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The New Zealand Political Studies
Association

Newsletter

Special Conference Issue

Volume 5

Number 1

MAY 1980



P O L S

New Zealand Political Studies
Association Newsletter

Special Conference Issue

Volume 5 Number 1

May 1980

THE NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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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 recently re-formed 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 (next NZPSA conference - May 1980).
- * Notification of seminars and other special activities of the Association

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

Name _____ Phone No _____

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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.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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 or 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 November 1.

This is a special conference issue of POLS, The New Zealand Political Studies Association newsletter. The issue has been delayed to enable the inclusion of abstracts of papers to be presented at the conference. Other details of the conference are also included. As the conference is the highpoint of the NZPSA activities, it is hoped that as many members as possible will attend. The conference is open to the public, so please pass this issue on to interested friends or associates. Late enrolment at the conference is permitted.

DIRECTORY OF NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

To help promote communication a directory of New Zealand political scientists will be published in a 1980 edition of POLS. All political science graduates, students and those interested in the study of politics are urged to complete and return the following form:

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.

P R E S I D E N T I A L M E S S A G E

Viewed from the inside, the New Zealand Political Studies Association has sometimes appeared to be a weak and insubstantial organisation clinging to a tenuous existence. And yet our track record is not at all bad. Formed during a conference in Christchurch in September 1974, the New Zealand Political Studies Association has had conferences in Wellington in May 1976, in Auckland in August 1977, and now we're to meet again in Christchurch later this month.

The programme of papers to be presented at the conference is impressive. It gives a good, overall indication of the activities and interests of the members of the New Zealand Political Studies Association.

Thanks to John Henderson, the Association's newsletter has been "born again" and rechristened POLS. The last issue of POLS and this issue are substantial and useful booklets. The abstracts of the papers to be given at the forthcoming New Zealand Political Studies Association conference appear in this issue of POLS and make it a particularly handy and valuable document.

The fact that the forthcoming conference is being organised jointly by a committee of University and Teachers College lecturers, and the fact that the conference is to be held in the Christchurch Teachers College itself while out-of-town delegates are being accommodated in University halls of residence, can correctly be taken as evidence of the good and meaningful co-operation between different tertiary educational institutions - something that has been all too rare in the past in many parts of New Zealand.

I hope that as many members of the New Zealand Political Studies Association as possible will be able to join us here in Christchurch for the NZPSA conference. We are looking forward to seeing you (at the Christchurch Teachers College from 22nd to 24th May).

With best wishes,

Nigel S. Roberts,
President,
New Zealand Political Studies Association

May 1980

New Zealand Political Studies Association1980 ConferenceDates:

The Conference will assemble at 7p.m. on Thursday, 22 May 1980 at the Christchurch Teachers College, Dovedale Avenue. It will end with the Conference Dinner on Saturday, 24 May. All sessions will be held in the Auditorium of the Tower Block.

Conference Dinner:

The Conference Dinner will be held at the University of Canterbury Staff Club on Saturday evening, 24 May 1980. The cost of the Dinner will be \$10.00 per head. This includes a limited amount of table wine. The House Bar will be open before the Dinner commences. Provision has been made on the Registration Form for you to indicate whether you intend to be present at the Conference Dinner. We do have to know the approximate numbers attending so that we can let the Caterers know.

Registration:

Registration will take place on Thursday, 22 May, 1980. The Registration Fee, which includes the cost of morning and afternoon teas is \$7.00 for members of NZPA and \$12.00 for non-members. This fee includes membership of the NZPSA for 1980/81. The student concession rate is \$3.50 (a student is defined as a person who has no regular income other than bursary assistance.) Please remit this when you return the enclosed Registration Form. Please return the registration form by 15 May 1980 to

Alan McRobie
c/- Department of Social Sciences
Christchurch Teachers College
P.O. Box 31065
Christchurch

Advance registration is necessary for dinner bookings. Any student wishing to attend only one or two sessions can do so by paying a session fee of 50 cents at the time of the conference. Late registrations will be accepted on the opening night of the conference, 7pm, 22 May 1980, Foyer, Auditorium, Tower Block, Christchurch Teachers College, Dovedale Ave.

(Tear off)

N.Z.P.S.A. 1980 Conference

NAME:

ADDRESS:

I WISH TO REGISTER FOR THE CONFERENCE
AND ENCLOSE A CHEQUE*/POSTAL NOTE/MONEY ORDER FOR \$.....
.....TICKETS FOR THE
CONFERENCE DINNER (at
\$10.00 per ticket) \$.....

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

- Thursday, May 22, 8 p.m.
 Welcome address by President, Nigel Roberts. Opening address by Dr. G. Palmer, M.I. "Reflections Within: From Professor to Politician".
- Friday, May 23, 9.15 a.m.
New Zealand/Sociology Section
 Judith Aitken & John Roberts, V.U.W. The Role and Effect of Cabinet Committees in the N.Z. Political Executive Process
- Friday, May 23, 11.00 a.m.
International Relations
 Ruth Butterworth, Auckland, The Aid & Comfort Club: the British Parliament & Rhodesia 1965-1979
- Friday, May 23, 3.45 p.m.
Political Theory/Method Section
 James R. Flynn, Otago, Military Testing of Black and White: the myth of the widening gap
- Friday, May 23, 8 p.m.
New Zealand/Sociology Section
 Hyam Gold, Otago, Class Environment & Party Choice in Australia
- Friday, May 23, 8 p.m.
International Relations
 Theo Roy, Waikato, The Security of the Southern Oceans.
- Friday, May 23, 8 p.m.
Political Theory/Method Section
 Paul Harris, V.U.W., Politics and the Problem of Dirty Hands
- Friday, May 23, 8 p.m.
Political Theory/Method Section
 Chris Eichbaum, Auckland, The Labour Process & Class Consciousness with respect to the Freezing Workers
- Friday, May 23, 8 p.m.
Political Theory/Method Section
 Gerald Atkinson, A.N.U., The Concept of the Individual in G.H. Mead and the later Wittgenstein
- Friday, May 23, 8 p.m.
Political Theory/Method Section
 Aynsley Kellow, Otago, Two Approaches to the Study of Public Policy
- Friday, May 23, 8 p.m.
Political Theory/Method Section
 Roger Openshaw, Massey, The Politics of "Back to Basics" in Education
- Friday, May 23, 8 p.m.
Political Theory/Method Section
 Mark Francis, Canterbury, 19th Century Theory of Sovereignty and Thomas Hobbes
- Friday, May 23, 8 p.m.
Political Theory/Method Section
 Jack Vowles, Otago, 'Guilds', Guilds & Corporations: Themes in the Social & Political Theory of Guild Socialism

