

P.O.L.S.

**The New Zealand Political Studies
Association**

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P O L S

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

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NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

WEDNESDAY 14 MAY 1986

ROCHESTER AND RUTHERFORD HALL
UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURYNEW ZEALAND UNDER LABOUR
INTERPRETING THE POLITICS OF CHANGE

Right Hon David Lange

I welcome this opportunity to speak to this distinguished gathering of political scientists. You have an important role to play as the teachers and interpreters of the political process.

I applaud your choice of conference theme "New Zealand under Labour" and wish you well in the pursuit of the key objectives of your Association.

- to foster the study and research of politics
- to provide a forum for discussion
- to disseminate information about the political process

It is this last task that I will direct most of my comments to this afternoon.

I commend your modesty in naming your organisation "Political Studies" rather than "Political Science" Association. The title "scientist" brings to mind images of objectivity and certainty which I have yet to see in the political process. If you accept that the real guts of politics is about people, not about institutions or constitutions, then you must also accept all of the uncertainties of outcome which arise when you mix up people from different backgrounds, and impose the stresses and strains which are part of political life. While politics is often not a particularly rational process, we do our best to meet our objectives. The challenge to you, the analyst, is to tell us how the process might be improved.

As a practitioner of politics I have listened with much interest - and some amazement - to some of your observations and commentaries made in the news media. Today I want to reverse the tables and offer some of my own critical comments on some of your pronouncements - and especially how those of you who are political commentators have fared in your interpretations of this Labour Government.

I will seek to identify and expose some of the more simplistic and misleading statements that have been made about this Government. I will relate most of my comments to this Government's initiatives in the social policy and foreign policy areas, as well as commentating briefly on some of the other topics you are considering at this conference.

This government presents a real challenge to the political analyst. The complexities of a period of rapid change calls for a new level of sophistication in political commentary. While some parts of our news media are rising to the challenge, I regret that there is a lack of good in-depth political analysis, and too much attention to trivia and an over-eager willingness to see conflict and division. Change is overdue. For instance, the old labels "left and right" are as misleading as the new labels "free market or intervention" or "wet and dry". There is a need to look behind these labels to see what is really going on.

I note that you will be directing much of your attention at this conference to the subject of electoral behaviour. The political commentators amongst you will have a busy next 15 months as we approach the election.

You will have already observed that past assumptions about the actions of government during the 3-year electoral cycle no longer apply. It was said that governments spend the first year implementing policy, the second year managing and consolidating policy and the third year dispensing election bribes. Under the previous administration this resulted in very damaging boom and bust economic cycles. This Government will remain resolute, and not resort to grovelling expediency for electoral purposes. We hold the people of New Zealand in too high regard to try and dupe them with promises. We proved in July 1984 that the electorate will respond to directness and honesty - and that will remain our approach. There will be no U-turns in our economic or foreign policy. We hold fast to these policies not out of any slavish adherence to a particular theory, but because they are right for New Zealand.

This government will continue to stand up for the best interests of all New Zealanders. It will not be coerced off-course by pressure from sectional interest groups at home, or threats by more powerful foreign nations.

In restructuring the economy we have tackled what had to be done to put New Zealand back on a sound economic footing. It has been tough on many sections of the community, but much progress has been made. The "pain" that is the unfortunate but necessary part of reforming our shattered economy has led the more rash political commentators to speculate that this will be another one-term Labour Government. It has even been suggested that certain Ministers care more about the ideological purity of policies than the Government's re-election.

Such speculation is absolute nonsense. This Government will be re-elected in 1987 and again in 1990 because the electorate, having been taken into the Government's confidence, recognises that the sheer scale of the economic problems inherited from nine years of abuse cannot be solved in one three-year term. This Labour Government needs time. We are acutely aware, from our long years in Opposition, that we can only implement necessary reforms from the Treasury benches, and we intend to remain the Government. We will not change our economic policy because it is right for New Zealand's needs. We will be re-elected because we have been both resolute and fair.

Despite their ritual nods, the National Opposition Party is motivated not by principle or patriotism, but by power. They had a leader - the Member for Birkenhead - who after a desperate search for a strategy did try to move the party away from Muldoonism. He lost his job when it became obvious that he could never deliver an election victory. His successor from the King Country offers no new goals, but instead asks client groups (as he did of the farmers in Wellington a couple of weeks ago) "Tell us what you want and we'll give it to you". It is time you, the commentators of politics, asked the leader of the Opposition: Where's the Beef? - What would you do? What do you believe in? Just what are your policies? In a democracy the public have a right to know. Journalists have a duty to find out.

