

**P • O • L • S**

**The New Zealand Political Studies  
Association**

# **Newsletter**

**Volume 6**

**Number 1**

**JULY 1981**

New Zealand Political Studies Association 1982 Conference

Location: University of Otago, Dunedin

Venue: Salmond Hall

Dates: 17-19 May 1982 immediately following the Otago  
Foreign Policy School, 14-17 May 1982

Section Convenors:

Political Philosophy: Professor J.R. Flynn

New Zealand, Australian  
and Latin American Politics: Professor G.A. Wood

Communist and Facist Systems: Dr S.W. Greif

Comparative Politics, Political  
Sociology and Methods: Mr H. Gold

International Relations: Dr R.C. Thakur

Prospective contributors are requested and urged to approach the above people with their ideas. Suggestions for complete panels (paper, discussant, and chair) will be particularly welcomed.

The organisers are also investigating the possibility of arranging excursion trips and using University creche facilities.

Correspondence address: N.Z.P.S.A. 1982  
C/- Department of Political Studies  
University of Otago  
P O Box 56  
Dunedin  
New Zealand

P O L S

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES  
ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 6                  NUMBER 1

JULY 1981

THE NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATIONOFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Prof. G.A.Wood, University of Otago  
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Mr. H. Gold, University of Otago  
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 Dunedin David Strachan  
 TEACHERS' COLLEGES CO-ORDINATOR: Royston Palmer, Palmerston Nth.

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 NZPSA, please complete and despatch the following form.

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 NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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

Membership includes:

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

Annual Subscription:

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

Institutional affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Fields of interest \_\_\_\_\_

Please send with remittance to Dr. R.C. Thakur, Treasurer, New Zealand Political Studies Association, Department of Political Studies, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin.

## P O L S

New Zealand Political Studies  
Association Newsletter

Volume 6 Number 1  
July, 1981

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The Treasurer notes that ...

the Association's financial position is sound though not flush. The 1980/1981 financial year resulted in a modest surplus of \$110-01 of which \$30-21 came from the Association's Conference held in Christchurch in May 1980.

The running costs of the Association, particularly in terms of general printing and the printing of POLS, and the postal charges associated with circularising members and distributing POLS are likely to continue to increase. While there is no cause for concern at present, this matter needs to be kept under continuous review.

Since the Association must, of necessity, be self-supporting, it is somewhat disturbing to note that, out of a total membership of 206, no fewer than 104 have NOT paid their subscription for the 1980/1981 financial year and 18 of these have not paid a subscription for the previous (1979/1980) financial year either. The future of the Association rests squarely with all members. It is unfair that those who do support the Association through the prompt payment of subscriptions due should carry the cost of, for example, printing and distributing POLS to those who do not pay their subscriptions. YET this is happening.

If you are one of those who recently received a subscription renewal form (particularly one which noted that your subscription was in arrears) would you please renew promptly by forwarding it to the new Treasurer?

Dr Ramesh Thakur  
Department of Political Studies  
University of Otago  
P.O. Box 56  
DUNEDIN

NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL

Enclosed please find my subscription to the New Zealand Political Studies Association for the Year Ending 31 March 1982.

Check one:	( )	Professional Subscription	\$ 5-00
	( )	Student Subscription*	2-00
	( )	Institutional Subscription	10-00
		Arrears for 1980/81	_____

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\* A Student is a person who has no income other than bursary assistance and vacation earnings.

TREASURER'S REPORTFOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1981

1980

\$ 138 Our BALANCE AS AT 1 APRIL 1980 was \$ 410-68

We received INCOME from the following sources:

438	Subscriptions	\$510-30
41	Subscriptions paid in advance	9-00
-	Surplus from 1980 Conference	30-21
5	Donations	21-51
-	Sale of Papers	9-60
-	Sundry Income	24-89
-	Bank Interest	11-39

484 Which gave us a TOTAL INCOME of \$616-90

622 Which meant that our total ACCUMULATED FUNDS reached \$1027-58

But we incurred the following EXPENSES:

