

P • O • L • S

**The New Zealand Political Studies
Association**

Newsletter

Conference Issue

Volume 7

Number 1

MARCH 1982

P • O • L • S

**The New Zealand Political Studies
Association**

Newsletter

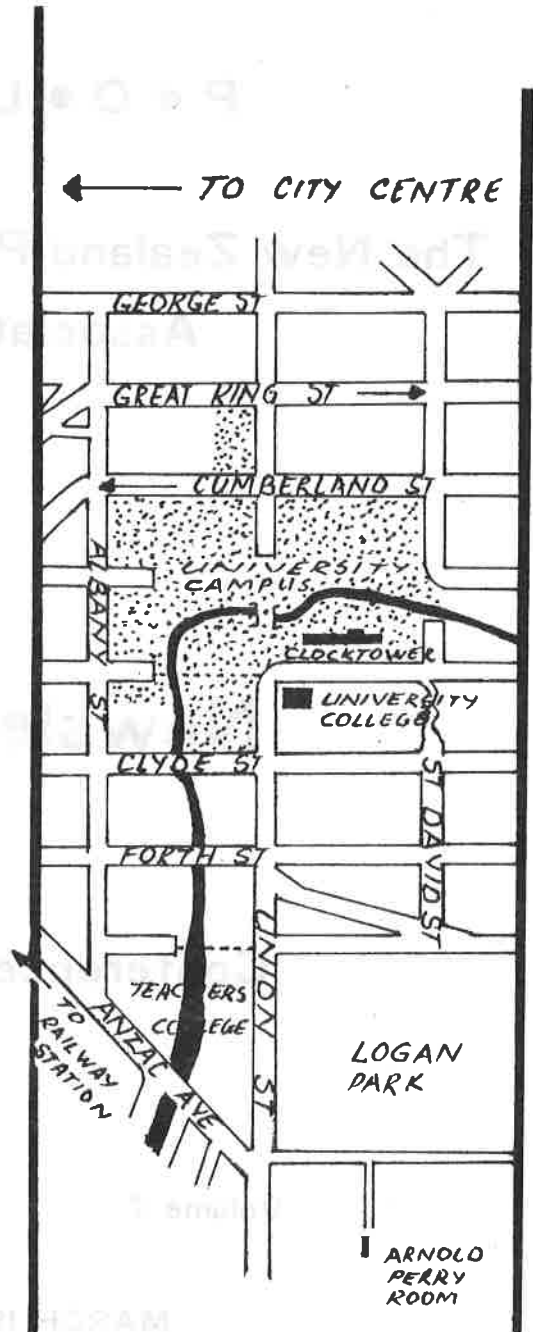
Conference Issue

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N Z P S A
CONFERENCE
DUNEDIN
1982



LOCATION MAP

THE NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL
STUDIES ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS 1982

President: Prof. G.A. Wood, University of Otago.
Executive Secretary: Mr H. Gold, University of Otago.
Treasurer: Dr R.C. Thakur, University of Otago.
Editor of POLS: Dr S. Greif, University of Otago.

POLS

All correspondence concerning POLS should be sent to Dr S.W. Greif, Editor, POLS, Department of Political Studies, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin. POLS will be produced twice a year, and posted to all financial members of NZPSA. To join, complete the enrolment form which can be found later in this edition.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Students, political scientists and those interested in the study of political 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.

NZPSA CONFERENCE PAPERS

Offerings

Roderick ALLEY (Victoria University of Wellington)
ARMS, DEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY

David BATTERSBY (Massey University)
*A SURVEY OF DEBATES ON EDUCATION IN THE NEW ZEALAND
PARLIAMENT (1979-1981): A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS*

Clive BEAN (Australian National University), James W.
LAMARE (University of Canterbury), Nigel S. ROBERTS
(Victoria University of Wellington) and Jack VOWLES
(University of Auckland)
NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS 1981

Panel:

Clive Bean -
"The 1981 New Zealand election: trends in voting
behaviour".

James W. Lamare -
"Determinants of voting preference in the Lyttelton
electorate".

Nigel S. Roberts -
"Young Peter and Bill Young: the battle for Miramar in
1981".

Jack Vowles -
"The personality factor and switching to Social Credit:
some evidence from the Manawatu".

R.J.K. CHAPMAN (University of Tasmania)
THE POLITICS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Margaret CLARK (Victoria University of Wellington)
NEW ZEALAND/ASEAN RELATIONS
(This paper is not available for advance circulation.)