As commentators you should also watch out and expose the Opposition's appeal to division and prejudice. The new leadership has sought to heighten division in the community. As this audience will be well aware, change is always unsettling, and may give rise to extreme fringe groups. The Opposition has shown signs that it is willing to embrace those groups that go under the thoroughly misleading title of "Moral Majority". We can expect to hear more from these "prejudiced minority" groups as the National Party provides them with greater respectability.

One of the reasons why these fringe groups have achieved some prominence in the media is the absence of any significant third party vote. Recent elections have been influenced by waves of support for third parties - for Values, for Social Credit and for the New Zealand Party.

It was fashionable for commentators to predict that the demise of the New Zealand Party would be to Labour's detriment. This has not happened, and in my opinion will not happen, because Labour's bold thrust for change has picked up that restless part of the electorate which has in the past moved to third parties. In other words, there has been a considerable realignment in New Zealand politics.

But the broadening of Labour support has not led to any weakening of fundamental principles. Those of you who are political theorists will understand the importance of the political philosophy of a Government which creates the climate in which decisions are taken. You will want to know what is the philosophy of this Labour Government? What does it stand for? What political theory drives it?

Some commentators have made the erroneous claim that this Government is not acting like a Labour Government.

Do not be trapped by the misleading simplicity of this argument. This Government is Labour to the core because it cares first and foremost about people. My whole purpose for being in politics is to take on those basic issues that generate the inequalities created by poverty, ignorance and war. This motivation is shared by my colleagues in Cabinet and Caucus. It has always been the goal of the Labour Party to break down privilege and enhance individual dignity. The principles remained the same, but the methods of the 1930s are clearly not appropriate to the problems of the 1980s and beyond.

This is why the Government is establishing a Royal Commission on Social Policy. We deliberately chose to broaden our election pledge to cover the whole range of social policy, rather than just social welfare, because our objective is not to examine the welfare safety net, but the effectiveness of the springboard to genuine social equality.

Social policy is about how we provide for and look after each other as a society. It is fundamentally about how we live together, about the standards we have for ourselves and others. It is about education for our children and the options they have in life. It is about access to proper medical services and an environment that leads to good health. It is about housing, transport and justice. It is related to those basic things that affect the lives of people which is what a Labour Government is all about.

We must never forget that the ultimate concern of both economic policy and social policy is people and their welfare. If our purpose is not to enhance the quality of life for all then political involvement has no moral base. Our current difficulty is that there are costs as well as benefits during the transition to a healthier economy. Those costs are heavy and should not be borne by the relatively disadvantaged. So the economic transformation needs to be matched by an equally fundamental look at social policy, not only what we are doing but why we are doing it. We must take the opportunity to reassert the values we hold as a community and ensure that they are reflected in policy. We must remember that social policy is not a subordinate part of economic policy but rather that a sound economy is equally dependent on a sensible and compassionate social policy.

I would be less than honest if I did not acknowledge that we continue to fall short of many of our social goals. The Royal Commission will enable us to take a significant look at the objectives and philosophy of a welfare state which has been in place for almost fifty years. To do that properly we must acknowledge that failings have become apparent. We cannot keep throwing money at serious social problems vaguely hoping it will do the job. We have to ask if we are attaining our social objectives.

We must question how equal is access to the services provided by the State. Do rural and urban communities enjoy the same access to health, education and housing. Are the same or vastly different educational and health services provided to high income and low income suburbs? Have our housing policies really achieved the aim of putting low income people into affordable homes? We must ask who benefits from the welfare state and whether or not the answer today is that it is not always those who should benefit who do benefit.

I look to you the academic community, and especially to social scientists, to help provide the answers. Some of the questions that must be addressed will cause you some critical self analysis and soul searching. For instance, we must ask whether the beneficiaries are those who receive the service or those who deliver it. The objective of our social services is not to provide educationalists, medical staff and civil service

managers with higher incomes. It is to provide options to those who lack them. Does our current system actually give more options to the poor or does it give the middle class even more control over their lives? We must address the issue as to whether those services are truly accountable to those who use them.

Implicit in that accountability is the measurement of performance. Many of you in this audience are directly involved in the education process. We look to you to help answer questions such as: Can we continue to tolerate the continuation of an education service that throws out most Maori children and the majority of low income children and marks them down as failures? Can we continue to spend larger per capita sums on the children of the middle class than those children? Should those whose education will give them assured entry into high paid jobs be asked to pay back the costs of their education, and free resources for the more disadvantaged?