- Friday, May 23, 5.15. p.m. A.G.M.
- Friday, May 23, 6.30. p.m. Drinks at the Staff Club
- Saturday, May 24, 9.15 a.m. Plenary Session Teaching Political Science
- Saturday, May 24, 11.00 a.m. Adrienne von Tunzelmann, Parliament House, An Analysis of Membership of the N.Z. Parliament
- J.H. Bruce, Massey, U.S. Market Penetration of Selected N.Z. Products
- Richard Kennaway, Canterbury, Bans, Boycotts and Sanctions: The Self-Imposed Political Obstacles to New Zealand's Export Diversification, 1968-1980.
- Saturday, May 24, 2.00 p.m. Clive Bean & John Henderson, Canterbury, Emotional Experiences in Political Groups: The Cases of Muldoon and Rowling.
- Stephen Levine, V.U.W., The Role of Fantasy in Political Behaviour
- Area Meetings
- Saturday, May 24, 3.45 p.m. -5.00 p.m. Conference Dinner
- Richard Mulgan, Otago, Justifications and Models of Democracy in N.Z. Politics
- Ramesh Thakur, Otago, Full Circle: Canada and the Conflicts in Vietnam
- James J. Read, Massey, The Moscow Olympics: Some Dissident Views
- Ray Nichols, Monash, Political Tropisms: Language, Order, and Change

NZPSA CONFERENCE PAPERSAbstracts

The following abstracts of conference papers are listed alphabetically (by author). All papers will be presented at

the auditorium in the Tower Block at the Christchurch Teachers College Dovedale Avenue, Christchurch 4.

The presentation time of each paper is noted after the abstract.

Judith AITKEN and John ROBERTS (School of Political Science and Public Administration, Victoria University of Wellington)

The Role and Effect of Cabinet Committees in the New Zealand political executive process.

Cabinet committees are curious constitutional animals. Cabinet is itself merely an informal committee of senior government party members who happen to be Ministers. This informality is valuable because cabinet can make its own rules of procedure free from any control by any other constitutional actor. The cornerstone of the procedure is the rigid rule of cabinet secrecy which in New Zealand cabinet process, unlike that of the only comparable body - the British cabinet, is pretty effectively maintained. Cabinet secrecy is in turn the constitutional glue cementing the Ministers together in their collective responsibility for the decisions of cabinet.

Subcommittees of this grand committee of state power are not easily accommodated under the cloak of secrecy. As any student of the cabinet system knows there is even some reluctance to admit that they exist. How it may be asked, does cabinet collectivity exist, if major decisions are taken by committees to which only a proportion of the Ministers have access.

The problem is compounded by the fact that the cabinet committee system is in some cases (such as the Cabinet Economic Committee and the Cabinet Committee on Expenditure) the principal gatekeeper to cabinet access for the departmental structure of working parties and officials committees.

The paper will examine the constitutional implications of these observations and consider the question whether the nature of cabinet government has substantially changed in the last few years and what contribution committee organisation has made to that change.

Friday, May 23, 9.15 a.m.

Gerald ATKINSON (Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Arts,
Australian National University)

The Concept of the Individual in G.H. Mead and the Later Wittgenstein

Clearly, one of the most important concepts employed by social and political philosophers and theorists is that of the individual. The extremely wide currency of this concept is, however, no guarantee of a consensus regarding the logical status of talk about individuals. That is: given that here we have a concept popular in anarchist, liberal and socialist thought (to name but a few areas, without going into its related Empirical applications), there still remains a persistent problem of establishing exactly what an individual is and why. In this paper it is these questions that I intend to address via an analysis of the concept as it appears in the works of George Herbert Mead and the later Wittgenstein.

Both Mead and Wittgenstein offer a thoroughgoing analysis and critique of probably the two most dominant theories of the nature of individuality current today: liberal/empiricist theories (mostly found in mainstream political thought, and, of course, dominant in much of traditional Anglo-Saxon philosophy e.g. British empiricism and liberalism); and behaviourism (dominant in modern psychology, though it has until the last 15 years had a wider effect upon the social sciences in general). These two theories offer a fairly clear polarity: either society is the be all and end all of the individual, or, the individual is an a priori being inasmuch as s/he possesses characteristics not derived from society (e.g. rights, ideas, freedom, property etc.,etc.)

In the paper, I argue that Wittgenstein's attack on the privacy of experience/consciousness is not only successful in showing that any individual's mind is necessarily, and always, a socially derived entity, but also, the idea of the individual as, in a genetic sense (i.e. with respect to the origin of the individual) a logically unique being, is a logical impossibility. This disposes of the traditional (and in some respects, still popular) theory that one finds in the liberal and empiricist literature.

This being so, I argue that we are not thereby committed to denying the existence of the individual as against society. Taking Mead's theory of the origins of language and Wittgenstein's analysis of agency and first person psychological sentences (e.g. " I think I see a dog "), I argue that the idea of the person as a passive ' cog-like ' entity at the mercy of his/her social life-world is nonsensical. The behaviourist's case fails as well.

In conclusion I argue that the concept of the individual is only coherent if we recognise the interactive relationship that the person and her/his social life-world are constantly involved in. The individual is a social creation, therefore, but this does not mean s/he has no existence independent of society. Rather, it is the tension between her/his existence as a sentient self-conscious being and the fact that this " I "(self, ego) is only such in and through social relationships, that generates and maintains the 'being' of both society and the individual. I conclude, therefore, that the relationship of the individual and society is dialectical in a fairly straightforward manner, and that the purpose of language, thought, and social action, and therefore politics, is to recreate a balance between the needs etc. of the individual and the limits of social life.

Friday, May 23, 11.00 a.m.

Clive BEAN and John HENDERSON (Department of Political Science, University of Canterbury)

Emotional Experiences in Political Groups: The Cases of Muldoon and Rowling

John Henderson will discuss the relevance of W.R. Bion's book Experiences in Groups for the analysis of political groups in general, and the relationship between Party leaders and followers in particular.

Using categories derived from Bion's Theory, and survey data collected in the Lyttleton electorate, Clive Bean will report on his analysis of voter perceptions of the Party leaders Muldoon and Rowling at the time of the 1975 and 1978 General Elections.

Saturday, May 24, 2.00 p.m.

James H. BRUCE (Department of Business Studies, Massey University)

U.S. Market Penetration of Selected N.Z. Products

By examining the U.S. market penetration of three N.Z. products a negotiating model has been developed to aid New Zealand's exporters and policy makers.

The study examines not just the economics of tariff, quota, and non-tariff trade barriers, but also historical, environmental and social aspects of trade policy formulation.

The products selected for this study are beef, apparel and dairy products. Beef and dairy products are subject to quotas, tariffs and domestic subsidies while apparel products are somewhat less restricted in U.S. market access. The negotiating model will identify similar positive negotiation methods as well as negative factors in gaining access in both the pastoral and manufacturing sectors.

Saturday, May 24, 11.00 a.m.

Ruth BUTTERWORTH (Department of Political Studies, University of Auckland)

The Aid and Comfort Club: the British Parliament & Rhodesia 1965-1979

The Rhodesia Question occupied an extraordinary amount of parliamentary time. The leaderships of both major parties betrayed deep anxiety over dissident back-bench opinion apparently quite disproportionate to the extent of rebellion in the division lobbies in most years. The paper examines the behaviour of the Conservative Party in Parliament. Who were the rebels? What evidence is there that the small overt rebellion masked deeper divisions? What attitudes and interests were represented by those who defied the whips? The analysis suggests that the great revolt of the late '70's announces the arrival of a new configuration in the Party.