12	Stationery/Secretarial	\$ 29-30
116	Postages/Tolls	41-54
25	Printing (general)	27-56
-	Printing (POLS)	297-69
-	Subscription to IPSA	82-80
3	Bank Fee	-
2	Cheque Book	-
10	Petty Cash	-
2	Sundry Expenses	20-00

170 Which gave us a TOTAL EXPENDITURE of \$498-89

452 Which leaves us with ACCUMULATED FUNDS as at 31 March 1981 of \$ 528-69

Our BALANCE in our Bank of New South Wales account as at 31 March 1981 is \$564-69

But there were 12 subscriptions for 1980/81 not credited as at 31 March 1981 \$60-00

And there were two unrepresented cheques unrepresented as at 31 March 1981 \$96-00

Which leaves us with a NET BALANCE of \$528-69

Which is the total ACCUMULATED FUNDS shown on our BALANCE SHEET

Alan D. McRobie  
Treasurer  
17 May 1981

EDITOR'S NOTE

'Political science at home and abroad' is the theme of the current issue, and the following pages contain accounts from an American political scientist and four political scientists from New Zealand on recent refresher leave experiences.

Your attention is drawn to the details of next year's NZPSA Conference in Dunedin in May. The details appear inside the front cover.

Entries for the NZ Directory of Political Scientists printed on pp. 27-30 were first sought during 1980. Since only a few political scientists responded, inclusion in POLS was delayed until this issue. Some of the details, therefore, may well need up-dating.

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NEW ZEALAND POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATIONELECTION OF EXECUTIVE FOR 1981 -1983 TERM

The expedient of having the executive of N.Z.P.S.A. located in one centre has been very helpful in the past two years, allowing for greater cohesion in the group and a measure of efficiency in dealing with the work. The retiring executive recommended that the practice be continued.

The executive called for nominations, and following our recommendation, the only nominations received were for Dunedin people. They have thus been declared the new executive:

President:	Prof. A.G. Wood
Executive Secretary:	Mr. H. Gold
Treasurer:	Dr. R.C. Thakur
Editor of	
Publications:	Dr. S.W. Greif

Retiring Executive Secretary  
Ms. D. Small



READING POLITICS

Tony Wood

After a period of over four years I returned to Reading to find that in a Department of some fifteen permanent members there had been no change whatever in either personnel or status. The department was locked into immobility. It was years since there had been any new blood. Young academics who had expected to circulate in their career felt that they were stuck in the one place indefinitely, without even prospect of the compensation of gradual rise in status. The scope and teaching methods of courses were comparable to those of a New Zealand university. They still had the traditional permanent Head of Department. The result was a good team and a good working atmosphere, but a danger of creeping demoralisation. We, too, are going to face that danger and should be prepared for it.

For drawing on visiting speakers Reading normally kept within a range of, say, a couple of hundred miles. If we did the same our South Island universities would, of course, be completely isolated. Keeping in touch and promoting regular exchanges should be for us a matter of high priority and certainly we could and should do more in associating together universities in the same island, or in the same half of an island.

Our isolation does, however, have benefits. Certainly New Zealand universities can and do specialise, but whereas at Reading, for example, there were London and other centres to which one could turn for resources or stimulating contacts, we have to be much more self-sufficient. Apart from journal subscriptions, Reading Politics Department had almost no library material available whatsoever, not just on Australasia but also on South America. We need to have - and we do have - a more catholic university library, and as well have better back up from the public library.

Reading has been a pioneer in broadening the scope of language departments. The result is that Politics and other social science-students can pursue combined courses: for example French and Politics, or Italian and Politics. The language departments recruit staff to teach over a broader spectrum than language and literature so that they not merely provide a language service for, say, students of Italian politics, but rather cover Italian Studies and make a major contribution to combined courses. The gulf between language and social science departments in our universities is one of our notable weaknesses.