In the area of income maintenance there are clear anomalies to be addressed. Here we see unjust outcomes because the state provides support differently depending on the sources of the disability which makes people need help. If a person has a disabling disease which makes work impossible then he or she must pass a means test to be eligible to receive a benefit worth less than the average wage. If the source of disability is an accident then the person is eligible for 80% of his or her usual average wage however high or low that may have been. The fall of the dice as to whether you are hit by a car or crippled by arthritis determines your subsequent standard of living. I am not convinced that living standards should be determined by that kind of lottery.

Those are but some of the issues that need to be faced. I am sure that the Government can expect a constructive input from the academic community on those and other issues during the work of the Royal Commission.

Foreign and Defence policy are the other key areas I want to talk to you about. As in the Social policy area, we are inviting the community to participate in this crucial period of policy re-assessment. Some of you may have made submissions to the Defence Committee of Enquiry. You will be interested to learn that this Committee is conducting polling on New Zealand's attitude to security questions. This poll, along with the Committee's findings, will be taken into account in the preparation of the Government's Defence Review later this year.

I note that there are several conference papers relating to the Government's anti-nuclear policy. Some cynical commentators have sought to portray the Government's anti-nuclear policy as a sop to the Party for the Government's economic policy.

I totally reject this hypothesis. Those of you who are students of New Zealand politics will know the long history of Labour's anti-nuclear stance. Our foreign and defence policy has the same basic rationale as our economic and social policies: they are right for New Zealand. The objective of our economic, social and foreign policies is to provide New Zealanders with real security from the evils of poverty, inequality and war.

In rejecting nuclear weapons we are not - as is sometimes claimed - seeking free shelter under the American nuclear umbrella. Indeed we reject outright the notion that a nuclear umbrella can provide security, when it itself is made up of the weapons that pose the ultimate threat to our planet.

The Government has pursued its anti-nuclear policy with determination and moderation. We did not panic in the face of dire predictions by commentators that our policy would provoke economic retaliation. Nor have we gloated when, following the Chernobyl disaster, New Zealand's nuclear-free produce has become a much sought after international commodity. Rather, we have persisted in the face of some pretty wild provocation to promote our anti-nuclear legislation - while achieving our objective of keeping New Zealand nuclear free - in a way which will not give undue offence to our allies. We have stressed throughout these talks that we are prepared to play a greater role in furthering our mutual security interests in the South Pacific. We have been careful to stress that our solution is not for export: that it is for each country to decide for itself what is the most appropriate response to the nuclear menace.

Whatever the outcome we will continue to strive to maintain a positive and constructive relationship with the United States. The easy-going friendship of the New Zealand and American people will not be changed by differences over the interpretation of the formal terms of the ANZUS Treaty. The large increase in the number of American tourists visiting New Zealand is tangible evidence that the ANZUS quarrel has put New Zealand on the map for many Americans in a positive way. No doubt a number of you in this audience attended American universities and probably feel as at home in the U.S. as your parents and grandparents did in the United Kingdom. I am confident that this breadth and depth of New Zealand/U.S. ties will carry us through our current difficulties.

Some commentators have argued that the ANZUS dispute has denied New Zealand the opportunity to have its voice heard in high places in Washington. It is claimed that the New Zealand calling card no longer opens doors in Washington.

Certainly the reverse is not true. My office has received a constant stream of high-level U.S. officials and politicians - all seeking to be helpful in resolving our ANZUS difficulties.

During the period of this Government the voice of New Zealand has been listened to and respected as never before. New Zealand has been able to speak from the basis of its own small state perspective and not be mistaken as a surrogate voice of a great power. Our international perspective is well recognised and assists our trading interests, which do not conveniently relate to geography or ideology.

Within this global perspective our own region must remain of prime importance. I am disappointed to see that Australia does not feature more prominently on your Conference programme. I urge you to pay greater attention to our Tasman neighbour and include Australian politics in your academic courses. It is also important to ensure that the small states of the South Pacific are studied and understood.

The importance of the region to our security makes nonsense of the claim that New Zealand is heading towards a non-aligned status. I cannot foresee circumstances in which we will not have close relations - including defence ties - with Australia and our Pacific Island neighbours. But what we do not seek is a dependent relationship with Australia or anyone. We will pull our weight because we recognise that Australia and New Zealand share a common strategic identity.