Friday, May 23, 9.15 a.m.

Chris EICHBAUM (Department of Sociology, University of Auckland)

The Labour Process and Class Consciousness with respect to the Freezing Workers

No abstract received.

Friday, May 23, 11.00 a.m.

James R. FLYNN (Department of Political Studies, University of Otago)

Military Testing of Black and White: the myth of the Widening Gap

The U.S. military gave mental tests to draftees during World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. There appears to be virtual unanimity that the results signal a widening gap between black and white: Loehlin calculates that blacks lost six IQ points on whites between World War I and II; Weyl argues that blacks lost ground between Korea and Vietnam. Naturally, this has provoked speculation that Jensen is correct in the IQ controversy: blacks appear to have gained ground on whites in terms of environment; if the IQ gap is widening, the obvious explanation is dysgenic mating among blacks with genetic factors proving far more important than environmental ones.

In fact, the data reveals no widening gap, indeed if anything blacks have gained a few points. The contrary conclusion is the result of a series of methodological errors plus failure to take into account changes in testing procedures.

Friday, May 23, 9.15 a.m.

Mark FRANCIS (Department of Political Science, University of Canterbury)

A Nineteenth Century Theory of Sovereignty and Thomas Hobbes

Nineteenth century British government did not possess a Theory of the State, but did have a strong theory of sovereignty which was despotic in character. It was this theory, rather than laissez-faire theory which underlay much nineteenth century political theory. Sovereignty theory as developed by James Mill and John Austin relied on a revival and a misinterpretation of the writings of Thomas Hobbes.

Friday, May 23, 3.45 p.m.

Hyam GOLD (Political Studies Department, University of Otago)

Class Environment and Party Choice in Australia

Using Australian survey data, this paper investigates whether electorate class composition appears to be associated with party choice, even when account is taken of the occupation of particular respondents, their class self-placement, perceived class of their friends, parental leanings and so on. The paper confirms the existence of such an association between class environment and party choice and finds that this relationship is considerably stronger among long-time residents than for newcomers. How this association might be interpreted, and its significance for the debate on the strength of class influences on partisanship in Australia, are also considered.

Friday, May 23, 11.00 a.m.

R. GOLDSTEIN (School of Political Science and Public Administration,
V.U.W.)

The National Security Bureaucracy and Public Opinion on Foreign Policy:
Some Comparative Findings and Policy Recommendations

This paper reports on and compares the findings of three surveys of New Zealand Government Departments (Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry, Defence) designed to elicit information on the degree to which respondents take public opinion into account in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of foreign policy-related recommendations. First it outlines the theoretical framework of the study and then describes the methods used. Next some of the more interesting findings are discussed, comparing the responses of the three departments with each other and with the findings of a similar previously conducted study of the U.S. State Department. A concluding section suggests some hypotheses for further study and poses several tentative policy recommendations.

Friday, May 23, 11.00 a.m.

Knud HAAKONSSON (Department of Political Science, and Public Administration,
Victoria University of Wellington)

Adam Smith's Natural Jurisprudence

It is well-known that Adam Smith's political economy was intended to be but part of a general system of jurisprudence, i.e. " that science which inquires into the general principles which ought to be the foundation of the laws of all nations." The importance of this " science of a legislator "has been recognized, but the arguments which made it possible for Smith to claim that it had a universal, normative significance on top of its historico-sociological one has not been understood. It is the aim of this paper to give an abstract of an explanation in this respect.

Friday, May 23, 2.00 p.m.

Paul HARRIS (Department of Political Science and Public Administration,
Victoria University of Wellington)

Politics and the Problem of Dirty Hands

How should the moral person regard the activity of politics? Are politics and morality two distinct spheres, two ways of life, such that any attempt to apply the principles and standards of morality to politics must lead to the neglect and perhaps even to the perversion of both? Perhaps, on the other hand, there are simply different demands upon moral choice such that the dimensions of the choices the politician can face bring into consideration factors that can override the moral variables normally relevant to the moral status of the actions of non-politicians, Are political hands unavoidably dirty, or is that very question symptomatic of a confusion about politics and its relation to morality?

I argue that the separability and the superiority theses are both inadequate, and that politics and morality are inescapably linked in ways that affect both the moral evaluation of political action and the kinds of politicians we (morally) want.

Friday, May 23, 11.00 a.m.

Roberta HILL (Sociology Department, University of Canterbury)

A Woman's Place: In the home and not the House?

This paper investigates the record of nomination and success of women candidates standing for election to the New Zealand House of Representatives during the post-war period. Using the concept of " swing " to calculate, for five of nine elections studied, whether seats were " safe ", " fairly safe ", or " marginal " for each of the major parties, analysis showed that women candidates were more likely to be nominated for safe or fairly safe Labour seats regardless of their party of affiliation. Because the data used only aggregate electoral statistics these results need to be treated with caution. However calculations of Rasmussen's Success Index for all nine elections indicated that, in seven, Labour women candidates were more successful in being elected than their National counterparts. Analysis in five elections of swing for electorates in which women candidates stood showed that, regardless of party, women candidates generally performed better than men in drawing votes or stemming the tide of voting against their respective parties. The paper includes a re-working of the data to include the 1978 election results.

Friday, May 23, 3.45 p.m.

Janet INGHAM (Department of American Studies, University of Canterbury)

In Search of the Political Woman: A Comparison of the Social Background and Motivation of Women Legislators in the United States and New Zealand

This paper reviews the literature concerning the characteristics of political women in an attempt to answer the questions: Why do so few women enter the political arena? What motivates the few who do?

The social background of women politicians is examined in terms of class, level of education, age, income and parental influence. An attempt is then made to analyse in greater depth their motivations, personalities, and experiences within the political arena. The New Zealand data was collected in a 1979 questionnaire sent to current and former Women M.P.s. The American data is drawn from published reports of similar U.S. surveys, in particular Jeane Kirkpatrick's Political Woman (New York: Basic Books, 1974).

Friday, May 23, 3.45 p.m.

Israeli and Egyptian Ambassadors - Middle East Crisis
 Panel Discussion - Middle East Crisis II

The afternoon sessions on Friday 23 May will be devoted to the theme of crisis and conflict in the Middle East. Papers in the first session will be presented by the Egyptian and Israeli ambassadors on the process of normalisation in the relations of their governments since the signing of the Middle East peace treaty in March 1979. The topicality of these papers is evident from the continuing diplomatic wrangle and deadlock of Egypt and Israel on such important issues as Palestinian autonomy, deployment of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab land and the future status of East Jerusalem. In the second session a panel of specialists will consider the main thrust of the ambassadors' papers within the context of the wider Middle East conflict, including the implications of the revolution in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan for the balance of power in the Gulf region. Energy questions, US foreign policy and the presidential election and the implications of the various Middle East crises for New Zealand will also be important points of consideration in this session. All in all, for those with a 'nose' for conflict the Friday afternoon sessions seem to offer much scope for worthwhile discussion. There will also be a display of Palestinian and Israeli political posters in the Fine Arts School of the University of Canterbury during the period of the conference.