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Stephen Levine

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND  
HAWAIIAN "ROASTS"

Universities are not interchangeable by any means, but they are not all that different either. They belong to a species of institution, one which faces certain sets of problems and devises certain kinds of structures to deal with (or avoid) them. The University of Hawaii is one such species and I have been interested in its behaviour. While I have been here there have been regular press reports about impending departures of leading administrators, as well as legislative inquiries into university spending (and alleged mismanagement), building plans, expansionist tendencies and so on.

Departments are not interchangeable either, but they are comparable. I attended a department meeting and found the agenda virtually identical to ones which have been drawn up for Victoria University staff meetings. In fact, during the discussion, I noticed that with each item the same points were being made as were made during the New Zealand versions of the gathering. But there were differences too. The staff were equalled in number by students who remained, for the most part, silent observers. One staff member was watched closely for signs that he might be cooking at the conference table. And there were conspicuous displays of brightly coloured "aloha" shirts as the meeting was on a Friday, and every Friday in Honolulu is an invitation to the public to commemorate Hawaiian experience through such garb. I should report that I am one of the exponents of this fashion, and my wardrobe generally reflects a weather conducive to a relaxed approach to living.

Perhaps the major differences between this Department and those New Zealand departments with which I am familiar is in the approach to ritual. In New Zealand we have the opportunity to engage in morning tea, lunchtime, and afternoon tea, well-coordinated regular occasions which permit casual interchange and discussion. Here things tend to be by appointment only. And there are so many things going on that sometimes it is wise and necessary to make arrangements with colleagues well in advance. There is no staff club or common room, and this is a recognised defect but one which necessarily (in austere times) occupies a low priority. However it makes regular, spontaneous, casual discussion among colleagues a less frequent occurrence, and the community of scholars less a community as a result.

If the absence of the morning and afternoon tea rituals are noteworthy (like the dog which does not bark, in the Sherlock Holmes story) there is another ritual which ought to be noted. This is known in this Department as "the roast". Perhaps it is "the Roast". Whatever ... it has nothing to do with beef, chicken, or turkey. The ritual relates to a collective enterprise of great importance which seems to have engaged the energies of the Department more than any other single undertaking, at least during the period of my visit.

There are no regular 'welcomes' or 'farewells' for people going on leave, academics passing through, and so on. There is no common room to take guests to after all, although I was given a pleasant lunch at The Willows, an attractive outdoors restaurant not far from the University. Frequent opportunities for social interchange, ritualised by history and custom, are replaced here by the very infrequent, but innovatively energetic "roast". In this, a retiring member of staff (usually this is the occasion for it, I am told) is "roasted" by a cast of colleagues, graduate students, secretaries, and others brought in for the occasion.

I attended the roast of Professor Phil Jacob and his wife, Betty, nice people who had worked long and hard here. Members of staff had worked long and hard on a script for a puppet show (of Punch and Judy kind), and for the lyrics to several songs adapted (over the dead bodies of their composers, certainly!) for the occasion. When the Chairman of the Department came out dressed like a clown, and more or less behaving like one, the remarkable character of the roast was brought home. Secret rehearsals had culminated in a show (which involved parodying the major "defects" of the retiring duo, including reading from their publications, satirising their teaching, and so forth) which was inventive and of redeeming value. As it happened, I was told that previous roasts were more successful. At them, the Chairman had dispensed with the clown outfit and had simply been tossed, fully clothed, into the nearest swimming pool. So, as I've said, the approach to ritual and socialising is somewhat different here.

The courses are somewhat different as well. Characteristically, there is less emphasis placed on comparative politics. But there are some unusual counter-cultural course offerings which reflect the unconventional views and interests of some of the staff. There is a course on the use of the media in politics, which is very good indeed, providing students with "media literacy" - the use of videotape machines, for example, to make politically persuasive points on television. (In fact two videotape machines were in use to record the Jacobs' roast for posterity but, unaccountably, they appear not to have succeeded in this objective.)

The students here are very good-natured, and I have found the students in both of the courses I am teaching to be among the most enjoyable and responsive that I have ever had the opportunity to meet. Students as a group are conservative, which reflects ethnic characteristics in the population and the small number of students actually residing on or near campus.