Geoffrey DEBNAM (Victoria University of Wellington)
POWER AND OUTCOME ANALYSIS

Margery EAGLE (University of Tasmania)
THE IDEA OF POLITICAL OBLIGATION

John HALLIGAN (Australian National University)
Title to be confirmed.

Paul HARRIS, John MORROW and Chris PARKIN (Victoria University of Wellington)
T.H. GREEN

Panel:

Paul Harris -
"Green's theory of political obligation".

John Morrow -
"Biologism and the legacy of T.H. Green: the impact of late nineteenth century biological thought on the liberalism of some of Green's followers".

Chris Parkin -
"Green's Germans".

John HENDERSON (Victoria University of Wellington)
PRIME MINISTERIAL CHARACTER: A PRELIMINARY APPLICATION OF BARBER'S TYPOLOGY OF PRESIDENTIAL PERSONALITY TO NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTERS.

Clement J. LLOYD (Australian National University)
CAMPAIGNING AT THE MARGIN

Stuart MacMillan (The Press, Christchurch)
BILATERAL RELATIONSHIPS: THE PRESENT STATE OF PLAY
[AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND]

Nigel S. ROBERTS and Pat WALSH (Victoria University of Wellington)
POLITICAL TOLERANCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Patrick SHANNON (University of Otago)
*MARXIST THEORY AND CAPITALIST-BUREAUCRATIC STATE: LESSONS
FROM A CASE STUDY.*

Geoff SKENE (University of Canterbury/Australian National
University)
AUDITING NEW ZEALAND'S PUBLIC SECTOR

Dell SMALL (University of Canterbury)
SYMPATHY AS A BASIS OF MORAL SCIENCE

Patricia SPRINGBORG (University of Sydney)
THE DEBATE OVER DEMOCRACY

Robert SPRINGBORG (Macquarie University)
EGYPT'S ROLE IN THE ARAB WORLD

Rob STEVEN (University of Canterbury)
IMPERIALISM AND FASCISM IN NEW ZEALAND.

David STRACHAN (University of Otago)
RECENT ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LABOUR PARTY.

Carlyle A. THAYER (Royal Military College, Duntroon,
University of New South Wales)
THE POLITICAL ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN VIETNAM, 1975-81.

Bruce WALLACE (Television New Zealand, Wellington)
VOTING BEHAVIOUR AND TELEVISION 1981.

Pat WALSH and Nigel S. ROBERTS (Victoria University of
Wellington)
POLITICAL TOLERANCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Daniel Lew YU-TANG (Sino-American Relations Inst., Taiwan)
Either: *GROWTH WITH EQUITY: TAIWAN AS A DEVELOPMENT MODEL*
or: *U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: REAGAN AND THE TWO CHINAS.*

NZPSA CONFERENCE PAPERS

Abstracts

The following abstracts of conference papers are listed alphabetically (by author).

David BATTERSBY (Department of Education, Massey University)

A SURVEY OF DEBATES ON EDUCATION IN THE NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT (1979-1981): A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS.

As a field of study, 'The Politics of Education' is receiving increased attention. In 1981, the New Zealand Council for Educational Research published the proceedings of a seminar on 'The Politics of Education in New Zealand', and many of the contributors to this volume suggested that the 1980s would see education more politicised than in previous decades. This was illustrated with reference to such areas as the politics of curriculum change, school government, early childhood care and university education.

Against this background, the intention of this paper is to focus attention on a relatively untapped resource in relation to the politics of education, namely, Parliament itself. In particular, the aim of the paper is to provide a brief preliminary report of a current survey being undertaken on debates on education in the New Zealand Parliament (1979-1981). The purpose of this survey is, *inter alia*, to develop a taxonomy of educational issues dealt with in one Parliamentary term of office, and to explore some of the various ideological positions advanced within some of the more prominent debates.

Clive BEAN (Australian National University), James W. LAMARE (Department of Political Science, University of Canterbury), Nigel S. ROBERTS (Centre for Continuing Education, Victoria University of Wellington) and Jack VOWLES (Department of Political Studies, University of Auckland).

NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS 1981

Panel:

Clive Bean -

"The 1981 New Zealand election: trends in voting behaviour".

This paper investigates voting behaviour of a sample of the New Zealand electorate. The sample is composed of some 1500 people drawn randomly from a number of diverse settings. An overview of the study and the findings from the sample are covered.

James W. Lamare -

"Determinants of voting preference in the Lyttelton electorate".

This paper analyses the reasons for choosing candidates in the Lyttelton Electorate. Its contents are based upon the responses of 373 eligible voters. The importance of partisan attitudes in structuring the voters' choice are probed in depth.