Friday, May 23, 2.00 p.m. & 3.45 p.m.

Aynsley J. KELLOW (Department of Political Studies, University of Otago)

Two Approaches to the Study of Public Policy

Political scientists have recently begun to focus on public policy, but several aspects combine to make theoretical generalizations about public policy even more difficult than is the case with the social sciences in general. This paper sets out some of these difficulties and argues that they have frustrated attempts to test hypotheses in the literature examining the determinants of policy outputs in the American states. On the basis of this examination it is suggested that, while we need discard quantitative methods neither utterly nor permanently, we might do better to put them aside temporarily until we have better systematic knowledge of our object of study. This leaves the problem of how we can derive such knowledge and it is suggested that, while unrelated case studies cannot yield it, the systematic study of cases could be profitable in yielding better hypotheses - armed with which we can perhaps return to quantitative methods.

Friday, May 23, 2.00 p.m.

Richard KENNAWAY (Department of Political Science, University of Canterbury)

Bans, Boycotts and Sanctions : The Self-Imposed Political Obstacles to New Zealand's Export Diversification 1968-1980

Since 1968, New Zealand has been faced both with the pressing need to diversify export markets following British entry into the European Community, and with considerable difficulties in achieving diversification, mainly owing to protectionist policies in potential alternative markets. Yet, these difficulties have also been compounded by self-imposed limitations, e.g. sanctions and boycotts imposed or proposed for political and other reasons by New Zealand authorities (Government, Federation of Labour etc.) against other countries (e.g. Chile, Rhodesia, France, Soviet Union, etc.). This paper will examine the range of self-imposed political obstacles to export diversification, paying particular attention to political motivations and the consequences of such actions.

Saturday, May 24, 11.00 a.m.

Stephen LEVINE (Department of Political Science, Victoria University of Wellington)

The Role of Fantasy in Political Behaviour

Most of us probably spend some part of our day musing about real or imaginary people. In dismissing these activities as 'mere fantasies', most research psychologists have ignored the contention of an insistent few that daydream experiences have adaptive (and demonstrable) implications for the way persons acquire knowledge about other persons.

It is obvious, of course, that our fantasies will also reveal many of our more petty or less socially desirable tendencies: our jealousies, our envies of the success of others, our hatreds and prejudices....We are, after all, reflecting a tremendous range of cultural experience in our thoughts and fantasies.

Surprisingly little as yet is known of the range and variation of fantasy in normal adults and children or of differences in the content, frequency, or structure of daydreams among various cultural groups.

Saturday, May 24, 2.00 p.m.

Richard MULGAN (Department of Political Studies, University of Otago)

Justifications and Models of Democracy in New Zealand Politics

The paper is part of a wider and still exploratory attempt to apply the general principles of modern democratic theory to New Zealand politics. The justifications of democracy most appropriate to New Zealand's political tradition are in terms of the rights of individual citizens and the need to secure government responsiveness to the wants of citizens. These justifications in turn suggest a pluralist model of democratic politics. The familiar criticisms of pluralist models, that they defend an unjust status quo, that they tendentiously confine the sphere and purpose of politics and that they undervalue active political participation are not compelling. A modified pluralism rather than participatory democracy provides the best framework for democratic reform in New Zealand.

Saturday, May 24, 11.00 a.m.

Ray NICHOLS (Department of Politics, Monash University)

Political Tropisms: Language, Change, and Order

This paper focuses on the often ambiguous impact of language on political change and political order. Its main thesis, indeed, is that " ambiguity " itself has potent political implications; that these implications are only in a limited fashion subject to control; and that, rather than being an error or abuse to be expunged, this is an index of the resources of language. The first part of the paper examines the modern genesis of these matters in the linguistic and social crisis-point of the seventeenth century--rhetoric and social practice; symbols of authority/authority of symbols; the polar cases of Hobbes and Vico. The second part examines the continuing significance of problems of political " clarity and distinctness "--the nature and social import of linguistic openness; the role of political tropes in ordering and reordering public power and authority; the ironic ground of political language.

Saturday, May 24, 2.00 p.m.

Roger OPENSHAW (Education Department, Massey University)

The Politics of ' Back to Basics '

The controversy over the basic educational skills in New Zealand has, generally speaking, not assumed the visible political dimensions of similar controversies overseas. To claim on this basis, however, that the ' basics ' debate is exclusively educational, would be extremely naive. The public statements of the participants reveal considerable concern with both political and moral issues, with opponents not only identified with particular views, but also being seen as pursuing educational policies which very clearly reflect their wider commitment to a specific kind of future society.

On each side of the basic skills debate, then, are ranged groups and individuals possessing political and moral perspectives which shape their educational attitudes. The question that should be posed, is whether any theoretical model of competing ideologies can adequately explain all the motivations encompassed within an extremely wide debate. The ultimate answer might well serve to qualify the validity in seeing the controversy over the basic educational skills entirely in political terms, whilst confirming the essential worth of such an approach, when employed in combination with other research tools.

Friday, May 23, 2.00 p.m.

James J. READ (History Department, Massey University)

The Moscow Olympics: Some Dissident Views

That sport isn't separated from politics is accepted by virtually all people - even those who wish that this were not the case.

The Non-Communist public visiting the Games must go away favourably impressed, for it to have been a success in official i.e. Communist Party eyes. Thus threats have been made to ' clean up ' Moscow, before the visitors arrive. Many dissident voices have been silenced by arrest, others have been told to leave Moscow for the Games duration or be arrested.

With a huge financial investment at stake, the Soviet Government can hardly afford to let the Games be cancelled or transferred elsewhere. The dissidents are not united as to the stance they should adopt. One section believes they should call for an outright boycott in protest at human rights violations. The other section believes that it is better to say ' release the prisoners of conscience ; or we WILL call for a boycott, thus leaving manoeuvring room. The paper will look at the current state of the game and individuals involved.

Saturday, May 24, 2.00 p.m.

W.T. ROY (Department of Politics, University of Waikato)

The Security of the Southern Oceans

' The two super-powers lie in the same bed, but they do not dream the same dreams. ' (Chou En-lai)

This epigram, attributed to the late doyen of Chinese foreign policy, succinctly expresses the basic assumptions of this paper, viz. that the USA and USSR, while apparently sharing similar aims, are in reality poles apart in their respective understandings of detente and its uses.

Great power status depends on effective coercive capability, demonstrable will to use it and consistent motivation to maintain that status vis-a-vis competing powers. The parameters constraining unlimited or reckless use of capability are similar in the case of the two super-powers and understood by their chief policy-makers. Hence the acceptance of the restraints of SALT II is readily explicable. Nevertheless, much of recent Russian naval expansion (and the political uses to which it can put its potential to conduct gunboat diplomacy) lies outside these restraints and poses a threat to the interests of states whose maritime traffic must traverse the Southern oceans of the globe - the South Atlantic, Indian and South Pacific.