There will be some of you in this audience who will respond that it is not your job to ask or answer the types of questions I have raised in this address. The seclusion and security of your tenured positions can give your profession an unfortunate air of smugness. I urge you to come down from your ivory towers, and see what the political process is really like. New Zealand is blessed with what must be one of the most open democracies in the world. Too few academics have taken the opportunity of the open door to come and see what the political process is really like. I consider that there are advantages in the American practice of taking time out from academic life to work in Government, rather than enjoy a sabbatical overseas trip at taxpayers expense. Changes in the management of our Public Service are being considered which would make this possible.

There is also a temptation for academics to retreat into the confines of their own particular speciality. I have noted the divisions of this conference reflecting the main streams of your profession - political theory, New Zealand and comparative politics and policy analysis, and foreign policy. In the political world these divisions are artificial, and I urge you to break down the artificial barriers that divide your discipline, internally and from other social sciences.

As I have indicated, this Government is involved in a process of change on three broad fronts : in economic, social and foreign policy.

Our initiatives across such a wide area are clear evidence that this Government has its sights on the future. The youth and vigour of the Labour Cabinet and Caucus will project New Zealand forward into an exciting and challenging future. We are not afraid of change: we are not held back by the deadweights of ideology and economic self interest. We are free to liberate the creativity and basic sense of fair play that is such an important part of the New Zealand character. We look to you the political commentator and analyst to objectively chart our progress and provide assistance where you can.

That is a point I would also make of the media and the public of large: judge us by the position we inherited, an objective view of the success of our policies and where you consider we are taking this country.

Anything less will show that the progress and reform of this Government is not being matched by those responsible for reporting and commenting on that change.

I wish you well with your Conference.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

8th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 15 May, 7.30pm Items of Business
Staff Club, University of Canterbury

A G E N D A

1. Apologies
2. Minutes of 1985 AGM
3. President's Report
4. Secretary's Report
5. Treasurer's Report - finances
- membership
6. IPSA Membership (Dr Goldstein)
7. POLS and Political Science (Dr Morrow) See proposals on
page 11.
8. 1987 Conference.

NZPSA TREASURER'S REPORT (AS OF 11.5.1986)INCOME

Balance transferred		1,220.25
Membership Subscriptions:		
1985-86	43 @ \$5	215.00
	3 @ \$2	6.00
1986-87	32 @ \$5	160.00
	11 @ \$2	22.00
Donation		150.00
Interest earned		<u>113.51</u>
	TOTAL	<u>1,886.76</u>

EXPENDITURE

POLS vol. 10-1*	150.00
POLS vol. 10-2*	158.00
POLS vol. 11-1*	103.68
Other	<u>4.00</u>
	<u>415.68</u>

Interim Conference AccountINCOME

Donation	75.00
36 @ \$25.00	900.00
19 @ \$15	285.00
Other	<u>240.00</u>
	<u>1500.00</u>

EXPENDITURE

Pol Science advert	65.00
Lapel badges	28.00
Printing	140.00
Photocopying @ 3.9c per page	140.00
Staff/refreshments	100.00
Staff club hire	150.00
Hospitality	<u>620.00</u>

TOTAL 1303.00

The Editors of Political Science wish to lay a proposal before the NZPSA for establishing a formal relationship between the journal and the Association. The proposal is designed to make the journal an organ of political scientists in New Zealand, rather than one department. Within the last year the Executive of the journal has begun the process by appointing a review editor from a department other than Victoria. It may be thought desirable to extend the process by having the editorship of the journal based in whole or in part at another university, but this does not seem feasible at present. The journal was originally the financial responsibility of the School of Political Science and Public Administration but in recent years this responsibility has been taken over by Victoria University Press. The present editors have managed to match the printing costs to the income derived from subscriptions, but the journal is still financially dependent on the University. VUW Press bear the hidden but very real cost of administering subscriptions and also cover postal costs amounting to approximately \$2,000 pa. In addition, the Publications Committee have undertaken to service an accumulated deficit of \$8,000, an amount that has been reduced over the last couple of years by grants of \$3,000 from the School of Political Science and Business Administration. The journal is therefore dependent on the financial support of VUW and given the extent of this, it is most unlikely that the University will support moves to devolve the editorial functions of the journal. In the circumstances the appointment of a review editor from outside Victoria represents the most that can be hoped for at present.