Nigel S. Roberts -

"Young Peter and Bill Young: the battle for Miramar in 1981".

254 persons were surveyed in the Miramar Electorate in the fortnight after the general election. The result was noteworthy for the fact that it reflected the comparatively large anti-government swing in the Wellington area, and for the fact that a well-known, incumbent Cabinet Minister was defeated. Data from the survey will be used to shed light on the reasons for these occurrences, as well as to explore other aspects of the 1981 election.

Jack Vowles -

"The personality factor and switching to Social Credit: some evidence from the Manawatu".

Based upon responses of over 500 people, this paper explores the extent to which candidate evaluation influences the shift to voting Social Credit in the 1981 New Zealand election.

R.J.K. CHAPMAN (Department of Political Science, University of Tasmania)

THE POLITICS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Administration reform has been of major concern in the decade of the 1970s, especially in Australia. Royal Commissions, Boards of Inquiry and internal reviews have occurred in the Federal sphere and in the States of Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Tasmania. These have produced a pot-pourri of nostrums which the paper will attempt to summarise and then discuss their implementation. It will be suggested that reforming public administration is not to be thought of as synonymous with any other kind of administrative reform. Management practice and organisational design derived from experience in private organisations are not adequate sources of concepts on which to base administrative reform in public organisations. A crucial dimension in public administration is the political environment in which such organisations are lodged. The paper concludes by suggesting that the notion of periodic reviews by external bodies is inappropriate and may even damage the delicate political balances between the legislative and executive in the Westminster system of government.

Margaret CLARK (School of Political Science and Public Administration, Victoria University of Wellington)

NEW ZEALAND/ASEAN RELATIONS

Perusal of Ministry of Foreign Affairs' files has confirmed that New Zealand's relations with the five countries of ASEAN are, by-and-large, stress free. In recent years areas of cooperation have multiplied, and there are signs that our traders increasingly (if belatedly) see the area as one of opportunity. ASEAN traders and governments, however, find our continuing restrictive import regulations irritating, so that reciprocity is likely to be an ASEAN requirement if our exports to the region are to grow.

In the political sphere the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has given ASEAN dealings with the outside world a greater coherence and unity than ever before. This has meant that though the group remains avowedly non-aligned, and based on economic rather than military cooperation, nevertheless New Zealand, along with the rest of the Western Alliance, increasingly perceives ASEAN as an anti-Communist bulwark in Southeast Asia.

(This paper is not available for advance circulation)

Margery EAGLE (Department of Political Science, The University of Tasmania)

THE IDEA OF POLITICAL OBLIGATION

In the main, discussion on the idea of political obligation is distorted and restricted by political philosophers' casting it in the mould of a problem. The general theme of this paper is that we are living in an age in which problems have replaced mysteries.

Problems challenge calculating intellects, as popularised by I.Q. tests. Mysteries enliven a faculty much more inclusive. The imagination is crucial. The problem solving mentally is self-defeating. An intractable problem constitutes a failure. Mysteries are quite different. There is nothing disturbing about a mystery which promises

to be with us for ever except to those of us who have joined the ranks of problem solvers.

In the context of this general theme, the ideas of several political philosophers (eg. S. Augustine, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Hegel) will be examined in an attempt to show how they illuminate or, perhaps, darken our thoughts or the idea of obligation.

Paul HARRIS, John MORROW, and Chris PARKIN (School of Political Science and Public Administration, Victoria University of Wellington).

T.H. GREEN

Panel:

Paul Harris -

"Green's theory of political obligation".

An examination of the valuable elements in Green's theory of political obligation, and an argument for the (re)introduction of his account into discussions of political obligation.

John Morrow -

"Biologism and the legacy of T.H. Green: the impact of late nineteenth century biological thought on the liberalism of some of Green's followers".

Contemporary estimates of Green's advanced liberalism were largely based on his sympathetic interest in a wide range of current reform proposals. Green's belief that reform was necessary to establish the social and political conditions that would permit the free and universal development of human capacities, was indicative of an outlook that was close to that of J.S. Mill and could legitimately be described as liberal.

In this paper it will be suggested that Green's essentially liberal approach to social reform was abandoned by both the more radical and the more conservative of his followers. D.G. Ritchie's, Sir Henry Jone's and Bernard Bosanquet's abandonment of traditional liberal concerns can be seen in the way they used arguments and concepts drawn from biological and

evolutionary theories. The illiberal use of these ideas cuts across other significant differences in the work of Green's followers such as their attitudes towards collectivism and their responses to particular reform proposals.

Chris Parkin -
"Green's Germans".