To date the USA has demonstrated neither understanding of this threat nor the will to implement counter-strategies. The thesis of this paper is that relatively simple and politically possible countervailing measures are available, contingent on the USA reasserting its interests and returning to a foreign policy stance that is not based on high-sounding and irritatingly minatory moral cliches, but on the necessary (if regrettable) willingness to modify such moral judgements in order to recover much of the international strategic edge it has already lost- in short to recognise the practical necessity for a measure of amorality in the conduct of foreign policy if it is to succeed.

Friday, May 23, 11.00 a.m.

Teaching Political Science in New Zealand

These sessions will critically examine the teaching of political science in New Zealand Universities. Because of space limitations, background material on current courses has not been included in this issue. However details on the courses currently being taught, and the texts prescribed, will be available at the conference.

Times: Plenary session: Saturday, May 24, 9.15 a.m.
Area meetings (New Zealand Politics, Political Sociology, Comparative Politics, International Relations, Political Theory, Methodology):
Saturday, May 24, 3.45 p.m.

Ramesh THAKUR (Department of Political Studies, University of Otago)

Full Circle: Canada and the Conflicts in Vietnam

Vietnam has been the scene of several conflicts since the Second World War. Canadian perceptions of, involvement in, and policies towards events in Indochina have paralleled shifts in the local and international dynamics of the conflicts. Consequently, a single-thesis explanation of Canada's Vietnam policy must remain inadequate. The discussion in this paper is divided into four broad periods. In the first, the years of the French Indochina war (1946-1954), Canada perceived the conflict solely as a member of the Atlantic community. In the second, the years of the supervisory commission prior to active American fighting (1954-1964), Canada attempted to promote principles of peacekeeping even while assuming guardianship of the interests of one side. During the time of the American war in Indochina (1964-1973), with the commission being in effect moribund, Canada subordinated ICSC obligations to considerations of discretion in its relations with the United States. Since the American withdrawal, finally, Canada seems to have reverted to speaking of only those matters on which there is agreement within the Western countries.

Saturday, May 24, 2.00 p.m.

Adrienne von Tunzelmann (Parliament House, Wellington)

An Analysis of the Membership of the New Zealand Parliament

In the past few years the focus of discussion about Parliament, overseas as well as in New Zealand, increasingly has been the growing imbalance of power between executive Government and Parliament, to which issue have been directed many of the proposals advanced for the 'reform' of Parliament. Among the more readily identifiable causes of the so-called decline of Parliament is the development of a bureaucracy sophisticated in terms of specialist skills and knowledge, well served in terms of manpower and other resources and wide in the scope of its activities. This suggests that in comparing the extent of Parliament's influence with that of the Executive a key consideration must be the quality, in respect of skills and experience, of the elected representatives and the nature of the the resources available to them. The composition of Parliament and the conditions attaching to the M.P.'s job have continuously and substantially changed. This paper sets out to identify these changes and offers some conclusions about their relevance to the ability of Parliament both to fulfil effectively its traditional roles and to adapt to the challenges to its sovereignty posed by the growth in executive power.

Saturday, May 24, 11.00 a.m.

Mark UNSWORTH (Political Science Department, University of Canterbury)

Women as Parliamentary Candidates: Asset or Liability?

This paper aims to investigate why so few women have been elected to Parliament in New Zealand. Obstacles existing in society hindering women from advancing in the political world are examined by studying voter perceptions of women candidates. The perceptions are examined using data collected from survey research in the Lyttelton electorate prior to the 1975 and 1978 General Elections. Attention is focused on involved women candidates Miss Colleen Dewe (National) and Ms. Anne Hercus. (Labour)

A theory of group behaviour is used to classify the voter responses. The findings reveal that although some differences do exist in the manner in which voters perceive women candidates the comparisons more than often favour women. Differences between male and female voter perceptions are found to be negligible and the commonly held belief that women lack the strength and aggression to be in politics is not substantiated.

In conclusion it is argued that women candidates are not perceived by voters as being inferior in any way, and indeed could be an asset if given the chance.

Friday, May 23, 3.45 p.m.

Jack VOWLES (Department of Political Studies, University of Otago)

" Guilds ", Guilds, and Corporations: Themes in the social and Political Theory of Guild Socialism

Guild socialism, an ideology promoting ' participatory democracy ', ' socialist pluralism ', and ' workers' control ', while conventionally viewed as a movement of the left, has occasionally been placed in the context of a corporatist tradition. I argue that the main line of descent of the ' the guild idea ' does lie in a romantic, anti-democratic, and corporatist tendency in English nineteenth century social thought, with which Arthur Penty's proposals of 1906 for ' guilds restoration ' are best identified. From 1912 onward - having inherited the guild or ' gild ' from Penty - Alfred R. Orage, Samuel G. Hobson, and later G.D.H. Cole married it with workers' control, socialism, and democracy. The choice of the guild as the model economic institution of a socialist society introduced into guild socialism a corporatist ' touch ' - but it was no more than that - and illustrates points of contact between the opposed ideologies of socialism and corporatism. Some of these may be traced to their common origins in the early nineteenth century reaction against liberalism.

Friday, May 23, 3.45 p.m.

OTHER FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC: FIFTEENTH FOREIGN POLICY SCHOOL, OTAGO UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, MAY 16 - 19, 1980.

The annual Foreign Policy Schools bring together a number of contributors who are in a position to give information on aspects and trends in foreign policy-making, and provide a forum for discussion and debate on New Zealand foreign policy issues. This year the school looks at the central features of New Zealand's relations with its new Pacific neighbours.

Enquiries to:

T.J. Hearn
Director,
Otago University Extension,
P O Box 56,
Dunedin
Telephone 770-345.

* * *

THE 1980 AUSTRALASIAN POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
will be held on
H.C. Coombs Building, at the Australian National University,
Wednesday 27-Friday 29 August, 1980

THE MAIN SUBJECT STREAMS AND ORGANISERS WILL BE

Public Policy and Administration	David Adams
Political Theory and Sociology	Marian Sawyer
Asian and Comparative Politics	Ian Wilson
Australasian Politics	Don Aitken/Don Rawson
Australasian Foreign Policy and International Relations	Hugh Collins

SESSIONS WILL ALSO BE ORGANISED BY

The Women's Caucus	Marian Simms
The Australasian Association for the Study of Socialist Countries	Harry Rigby

PANELS WILL BE HELD ON

Measurement and Methodology	Don Aitken
Ethnic Politics	James Jupp

Conference Registration will be \$25.00

The Annual Dinned will be held at the NATIONAL PRESS CLUB on
Thursday, 28 August, at a cost of \$14.00.