However, the Publications Committee at Victoria have agreed to allow a formal link between the journal and the Association provided that the latter is able to meet certain conditions specified in the following proposals. It is proposed:

- a) That Political Science be adopted as the journal of the Association and that recognition of this will appear on the cover and title page of the journal.
- b) That the Association establish a uniform subscription which incorporates a subscription to Political Science.
- c) The proposed journal/NZPSA subscription be collected by the Business Manager of VUW Press who will undertake to forward the Association's share to the Treasurer.
- d) Political Science carry Association advertising matter at no charge and provide space for material previously appearing in POLS.

Proposals (a)-(c) stand or fall together, but while the Editors of Political Science will be unlikely to accept (d) if the other proposals are lost these are not conditional upon the acceptance of (d).

These proposals are designed to broaden the base of the journal by establishing formal links with an organisation which has a national focus. Members of the Association will no doubt be aware that proposal (b) may augment the subscriptions of the journal. However members will also note that the journal is prepared, if the Association wishes to include material that has previously appeared in POLS, thereby relieving the Association of the trouble and expense of publishing the newsletter. While the proposals may be of financial value to the journal, they may also involve a clear benefit for the Association.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION:
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

MINUTES

15 May, 1986
7.30pm Staff Club
Canterbury University
Christchurch.

Chaired by Dr. Jim Lamare, (President).

Those Present: Jim Lamare (Chair), Jonathan Boston (Secretary), Martin Holland (Treasurer), Paul Brooker (Publications Secretary), Geoff Skene, Jim Flynn, Stuart Grief, John Morrow, Nigel Roberts, Andrew Sharp, Alan McRobie, Ray Goldstein, John Ravenhill, Richard Kennaway, Ray Miller, Antony Wood, Mark Francis, Peter Aimer, Rod Alley.

1. Apologies - none.
2. The minutes of the 1985 AGM were confirmed.
3. The report of the President/Secretary was discussed briefly and accepted.
4. The report of the Treasurer was accepted. There was considerable discussion concerning the Association's surplus funds and the expected Conference profit.

MOTION: "That the Association offer a prize(s) open to New Zealand Political Science students for papers prepared for NZPSA Conferences; the winner(s) to be given financial assistance to attend the next Conference of the Association to present their paper (or an honorarium in the event that the Conference is held in the student's home town)."

Moved: Jim Flynn
Seconded: Mark Francis

CARRIED.
(All procedures, judging etc., to be organised by the Executive.)

5. IPSA:

MOTION: "That the NZPSA become an Associate Member of IPSA (cost approximately US\$100)."

Moved: Jim Flynn
Seconded: Ray Goldstein

CARRIED.

6. Political Science, POLS, and the NZPSA.

- I. MOTION: "That Political Science enter into an arrangement with the Association whereby there is a suitable recognition of the Association in the Journal, and that any such arrangement does not entail any legal obligation or responsibility by the Association for the Journal."

Moved: Ray Goldstein
 Seconded: Martin Holland

LOST.

- II. A. MOTION: "That Political Science indicate that it is published in cooperation with the NZPSA."

Moved: Ray Goldstein
 Seconded: Martin Holland

CARRIED.

- B. MOTION: "That the Association establish a joint subscription which incorporates a subscription to Political Science."

Moved: John Morrow
 Seconded: Nigel Roberts

CARRIED.

- SUPPLEMENTARY MOTION: "That the three options now available be noted: i) full subscription to NZPSA plus the Journal, ii) subscription to the Journal, but not NZPSA; and iii) student membership of NZPSA without the Journal."

Moved: Jim Flynn
 Seconded: John Morrow

CARRIED.

- C. MOTION: "That the proposed Journal/NZPSA subscription be collected by the Business Manager of the VUW Press who will undertake to forward the Association's share to the Treasurer."

- D. MOTION: "That Political Science carry Association advertising matter at no charge and provide space for material previously appearing in POLS."

Both C. and D.:

Moved: Andrew Sharp
 Seconded: Mark Francis

CARRIED.

- E. MOTION: "That it be recommended that the Publication's Editor of the Association be a member ex-officio of the Editorial Board of Political Science."

Moved: Ray Goldstein
 Seconded: Mark Francis

CARRIED.

- F. MOTION: "That the Association ensure that all terms of the agreement with Political Science be scrutinised from a legal point of view to ensure that they do not make the Association liable legally, either for the finance or the content of the Journal."