A reappraisal of the influence of some German Idealists on aspects of Green's moral and political thought.

Clement J. LLOYD (Research School of Social Sciences,
Australian National University)

CAMPAIGNING AT THE MARGIN

Political Science is not strong on the theory of election campaigning. The traditional view holds that parties contend on markedly divergent platforms and over a wide range of different policies. Voters' choice is exercised on perceptions and assessments of the merits of this contentious material. In countries of the Westminster system, presentation of platform and policy has become concentrated in tight campaigns of relatively short duration. The demand of the political parties for a more scientific and predictable basis for election campaigning has brought to election campaigning the professional interpretation of public opinion surveys and motivational research. Inevitably, this has been linked with attempts to influence the electorate through media, both paid and unpaid. An important consequence has been the narrowing of the focus brought to bear on the electorate by the political parties. The cost of the techniques involved has put a premium on the identification of a small group of swinging voters and the careful crafting of policies and materials likely to appeal to them. This has produced the rapid development of marginal campaigning: the tailoring and targeting of election campaigns to a small proportion of voters. This paper tries to explore the development and the consequence of this approach to election campaigning in the light of recent Australian and New Zealand electoral experience, with particular

emphasis on the 1981 New Zealand election, and the 1980 Australian election.

Nigel S. ROBERTS and Pat WALSH (Victoria University of Wellington)

POLITICAL TOLERANCE IN NEW ZEALAND

"Tolerance", notes Professor P.H. Partridge, "is clearly a mark of democracy". However, Samuel Stouffer's seminal study of political tolerance in the United States made a crucial mistake when it concentrated on the civil liberties citizens would accord left-wing groups (viz. communists and atheists) and then came to the almost tautological conclusion that left-wing people were likely to be more tolerant than people of other political persuasions.

In assessing political tolerance it is essential to measure the tolerance (or lack thereof) that people have for target groups of their own choice. Consequently, a series of survey-research studies has been undertaken in America, Israel and New Zealand that centre on the groups in politics that the individuals interviewed liked the least.

This paper will report on the results of the New Zealand study. The unpopular groups in New Zealand politics will be outlined, and the ideological consistency of the survey's respondents with respect to their selection of least-liked groups will be assessed. In addition, the determinants of political tolerance in New Zealand - political, psychological, sociological, and demographic - will be examined in the paper.

Patrick SHANNON (Otago University Extension)

MARXIST THEORY AND CAPITALIST-BUREAUCRATIC STATE

In recent years at the level of macro-theory there has been a considerable revival of interest (mainly within the Marxist tradition) in the state. Much of this analysis (in disciplines such as sociology, and political economy) has however remained at a high level of generality and has not effectively confronted issues traditionally dominant in political science (eg. psephology, interest-group theory, administrative structures, representative forms). Working from a case study of legislative change in New Zealand (the Accident Compensation Act) this paper attempts to begin the task of building links between the two levels of analysis.

Geoff SKENE (Department of Political Science, University of Canterbury)

AUDITING NEW ZEALAND'S PUBLIC SECTOR

The office of the Auditor-General, usually thought of in association with Parliament, is moving through a transitional period towards the provision of a wide range of services to central and local government. Where traditionally auditors concerned themselves with the legality and probity of public expenditure, their endeavours now include evaluations of departmental efficiency and effectiveness.

The paper assesses the implications of this role expansion for the C and AG's traditional functions. It is suggested that by emphasising what auditors do obviously (ie. audit), current discussion ignores other constitutional, parliamentary, and system-maintenance functions. The development of 'effectiveness audits' may over-politicise the audit function to the detriment of these functions. The likelihood of success in such audits is also assessed. The paper includes a description of auditing developments in New Zealand over the last decade.



NEW ZEALAND
POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION
CONFERENCE 1982

DUNEDIN
17 - 19 MAY 1982

Otago University extension

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE 1982

Convener: Dr Ramesh Thakur, Political Studies Department, University of Otago.

Venue: University College, Leith Street, Dunedin.

Registration Fees:

Association members \$20.
Non-members \$25.
Students \$ 3.50

Residential arrangements: University

College offers accommodation to Conference members. The tariff is: full board \$20; bed and breakfast \$14; casual meals - lunch \$2, dinner \$4. Payment is to be made to University College.

Conference Dinner: The Conference

Dinner will be held in the Arnold Perry Room, Logan Park, Dunedin, on the night of Tuesday 18 May. The price will be \$16 per head. Family and friends are welcome.

