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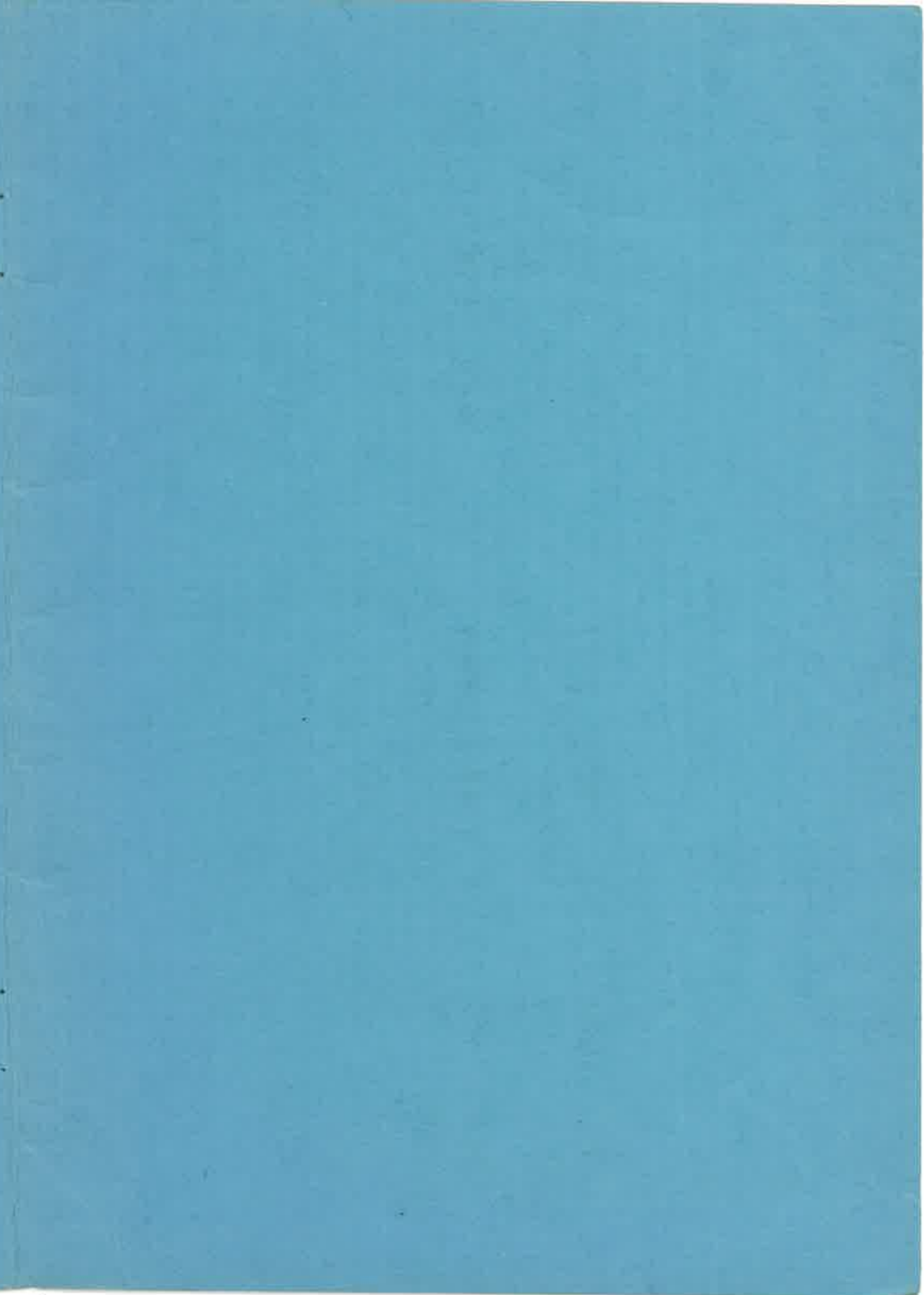
The New Zealand Political Studies  
Association

# Newsletter

Volume 5

Number 2

DECEMBER 1980



P O L S

New Zealand Political Studies  
Association Newsletter

Volume 5 Number 2

December 1980

THE NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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POLS

All correspondence concerning POLS should be sent to The Editor, POLS, Department of Political Science, University of Canterbury, Christchurch. POLS will be produced twice a year and posted to all financial members of NZPSA. To join NZPSA, please complete and despatch the following form.

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NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Students, political scientists and those interested in the study of politics and government are invited to become members of the NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION.

Membership includes:

- \* POLS - the half-yearly newsletter of the Association (a comprehensive coverage of the current activities of the Association, departments of politics, political scientists, and other individuals and organisations involved or interested in political studies, together with short articles and summaries of research findings).
- \* Conferences.
- \* Notification of seminars and other special activities of the Association.

Annual subscription:

Professional \$5.00      Student \$2.00      Institutional \$10.00

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Please send with remittance to Mr A.D. McRobie, Treasurer, New Zealand Political Studies Association, Christchurch Teachers College, P O Box 31-065, Christchurch.

CONTENTS

EDITOR'S NOTE .....	4
LOOKING BACK... ..	5
LOOKING FORWARD... ..	6
REFLECTIONS FROM WITHIN: FROM PROFESSOR TO POLITICIAN ...	7
N.Z. SOCIETY OF LEGAL PHILOSOPHY .....	13
CONFERENCE PAPERS - INTRODUCTION .....	14
NZPSA, 1980 .....	15
APSA, 1979 .....	16
APSA, 1980 .....	18
THREE NATIONS CONFERENCE - FINAL PLENARY .....	20
NEWS 'N NOTES	
University of Otago .....	22
Victoria University of Wellington .....	23
University of Auckland .....	25
Christchurch Teachers College .....	25
University of Canterbury .....	26
SUMMARY CURRENT COURSES TAUGHT IN N.Z. POLITICAL STUDIES DEPARTMENTS .....	30
ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF IPSA .....	35
<u>POLITICAL SCIENCE</u> .....	36

EDITOR'S NOTE

In taking over the Editor's job, my thanks go to John Henderson, the retiring Editor. He was responsible for collecting and compiling, for this issue, the summary of current courses taught in the different New Zealand university departments.

\* \* \*

The primary purpose of POLS is to serve as a link between NZPSA members. Please send in:

- : items of interest relating to recent publications, current research, teaching or other professional activities.
- : summaries of research findings (including student theses and research papers.)
- : reports of comments on past and forthcoming conferences of interest to political scientists.
- : short articles on the political science discipline and the manner in which it is taught in New Zealand and elsewhere.
- : notes on job opportunities for political science graduates.
- : other items of interest.

The deadline for the next issue is April 30, 1981.

\* \* \*

In the December 1979 issue of POLS, the Editor noted that a Directory of New Zealand Political Scientists would be published this year. The response to the initial call for relevant information has been encouraging, but some political scientists have still not replied. With the exception of those who have already done so, all political science graduates, students and those interested in the study of politics are urged to complete and return the following form. The deadline for inclusion in the Directory, to be published in the first issue of 1981, is March 15, 1981.

DIRECTORY OF NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL SCIENTISTS.

Name: .....

Address: .....

Occupation: .....

Education (degrees, etc.): .....

Areas of interest: .....

Recent publications, or other activities (limit to two items):  
.....  
.....

Return to: The Editor, POLS, Political Science Department,  
University of Canterbury, Christchurch.

Looking back...

THE NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION'S  
THIRD CONFERENCE: CHRISTCHURCH, MAY 1980.

The New Zealand Political Studies Association was formed in Christchurch in September 1974 at a meeting of political scientists from throughout the country.

The first conference of the Association was held in Wellington in May 1976. In August 1977, the NZPSA met in Auckland.

In May 1980, the New Zealand Political Studies Association returned to the city of its birth for its third conference.

The conference reflected the close co-operation between the Christchurch Teachers College and the University of Canterbury: all the conference sessions were held in the Teachers College's excellent and well-equipped facilities, whilst most out-of-towners were accommodated in the University's Bishop Julius hall-of-residence.

The conference was opened on Thursday evening, 22nd May, with a welcome from Nigel Roberts, the President of the New Zealand Political Studies Association, and an address from Geoffrey Palmer - former Professor of Law and current Member of Parliament for Christchurch Central.

During the next two days (Friday, 23rd May, and Saturday, 24th May, 1980), participants attended nearly thirty conference papers. The conference was divided into three concurrent streams: New Zealand government and society; International relations; and Political theory and methodology. While this meant that there were obviously and unavoidably occasional clashes of interest for participants, on the whole such clashes were reasonably few and far between.