Moved: Jim Flynn
Seconded: Ray Goldstein

CARRIED.

- G. MOTION: "That the incoming Executive be empowered to negotiate with the Editorial Board of Political Science along the lines agreed above."

Moved: Andrew Sharp
Seconded: Martin Holland

CARRIED.

7. Future NZPSA Conferences:

MOTION: "That the next NZPSA Conference be held in association with APSA in Auckland in August, 1987, and that the 1988 NZPSA Conference be held at Otago."

Moved: Mark Francis
Seconded: Jonathan Boston

CARRIED.

8. A New NZPSA Executive

MOTION: "That at a suitable time before the end of 1986, the current executive send out nominations for the election of a new Executive."

Moved: Ray Goldstein
Seconded: Martin Holland

CARRIED.

9. Internships

MOTION: "That the current executive investigate and vigorously pursue the idea of internships".

Moved: Martin Holland
Seconded: Jonathan Boston

CARRIED.

The meeting concluded at 10.15pm approximately.

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP
(as at 20 June 1986)

Canterbury	J. Bercovitch, J. Boston, R. Cant, K. Clements, M. Francis, W. George (pg) M. Hobby (pg), M. Holland, K. Jackson R. Kennaway, M. Laffey (pg), J. Lamare R. Macintyre, C. Nederman, T. Sinclair (pg) D. Small, R. Steven
Victoria	R. Alley, P. Bonisch (pg), P. Brooker M. Clark, G. Debnam, R. Goldstein S. Krishnamurthy, P. Moloney, J. Morrow K. Perszyk (pg), N. Roberts, C. Scott J. Silver
Otago	J. Flynn, S. Greif, M. Lepine, R. Mulgan G. Wood.
Auckland	P. Aimer, R. Butterworth, N. Berry, R. Miller, A. Sharp.
Waikato	M. Bourgeault (pg), A. Simpson, G. Ward
Massey	S. Maharey
NZIER	B. Easton
Institute of Policy Studies	S. Rainbow (pg).
ANU	G. Skene
Sydney	J. Ravenhill
ChCh TC	A. McRobie
ChCh Poly	B. Pauling
Individual	S. McMillan, A. French, M. Fitzpatrick J. Henebery, J. Lay, E. Booth P. Saxby (pg), T. Bohrs (pg), W. Bastock H. Gold, M. McKinley, J. Moon, J. Hunt G. Fougere, A. Blackadder, Summerfield
Institutions	Victoria University, University of Canterbury Massey University Dunedin C.C. TVNZ Trustee Bank Otago

16.
NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION
CONFERENCE PAPERS 1986

- Copies of the following conference papers are available at \$1 charge.
- Dr Cary Nederman (Canterbury)
Welfare or Warfare? Medieval Contributions to the Theory of Resource Conflict
- Dr Mark Francis (Canterbury)
The Mentality of Colonial Governors
- Dr John Morrow (Victoria)
Intellectual Establishments and the avoidance of State Hegemony: The role of property in Coleridge's Theory of the Clerisy
- Mark Laffey (M.A. Student, Canterbury)
William Whewell's Theory of the State
- Margaret Bourgeault (Waikato, Post Graduate)
Women in Parliament
- Nigel Roberts (Victoria)
Nats, Fat Cats and Democrats: The Opposition Parties under Labour
- Alan McRobie (Ch'ch Teachers College)
The Changing Face of Reapportionment: Electoral Redistribution 1983
- Dr Rod Alley (Victoria)
Explaining Foreign Policy Change in New Zealand: The Ban on Nuclear Ship Visits
- Dr John Ravenhill (Sydney)
Australian Attitudes towards ANZUS
- Dr Jim Lamare (Canterbury)
Public Opinion: International Conflict and ANZUS and New Zealand.
- Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Palmer,
The Bill of Rights
- Dr J. Elkind, (Auckland),
The Bill of Rights
- Hon. George Gair
Labour's Economic Strategy
- Dr Peter Aimer (Auckland)
The New Right in New Zealand and Scandinavia

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURYTEMPORARY LECTURER IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the above position in the Department of Political Science. The appointment will commence on 1 February 1987 or as soon as possible thereafter and will terminate on 31 December 1987.

The successful candidate would be expected to contribute to courses in Methodology and Comparative Politics (preferably Western Europe).

The emolument for this position will be within the range \$28,000 to \$35,000 per annum.

Although air fares and removal expenses cannot be paid for a temporary appointment, reimbursement from the emolument of the costs involved in taking up the appointment can be made.