Creche provisions: Creche facilities will be available for children 8 years of age and younger at the University Nursery. Nursery hours are from 9 am to 3 pm and the rate charged is \$2 per hour. Payment to be made to the University Nursery.

Provisional Programme:

Monday 17 May

2.30pm : MEETINGS: 'State of the Discipline'

4.00pm : FILMS

"Your obedient servant".

"Beyond the public gaze".

7.00pm : NEW ZEALAND POLITICS

'New Zealand elections 1981' (Panel)

8.30pm : Social drinks.

Tuesday 18 May

Morning: NEW ZEALAND POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

B.V.J. Galvin, Secretary to the Treasury

Afternoon: NEW ZEALAND POLITICS (2 sessions)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (2 sessions)

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY (2 sessions)

7.30pm : CONFERENCE DINNER

Wednesday 19 May

Morning : NEW ZEALAND POLITICS (2 sessions)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (2 sessions)
POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY (2 sessions)
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (4 sessions)

Afternoon: NEW ZEALAND POLITICS

3.30pm : ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

C L O S E

Evening : Social drinks.

Coach tour: A coach tour of Dunedin and its environs can be arranged for those for whom Dunedin is new, or for those who wish to reacquaint themselves with this city and its very scenic setting.

Enrolment: Early enrolment is requested. Conference and Conference fees (where appropriate) are payable on application using the attached form.

UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY APPLICANTS MAY ASSUME THEY HAVE BEEN ENROLLED. RECEIPTS WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE FIRST SESSION.

ENROLMENT FORM

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION
CONFERENCE, DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND
17-19 MAY 1982. 22-504

Name: Surname

Preferred Forename

Address

Phone

Organisation (where applicable)

Please fill in carefully using the appropriate square(s)

I wish to attend the Conference

- \$20 Association Member
- \$25 non-member
- \$3.50 student

I wish to attend the Conference Dinner

- \$16 single
- \$32 double

TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____

Cheques payable to University of Otago.

I will require accommodation at University College

Monday Tuesday Wednesday

(Full board . Bed and breakfast)

I expect to arrive in Dunedin on (date) by air/rail

(flight/train) at approximately(time).



I wish to use the creche facilities
of the University Nursery .

I will be interested in a coach tour
of Dunedin and its environs .

Please provide in advance the
following titles, if available
(not more than six)

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Forward with a cheque for the total
amount to:

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES
ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
c/- OTAGO UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
P.O. BOX 56
DUNEDIN.

Dell SMALL (Department of Political Science, University of Canterbury)

SYMPATHY AS A BASIS OF MORAL SCIENCE

How successfully was sympathy established as a basis for moral science in the eighteenth century? Is a science of morals possible? What was the position of the so-called sentiment philosophers?

In this paper the arguments and difficulties of four Scottish philosophers will be examined, and an attempt made both to characterise their different approaches and to evaluate the arguments which arose between them over the role of sympathy as a chief determinant of moral value. David Hume and Adam Smith were prominent exemplars of a theory of moral sentiments based upon sympathy. Smith however, was somewhat dissatisfied with Hume's theory. Adam Ferguson and Lord Kames, also sentiment philosophers, entered the discussion from quite different standpoints.

David STRACHAN (Department of Political Studies, University of Otago)

RECENT ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LABOUR PARTY

The New Zealand Labour Party in recent years has been characterised by continuing turmoil both within the Parliamentary Party as well as more recent friction between the party's extra-parliamentary wing and its parliamentary wing. This paper focusses on one of the underlying reasons for the often traumatic nature of change within the party - the development of a relatively independent extra-parliamentary Party. In particular attention will be centred on developments within the organisational side of the party since 1974.

Although the framework for a more decentralised party was laid in 1974 with major constitutional changes approved it was not until after the 1975 election disaster that the Party was given the added impetus to make substantive

changes in its organisation. Probably the most far reaching change in the Party during the 1976-1978 period was the massive upsurge in membership, which not only created the base from which Jim Anderton was able to secure the Presidency in 1979, but in the short term enabled the party to make significant steps towards restructuring the party machine.

Carlyle A. THAYER (Faculty of Military Studies, Royal Military College, Duntroon, University of New South Wales)

THE POLITICAL ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN VIETNAM, 1975-81

This paper examines civil-military relations in Vietnam in the period between the cessation of the Second Indochina War in 1975 and the Fifth Party Congress of the Vietnam Community Party, rescheduled for 1982. It is divided into two parts.

Part one details the relationship between top military and party officials at the Central Committee level and notes the prior career involvement of the former in political activities in the 1930-1944 period. The notion of party control over the military is explained with reference to Leninist ideology and Vietnamese revolutionary experience. This part also explores the military's role as an agent of political socialisation and recruitment.