Two panels were very popular. Ron Macintyre of Canterbury organised a double-session on the Middle East crisis, and speakers included the Israeli Ambassador to New Zealand, and Chris Beeby, who had recently returned to New Zealand after representing New Zealand as Ambassador in Teheran. The other popular panel was on women in New Zealand politics. After three stimulating papers by former students of Canterbury University, Colleen Dewe - Commerce Commission member and former M.P. for Lyttelton, and Mary Batchelor - M.P. for Avon, responded to the papers and gave their views.

The conference concluded on the Saturday evening with a dinner in the University Staff Club.

Much of the credit for the success of the conference must go to Dell Small, the conference co-ordinator. In addition, John Henderson edited an especially appropriate edition of POLS for the conference - it included abstracts of virtually all the papers presented to the conference. Richard Kennaway organised the i.r. stream, and another non-Executive member, Ron Macintyre, handled publicity and organised a special display of Middle East-crisis posters. Alan McRobie collected the cash and balanced the books.

And it certainly was a successful conference. Victoria University political scientists, for example, found it "so enjoyable and worthwhile...Those of us who attended had a very good time and have told those who didn't how much they missed."

In his welcoming address, Nigel Roberts was somewhat critical of New Zealand political scientists. "Why", he asked, "has the New Zealand Political Studies Association met only three times in six years, when New Zealand's philosophers are able to meet annually?"

If the conference didn't answer his question, at least it provided an antidote to his implied pessimism.

Looking forward...

THE NEXT TWO CONFERENCES OF THE NEW ZEALAND  
POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION.

Unfortunately, both Waikato and Wellington have had to decline the Executive's invitation to them to host an Association conference in 1981.

However, the Executive of the NZPSA is very pleased to be able to announce the following details of the next two conferences of the New Zealand Political Studies Association.

(1) OTAGO, MAY 1982.

The Department of Political Studies at the University of Otago has given its "irrevocable commitment" to host the next NZPSA conference in Dunedin in May 1982.

On behalf of the NZPSA, the Executive has accepted the Otago offer with thanks.

(2) AUCKLAND, 1983.

The Department of Political Studies at the University of Auckland would be "positively delighted to host NZPSA" in 1983, which is Auckland's centenary year.

The Executive has also accepted Auckland's offer with thanks.

The timing of the Auckland conference in 1983 has yet to be finalised. But if it is at all possible the Executive of the NZPSA would very much like the 1983 conference in Auckland to be held in May. The Executive is anxious to ensure that Association conferences are held regularly in May - not only because we would like to establish a regular pattern, but also because May conferences for political scientists will avoid any damaging clashes with APSA conferences in August.



POLS Dec 1980

OPENING ADDRESS TO N.Z.P.S.A. 1980 CONFERENCE

The following is the full text of the address given by Dr. Geoffrey Palmer, M.P. for Christchurch Central, during the official opening of the Conference.

Reflections from Within: From Professor to Politician

Your President and I discussed what might be included in this address. In the end it was he who chose the title. I do not complain about it. But one note of warning should be sounded. I do not intend to develop any startling theories or reveal any new truths. The reason is simple enough-----I am now a politician not a professor.

I do want to say how good it is to be with an audience which does not usually interject.

You should be aware that I know who you are.

You are academics.

You inhabit the ivory towers of the University.

You are overpaid.

Some of you are left wing extremists who come out of some of the cracks and crannies of our institutions of higher learning.

You know nothing of the practicalities of the world.

You only know what you have read in books.

You have never done an honest day's work in your lives.

You do not understand ordinary people and do not like them.

On occasion you come down from your ivory towers and attack the Government publicly.

You are arrogant.

You are nit pickers.

You make unjustified demands on the taxpayers of New Zealand.

There are those among you who are trendie lefties.

What is worse, some of you are elitists from the Victoria University of Wellington.

Your only redeeming feature is that you are not "a fellow called Geoffrey Palmer".

Let me give you some advice. Do not attempt to go into Parliament. Academics never do well in Parliament. The Prime Minister has said so. The same gentleman is the author of all the descriptions of "academics" used above.

Do not be dismayed. Attacking academics is a good, clean bloodsport. It has advantages for academics. It adds mystery and glamour to your scholarly activities. It makes the students regard you in a new light. The attacks encourage the media to seek you out and explore your thoughts.

The onslaughts do not do much damage. Sometimes their effect is quite the reverse of what is intended. So frequent and sustained were the attacks on me made by the Prime Minister around the time I was elected the member for Christchurch Central, that the people in my electorate became quite excited.

They liked having a member who annoyed the Prime Minister. When I began to feature in the Prime Minister's column in "Truth" they thought I must be important. The experience has almost persuaded me that there is substance in the old saying, "All publicity is good publicity".

Since "academics" have become such an important part of the New Zealand political culture, it is important to find out who these people are. Obviously the university lecturer is the example to which all other instances are compared. But the categories of academics are never closed. And they have been expanded considerably of late. In its new meaning the term "academic" embraces almost anyone who has ever had any connection with any tertiary educational institution.

It includes economists even if they are engaged in such practical pursuits as business or banking.

All school teachers belong to the breed - unless they are female National Party candidates in which case they enjoy "all kinds of academic distinctions".

Lawyers make up a particularly dangerous sub-species of academics, even those in active practice.

Beady-eyed women are known to have connections deep in the academic heartland.

Anyone with any interest in the preservation of the environment is included.

Many journalists are suspected of being fellow travellers. Clergymen qualify for the appellation.

Things have got so bad that it is necessary for prominent trade unionists to deny that they are academics.

It is not easy to discover what magical qualities must be present to attract the accolade of academic. I have heard it said that anyone is an academic who has had a better education than the person using the term. But this is unfair. It is easy to have had a good education and disguise the fact. Those who do not wish to be taken to be academics would be well advised not to read books, or at least admit to reading books. If you have interesting or new ideas it is better not to say so. Ideas are subversive. If you must avoid being labelled an academic, take to heart the remark that Julius Caesar made about Cassius... "He thinks too much: such men are dangerous".

All the publicity which academics have been getting has persuaded the rank and file members of the Labour Party, many of whom are academics, that academics must have something going for them. They are being selected as parliamentary candidates in unprecedented numbers.

But the contribution of the Prime Minister and the Government has not been confined to building up academics. They have also made some notable contributions to subjects often thought previously to be only academic. Constitutional law for example, has been stimulated greatly by the activities of the Government. Their efforts have breathed new life and urgency into a subject which many thought was, in its main outlines, well settled. You will remember the occasion in 1976 when we were confronted with the possibility that those things which had been settled in

the United Kingdom in 1688 had not been settled for New Zealand. It was a relief when the court decided in Fitzgerald v Muldoon that the law cannot be changed by Prime Ministerial press statement. I remember too that startling assault upon the rule of the law which took place in connection with the Ocean Beach prosecutions.

Despite the richness of their previous efforts in many ways 1979 was the vintage year on constitutional matters for the Muldoon Government. The fiscal regulator proposal was a real show stopper. It occurred not long before the Christchurch Central selection and I must record my thanks. The controversy certainly assisted in getting me selected as the Labour candidate. But there was more to come. The National Development Bill brought to new heights the move to constitutional destruction. The proposition advanced went even further back than 1688. The National Development Bill as introduced asserted that the Government was to be above the law. Although New Zealand did not have on hand Lord Chief Justice Coke to rescue us from that heresy, I am pleased to report that the Labour Party opposed the proposal with such vigour that the Stuart version of it was dropped.

What further constitutional delights can be expected from this remarkable stable I cannot guess. But previous winners raced by the stable have been of such breach-taking quality that serious consideration should be given to putting the sire out to stud. On previous occasions I have always said - "Well, they will have learned their lesson now - they will not make that sort of mistake again". But I have been wrong.

I would not wish to dampen the Government's considerable creativity by suggesting myself fresh avenues for their constitutional endeavours. It will be much better if it all comes as a surprise. All those political scientists and constitutional lawyers among you will be able to make public comment on the developments for the benefit of those who have not read as many books as you have.

The problem with developments of the nature which I have discussed and with the charges that people who are academics know nothing about practicality overlooks something of substance. The importance of principle in our system of government seems to have slipped away. No-one defines or defends principle anymore. We seem to be so pragmatic that principle can be ignored. It is the duty of the academic community to try and make sense and order out of reality. To do so it is necessary to deal in principle and do so rigorously. It is the function of the academic community to try and distil the essence of our past experience in civilisation, to reinterpret it and transmit cultural values by teaching. The New Zealand culture in the past has placed all too little value on such notions. To carry out those functions properly it is necessary for the academic community to write, to teach and to speak out.

If I may voice my own reservations to this group of academics it would be that too few among you have produced high quality work on the New Zealand political system. I know that many other

fields require attention. But in my own work as a constitutional lawyer, I often found myself thirsting for political science literature on the New Zealand political system, only to find that in many areas the fundamental research had never been done. In a country where it could hardly be easier to carry out the basic research that is a pity. Perhaps it is because so many of you are called upon to prop up the media in various ways that these efforts have been delayed. But as one who has had need of the literature, I regret its absence. There simply is not enough of it.