Finally, another point of difference must be the high consciousness of the possibility of crime and violence on campus. Students are escorted from the library to various campus locations at regular times and there are numerous other indications of the risks entailed in being a member of this community.

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FROM WELLINGTON TO WASHINGTON TO WAIKIKI:  
AN ADVENTURE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

by Ted Becker

When Stephen Levine and I worked out our exchange for a semester, I knew I was in for an adventure in political science. After all, anywhere I would go to on leave from the Department of Political Science at the University of Hawaii would have to be drastically different.

Without doubt, the faculty is a most unusual combination of people. Among them are some prominent names in the profession, including Fred Riggs, Glen Schubert, Henry Kariel, Werner Levi as the senior citizens. But it is not mere professional visibility that distinguishes my colleagues at Hawaii. It is the amazing range of change in their scholarly and personal interests over the years and the tremendous tolerance and/or respect most have for the work of the others.

Can you believe that, in a department of a score or more prima donnas, no factions exist? This is not to say that all love all. It is merely to say that the behaviouralists are not pitted against the traditionalists, the older members not threatened by the younger, the theorists not competing with the public administration people. Best of all, there are no competing personality cliques. It is, in truth, a community of excellent political scientists constantly growing through stages of life and phases of career. And it is a mutual support group of infinite individual eccentricity.

Let me paint the picture even clearer by describing how just a few of my colleagues have altered their professional and ideological positions in the past few years. I won't mention names at this point, although some among you might guess to whom I refer.

Professor A was foremost among the pioneers in applying a wide variety of psychological and sociological techniques to the study of judicial decision-making, and he could've stopped at that. However, presently he is pioneering in the field of bio-politics, attempting to understand and convey the relationships between physiological and genetic tendencies and political behaviour.

Professor B was a major area specialist on Korea and an early expert in the then-emerging field of political decision-making theory. Currently, after repudiating the assumptions in his early work, he is devoted to developing the field of non-violent political science.

Professor C was an early worker in the field of judicial behaviour and an expert in the field of Japanese politics. In the past four years he has become one of the world's leading futurists. Currently he teaches courses such as Media Literacy and another called Unconventional Politics of the Future.

And consider the implications of a political science program that also features courses such as: Peasant Politics, the Politics of Jesus, The Community Mediation Service, New Age Politics, The Politics of Play, The Politics of Everyday Life...HAWAII TELEVOTE... It boggles the mind, does it not?

This does not mean that the basics are neglected. All the old standbys are there. The point is that there has been tremendous change, exciting experiments, and a sense of appreciation of so much institutional support for these innovations and explorations into the realm of the possible.

To put this into an even more astonishing perspective, all this is not a mere appendage to a similar body of change and innovation on the American mainland. Now universities are experiencing a rapid retrenchment into the past, spurred by substantial cutbacks in university funding, by a new business management mentality on the part of increasing numbers of university administrators, by the stultification caused by the gross sacking of young faculty from the classes of the late sixties and early seventies, by the freezing of "the market", by the take-over of a professional mentality centered in Washington D.C.

Worse yet for innovation and experimentation is the deadening effect of the conglomeratization of the college book publishing industry. In the mid-sixties, book men ran college publishing. They were businessmen, true, but they loved to traffic in ideas. Many were the times I spent evenings with editors and publishers discussing exciting ideas exploding in all corners of a convention... planning for new books that would introduce new courses.

Today the college book publishing industry is Little Orphan Annie to its masters, the multinational conglomerates that own them. Company after company has been swallowed up by the Daddy Warbucks of American corporate life. Ideas are irrelevant. It's the "bottom line" that counts. What publishers and editors talk about at today's conferences are Markets. And the big markets are in introductory texts. Better yet, they'd best be written at a high school level.

So with such pressures, it is no wonder at all that intellectual honesty and experimentation have come upon dog days all around the U.S.A. Which leads to the question, "How come the University of Hawaii group is so different?"

Maybe it's the weather. Maybe it's an accident of history. Perhaps it's just luck. My guess is that our idea to hire the most productive and interesting persons, instead of filling departmental slots, paid some hoped-for dividends. But whatever it was, it is.