Part two notes party policy towards the military as set forth at the Fourth Party Congress in 1976 where, after heated debate, the military was assigned a significant role in civilian-type economic reconstruction tasks: public security, political re-education, opening new economic zones and agricultural production including the management of state farms.

The paper concludes by noting that the Third Indochina War has resulted in an expansion in the size of the Vietnamese armed forces and an intensification of its involvement in both military (national defence against China, internationalist duties in Kampuchea and Laos) and

civilian (economic production, political socialisation and recruitment) affairs. The party will continue to control the military in a relationship very different from contemporary Indonesia and Thailand.

Stop Press

John HENDERSON (School of Political Science and Public Administration, Victoria University of Wellington)

PRIME MINISTERIAL CHARACTER: A PRELIMINARY APPLICATION OF BARBER'S TYPOLOGY ON PRESIDENTIAL PERSONALITY TO NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTERS.

This paper seeks to test the relevance and utility of applying Barber's typology of Presidential personality (as outlined in *The Presidential Character*, Prentice Hall, 1972 and 1980, to nineteenth and twentieth century New Zealand prime ministers. The paper briefly reviews Barber's work and his critics, and then seeks to explore the utility of the following four-fold Barber type classification: the Power Seekers (Barber's Active/Negatives) - Muldoon, Kirk, Holland, Seddon, Grey, Vogel and Fox; the Consensus Builders (Barber's Passive/Positives) - Holyoake, Nash, Forbes, Ballance, Whitaker, Domett, Sewell; those who put Duty First (Barber's Passive/Negatives) - Rowling, Marshall, Savage, Bell, MacKenzie, Hall-Jones, Hall, Atkinson, Waterhouse, Weld and Forsaith; and the Achievers (Barber's Active/Positives) - Nash, Fraser, Savage, Coates, Massey, Ward, Stout, Pollen, Stafford, Fitzgerald.

The paper concludes that Barber's scheme can be usefully applied to the New Zealand situation for assessing the impact of the personality and operating styles of New Zealand prime ministers on their respective administrations and the political development of New Zealand.

Patricia SPRINGBORG (Department of Government, University of Sydney)

THE DEBATE OVER DEMOCRACY

In this paper the debate over democracy will be discussed as it concerns antiquity, the significance of voting etc. using Herodotus, Thucydides and others.

Robert SPRINGBORG (Department of History, Philosophy and Politics, Macquarie University)

EGYPT'S ROLE IN THE ARAB WORLD

This paper argues in favour of the proposition that Egypt under Mubarak can reassume a leadership role in the Arab world, although in a somewhat different capacity than previously. Unable to appeal across state borders directly to mass populations in the Nasserist style, Mubarak can nevertheless utilise Egypt's still impressive political resources to regain his nation's central position in the state system of the Arab world. This assessment is based on an analysis of domestic, regional, and international factors. Within Egypt there is every likelihood that in the short and medium terms there will be no significant challenges to Mubarak's rule, hence there are few domestic constraints on his pursuit of foreign policy objectives.

Since 1977-78 no other state within the Arab world has demonstrated consistent and effective leadership, and each suffers from structural limitations that militate against rapid development of significant leadership potential. Internationally Egypt has long been and still is the country on which the West and the USSR prefer to base their policies toward the Arab world. This in turn makes possible a middleman or broker role, which if played skilfully can further augment Egypt's regional stature and resources.

Note: Indicate on your enrolment form up to six papers you may wish to receive in advance.

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

NOTES ON VISITING LECTURERS

Visiting lecturer Don Schwerin (Oakland University, Michigan) will be at Aarhus University January-December 1982, on a National Science Foundation fellowship to continue research on corporate incomes policy in the Nordic countries.

Visiting (Fulbright) lecturer Ted Anagnoson has been working on studies of MPs and their constituencies and the National Development Act. He will be rejoining the Department of Political Science at the University of California, Santa Barbara, in January 1982. A paper presented to the Department at the University of Canterbury on "U.S. Federal Grant Agencies and Congressional Election Campaigns" will appear in the American Journal of Political Science in 1982. While in New Zealand, he also completed work on a symposium edited for the Southern Review of Public Administration on the results of past reorganisations in the U.S. Federal Government, as well as a paper suggesting criteria for evaluating the implementation of grant processing procedures.