No doubt some of you are wondering how an academic feels in making the transition to being a politician. My answer is, easily. But that answer needs to be explained. First of all, I am a lawyer, a vocation regarded with suspicion in many university common rooms. That is because of the practical nature of the law and its lack of doctrinal purity. Law is not abstract discipline, a point which has not escaped acid comment from those who work in the more theoretical areas. Secondly, the work I have been doing in the past ten years has been all aimed at one goal - reform. Reform of the common law system for compensating the victims of accidental injuries; reform of the social welfare system; reform of the law of defamation; reform of Parliament and of the Constitution itself. These efforts have involved me in much advisory work for various Governments around the world. It was in the course of those activities that I accumulated experience about how Government works and the place of the politician in it. In the end I decided it is better to be in a position to make the decisions than advise on them.

Since I have been in Parliament I have been surprised to find that even as a new Opposition backbencher it is possible to accomplish changes. Many of the Bills which come before the Statutes Revision Committee contain little which is controversial on a party political basis. On those matters, rational argument and research can produce changes. And even on items of major controversy a sustained attack based on principle can accomplish major alterations in a Bill. I find my involvement with the legislative process exceedingly interesting and fulfilling. Indeed I can say without hesitation it is in the role of member of Parliament as legislator that I have found the most satisfaction so far.

Let me interpolate another comment here. The part of the work which I like least is the endless procession of cocktail parties. These are particularly prevalent in Wellington. As one who does not relish small talk I find many of these functions inane and boring. I attend as few as possible. The other matter which can sometimes be irritating is the large amount of air travel.

Strangely enough the matters upon which I concentrate my time and effort have changed very little from the time I was a Professor. Accident compensation is something of a political issue and I have spent quite a lot of time on that since becoming a member. The Labour Caucus Committee conducting an inquiry on the subject has been very active. Parliament has been a perfect place to advance the ideas in my book Unbridled Power --- if you are intent on reforming Parliament and its processes there is

nothing like being in it. And as a Party we have been developing the major theme of Open Government as a political issue. Making speeches and developing material on that topic is very similar to what I was doing before. I might say, however, I find it harder to get on television now than I did when I was Professor. As secretary of the Labour Party's Policy Council the skills of orderly presentation and analysis are very much those which were valued at the University. As Bill Rowling's Personal Assistant, one of my responsibilities is supervising the Opposition Research Unit on behalf of the Leader. That work bears striking similarities to what I was doing before.

The constituency work runs at a level of about 15-20 fresh inquiries each week. The character of the work is rather of the order that a law clerk deals with in his first few years in a law office. Much of it consists of knowing who to telephone within the public service. I have found that few matters need to be dealt with by writing to Ministers in Wellington. It is better to develop contacts in the public service -- they will be the ones who compose the Ministerial replies anyway.

In some constituency inquiries the M.P. functions as a safety net -- his intervention can cure what would otherwise be an administrative injustice. Such occasions are not frequent - I have had about one a month. But the constituency work does have an important legislative function - it gives the M.P. a good view of where the shoe pinches.

Doing constituency work and attending to party organisation are both time consuming jobs. My observations have been that an M.P.'s house can sometimes resemble Grand Central Station at rush hour. To avoid that problem I purchased a house which had previously been used by a doctor. It has a free standing shop out the front, previously used as a surgery and before that as a bootmaker's shop. That office has been renovated by my organisation and is now available to service constituents and the party organisation. More and more of my colleagues have found it necessary to have offices of this character - it provides a better service to constituents and the party organisation and preserves the M.P.'s home for family life. For three hours each week day and two hours on Saturday, a person (usually my wife) is available in the office to deal with inquiries and help constituents. Only in that way, I believe, is it possible to carry out the electorate side of parliamentary duties efficiently. I must report, however, that without the work of my wife it would not be possible to do the constituency work adequately. The time has come when serious consideration should be given to the provision of a secretary to each Member of Parliament in his or her electorate.

My experience has been that the rather ill defined functions of an M.P. cannot be properly discharged in the time available. I attempted to estimate the work load of M.P.'s before I went into Parliament by means of interview. I arrived at the figure of 55 hours a week. My experience has been that I have worked more than 70 hours many weeks, even when the House is out of session. Not all the work is of the same intensity but there is far too much. The work load is an added and potent argument for more Members of Parliament; specialisation becomes essential for survival.

The casualty in all this frenetic activity is time for reading and contemplation. Fresh ideas and fresh perspectives take time to develop - for most politicians that time simply is not available. That is the biggest difference between being a professor and being a politician. It is a factor that analysts of decision-making should think about seriously. My observation has been that the member who is in a marginal seat is in an even worse position. Trivial and time wasting functions cannot be ignored - it is the legislative scrutiny side of the work which tends to suffer in those circumstances.

I have generated some clear conclusions from interviewing constituents and constituency inquiries. I keep systematic records and may try and use this data for some more serious inquiry at a later stage. I will set out my conclusions so far rather than argue the reasons for them. They all revolve around one central theme: people know too little about their rights and about how things work. That lack of knowledge is not confined to politics and government, but extends to basic information which affects everyone. I am convinced that the education system must come to grips with these practical issues; if it does that successfully the welfare of people will be improved.

It has been surprising to me to find that many people think that an M.P. has a role to play in the City Council. Constituents want me to have a pedestrian crossing put over a street and matters of that sort. To many people, the City Council, the Drainage Board, a Government Department and Parliament, are all the same thing. The number of people whom my canvassers discover do not know there are two electoral rolls - one for Parliamentary elections and one for local body elections - is truly remarkable. We need better publicity about what Government does, how it works and how the citizen can make representations.

Better education is urgently needed on the following matters:

- . what is interest, how it is computed and how it adds to the cost of things like hire purchase.
- . what is a mortgage, what happens if you have one and do not pay up, and where you can get one.
- . insurance in all its forms is a mystery to many people - some buy it when they have no need of it and some do not buy it when they do have need of it.
- . what Government departments exist, what are their functions and what they can do for people. While some people are good at ferretting out things to which they may be entitled, I deal with quite a few people who have little or no idea of what is available by way of help and where to go for it.
- . knowledge about what the law is, what courts do and the assistance lawyers can give is low. I have found people who are too frightened to go to a lawyer even though that would be the way to solve their problems. Some of those constituents who have had legal advice try and check out the quality of that advice by asking me. It is not a procedure which I encourage.

The matter which has shocked me most is the extent of knowledge about the taxation system. I have dealt with an alarmingly high number of people who do not know sufficient about the taxation system to claim the deductions to which they are entitled. I am of the opinion that many low income earners pay much more tax than they are obliged to. They fail to make claims for refunds when they have worked a broken year and they fail to make a return claiming deductions to which they would be legally entitled.

I can tell you one thing with assurance - for many people out there it is a question of survival. If you do not know much about the system it seems designed to clobber you. Everything seems against you. Help seems remote. Much of what I am talking about will not be improved by increasing the amount of money spent on benefits - it will be improved more by trying to get the machinery of Government to serve the public rather than the Government.

#### NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF LEGAL PHILOSOPHY

Knud Haakonssen and Paul Harris have taken the initiative and created the New Zealand Society of Legal Philosophy. The Society was established at a meeting in Wellington on August 12 by members of the legal profession, the judiciary, and such academic disciplines as jurisprudence, philosophy, and political science. Through lectures, seminars, publications, etc., the Society aims to facilitate the discussion of philosophical problems in the law. The Society will seek to become the national section of the International Association for Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy (commonly known as I.V.R. after its German name). The first meeting of the Society was held on August 18 at Victoria University, when Professor Chaim Perelman, Director of the Centre for Philosophy of Law, Free University of Brussels, gave a lecture on 'The Justification of Norms'.

Membership is open to anyone with an interest in philosophical problems concerning law. For the interim period until the financial year starts on April 1, 1981, the membership fee is \$2 (\$1 for students). Inquiries concerning the Society should be directed to one of the members of the Steering Committee charged with drawing up a constitution presented at a General Meeting at the end of September. The Steering Committee is: Paul Harris (convenor), Knud Haakonssen, both of the School of Political Science and Public Administration; Ian McDuff, Faculty of Law, Victoria; John McGrath, C/- Buddle, Anderson, Kent and Co., 170-186 Featherston Street, Wellington; and Chris Parkin, Department of Philosophy, Victoria.

C O N F E R E N C E      P A P E R S

The following pages contain lists of papers presented at the 1980 NZPSA Conference (Christchurch), and at the 1979 APSA Conference (Hobart). For copies, available at the stated price, write to:

Ms. Dell Small,  
Department of Political Science,  
University of Canterbury,  
Private Bag,  
Christchurch.