Applications, including the names and addresses of three persons to whom confidential reference may be made by the University, close on 5 September 1986 with: W. Hansen, Registrar, University of Canterbury, Private Bag, Christchurch.

GLC

Working for London

Liberation Theologian

The Theologian will be responsible for initiating, developing, administering and conducting studies aimed at combating capitalism, monetarism, neo-colonialism, fascism (including body fascism), elitism, Ulster Unionism, sexism, anti-chameleonism, racism, ageism and other indefensible modes of behaviour which may come to light as the work proceeds. The person selected will be serviced by a multi-ethnic research team including not less than 15 per cent lesbians and gays. He or she will have the services of a Principal Ethics Officer whose duties will include the placing of liberation in a theological context. A working knowledge of divinity, though desirable, is therefore not essential to the appointment.

Salary £25,427+; four-and-a-half day week; protective clothing, and use of unmarked van.

Auditions will be conducted at the Cottesloe Theatre from May 5-9.

Applications, enclosing birth certificate and c.v., should be addressed to the Clerk to the Overseers, County Hall, London SE1, marking envelope "Leviticus."

April 1986

COPRED Peace Chronicle

CALL FOR PAPERS
 COPRED ANNUAL CONFERENCE
 6-9 NOVEMBER 1986
 UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY IA

THEME: "CELEBRATING THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE:
 WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"

The UN International Year of Peace, celebrated four decades after the end of World War II and the founding of the United Nations, comes at a time when the prospects for world peace are clouded by numerous wars and bitter struggles and by a continuing arms race and worldwide process of militarization. It also comes at a time of rising popular demand, in all parts of the world, that significant steps should be taken toward peace.

This year's COPRED conference will be held as the International Year of Peace draws to a close. At this juncture, as we assess where we have come from, where we are now, and in what directions we must go, we have identified three major areas or sub-themes that deserve special emphasis in this conference:

1. Global Militarization and Repression;
2. Global Institutions for Peace (international organizations, world order models, alternative security systems, institutionalized nonviolence, etc.);
3. Intercultural, interracial, and gender conflict, communication, and cooperation.

We urge each of the COPRED Networks and Study Groups, and the Evaluation Task Force, to organize one or more sessions of the conference, focusing attention on these themes.

Individual COPRED members are invited to propose presentations, discussions, papers, performances, or workshops relevant to these themes or to other issues appropriate to the main theme of the conference. Please send one copy of your proposal (title; short descriptive paragraph; name[s], address[es], and telephone number[s] of presenter[s]) to each of the Program Committee Co-Chairs:

Barbara Wien, World Policy Institute, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York NY 10017 USA, (212) 490-0010;

and

Scott Keyes, c/o COPRED, 911 West High Street, Room 100, Urbana IL 61801 USA, (217) 333-2069.

PROPOSAL DEADLINE: 1 JULY 1986

If you wish your proposal to be directed to a particular network or study group, please send a third copy to the appropriate coordinator (and indicate to whom it has been sent):

ARTS/MEDIA: Valerie Alia, 28 Camberwell Road, Toronto, Ontario M6C 3E8 CANADA.

PEACE ACTION: John Mecartney, NANDI, 8200 West Outer Drive, Detroit MI 48219 USA.

PEACE EDUCATION: Ann Hardt, 914 East Laguna Drive, Tempe AZ 85262 USA.

or Betty Cole, 933 South Normandie #1, Los Angeles CA 90006 USA.

PEACE RESEARCH: William Eckhardt, 865 Virginia #102, Dunedin FL 33528 USA.

RADICAL/INNOVATIVE PERSPECTIVES: Arthur Gladstone, PO Box 3496, Berkeley CA 94703 USA.

RELIGION/ETHICS: Pat Washburn, Earlham School of Religion, Richmond IN 47374 USA.

STUDENTS: Jim Nelson, KCBA-Battelle 220, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20016 USA.

UNIVERSITY PEACE STUDIES: George Lopez, Earlham College Box 127, Richmond IN 47374 USA.

FEMINIST STUDY GROUP: Jane Mohraz, c/o COPRED, 911 West High Street, Room 100, Urbana IL 61801 USA.

GLOBAL MILITARIZATION AND REPRESSION STUDY GROUP: Miles Wolpin, Department of Political Science, State University College, Potsdam NY 13676 USA.