Visiting lecturer Nicola Swainson has researched and taught Third World Development and African Politics in both East Africa and North America. She recently arrived from the University of California at Los Angeles. Her book entitled The Development of Corporate Capitalism in Kenya, 1918-1977, was published by Heinemann Educational Books and the University of California Press in 1980. She presented a paper to the departmental seminar series at Canterbury entitled 'Third World Industrialisation Strategies since World War II' in September this year, (1981) She is currently working on industrial growth strategies and energy policies in New Zealand and South-East Asia.

Professor Ivo Rens, University of Geneva, currently visiting the Political Science Department at the University of Canterbury. He was an international civil servant, and a visiting or associate professor in the University of Lausanne, Paris I Pantheon-Sorbonne, and in the Federal

Polytechnical School of Lausanne. He has published in the fields of Parliamentary Democracy, History of Socialism and Environmentalism. While in New Zealand he will work on Ecology and Politics.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

PUBLICATIONS:

Stephen Levine

Election '81: An End of Muldoonism? (co-author, Tony Garnier), Auckland: Methuen 1981.

A Constitution and Bill of Rights for New Zealand - An Idea Whose Time Has Come?, Wellington: New Zealand Institute of Public Administration - Public Sector Research Papers: A series in New Zealand Public Policy, volume II, 4, 1981.

The Independent Polities of the Pacific (co-author Raj K. Vasil), New Delhi: Indian Council of World Affairs, volume XXX, 2, February 1981.

NOTE: The "Research in Progress" reported in POLS, vol.5, no.1, May 1980, p.36 for Vasil and Levine, on 'Politics of the Pacific Islands', has led to the above publication. It is to be followed by a two-volume study on 'The Government and Politics of the Pacific' commissioned by the University of Queensland Press (St Lucia, Queensland, Australia) in a series under the General Editorship of Professor Colin A. Hughes of the Australian National University (Canberra).

The "Research in Progress" reported in POLS, vol.5, no.2, December 1980, p.24 for Vasil and Levine, on 'Maori Political Perspectives', has led to a manuscript - Maori Political Perspectives - which has been accepted for publication by Alister Taylor Publishers (Martinborough, New Zealand). It is expected to be published in February

or March 1982.

'Albert Henry: Knight Errant', The New Zealand Listener, volume 98, 20 June 1981, pp.30-32.

'Interview with Albert Henry', The New Pacific, volume 6, no.3, May-June 1981, pp.55-65.

'Raising a Racket in Aitutaki', The New Pacific, volume 6, no.3, May-June 1981, p.43.

Review of W.S. Livingstone and W.R. Louis (eds), Australia New Zealand and the Pacific Islands Since the First World War, for Pacific Affairs, volume 53, no.3, Fall 1980, pp.590-593.

Review of V.A. Pestoff, Voluntary Associations and Nordic Party Systems, for International Journal of Comparative Sociology, volume xxi, nos. 1-2, March-June 1980, pp. 135-136.

Review of M. Kaase and K. von Beyme (eds) Elections and Parties, for Australian Journal of Politics and History, volume xxvi, no.2, August 1980, p.307.

Review of P.J. Taylor and R.J. Johnston, Geography of Elections, and W.P. Irvine, Does Canada Need a New Electoral System? for Australian Journal of Politics and History, December 1980, vol.26, no.3, p.467.

'Ronald Reagan and the American Electorate', New Zealand International Review, volume 4, no.6, November-December 1980, pp.4-6.

TWO NEW LECTURERS JOIN THE STAFF

Dr John Morrow, who took up a postdoctoral fellowship in November last year has been appointed to a vacant lectureship in Political Science.

Born in the United Kingdom, Dr Morrow is a graduate of Canterbury University and completed a master of arts degree with honours in political science in 1976 with a thesis on the debate over the responsibility of Idealist

Philosophy for the outbreak of the First World War.

He held a Senior Scholarship at Canterbury in 1976 and, on the award of his MA, he won a Commonwealth Scholarship to York University in Ontario, Canada.

There he studied the social and political thought of the Oxford Idealists between 1880 and 1920, relating it to the development of British socialist ideas of the period and he completed his doctoral dissertation in 1980.

Returning to New Zealand, he was able, at short notice, to take a junior lectureship at Victoria University for 1981 and he was appointed to a lectureship from a field of over 40 candidates.

Dr John Henderson, Director of the Opposition Research Unit in Parliament for the past eighteen months and lecturer in Political Science at Canterbury University since 1975, has taken up a lectureship in Political Science.

A graduate of Canterbury University, Dr Henderson gained a master of arts degree with honours in Political Science in 1971 with a thesis on the defence of New Zealand.