Any general enquiries should be addressed to:

Patrick Weller, Conference Co-ordinator
APSA 1980 Conference
Department of Political Science
Research School of Social Sciences
Australian National University

DEVELOPMENT AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN NEW ZEALAND, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date: 16-20 November, 1980 (note revised dates)
 Place: University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand. Phone 482009, Ext. 8595.
 Host: Department of Sociology, University of Canterbury.
 Accommodation: This will be available in the University Halls of Residence.
 Participants: The conference is open to all academic social scientists and others interested in the political economy of New Zealand, Canada and Australia. To date 125 people have indicated a firm desire to attend the conference - 61 from Australia, 29 from New Zealand and 25 from Canada.

Preliminary Topic Areas:

- (i) The capitalist world economy and staples production.
- (ii) Migration, employment/unemployment, class formation, labour movements.
- (iii) Trans-national corporations in Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
- (iv) The role of the State in Dominion Capitalist Societies.
- (v) The impact of the 'Crisis' in New Zealand, Canada and Australia.
- (vi) National self-Reliance and Socialism: Alternatives/Complements?

For details regarding registration please contact:

Dr Kevin P. Clements
 Department of Sociology, University of Canterbury,
 Christchurch, New Zealand.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND ASIAN STUDIES SOCIETY INC. FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The N.Z. Asian Studies Society Inc. (NZASIA) is to hold its fourth biennial international conference at Massey University, Palmerston North, from Wednesday, 19 August, to Saturday, 22 August, 1981.

It is expected that participants will come from a wide variety of disciplines and backgrounds; that not only students of Asian history, politics and languages, but also people professionally or academically involved with all aspects of trade and aid to Asian countries - technology, agricultural, economic and social development - will be present. The organisers would particularly like to encourage the participation of people in applied fields of study for this conference.

The conference will probably consist of general lectures and papers on Asia, organised under different areas such as China, Japan, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Western Asia. Panel sessions, workshops and symposia on topics covering the whole of Asia are also envisaged. Enquiries to Dr I.R. Duncan, Massey University Palmerston North.

NEWS AND NOTES.Editor's note.

Because of lack of space and news, only additions, and a correction, to the Victoria University news included in the last issue of POLS is listed below.

It is hoped to include a full report on the activities of all Universities in the next issue. Regional co-ordinators are urged to send in material as it becomes available.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON .Correction and apology.

In the December 1979 issue of POLS Geoff Debnam's name was incorrectly spelt. The editor apologises for this error.

Further publications.

- Levine, Stephen The New Zealand Political System, George Allen & Unwin, 1979.
- _____ Waging Peace (co-author), N.Z. Foundation for Peace Studies (Auckland), 1979.
- _____ "New Zealand Politics in the 1970s", Pacific Viewpoint, vol. 20, no. 2, December 1979.
- _____ Review of H.D. Evans, Case for Change, in Political Science, vol. 31, no. 2, December 1979.
- _____ Review of H.D. Evans, Case Against Robert Muldoon and his National Party Government, A.J. Dreaver, Political People, D.J. Boswell, Politics and People, in Political Science, vol. 31, no. 1, July 1979.
- _____ "Basic Choices (co-author), International Review, vol. 4, no. 2, April 1979, pp. 14-15.
- _____ "The Political System" in Penniman (ed.), New Zealand at the Polls (forthcoming).
- _____ "An Alternative View of ANZUS" in Beyond New Zealand: The Foreign Policy of a Small State, Henderson, Jackson and Kennaway (eds.), Methuen, 1980.
- _____ "Political Parties, Public Opinion and Foreign Policy" in Beyond New Zealand, Methuen, 1980.
- _____ "The New Zealand General Election of 1978: An Ambiguous Verdict?" in Parliamentary Affairs (Autumn 1979), vol. 32, no. 4.

News

Ray Goldstein and John Halligan have co-authored the chapter on political science in New Zealand to be included in The Handbook of Contemporary World Political Science to be published by Greenwood Press in 1980 or early 1981.

During 1979 Ray Goldstein spent the major portion of his refresher leave as a Visiting Scholar at the University of Kent at Canterbury in the UK where he completed the editing of his book-length manuscript on public opinion and foreign policy and revised the final draft of his forthcoming book on foreign policy explanation. He also assisted the Board of Politics and Government at UKC in the development of their MA programme in international relations. Prior to this, he was invited by Karl Deutsch, the President of the International Political Science Association, to represent the political scientists of New Zealand on the IPSA Council as an individual member with the right to vote during IPSA's XIth World Congress in Moscow. While at the Congress he also attended the luncheon of Secretary-Treasurers and administrative officers of national political science associations in his capacity as outgoing Executive Secretary of the New Zealand Political Studies Association. Ray's term on the IPSA Council runs through the 1982 World Congress. He also attended conferences of the American Political Science Association in Washington, D.C. and the British International Studies Association at the University of Keele, as well as a seminar on political campaign management at Kent State University in the United States.

Associate Professor W.E. ("Spud") Murphy retired at the end of March after eighteen years at Vic.

Dr R.M. Alley retired as Editor of Political Science at the end of 1979, and Dr S.I. Levine has taken over.

Dr Krishnamurty returned from overseas leave; Professor Margaret Clark is going on leave in mid-year.

Dr Vasil recently participated in an international conference on Asian politics in Madras.

The School was visited by Professors Mark Karson and Kernial Singh Sandhu during March.

Bob Gregory has completed his PhD on the N.Z. Broadcasting Corporation.

The students' Political Science Society has revived and is very active. It has held a forum on The Politics of Aid, and a debate under the title "Political Science is neither a Science nor an Art". Ian Fraser and Jim Hopkins challenged John Roberts and Judith Aitken.

M.P.P. RESEARCH PAPERS AT VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

Available on written request from the Library for perusal on Library premises only. Enquire at Circulation Desk.

Call marks: * represents h/AS741/VUW/A76/ which is common to all M.P.P. research papers and must be quoted for Library purposes. E.g., in selecting the first research paper listed below the following call mark must be used: h/AS741/VUW/A76/L863/0. Note that ' h ' was originally ' n ' but is being progressively changed.

<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>CALL MARK</u> (see note above)
T.Loorparg	Organisation Change and Development in the New Zealand Armed Forces	* L863/0
X A.P. Leo	The Role of the Audit Office and the Public Expenditure Committee in the Field of Public Policy in New Zealand.	* L576/R
A.M.K. Tan	The Contribution of BRANZ in the Achievement of Policy Objectives in the Building Industry	*
B. Shinawatra	Aspects of Real Capital Formation in New Zealand	* S556/A
E.J.R. Norman	An Analysis of the Organisational Structure of Community Volunteers Inc.	* N842/A
J.O. O'Conner	Community Work Intervention Strategy in Newtown	* 018/C
J.P. Moriarty	Aspects of Policy Making processes within Wellington Polytechnic relating to Staffing and Courses	* M854/A
A.D. Jenkins	New Zealand's Mutton Marketing: International Pressures and Marketing Strategies	* J52/N
J. Vella Bonnici	The Role of Export Development and Export Subsidisation in Development: Some Implications for Policy-Makers	* V438/R
B.J. Mackay	The Use of an Extended Survey of Obstetric and Neonatal Services in the Formation and Implementation of Public Policy	* M153/U
E.E. Sanft	Hospital Cost Containment in the United States: The Policy Experience	* S224/H
A.K.C.L. Young	Organisational Aspects of Primary Health Care in New Zealand	* Y48/W
R.S. Rudman	Industrial Relations and the Concept of the Public Interest - A New Zealand Perspective	* R916/I
X H.G.L. Arnott	The Local Government Commission and the Policy of Local Government Reform	* A764/L