A list of 1980 APSA Conference (A.N.U.) papers, just to hand, is included for general information.



NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES CONFERENCE, 1980

Atkinson, Gerald	A Wittgensteinism Critique of Some Central Doctrines of Individualism.	\$2.10
Bean, Clive	Emotional Experiences in Political Groups: The Cases of Muldoon and Rowling in 1975 and 1978.	\$1.20
Butterworth, Ruth	The Aid and Comfort Club: the British Parliament and Rhodesia 1965-1979.	\$2.60
Eichbaum, Chris	Technology, the Labour Process and Class Consciousness: A Preliminary Statement.	\$1.10
Francis, Mark	The 19th Century Theory of Sovereignty and Thomas Hobbes.	\$1.80
Gold, Hyam	Class Context and Party Choice.	\$2.00
Haakonssen, Knud	What Might Properly be Called Natural Jurisprudence?	\$3.80
Henderson, John	Leaders and Followers: An Interpretation of W.R. Bion's <u>Experiences in Groups</u> .	\$1.10
Hill, Roberta	A Woman's Place: In the Home and not the House.	\$1.10
Ingham, Janet	In Search of the Political Woman: Some Notes Towards a New Zealand/United States Comparison.	\$3.00
Kellow, Aynsley J.	Two Approaches to the Study of Public Policy.	\$2.00
Kennaway, Richard	Bans, Boycotts and Sanctions: the Self-Imposed Obstacles to New Zealand Trade Diversification.	60c
Mulgan, R.G.	Justifications and Models of Democracy in New Zealand Politics.	\$1.80
Nichols, Ray	Political Tropisms: Language, Chance and Order.	\$3.40
Openshaw, R.	The Politics of Back to Basics.	\$1.40
Palmer, Geoffrey	Reflections from Within: From Professor to Politician.	\$1.00
Roberts, John and Aitken, Judith	The Role and Influence of Cabinet Committees in the New Zealand Political Executive Process.	\$2.80
Roy, Theo	The Security of the Southern Oceans (An Antipodean View).	\$1.00
Thakur, Ramesh	Full Circle: Canada and the Conflicts in Vietnam	\$3.60
Unsworth, Mark	Women as Leaders: Voters' Attitudes towards Female Candidates.	\$1.40
von Tunzelmann, Adrienne	Membership of the New Zealand Parliament: A Study of Conditions, 1854 - 1978.	\$6.80
Vowles, Jack	Gilds, Guilds, and Corporations: Themes in the Social and Political Theory of Guild Socialism.	\$2.90

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AUSTRALASIAN POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION, 1979

Aitkin, Don	Australian Political Studies in the Journals: 1959-1978.	\$1.20
Allan, Lyle	Ethnic Transition - Inner-Melbourne Politics.	\$1.40
Archer, J.R.	Political Traditions: The Cases of Britain, Ireland and Australia.	\$1.60
Archer, J.R.	The Unionist Tradition in Ireland.	\$1.30
Balmer, C.J.	The Evaluation of Public Policy.	90c
Beazley, Kim C.	Federal Labor and the Vietnam War.	\$2.80
Berki, R.N.	Concepts of Political Realism.	\$3.20
Bostock, William W.	The Commissioner of Official Languages: A Canadian Response to a Situation of Ethno-Linguistic Cleavage.	\$1.80
Camilleri, Joseph	The State and the Contemporary World Crisis.	\$3.10
Chaples, Ernest A.	Party Image in Australia: Comparing Sydney Samples for 1967 and 1978.	\$3.00
Clark, Ian	Recent Trends in Soviet Conventional Arms Export Policy.	\$4.70
Clarke, Magnus	Australian Attitudes to War: A Survey.	\$2.90
Condren, Conal	Marsilius and Machiavelli: Some Continuities of Theoretical Concern.	\$3.50
Conybeare, John A.C.	International Organization and Public Choice Theory: Optimal Rules of Liability for Transnational Externalities.	\$1.70
Cooksey, Robert	Gough Whitlam: His World View and his Foreign Policy.	\$3.00
Corcoran, Paul E.	French Socialism and Romanticism, 1820-1840.	\$3.00
Dickenson, Mary	Legal Regulation of Australian Trade Unions and its Implications for Union Democracy.	\$2.90
Doyle, Ursula	Terrorism and Preventative Strategy: How they affect the Left and the Women's Movement.	\$5.80
Frost, Frank	Political Issues in Australian-ASEAN Relations.	\$2.20
Galligan, Brian	Federalism and Federal Theory in Australia and Canada.	\$4.20
Gold, Hyam	Class Identification and Party Choice: The Data Re-examined.	\$1.90
Hogan, Michael	Religion and Class in Australia.	\$1.30
Hruby, Peter	The Czechoslovak Model of Socialism.	\$3.00
Hughes, Alan	Political Sociology in Australia: The Present Situation.	\$1.70
Layman, Lenore	The Country Party in Decline and Disarray: The Western Australian Case.	\$2.60
Lee, Trevor R.	The Concentration and Dispersal of Immigrant Groups: Policy Issues and Social Forces.	\$1.20

Linklater, Andrew	Men and Citizens in International Relations.	\$3.30
McDougall, Derek	Harold D. Lasswell: His Contribution to International Theory.	\$4.60
May, John D.	Practical Reasoning: Extracting Useful Knowledge from 'Interested' Informants.	\$1.70
Mendeloff, John	Directions for Policy Studies.	\$1.10
Miller, Robert F.	Socialism and Agriculture in Yugoslavia.	\$4.00
Mulgan, R.G.	Prolegomena to the Study of Democracy in New Zealand.	\$3.20
Painter, Martin	Urban Government, Urban Politics and the Fabrication of Urban Issues: The Impossibility of Urban Policy.	\$2.10
Pateman, Carole	'The Disorder of Women': Women, Love and the Sense of Justice.	\$2.50
Paul, R.	Polish Migration - One Perspective.	50c
Power, John	Political Resources and Political Positioning.	\$1.60
Rawson, Don	Unions in Politics - The 'Working Class Movement' or the 'New Corporatism'.	\$1.60
Richardson, J.L.	Crisis Management versus Crisis Diplomacy.	\$3.20
Roberts, Nigel S.	Compare the Comparable: The Politics and Foreign Policies of Three Small States.	\$1.70
Roy, W.T.	Mending Fences in the Islands: The Overstayers Crisis and its Consequences for New Zealand Foreign Relations.	90c
Roy, W.T.	The Security of the Southern Oceans (An Antipodean View).	\$1.00
Sawer, Marian	Socialism and the Legitimation of Inequality.	\$1.40
Simms, Marian	Aspects of the Relationship between Private Capital, The Liberal Party and the Coalition Governments during the Menzies "Years" (1949-1966).	\$4.30
Suwanabol, Issara	Public Policy Making in the Third World: The Case of ASEAN Public Enterprises.	\$4.20
Taylor, Robert H.	The Problem of National Unity in the 1974 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.	\$2.10
Thakur, Ramesh	The International Relations of the China-Vietnam Conflict.	\$2.10
Theophanous, Andrew	The Viability of the Concept of the Ruling Class in Democratic Capitalist Societies.	\$1.90
Tucker, David	Marx's Individualism.	\$4.00
Wanna, John & Reglar,	Steve Working Towards a Marxist Class Analysis of Australia.	\$4.90
Warhurst, John	Tariff Policy in a Federation: Australia in the Seventies.	\$2.70
Webley, Irene	Politics and Myth: The Truck Drivers Blockade.	\$1.40

Wickes, R.J.	The New International Economic Order: Progress and Prospects.	\$4.40
Wintrop, Norman	Karl Marx's Political-Philosophical Journal- ism of 1842-1843: Liberal Democracy, Utopianism and Natural Law.	\$3.50
Wood, Michael	Policy and Politics; Some Problems of Analysis.	\$2.40
Young, Garry	Political Time, Thucydides and the Present.	\$1.60