So that's why I believe I can say, without blushing, that anywhere I would go on leave from the University of Hawaii would have to be a radical change. So that is what I expected when Steve and I agreed to swap lives.

What I have found at Victoria is a department indeed different in its makeup from that at the University of Hawaii. It is far more traditional in its style and substance. The course titles will raise few eyebrows. The strong emphasis on public administration will scare no new vice-chancellor. And with Steve off in Hawaii somewhere, I have yet to find any (either high or low grade) "statisticians" around either.

Now where one might guess that this would bore anyone used to the mental antics of the Hawaii department, and might find all this to be "Dullsville", it has been anything but. And I have begun to grasp some fundamental similarities between the two departments as well...likenesses that make my experience at Victoria equally rewarding with my experience at Hawaii.

Fortunately, I arrived in Wellington six weeks ahead of the March semester, and I spent a good deal of time at the department's Kelburn Parade offices. This gave me ample opportunity to listen and learn what the many members of the department were thinking about and to observe how they would respond to the rather wild Hawaii schemes I was going to implement at staid old Victoria.

After all, I was turning the universally dry "methodology" course into a new-fangled national poll called NEW ZEALAND TELEVOTE. And the "Political Sociology" course, instead of being a paean to Talcott Parsons and Max Weber, was being turned into a consulting firm doing a study of the feasibility of mediation centers in New Zealand. Frankly, had my new colleagues iced me out, I believe I would have found my daily routines uneventful and my stay at Victoria unproductive. But the opposite occurred, they warmed to the ideas and the exchange became immediately exciting. In fact, had not the department been open to these ideas, and helped immensely in developing them, it is doubtful that they would have had the success they did and come to fruition.

So, despite the apparent differences in the two departments, one major dimension was similar, the human one. There was an openness to new ideas, to discuss them, to tolerate them, and indeed, to be supportive.

And when I was listening, instead of talking about my projects, I found that each and every new colleague of mine had an excellent background and knowledge about working and living political theory and about national (NZ) politics. I mean that it seemed to me that all were keen observers of New Zealand politics, even though with vastly different interpretations of what was happening. Moreover, their commentary was tightly reasoned and frequently spiced with references to modern political scientific theory of the more classical kind. It has been refreshing to have so many conversations that have such direct relevance to what is most important to New Zealand society.

My own feeling is that New Zealand political science need never go through the contemporary American political science fascination with mathematical models, statistical analysis of mountains of computer tapes, sophisticated cross-cultural research designs, etc. Frankly, I've made a bad name for myself by calling this ilk everything from dull to irrelevant to the product of system-maintenance technicians. And I still think it is mainly that... What this approach has mostly accomplished for mankind has been to bake another layer into the academic cake, to provide data and theory of no greater significance than to justify jaunts and junkets around the world for a new class of professional bureaucrats and conference attenders posing as intellectuals. For the life of me, I can't say that the behavioral revolution in modern political science has made life a whit better for the downtrodden, oppressed, or alienated in the U.S.A., the Western industrial world, and certainly not for those who remain exploited by the old and/or new economic order.

So what imperative is there for political science in New Zealand to change its orientation? None as far as I can tell. I know that Victoria's faculty will never be like Hawaii's and vice versa. And that's fine with me. I favor them both. And both, I believe, serve the society in which they operate with equal intellectual honesty, practical humanism, relevance of concern, and rigor of thought. Hawaii and New Zealand have lots in common: Polynesian heritage, British colonial background, insulation and isolation from Europe and the American mainland, and a political science tradition that well serves young people seeking guidance in thinking about the politics of their day and for their future.