M.P.P. RESEARCH PAPERS (continued)

<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>CALL MARK</u> (see note above)	
M.G. Amer	An Evaluation of the Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Limited and its Performance in Relation to Government Policy	* A512/E	
R.F. Short	The Marine Council	* S559/M	
R.A. Patston	The Impact of Developments in Management Information Systems on the Future of Public Administration	* P315/I	
R.S. Debreceny	Some Aspects of Projects in the New Zealand Programme of Official Development Assistance	* D288/S	Restricted Access
A.F. Von Tunzelmann	Membership of the New Zealand Parliament - A Study of Conditions 1854-1978	* V948/M	*
I.H. Symonds	The Relationship between the Individual and the State with Regard to Privacy and Technology	* S988/R	
N.M. El-Kamel	Evaluation of the Performance of Public Enterprise: A comparative analysis of two airlines	* E43/E	
D.R. Hutton	The Role of Statutory Boards in New Zealand Public Administration	* H984/R	*
P.E.A. Baines	An Appraisal of the Economic Efficiency of the New Zealand Sharemarket and Suggestions for Improvement	* B162/A	
L.E. Zwimpfer	Policy-making Processes in Telecommunications	* Z98/P	Restricted Access
L.M. Dovey	United States-New Zealand Beef Trade: Some Public Policy Aspects of New Zealand's Beef Trade with the United States	* D742/U	
P.J. Mellalieu	The New Zealand Exporter and Export Services: Analysis and Evaluation	* M524/N	
K.J. Cooper	What should be the Content and Future Role of the Valuation Department Data Base?	* c777/W	
J.E. Aitken	Women in Local Body Elections	* A311/W	*

11/79

Note: Access to some papers is restricted to persons with the proper authority.

JOBS WHICH ATTRACT POLITICAL SCIENCE GRADUATES

Editors Note It is hoped that future issues will include further reports on the employment experience of political science graduates. Contributions to this section are particularly welcome.

The December 1979 issue contained an article on the National Party Research Unit.

The Labour Party Research Unit - Through the Eyes of One Researcher

Like most job descriptions, the one I was given bore little relationship to the reality of the job. No one told me when I was appointed that for the next three years I would work harder than I ever thought possible, feel harassed and pestered, and often frustrated at lack of time and communication failures. Yet also be often exhilarated, moved and delighted, excited and seduced by the atmosphere of Parliament.

Being a student of politics helped prepare me, as did Keith Jackson's lectures on the clinical functioning as it were. But no one prepared me for the humanness of Parliament Buildings. Observing members of Parliament is different from working closely with one half of them. Some I found to have feet of clay, others attributes I never previously imagined.

Though Parliament is a friendly place to work in, it is also a hotbed of political tension. In order for the Unit to function effectively, the spin off of political tension needs to be minimised. For the past three years our Unit has been relatively stable and close personal links have been forged between researchers. We were selected, I understand, as much for our various life experiences as for our academic qualifications. I would add, a strong sense of self-preservation is essential!

A political researcher needs to have the ability to quickly analyse a situation or problem, come up with options or advice and then be prepared to have one's 'excellent' opinions ignored. Such a person also needs stamina, a sense of humour, preferably of the ridiculous, and the ability to work on while all about the sound of Parliament resounds.

Parliament is not a quiet place. It is a place of rhetoric, verbal assault and debate. It occurs in offices, to researchers, over the heads of researchers, in corridors outside researchers' offices, via telephones to researchers, over the radio so researchers can hear the sounds of Parliament. Nirvana for me is silence.

An aspect of the Buildings I must mention is the rapidly diminishing army of messengers. Once, like old soldiers, they used to just fade away, now they are made redundant by younger, presumably more efficient, security officers. With the departure of messengers at the doors of Parliament, some of the humanness, I fear, will be lost.

The difference between the Government and Opposition Research Units is not just political. The Labour Party Research Unit must be for the Opposition members what the National Party Research Unit, Ministerial staff and Government Departments are to the Government members. A daunting and impossible task.

I see my role as a researcher in terms of the stimulus-response model. The stimulus side involves using one's initiative, developing information sources outside the House and coming up with ideas which can be used by the Parliamentary team. Use of outside sources are the lifeblood of any political researcher, whether it be to test a story, get information on a subject, or test the waters. A close liaison is maintained with the pressure groups operating in one's field and, as much as possible, with the Departments.

The response side of the coin revolves around the work of Parliament. The set debates, Address-in-Reply, Budget and Estimates keep members of the Unit busy preparing background notes for speeches. The Estimates time is probably the most hectic for our Unit, as it is the major opportunity to take the Government to task on all fronts.

Apart from the set debates, the Opposition can call for an Adjournment Debate on a matter of immediate and urgent concern, e.g. an industrial dispute. This involves the researcher concerned in an intense preparation of material. Sometimes the Speaker disallows the request, leaving a frustrated researcher. Knowing one's work will ultimately get used is sometimes cold comfort.

Then there is the weekly debate of Questions and Notices of Motion on the Supplementary Order Paper. As decisions as to which areas will be focussed on are often not made till that morning, Wednesdays are commonly marked by one or more frenetic researchers in action.

Though Parliamentary Question time is sometimes rudely spoken of by Parliamentary observers, it is often the only means the Opposition has of obtaining information. Used properly, Questions can be a valuable tool for the Opposition, and an effective weapon in exposing a weak Minister via the judicious use of supplementaries.

Legislation occupies a considerable part of a researcher's time, some more than others depending on the nature of the area. When a Bill is introduced, the researcher concerned scans it for controversial clauses. Some Bills, of course, are one large controversy, other seemingly innocuous Bills have controversial clauses.

If the Bill goes to a Select Committee, the submissions will often be passed on to the researcher to peruse. Discussions will take place with the relevant Caucus Committee as to our attitude on the Bill and, if necessary, with the pressure groups concerned. The ammunition is reserved for the second reading and Committee stages, and the researcher will be responsible for the preparation of speech notes.

Though I am shortly departing the 'corridors of power', I can honestly say the past three years have been amongst the busiest, happiest and most formative in my life. If there are any political science graduates out there - with the proviso of a strong sense of self preservation, I would recommend the Labour Party Research Unit anytime.

P U B L I C A T I O N SP O L I T I C A L S C I E N C E

Published in the School of Political Science and Public Administration, Victoria University of Wellington, Private Bag, Wellington, New Zealand. Telephone 721000, Exts. 465 or 490.

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A New Zealand based journal, published twice-yearly by the School of Political Science and Public Administration, Victoria University of Wellington.

