Services Association (ANZSSA), and included speakers from the University of Sydney and Universities Australia. Australian universities had launched a coordinated effort to address campus sexual assault and harassment in February 2016, and this panel served as a space for sharing their experiences and for Auckland staff and students to learn from them.



Spoonley, Paul ; Macpherson, Cluny ; Pearce, David, [Nga Patai: Racism and Ethnic Relations in Aotearoa](#) [21], Palmerston N.Z., Dunmore Press, 1996

Walker, Ranginui, [Ka Whawhai Tonu Motu: Struggle Without End](#) [24], [1990], Auckland N.Z., Penguin Books, 2004, pp. 334

History of the Maori, including resistance to white occupation in 19th century: chapters 11-12 cover recent political protest, for example to protect land and fishing rights, and other forms of political activism.

Williams, David V., [Seeking Justice for the Historical Claims of Indigenous People in Aotearoa New Zealand](#) [25], ed. [Ghal, Yash](#) [26], [Cotterell, Jill](#) [27], In Ghal, Yash ; Cotterell, Jill , [Marginalised Communities and Access to Justice](#) [28] London, Routledge, , 2010, pp. 270,

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, [Pacific Women Speak-Out for Independence and Denuclearisation](#) [29], Christchurch, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1998, pp. 80

Indigenous women from Australia, Aotearoa (New Zealand), Belau, Bougainville, East Timor, Ka Pa'aina (Hawaii), the Marshall Islands, Te Ao Maohi (French Polynesia) and West Papua (Irian Jaya) condemn imperialism, war, 'nuclear imperialism' (in the form of nuclear tests) and military bases in the hope 'that when people around the world learn what is happening in the Pacific they will be inspired to stand beside them and to act'. The book is a contribution to the [Hague Appeal for Peace](#) [30], 1999.

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[24] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2004/ka-whawhai-tonu-motu-struggle-without-end>

[25] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2010/seeking-justice-historical-claims-indigenous-people-aotearoa-new-zealand>

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[28] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2010/marginalised-communities-and-access-justice>

[29] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1998/pacific-women-speak-out-independence-and-denuclearisation>

[30] <http://www.haguepeace.org/>