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AUSTRALASIAN POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION  
1980 (22ND) ANNUAL CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Barbalet, J.M., *Theories of Class and Intra-class Divisions*  
 Beaglehole, J.H., *New Zealand's Armed Forces in the 1970's: A Decade of Change*  
 Besemeres, John, *Poland 1980: Kielbasa Communism without the Kielbasa*  
 Bostock, William W., *Ethno-Cultural Control in Australia: the Issue of Ethnic Broadcasting*  
 Bulbeck, Chilla, *The Inequality of Ideology: The Role of the Middle Class in Ideology Mongering*  
 Chaples, E.A., *The Proposed Public Campaign Finance Law for New South Wales*  
 Clark, D.L., *Equity and Efficiency: A Critique of Neo-Classical Distribution Theory*  
 Clark, H.E., *The Section Finds a Voice : The New Zealand Party's Farmer Members of Parliament*  
 Cole, R.W., *Responsible Government and the Public Service*  
 Connell, R.W., *Unmaking Inequalities*  
 Deacon, Desley, *Women and Bureaucracy*  
 Embury, Brian L., *Informal Voting, Donkey Voting and the influence of 'How-to-Vote' Cards: A case study*  
 Fehér, Ferenc, *Eastern Europe Enters the Eighties*  
 Field, G. Lowell & Higley, John, *Politics and the Social Order*  
 Flynn, J.R., *Jensen and the Racist's Argument for Inequality*  
 Gerritsen, Rolf, *The Creation of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria: A Study in Political Economy*  
 Gold, Hyam, *Class Context and Party Choice*  
 Goot, Murray, *A Woman's Place....*  
 Hawker, Geoffrey & Simms, Marian, *Ideologies and the State: Policy about Public Authorities*  
 Head, Brian W., *Limits on Redistribution in the Capitalist Welfare State*  
 Higgott, Richard A., *'Radical' Development Theory: An Historiographical Essay*  
 Hill, Helen, *Race Relations in the South Pacific; Frameworks for Analysis*  
 Hoadley, J. Stephen, *Public Opinion, Aid, and Basic Human Needs: Recent Cross-National Data*  
 Horne, Donald, *Hegemony : An Australian Model*  
 Hruby, Peter, *Czechoslovakia Entering the Eighties*  
 Inglis, K.S., *Governing the ABC*  
 Jakubowicz, Andrew, *The Politics of Ethnicity*  
 Jennett, Christine, *Aboriginal Black Power & Land Rights Movement of the 1970s*  
 Jupp, James, *The Politics of the Tamil-speaking Peoples of Sri Lanka*  
 Kellow, Aynsley J., *Two approaches to the study of public policy*  
 Kelly, Bernadette, *Ethnic Participation in Australian Political Systems: A Griffith Case Study*  
 Kenneway, R.N., *Political Obstacles to New Zealand Trade Diversification*  
 King, Preston, *Methodology of Typologies in Comparative Government*  
 Kubalkova, V. & Cruickshank, A.A., *The Meaning(s) of International Inequality*  
 Miller, Robert F., *Soviet Science and Technology Policy in the '80s: Overcoming the Gap between Research and Production*

Miller, Robert F., *Yugoslavia Without Tito: Some Structural and Political Considerations*

Mistilis, N.A., *Party Identification and Immigrant Electors*

Mugford, Stephen, *Class, Inequality, and the Generation of Syndicate Crime*

O'Brien, Patrick, *The Socialist Myth, Modernity and the Collectivist Urge*

Painter, Martin, *Policy Coordination in Australian State Governments: A Preliminary Discussion*

Pateman, Roy, *Revolution, Rastafari and Reggae - The New Politics of the West Indies*

Pervan, Ralph, *Yugoslavia: some thoughts on the origins, development and working of self-management*

Pettman, R., *Equality: a biopolitical perspective*

Phillips, Harry C.J., *The Alternative (Voluntary Preference) Vote in Canada: Implications for Australia*

Reece, Bob, *Two Kinds of Dreaming: Sir Charles Court and the Sacred Goannas of Noonkanbah*

Rehman, Anis, *Ideological Transformation of a Moslem Insurgency: The Case of the Eritrean Liberation Front (1961- )*

Rigby, T.H., *The Soviet Union Enters the Eighties*

Rydon, Joan, *Rebels, Factions, Re-alignments - party infidelity in the Commonwealth Parliament 1901-80*

Sawer, Marian, *Libertarianism and the Justification of Inequality*

Self, Peter, *Public Expenditure and Welfare*

Sharman, Campbell & Stuart, Jan, *Patterns of Change in Premiers' Departments*

Simpson, A.C., *Politics and Maoris: Redistributing the Maori Vote*

Subramaniam, V., *Demystifying Decision Models*

Theophanous, Andrew C., *The Role of the State in Achieving Greater Equality*

Thornton, Merle, *Psychoanalysis and Feminist Social Theory of Gender*

Thornton, Neil, *Reformism Versus Radicalism in J.S. Mill's Feminism*

Tokuda, Noriyuki, *The Politics of the Silent De-Maoization in China: Its Initial Phase During the Post-Mao Period to the Spring of 1978*

Tretiak, Daniel, *Non-Military and Military Science and Technology Transfer in China's Four Modernizations*

Uhr, John, *Problems of Australian Parliamentary Reform*

Underdown, M.R., *The impact of the Soviet presence on the Mongolian People's Republic*

Walmsley, R., *Women, Feminism and the Political Process*

Warhurst, John, *The Industries Assistance Commission*

Warhurst, John, *The South Australian Premier's Department*

Watt, E.D., *Rousseau Réchauffée - Being Obligated, Consenting, Participating, and obeying only oneself*

Webley, Irene A., *Some of My Best Friends are Housewives?*

Weller, Patrick & Grattan, Michelle, *Can Ministers Cope? Possibilities for Change*

White, Kate, *Tension on a tandem: Victorian Labor 1920-1955*

Wickes, R.J., *Australia, Commodities and the Third World*

Wolf, Edward, *Operating with Working-Class Ethnic Leaders: Paradigms and Personalities*

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FINAL PLENARY SESSION RESOLUTIONS

Christchurch  
November 1980

The plenary session of the Three Nations Conference on Development and Underdevelopment in Canada, Australia and New Zealand unanimously endorsed the following statement and request from the indigenous peoples at the Conference:

"The matters of common concern to indigenous peoples in Canada, Australia and New Zealand are as follows:

- (i) Land. This is the most central point to all our concerns and central to the struggles of indigenous peoples in all three nations
- (ii) Treaties. Indigenous groups are interested in Treaty rights in all three countries and wish to be given full constitutional rights and non-dependent relationships
- (iii) Racism and Sexism. Both of these problems continue to cause concern in all three countries
- (iv) Language and Culture. There was a common concern to promote the languages of indigenous peoples and ensure the continuation of indigenous cultures and a belief that this had to be rooted in access to and control of land."

The Conference unanimously supported the following requests from the Aboriginal and Maori peoples:

"We ask for your support in protection of our land. We ask that you and other white people work to eliminate white racism and the continuing oppression over us. We ask that you satisfy our constitutional demands and that you guarantee us freedom to run our own affairs. We ask that social scientists support our demand to decide who studies us, when and on what terms. We ask that you assist us in our attempts to gain financial independence. We ask that sexism, the result of your influence as colonising people, is eliminated. And we ask that you initiate and support affirmative action programmes for indigenous peoples."

The Conference unanimously supported Maori people in their specific struggle for:

- "(i) Ratification of our Treaty
- (ii) Protection of Treaty, Land, Language and Cultural Rights
- (iii) Recognition of the fact that Maoris have the sole right to decide whether they want to retain, expand or abolish Maori representation in Parliament."

In relation to Labour and Labour Movements the Conference unanimously endorses the following two resolutions:

- "(i) This Conference endorsed action by the Trade Unions of New Zealand, Australia and Canada to further basic union rights in the Asian and Pacific countries, provided that this does not compromise the independence of the unions in these areas; and
- (ii) This Conference affirms the necessity to secure the basic union rights of women, migrants and indigenous people in Australia, New Zealand and Canada."

**UNIVERSITY OF  
CANTERBURY**

**LECTURER IN  
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above position in the Department of Political Science. The appointment may be made in any field of the discipline but preference may be given to a person with special interests in Comparative Politics and Statistics or Survey Research.

The salary for Lecturers is on a scale from \$13,755 to \$19,580 per annum.

Further particulars and Conditions of Appointment may be obtained from the undersigned or from registrars of all other universities in New Zealand.

Applications close on January 30, 1981.

W. HANSEN  
Registrar.

Private Bag  
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Press (Christchurch, New Zealand),  
Saturday, 6th December, 1980, p. 56.

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

Aynsley Kellow has published "A Note on the Ideological Possibilities of Environmentalism" in the May 1980 issue of Politics, and has had a paper entitled "Political Science and Political Theory: A Synthesis of Lowi and Schattschneider" accepted for the May 1981 Politics. He is also nearing completion of the final draft of his doctoral dissertation, an examination of Murray Edelman's 'symbolic policy' hypothesis with regard to pollution control policy-making in New Zealand, focusing on the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967, the Clean Air Act 1972, and their application to the fertiliser industry.