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LECTURESHIP IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Council of the Victoria University of Wellington invites applications from men and women for a Lectureship in Political Science available from 1 February 1981. The vacancy is in the general area of international relations. The successful applicant will be expected to help to teach courses at the second and third year undergraduate level, and an honours course. In addition a capacity to teach an introductory course in communist systems may be an advantage.

The school is the largest one of its kind in New Zealand and offers a wide variety of undergraduate courses in all areas of the discipline. There is also an honours programme and advanced research degrees are pursued.

Enquiries on the nature of the position may be made direct to Professor Maragret Clark, Chairman of the School.

THE CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS IS 15 June 1980.

* * *

University of Canterbury, Private Bag Christchurch Telephone 482 009.

TWO FELLOWSHIPS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Department of Political Science at the University of Canterbury is currently seeking applicants for two fellowships in 1981.

(1) Fulbright Fellowship

The Department has been allocated a further New Zealand-United States Educational Foundation Fulbright Fellowship, and we are now seeking applications from American scholars to succeed this year's Fellow, Dr John L. Sullivan of the University of Minnesota.

The Fellowship is currently being advertised in the United States and is for six months in 1981. We hope that the successful applicant will be able to join us for the period late-May to late-November 1981 (although the period late-February to late-August 1981 could also be considered).

We are looking for someone who will be able to teach an undergraduate course in American politics and/or political sociology; a course in social science methodology; as well as contribute to the University's American Studies programme and help to supervise M.A. theses. There will be ample scope to pursue individual research interests.

Fulbright Fellows are awarded travel expenses for themselves (i.e. the equivalent of one economy-class return air-fare), and are paid a salary in New Zealand. The salary is \$NZ1040 per month for a single person; \$NZ1604 for a person with one dependent (e.g. a spouse); and \$NZ1690 for a person with two dependents (e.g. a wife and child). The rate continues to rise with the number of dependents. The salary is adequate for the cost of living in New Zealand, especially as it is taxed in the US and not here. In addition, an allowance is made for incidental expenses. The Fellowship may be held concurrently with other awards and/or salary.

The closing date for applications is 1st June, 1980.
The address for applications is: The Council for the International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, from whom further particulars about applications can be obtained.

(2) Post-Doctoral Fellowship

Applications are also invited from persons with completed doctoral degrees or from candidates who will have completed Ph.D.s by the closing date of this advertisement for a Post-Doctoral Fellowship in the Department of Political Science at the University of Canterbury.

Preference may be given to candidates with research proposals in the following fields: international relations with special emphasis on small states; developing areas; political theory; the political sociology or the political economy of advanced democracies. However, serious consideration will certainly be given to valuable research proposals in other areas.

The Fellowship is for one calendar year. Ideally, we would like the Post-Doctoral Fellow to be at the University of Canterbury for most of 1981, but there is considerable flexibility in this respect.

The total emolument for the year is \$NZ13, 722 (which includes an allowance towards the cost of travel).

The closing date for applications is 30th June, 1980. The address for the applications is: The Registrar, University of Canterbury, Christchurch 1, New Zealand, from whom further particulars about the applications can be obtained.

SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH COMMITTEE

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR INTENDING APPLICANTS FOR SSRC FUNDS

1. The Fund

The Social Sciences Research Committee has been established by the Government to provide funding support for social science research conducted outside of governmental agencies. The fund provides for grants totalling \$350,000 to be made over the period up to 31 March 1982.

2. The Committee

The fund is administered by the Social Sciences Research Committee, whose membership comprises an independent chairman, two members nominated by the Universities' Vice-Chancellors Committee, two members nominated by the NRAC, and (ex officio) the Director-General of the Department of Social Welfare, or his nominee, and the Secretary to the Treasury, or his nominee.

3. Funding To Be On A Project Basis

In the first instance, SSRC funds will only be granted for specific research projects. Funds will not be available for general facilities, conferences, or seminars. From time to time the committee may itself commission research projects in priority areas.

4. Criteria By Which Proposals Will Be Evaluated

The scientific merit of research proposals submitted to the committee will be an important consideration in granting funds. Proposals of merit will be ranked in terms of research priorities which have been approved by the Ministers of Social Welfare and of Science and Technology. The priorities approved for 1980, which are set out below, were derived from the (1977) Report of the Social Sciences Committee of the NRAC. In future years, priorities will be established after consultation with social scientists, social service organisations, policy makers and other potential users of social research.

The 1980 priorities are :

- (a) CONFLICT : Over the past ten years, manifestations of social conflict have come to attract increasing public concern. Traditional societal and individual responses to conflicts involving individuals, family members, ethnic groups, and sectional interests in industry, are being questioned. The committee sees an urgent need for social science research into the social processes, structures

and values which generate conflict, and the processes, structures and values which contribute to the resolution of conflict.

(b) SOCIAL POLICIES AND IMPACT: Social science research into all aspects of society has an important role to play in the development of social policy if this is to respond sensitively to social realities. Social ills cannot be addressed in isolation from an understanding of the wider society, nor can the likely impact of social policy be reliably anticipated in the absence of any broader understanding of social well-being. Social policy areas, in the committee's view, include all those areas of activity which help to shape our society, from education to politics, and from the legal system to the marketplace.

(c) SOCIAL EXPENDITURE : Social research, particularly evaluative research, has direct relevance to the conservation and efficient utilisation of limited social resources. Research directed at innovative responses to social problems, for example, research directed at identifying effective means of delivering services, or research to monitor and evaluate existing policies is likely to have valuable implications for the management of social resources in such areas of expenditure as education, housing, justice and welfare.

(d) HUMAN ENVIRONMENT : A growing need is apparent for social science research aimed at environmental issues. The committee has interpreted the term ' environment ' broadly, to include not only the natural environment, but also the social environment of everyday life. Much of the research in this area is likely to be ' impact ' research - directed at making explicit the human consequences, both latent and manifest, of particular alterations in our living environment. Such alterations might be brought about by proposed or extant industrial development, methods of power generation, levels of geographical mobility, methods of transportation, patterns of recreation, and so on. There is also need for research into ways and means of increasing the flexibility and sensitivity of environmental planning procedures so that these may readily cope with social change and accurately allow for the human impact of changes in the natural and social environment.

(e) INEQUALITY : Considerable scope exists for social science research on this theme. The topic subsumes such diverse areas of investigation as, for example : access to education, health, housing, legal and welfare services; differential utilisation of these services; factors influencing individual educational and occupational achievement; societal attitudes towards differing levels of state welfare support.

5. Form of Application

Application forms may be obtained from:

The Executive Officer
Social Science Research Council
Dept. of Social Welfare
Private Bag 21
Postal Centre
Wellington

Research in Progress

Stephen Levine/Raj K. Vasil.
Victoria University of Wellington.

Title of Research Project: Politics of the Pacific Islands

Details: This is a study of political behaviour in Pacific island political entities. The authors are engaged in an analytic survey of the political processes at work in the smaller, newly independent Pacific states and in those remaining under colonial rule. In addition, an examination is made of the international influences at work on the Pacific region as a whole.

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Editor's Note: Further contributions to this section will be particularly welcomed.