PEACE MOVEMENTS STUDY GROUP: Nigel Young, Peace Studies Program, Colgate University, Hamilton NY 13346 USA.

EVALUATION TASK FORCE: Paul Hubbard, Peace Project-CFHM, 600 16th Street, #62, Oakland CA 94612 USA.

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Item 1

\$1,700 were deposited for a 6 month term with the BNZ (at 17% p.a.) on 16 June leaving approx. \$200 in the current account to cover POLS expenses for the rest of 1986.

Item 2

It is hoped that by July VUP will have indicated whether the terms for the linking of the NZPSA with Political Science as agreed at the 1986 AGM, are acceptable.

Item 3

Procedures for establishing student Parliamentary internship are being investigated.

Item 4

Application to IPSA for Collective Membership has been made. The current Executive hopes that the payment of the necessary fee will be waived (at least initially) by the IPSA Executive.

THE CURRENT EXECUTIVE WILL KEEP NZPSA MEMBERS NOTIFIED OF ANY CHANGES THAT OCCUR BETWEEN NOW AND THE HANDING OVER OF EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES IN DECEMBER 1986.

NZPSA OFFICERS 1987 CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the 1987 NZPSA executive and the area and student coordinators are now open and should be sent to the retiring Secretary, Jonathan Boston (Canterbury).

NZPSA (1985-86 Retiring Officers)

Executive

President:	Dr J. Lamare
Secretary:	Dr J. Boston
Treasurer:	Dr M. Holland
Publications Officer	Dr P. Brooker

Current Area Coordinators: Professor J.F. Flynn (Otago)
Dr J. Morrow (Victoria)
Dr J. Boston (Canterbury)

Student Coordinators: M. Laffey (Canterbury)

West Midlands County Council



Advanced Liaison Unit

Inter-communicating Methodologists

West Midlands MCC require experienced persons to act in a general capacity, the work being informally structured and hours adaptable to suit the mutual interests of the person and the unit.

Initially tenable over a four-year rolling contract period the posts are designed to fill a need in the administrative services offered by the council in the fields of co-ordination and liaison generally, but with scope for further development as the opportunities for interaction both within and without departmental boundaries expand to take account of new circumstances and challenges arising from feedback in the community at large.

Within an essentially experimental framework it is hoped to generate ongoing programmes with sufficient flexibility to enable both established personnel and new entrants to harmonically interact with a view to analysing work-load definitions as they arise, and in particular to consolidate what has been achieved in order to balance the need for initiating future projects with the desirability where possible of expansion "in-house" of proven existing case experience. With their emphasis on complementarity, duties are expected to be integrative, although individual disciplinary insights will be welcome where they can contribute effectively to a more heterogeneous and cross-sectional evaluation of the work as perceived in the module as a whole. Normative concepts will thus be largely deemed coterminous with rather than distinct from functional ones with the intention of creating a novel, creative, and explorative context as the basis for further innovation.

The unit is an Equal Opportunities Employer and encourages applications regardless of age, colour, race, creed, disability, intelligence, gender, marital status or sexual orientation. No straight Waags need apply.

depression, anxiety, and stress. The study also examined the effects of the intervention on the women's self-esteem and their perception of their own and their partners' violence. The results of the study showed that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the women's self-esteem and their perception of their own and their partners' violence. The results also showed that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the women's depression, anxiety, and stress.

The findings of this study have important implications for the development of interventions for women who are experiencing intimate partner violence. The results suggest that a group-based intervention that focuses on improving women's self-esteem and their perception of their own and their partners' violence can have a significant positive effect on their mental health. Therefore, such interventions should be considered as a key component of a comprehensive approach to addressing intimate partner violence.

There are several limitations to this study that should be noted. First, the study was a cross-sectional study, which means that it did not measure the women's mental health before and after the intervention. Second, the study did not measure the women's self-esteem and their perception of their own and their partners' violence before and after the intervention. Third, the study did not measure the women's depression, anxiety, and stress before and after the intervention.

Despite these limitations, the findings of this study are still important because they suggest that a group-based intervention that focuses on improving women's self-esteem and their perception of their own and their partners' violence can have a significant positive effect on their mental health. Therefore, such interventions should be considered as a key component of a comprehensive approach to addressing intimate partner violence.

In conclusion, this study found that a group-based intervention that focuses on improving women's self-esteem and their perception of their own and their partners' violence can have a significant positive effect on their mental health. The results suggest that such interventions should be considered as a key component of a comprehensive approach to addressing intimate partner violence.

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