Awarded a Duke Fellowship he completed his doctor of philosophy degree at Duke University, North Carolina with a study of leadership personality and war.

He has a particular interest in international relations and co-edited a book on New Zealand's foreign policy in 1980, personally contributing seven articles to the volume.

More recently he published a biography of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Bill Rowling, and he is currently preparing a further book which will be a comparative analysis of all New Zealand's Prime Ministers.

Dr Henderson has contributed to the work of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs both as Branch Secretary in Christchurch from 1975 to 1978 and with the preparation of a bibliography on New Zealand's foreign policy since the second World War.

APSA Australasian Political Studies Association

A I P S PRIZE

The Australian Institute of Political Science has donated a prize of \$500 to be awarded for the best contribution in the field of "Women and Politics". The prize will be administered by the APSA Women's Caucus, which hopes to make a prize in the field an annual event.

Conditions of Entry

Closing date: 30 June 1982.

Minimum length: 5,000 words.

Eligibility: Either published or unpublished work may be submitted. If published, publications must have been within two years to 30 June 1982. If unpublished, work must have been written within two years to 30 June 1982.

Manuscript

requirements: Two copies of the manuscript must be submitted and candidates must retain their own copy. There will be no return of manuscripts unless specifically requested on submission. Where possible the author's name should not appear on the manuscript.

Submission: Manuscripts should be labelled AIPS Prize, and sent to APSA Women's Caucus, APSA, Department of Political Science, RSSS, ANU, Canberra, P.O. Box 4, A.C.T. 2600. Manuscripts cannot be accepted after 30 June 1982.

AUSTRALASIAN STUDY OF PARLIAMENT GROUP

The Australasian Study of Parliament Group (ASPG) is an association of parliamentarians, parliamentary officers, journalists, academics and others interested in the parliamentary process. It was inaugurated in Adelaide in August 1978 and held its first general workshop the following year in Hobart. The ASPG's official objectives include "the encouragement and stimulation of research, writing and teaching about parliamentary institutions in

Australasia and the South Pacific in order to generate a better understanding of these institutions".

The ASPG seeks to achieve its objectives in a number of ways amongst which are regular meetings and a publications programme. General workshops of the ASPG are held in August of each year normally in association with the Australasian Political Studies Association Conference. When appropriate, a specialist workshop is convened, usually during the first half of the year on selected topics of current importance. In addition, the ASPG publishes a biennial Legislative Studies Newsletter and a series of occasional papers.

Membership in the ASPG not only helps to promote the work of the ASPG but also entitles members to receive automatically the Legislative Studies Newsletter and to obtain copies of other ASPG publications at reduced prices and to attend to meetings of the Group at a concessional rate. The annual subscription is \$5.00 Australian.

For further information, contact Antony Wood, Political Studies Department, University of Otago; or Dr R.A. Herr, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, ASPG, Department of Political Science, University of Tasmania, G.P.O. Box 252C, HOBART, Tasmania 7001.

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter has been passed on by Dell Small, ex Executive Secretary:

" The Polytechnic of Central
London,
School of the Social Sciences
and Business Studies
76-78 Mortimer Street
LONDON, W1N 7DE, U.K.

Roberta Hill
Editor
POLS
New Zealand Political Studies Association
University of Canterbury
Christchurch, 1,
New Zealand.

U.K. Political Studies Association, Politics, Education
and Society Research Group

Dear Roberta Hill,

I am writing to you about the existence and purpose of the UKPSA's Politics, Education and Society Research Group, with the specific objective of suggesting a reciprocal relationship between it and the NZPSA.

PES was set up in 1978 to provide an inter-disciplinary forum for discussion of current or recently completed research on socio-political aspects of education, and it is currently jointly convened by Ross Ferguson of the Open University and Geoff Whitty of King's College, London University. I enclose a copy of our programme for the current British academic year, and a summary of the meetings which have been held in the past. In addition I enclose a copy of the Group's aims and objectives.

At present PES has a reciprocal arrangement with the Australasian Political Studies Association, and this involves their mentioning our activities in the APSA Newsletter and our mentioning their activities in circulars to our members in the UK. The overall objective is for us

to find out what is happening in other countries, and to provide some sort of link whereby scholars outside the UK can contact researchers here. To give you an idea of what this amounts to I'm sending you copies of the material which springs from the link with the APSA.

If you think a reciprocal arrangement of this sort would be of interest to your members, I would be most pleased to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

David C. Ewens (Signed)
Liaison Officer
UKPSA Politics, Education and Society Research Group."

Interested persons may care to write to David Ewens direct. The APSA material mentioned in this letter is with me. Ed.