Publications:

- Flynn, J.R. "Kant and the price of a justification", Kant-Studien 70:279-311 (1979).
- Gold, M.H. "Class identification and party choice: the data re-examined", In Australian Politics: A Fifth Reader, eds.H. Mayer & H. Nelson, Melbourne, Longman Cheshire (1980) 426-432.
- Irvine, W.P. and Gold, M.H. "Do Frozen Cleavages ever go Stale? The bases of the Canadian and Australian Party Systems", British Journal of Political Science 10:187-218 (1980).
- Kellow, A.J. "A note on the Ideological Possibilities of Environmentalism", Politics 15(1) 101-103 (1980).
- Thakur, R.C. "India's Vietnam Policy, 1946-1979", Asian Survey 19:957-976 (1979).
- Thakur, R.C. "Coexistence to Conflict: Hanoi-Moscow-Peking Relations and the China-Vietnam War", Australian Outlook 34:64-74 (1980).
- Thakur, R.C. "Peacekeeping and Foreign Policy: Canada, India and the International Commission in Vietnam, 1954-1965", British Journal of International Studies 6:125-153 (1980).
- Wood, G.A. "The National Party", in New Zealand at the Polls: The General Election of 1978, ed. H.R. Penniman, Washington, American Enterprise Institute (1980) 119-133.
- Wood, G.A. "South America", in Beyond New Zealand: The Foreign Policy of a Small State, ed. Henderson et al., Auckland, Methuen (1980) 169-172.
- Wood, G.A. "New Zealand's Community Councils in the 1970s", Political Science, 31:1-17 (1979).



VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

Dr R. M. Alley has been elected Chairman of the School of Political Science and Public Administration for two years from 1 August, 1980. The Executive of the School will be:

The Chairman (ex officio)  
Professors M. Clark and J.L. Roberts (ex officio)  
Elected members: Dr R.J. Gregory, Dr K. Haakonssen,  
Mr P.R. Harris (convenor) and Dr S.J. Levine.

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Sir John Marshall has established a prize of \$100 per annum for the best first year student intending to major in political science.

Professor Margaret Clark is on leave from August, 1980, until January, 1981. She will be visiting Australia, South-East Asia, Europe and the United States.

Judith Aitken and John Roberts recently attended the conference of the N.Z. Institute for Public Administration. Professor Roberts gave a paper on staffing for greater accountability in the state services. He discussed the impact on state servants of greater freedom of information and the implications of this for existing constitutional structures and norms. Judith Aitken commented on a paper presented by Hon. D. Quigley on accountability in public sector expenditure. Ms Aitken argued that although there was little likelihood that overall aggregate levels of spending would be reduced by the sort of changes the Minister proposed, there was considerable force in his argument that bureaucrats and ministers should attempt to improve the quality of their allocative decisions.

Aitken's essay on women in New Zealand politics was recently published in New Zealand at the Polls (American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research), along with other contributions from political scientists at Victoria.

Aitken's research on public expenditure planning in New Zealand over the past fifteen years, with particular reference to education planning, is now in the final stages of preparation. The doctoral thesis based on this research should be completed by the end of this year.

Stephen Levine

Research in Progress.

(with Raj K. Vasil)

Title: A Study of Maori Political Perspectives

This is a study of political orientations amongst Maori people in New Zealand. The study is based upon in-depth interviews with a range of people from different backgrounds. The study also examines New Zealand political institutions established to deal with Maori needs and interests. The intention is to present the views of those who have participated in the study, in their own words, and to develop some generalisations about the effectiveness of various political institutions related to Maori problems and needs, and the attitudes of Maoris towards these institutions and the wider New Zealand polity.

Current Publications.

Review of D.S. Strong, Issue Voting and Party Alignment, in Australian Journal of Politics and History, vol. XXV, no. 2, August 1979, pp. 275-276.

Review of V. Hart, Distrust and Democracy: Political Distrust in Britain and America, in Australian Journal of Politics and History, vol. XXV, no. 3, December 1979, p. 435.

"A Jeffersonian Vision for New Zealand?", Public Sector, Autumn 1980, pp. 9-12.

"Micronesia: New Micro-states", New Zealand International Review, vol. V, no. 3, May-June 1980, pp. 9-11.

"Public Opinion and Foreign Policy", New Zealand International Review, vol. V, no. 2, March-April 1980, pp. 19-21.

Review of Roger Morris, Uncertain Greatness: Henry Kissinger and American Foreign Policy, New Zealand International Review, vol. V, no. 3, May-June, 1980, p.32.

"The Role of Fantasy in Political Behaviour", Political Science, vol. 32, no. 1, July 1980, pp. 85-100.

Review of Austin Mitchell, Can Labour Win Again?, The New Zealand Listener (forthcoming).

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

Andrew Sharp has returned from study leave spent mostly in Oxford where he was preparing a book of documents on English Civil War political thinking, for Longmans, and doing other Seventeenth Century research.

Helen Clark has been selected as the Labour candidate for the electorate of Mount Albert, at present held by the Hon. Warren Freer.

Steve Hoadley will be on study leave from October until May, 1981, and will be working especially on the politics of international aid.

Peter Aimer, Helen Clark and Steve Hoadley attended the APSA Conference in Canberra in August, where the latter two gave papers.

Barry Gustafson has had published his book Labour's Path to Political Independence (Auckland University Press, O.U.P.)

Graham Bush has had two books published: Local Government and Politics in New Zealand (Allen & Unwin); Moving Against the Tide: The Browns Island Drainage Controversy (Dunmore Press).

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CHRISTCHURCH TEACHERS COLLEGE

Alan McRobie, who was Visiting Teaching Fellow in Political Science at the University of Canterbury in 1979, has returned to his position at the Christchurch Teachers College. He was recently promoted to a position as Senior Lecturer in Social Sciences.

Publications:

Submission to the Parliamentary Select Committee Established to Review the Electoral Act, October 1979  
(Copies available on application from the author - P O Box 31-065, Christchurch.)

"The Electoral System and the 1978 Election" in Howard R. Penniman (ed.), New Zealand at the Polls, Washington, American Enterprise Institute, 1980.

"Aftermath - The Election Petitions" - in ibid.

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

Mark Francis is continuing his research dealing with Herbert Spencer and Nineteenth Century Theories of the State. He is organising a new inter-disciplinary course for 1981 in the History of Ideas focused on fin de siècle Vienna. His article 'The English Face of Gramsci' has appeared in History and Politics.

John Henderson is on leave of absence from the department, having been appointed Director of the Opposition Research Unit, Parliament Buildings, until November 1981. He attended the 1980 NZPSA Conference at Christchurch and gave a paper (with Clive Bean) entitled 'Emotional Experiences in Political Groups: The Cases of Muldoon and Rowling'.

Keith Jackson visited the United States in May under the auspices of the International Visitor Programme to study candidate selection and legislatures. He has resigned as head of department with effect from 1st December 1980.

Richard Kennaway gave a paper entitled 'Bans, Boycotts and Sanctions' at the NZPSA Conference in May. He also attended the APSA Conference in Canberra in August and gave a paper entitled 'Political Obstacles to New Zealand Trade Diversification'. This paper was also given to the Three Nations Conference held at Christchurch in November. He has been appointed head of department to succeed Professor Jackson.

Ron Macintyre attended the APSA Conference in Canberra in August and gave a paper entitled 'Saudi Arabia: The Challenge of Fundamentalism'. He has also become Australasian Convenor of the newly formed Australasian Middle East Studies Association.

Keith Ovenden has published articles dealing with Ideology and Public Goods, in Public Sector; 'Britain in the Enlarged Community: The Impact of European Institutions and the Prospects of Reform', in World Review; and (with Helen Sutch) 'Social Welfare and Public Ideology', in Essays in Honour of Wolfgang Rosenberg. He is also continuing his research into post-industrialism.

Nigel Roberts is currently working, together with Alan McRobie, on a sociological study of Three General Elections in New Zealand, and is also engaged on a comparative study of New Zealand and the Scandinavian States. He has recently been appointed Director of Continuing Education at Victoria University of Wellington and will be sorely missed by his colleagues at Canterbury.

Dell Small is continuing to work on her Ph.D dealing with the Theories of Property in the Eighteenth Century, and, with G.R. Lealand, produced a booklet of source material entitled The Resource Development in the New Zealand Debate.

John Sullivan, University of Minnesota, is a visiting Fulbright Scholar in the department for 1980. He is currently working on the subject of political tolerance in the United States, Israel and New Zealand.

Rob Steven published 'The Japanese Working Class', in the Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars (1980). He has just completed a manuscript on Classes in Contemporary Japan, and his current research interests are Marxian Theory and the Analysis of Patriarchy and Capitalism in Japan and New Zealand.

Recent Publications by Staff and Students:

- Bean, C.S. Political Leaders and Voter Perceptions: Images of Muldoon and Rowling at the 1975 and 1978 New Zealand General Elections. Political Science, v32no1, July 1980: 55-75.
- Francis, M. The English Face of Gramsci. Australian Journal of Politics and History, v24no3, Dec. 1978: 409-416.
- Henderson, J.T., Jackson, W.K., and Kennaway, R.N. (eds.), Beyond New Zealand: The Foreign Policy of a Small State. Auckland, Methuen, 1980: 270p.
- Henderson, J.T. Muldoon and Rowling: A Preliminary Analysis of Contrasting Personalities. Political Science, v32no1, July 1980: 26-46.
- Jackson, W.K. Parliamentary Reform in New Zealand. The Parliamentarian, v60no4, Oct. 1979: 210-215.
- Jackson, W.K. Candidate Selection and the 1978 General Election. In Howard Penniman, (ed.), New Zealand at the Polls: The General Election of 1978, Washington, D.C., American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1980: 99-118.
- Macintyre, R.R. Pussyfooting with the PLO. New Zealand International Review, v5no1, Jan.-Feb. 1980: 19-21.
- Macintyre, R.R. New Zealand and the Middle East Oil Crises. In Henderson, Jackson and Kennaway, (eds.), Beyond New Zealand: The Foreign Policy of a Small State, Auckland, Methuen, 1980: 93-98.
- Macintyre, R.R. The Middle East. In Henderson, Jackson and Kennaway (eds.), Beyond New Zealand: The Foreign Policy of a Small State, Auckland, Methuen, 1980: 202-210.
- Ovenden, K.W. Britain in the Enlarged Community: The Impact of European Institutions and the Prospects for Reform. World Review, v18no4, Oct. 1979: 49-65.
- Ovenden, K.W. The Politics of Regulation. In P.G. Bushnell, (ed.), New Zealand, the Over-regulated Economy?, Wellington, Australian Agricultural Economics Society, 1979: 31-57.
- Ovenden, K.W. Reaffirming the Anglo-American Democratic Ideal. In J. Stephen Hoadley, (ed.), Improving New Zealand's Democracy, Auckland, Foundation for Peace Studies, 1979: 17-27.

- Ovenden, K.W. Administration and the Changing Constitution: A Comment. In Roderick Alley, (ed.), State Servants and the Public in the 1980s, Wellington, N.Z.I.P.A., 1980: 93-101.
- Ovenden, K.W. The Electorate. In Howard Penniman, (ed.), New Zealand at the Polls: The General Election of 1978, Washington, D.C., American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1980: 34-63.
- Ovenden, K.W. Ideology and Public Goods. Public Sector, v3nol, Summer 1980: 2-4.
- Ovenden, K.W. Social Welfare and Public Ideologies. In Bill Willmott, (ed.), New Zealand and the World: Essays in Honour of Wolf Rosenberg, Christchurch, printed by the University of Canterbury, 1980: 87-97.
- Roberts, N.S. Proportional Representation: Lessons from Abroad. In J. Stephen Hoadley, (ed.), Improving New Zealand's Democracy, Auckland, New Zealand Foundation for Peace Studies, 1979: 73-83.
- Roberts, N.S. New Zealand, Denmark and Norway: Foreign Policy and National Character. In Henderson, Jackson and Kennaway, (eds.), Beyond New Zealand: The Foreign Policy of a Small State, Auckland, Methuen, 1980: 28-36.
- Roberts, N.S. The Outcome. In Howard Penniman, (ed.), New Zealand at the Polls: The General Election of 1978, Washington, D.C., American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1980: 215-249.
- Steven, R.P.G. The Japanese Working Class. Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, v2no2, Jan-Mar. 1980.
- Unsworth, R.M. Women as Leaders: Voters' Attitudes towards Female Candidates. Political Science, v32nol, July 1980: 76-84.

#### M.A. THESES

- Armstrong, J.B. Editorial Policy-making in the Political Communication Process: A Study of New Zealand's Metropolitan Newspapers.
- Bean, C.S. The Influence of Leadership on Voting Behaviour in New Zealand: A Case Study.
- Boston, J.G. High Level Advisory Groups in Central Government: A Comparative Study of the Origins, Structure and Activities of the Australian Priorities Review Staff and the New Zealand Prime Minister's Advisory Group.
- Mulder, Y.M. Western Samoa and New Zealand: Small State-Large State Relations.
- Turnbull, P.G. Democratic Commitment and the New Zealand Official Secrets Act: A Contradiction in Terms.
- Unsworth, R.M. Women as Parliamentary Candidates: Asset or Liability?

STUDENT THESES IN PREPARATION (TITLES PROVISIONAL)

- Alice Allan, Issue Consistency in the New Zealand Electorate.
- Robyn Brown, The Politics of the New Zealand Fishing Industry.
- Jacinta Clark, The Labour Party, Local Government and Politics in Christchurch.
- Chris Denne, ANZUS: Perception and Misperception in New Zealand Foreign Policy.
- Craig Dickson, Partisanship in a Multi-party Electorate: The Case of Japan.
- Peter Drury, A Topic in the Political Sociology of Religion in New Zealand.
- Brent Edwards, A Topic in the Political Economy of the New Zealand Shipping Industry.
- Noel Galvin, New Zealand Foreign Policy and the Middle East.
- Margaret McArthur, Edward Bellamy in New Zealand.
- Robert Miles, Decisions and Non-decisions in the Ordering of New Inter-city Passenger Rail Equipment in New Zealand.
- Tony Millar, A Topic in Public Policy.
- Bob Mouat, Personality and Politics: Two Theories of Carter's Presidential Performance.
- Jocelyn Munro, Government Boards: Political Decisions and the Technocrats Thesis.
- Monique Oomen, The Socialist Unity Party: A Study in Ideology and Action.
- Brian Pauling, Trade Unions and Political Education.
- Anne Riley, Perceptions of 'Democracy' in 19th Century America.
- Brian Wilson, Proportional Representation in New Zealand.
- Quentin Wilson, A Study in Anarchism.

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POLITICAL THEORY / METHODS

	<u>Auckland</u>	<u>Canterbury</u>	<u>Otago</u>	<u>Victoria</u>	<u>Waikato</u>
Stage I	Law, Property and Individualism: An Introduction to Political Thinking.	Political Theory: Key Concepts.	Basic Problems of Political Philosophy.	Introduction to Political Theory.	Major Theories of the State I.
Stage II	Modern Political Ideologies.	Greek Political Philosophy. Political Theory.	Political Philosophy: Utopian Literature.	Political Philosophy with Special Reference to Marx. Political Philosophy with Special Reference to Liberal Thinkers. Empirical Political Analysis: Quantitative Techniques applied to Empirical Political Analysis.	Marx and the Modern Capitalist State. The Fascist State: Theory and Practice. Major Theories of the State II.
Stage III	Research Methods and Statistics in Political Studies. Studies in Contemporary Political Ideas. Explaining Political Action.	Contemporary Political Philosophy. Introduction to Computing and Statistics. Nineteenth Century Political Theory.	Political Philosophy: Marxism. Empirical Theory and Methods.	Politics and Morals. Some Theories of the Nature of Political Community.	
Hons/MA.	Special Topic: Public Opinion and Communication (1980).	Political Theory. Research Methods. A Special Topic: Research Problems.	Political Philosophy: Ideological Debate. Political Philosophy: Problems of Liberal Theory.	A Selected Topic in Political Theory. A Selected Topic in Policy Analysis.	Themes in Modern Political Thought. Political Thought: Colonial Revolution in Asia.



NEW ZEALAND POLITICS

	<u>Auckland</u>	<u>Canterbury</u>	<u>Otago</u>	<u>Victoria</u>	<u>Waikato</u>
Stage I	Public Administration: Central and Local.	Comparative Government: New Zealand.	N.Z. Government and Politics.	Introduction to Politics: New Zealand Government and Politics in a Com- parative and Theoretical Setting.	
Stage II	N.Z. Parties, Elections and Political Behaviour. N.Z. Government and Policy-making.		Democratic Theory and New Zealand.	Administrative Systems.	New Zealand: Politics and Society.
Stage II				New Zealand Government and Politics.	
Hons/MA.	Studies in Political Thinking in New Zealand	New Zealand Politics and Government - Political Change.	New Zealand: the Legis- lative Process. Analysis of Electoral Behaviour.		Problems of Government.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS / POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

<p>Stage I</p>	<p>Auckland American Government: Themes and Practices in a Liberal Democracy. Soviet Communism in Theory and Practice. China Since 1949: The Politics of an Emerging Superpower. Armies and Politics in Burma, Thailand and Vietnam.</p>	<p>Canterbury Comparative Government: Japan.</p>	<p>Otago</p>	<p>Victoria</p>	<p>Waikato Introduction to Political Processes With Special Reference to Welfare State Democracies.</p>
<p>Stage II</p>	<p>British Politics and Society. A Topic in European Politics: The Politics of Small States-Scandinavia (1960). The Politics of Race and Prosperity in Malaya and Singapore. Generals, Technocrats and Muslims in Indonesian Politics. Japan Since 1945: Images and Realities.</p>	<p>Empirical Political Theory. Politics of Smaller Democracies. Development Theory. Third World Politics. American Politics.</p>	<p>Comparative Politics: U.S., Britain and Australia. Communist States: Russia.</p>	<p>Introduction to Government and Politics in South and South-east Asia. Comparative Public Administration. The Politics of Western Democracies. Concepts and Issues of Public Administration. Politics in Southern Asia.</p>	<p>The Political Systems of the USA and the USSR. Government and Society of Modern China. Public Administration.</p>
<p>Stage III</p>	<p>National, Regional and Continental Development in Africa. Political Learning and Political Behaviour.</p>	<p>Political Psychology. The Government of the USSR and Communist States. Political Development: Political Sociology.</p>	<p>Communist States: China. Comparative Politics: Latin America.</p>	<p>Government and Politics in the South Pacific. An Asian State: Government and Politics in Malaysia. Government and Politics in India. Government and Politics in Great Britain. U.S. Government and Politics. An Asian State: Government and Politics in Indonesia. A Research Paper in Public Administration. Organisational Analysis. Mass Communications. A Selected Topic in Public Administration: Participation and the Policy Process. Comparative Public Enterprise. International Organisations. Political Psychology. Political Sociology: Politics and the Arts. Nature of Executive Power.</p>	<p>Political Choices and National Development: Japan, S.E. Asia. Sino-Soviet Relations. Southeast Asian Politics: Malaysia and Singapore. Latin America. Political Sociology.</p>

<p>Honours/M.A.</p>	<p><u>Auckland</u></p> <p>Minority Ethnic Groups in Politics: Maoris and American Blacks (1980). Comparative Urban Government: U.S. and England (1980). Australian Politics. The American Presidency and the Supreme Court since 1960. The Role of Ideology in Communist China. Systems, Roles and Content of the News Media. Mass Communications and Mass Beliefs. Politics and the Rural Community. Contemporary European Communism.</p>	<p><u>Canterbury</u></p> <p>The Politics of Palestinian Nationalism. A Topic in Political Sociology: Electoral Behaviour. The Political/Sociology of Advanced Industrialised Democracies.</p>	<p><u>Otago</u></p> <p>Comparative Politics: India and other Developing Nations. Communist States: Eastern Europe.</p>	<p><u>Victoria</u></p> <p>Political Development in Asia. Public Bureaucracy. Administration and Development. International Politics in Asia A Selected Topic in International Politics: Evaluating Foreign Policy. A Selected Topic in Political Sociology. Psychology and Politics. Mass Communications and Public Policy. Study of Political Power.</p>	<p><u>Masikato</u></p> <p>Government and Society of Malaysia and Singapore. Latin American Politics. Politics, Integration and Development in Israel: A Political-Sociological Approach. Politics of Contemporary Japan.</p>
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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

	<u>Auckland</u>	<u>Canterbury</u>	<u>Otago</u>	<u>Victoria</u>	<u>Waikato</u>
Stage I					
Stage II	A Topic in the Structure of I.R. N.Z. and Australian Foreign Policy.	Introduction to Theories of International Relations. International Relations.	International Relations: Concepts and Approaches.	Introduction to International Politics. Cases in Foreign Policy Analysis.	International Relations: An Introduction to Major Themes and Issues.
Stage III	A Topic in the Structure of I.R. and the formulation of Foreign Policy: U.S. Foreign Policy. The European Community and COMECON, Nationalism Versus Integration in East and West Europe. The Foreign Policy of an Asian Nation: Japan Incorporated.	International Politics: Resource Aspects. Development and Environment.	International Relations: Peacekeeping.	International Political Theory.	International Relations: Modern China and the West (1839-1923). International Relations.
Hons/WA.		New Zealand Foreign Policy.	International Relations: The Great Powers.	Military and Politics in the Non-Western World. Comparative Study of Foreign Policy. A Research Paper in International Politics. A Selected Topic in International Politics.	International Relations in World Society.

# The International Political Science Association

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At the Annual General Meeting in May, a decision was made for NZPSA to become an associate member of IPSA. This has now been done, and the following is included for the information of NZPSA members:

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## (1) WHAT YOU RECEIVE AUTOMATICALLY AS AN IPSA ASSOCIATE MEMBER (Basic fee of \$76 US)

Associate membership in the IPSA includes a basic flat fee for which one receives (a) the Association newsletter, *Participation* and (b) its annual *Information Supplement*, c) the *International Political Science Review*, d) a microfiche set of papers presented at the *IPSA Annual Round Table*.

### **Participation:** (regular \$25 US, free to Associate members)

- The basic objective of *Participation*, the IPSA newsletter, is to provide information in three topic areas:
  - *IPSA itself*;
  - *internationally relevant activities of political scientists*;
  - *national and regional political science associations*.

The newsletter includes: Advance information on Congresses and Round Tables; Calls for papers and participants; Information on international research committees and study groups; Notice of future international meetings; Reports and lists of papers presented at the meetings.

### **Information Supplement:** (regular \$25 US, free to Associate members)

This publication includes: Lists of IPSA executive and council members; lists of IPSA Research Committees and Study Groups and officers, lists of national political science associations; Reports and papers on developments in political science; Indexes of all papers presented at IPSA Round Tables and Congresses.

### **International Political Science Review:** (regular \$33 US, free to Associate members)

This is the official quarterly journal of the IPSA. Although the *Review* is directed by an editorial board completely independent of the IPSA Executive, much of the contents will be derived from Round Tables, Colloquia and Congresses organized by IPSA throughout the world.

### **Microfiche Set of Papers Presented at the Annual IPSA Round Table:** (regular \$15 US, free to Associate members)

Microfiche set of papers presented at IPSA Annual Round Table includes an index in both microfiche and paper forms. Each year, IPSA officially sponsors one round table at the time of its Executive Committee meeting. The microfiche set of papers includes an index in both microfiche and paper forms.

### **Abstracts of World Congress Papers:** (regular \$10, free to Associate Members)

A triennial publication starting with the 1979 Congress

## (2) IN ADDITION AN OPTIONAL PACKAGE OF PUBLICATIONS - AT A REDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

### **Microfiche set of Papers of Research Committees and Study Groups:**

- (cost of non-members \$50, 25% less for Associate Members \$36 US — 1978 and 1979)
- (cost of non-members \$60, 25% less for Associate Members \$40 US — 1980)

Each of IPSA's Research Committees and Study Groups holds a Round Table between each IPSA Triennial Congress, averaging approximately 4 Round Tables per year. The Microfiche set includes papers presented at Round Tables on a calendar year basis including an index in both microfiche and paper forms. Each year the fee will be scaled to the expected number of future Round Tables.

### **Microfiche set of papers presented at IPSA Triennial World Congress:**

- (regular \$85 US, less 20% for Associate Members, \$68 US — 1976 Congress)
- (regular \$100 US, less 20% for Associate Members, \$85 US — 1979 Congress)

The 324 papers presented at the IPSA 1976 Congress were the first to be reproduced in microfiche form. A complete index is provided both on paper and at the beginning of the microfiche set. Future congresses: Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 1982; invitation for Paris (France), 1985. Each Congress microfiche set includes approximately 100 fiches.

### **International Political Science Abstracts:**

- (regular \$110 US, less 20% for Associate Members, \$88 US)

Published since 1951 by the International Political Science Association, the *International Political Science Abstracts* is the major information medium in political science. It publishes abstracts of articles in specialized and non specialized periodicals, including major yearbooks. It contains more than 5000 abstracts per year from some 600 academic journals. Each bi-monthly issue carries a detailed subject index and a list of the periodicals examined. The final issue of each annual volume contains a cumulative subject index and an author index.

### **International Social Science Journal:**

- (regular \$18 US, less 20% for Associate Members, \$12 US)

The *International Social Science Journal* has been published by UNESCO since 1949 in English and French editions. It is an interdisciplinary, international journal of development in the social sciences.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

The December 1980 issue (volume 32, no. 2) is devoted to the theme of By-Elections in New Zealand.

An article by Jonathan Boston, entitled "By-Elections in New Zealand: An Overview", examines several approaches to the study of by-elections, while providing a comprehensive introduction to the topic. Several other papers make use of original survey data to explore aspects of the 1979 Christchurch Central by-election. Recent by-elections in Onehunga, Northern Maori and East Coast Bays are reviewed in a concluding essay.

The July 1980 issue, entitled "Political Psychology in New Zealand", includes essays on Bruce Beetham, Robert Muldoon and Wallace Rowling. Additional articles examine attitudes towards the party leaders, women as political leaders and the role of fantasy in political behaviour.

Issues of Political Science contain general articles, book reviews and review articles, notes and comment. Issues in 1981 will deal with Voting Behaviour in New Zealand and the Politics of New Zealand Education.

Current Subscriptions (for Volume 32, 1980) are:

Individuals:	NZ\$7.50
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