MARGARET CLARK - AT HOME AND ABROAD

The first tasks of my leave were to edit a collection of papers, The Politics of Education in New Zealand, to be published by the New Zealand Council of Educational Research, and to complete my contributions to a report to the Minister of Health from the Community Involvement Subcommittee of the Special Advisory Committee on the Health Services. These and the detritus of three years chairmanship tidied away, I travelled to Australia where I visited Monash and the Australian National University's Centres of Southeast Asian Studies, and attended the Third Australian Association of Asian Studies Conference at Griffith University, Brisbane. My week in Canberra happened to coincide with their Federal Government's Budget, and an unplanned corollary of this was that I met and talked with many senior public servants and politicians, learning perhaps more about Australian politics than I needed to know.

In September I was lucky enough to travel to China (for the first time in twenty years' involvement with the study of Asia), and I wrote of this experience in a paper published in International Review, October, 1980.

Thereafter I spent the major portion of my leave in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore (respectively in the National Archives, and the library of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies) following up long-established research interests in the politics of language and education in Southeast Asia's plural societies. Renewing ties with academics and politicians in both countries was also possible and profitable.

I visited and spoke at the University of Delhi, the Centre for Developing Societies, and the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi; at the School of Oriental and African Studies, the London School of Economics, and the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in London; at Columbia University and the Asia Society in New York; and at Princeton, Rutgers, Yale and Cornell Universities. On the way home I visited the University of Hawaii and the East-West Centre in Honolulu.

In February I was able to finish writing two papers which should be published shortly, and to write and deliver a paper to an Indonesia/New Zealand seminar held in Auckland and jointly sponsored by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta, and the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs.

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Steve Hoadley

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES:

EUROPE AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

During the past nine years my teaching and research at the University of Auckland on Southeast Asian politics led me first into the inter-disciplinary study of development; then into the study of aid policy; and then into membership, and in 1980-81, Chairmanship of the Government's Advisory Committee on External Aid and Development. My Condensed Research and Study Leave provided an opportunity for me to broaden my contact with development study scholars and centres and with aid officials abroad, and to familiarize myself with recent theory and practice in this rapidly expanding field. Between September 1980 - January 1981 I consulted with scholars and officials in nineteen development study centres, six official aid agencies, and six non-governmental agencies in nine countries in Europe and Southeast Asia.

The academic focus of my enquiries was development studies, a vigorous new sub-discipline borrowing elements of established social theories, research paradigms, and prescriptions in an attempt to deal with the historically unprecedented emergence of over one hundred poor and unstable new states in the last three decades. This multi-disciplinary subject is now manifested in the establishment of over 70 academic centres, institutions, and research or teaching units around the world, in a growing number of books, a score of new journals, and inclusion as a recognized topic in academic conference programmes. Countless university courses on the subject are taught, although mostly in orthodox departments as parts of traditional curricula. At the University of Auckland there is no institutional manifestation of development studies aside from a few papers, but a number of individuals anticipate that their converging interests might usefully be expressed more formally one day, and hence my interest in viewing overseas' precedents.

Also, Western governments including New Zealand's, have responded to the proliferation of new states by starting official development assistance programmes and creating new administrative agencies specializing in aspects of the challenge of development in the 'Third World'. Development studies thus have a practical as well as an intellectual aspect, and the two interact increasingly. My consultations abroad explored how the roles of research, teaching and policy-making can be brought into harmony.

Many of the consultations involved a succession of interviews during an intense one-day visit. This procedure was not only economical but also informative and illuminating, but required advance preparation and correspondence and subsequent review of notes and collected documents. In all cases I was received willingly and introduced expeditiously to the relevant premises and persons, thus making good use of the limited time available. Five institutions invited me to give lectures on my research on public opinion and aid policy, which I did. \*

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\* The Appendix lists these institutions, but omits over twenty other academic and research institutions concerned with political science, Asian Studies, and defence strategy which I was also able to visit along the way.



Other consultations were prolonged, notably those with the British Overseas Development Administration, the Swedish International Development Agency, the Thai Khadi Research Institute, the Universiti Sains Malaysia's Policy Research Centre, and the University of Malaya's Economics Faculty, and yielded correspondingly deep insights and detailed information. A seven-week stop in Stockholm midway, funded by the Swedish Institute, allowed me to write up for publication some of my European findings\*, and briefly to explore Scandinavian foreign, defence, and aid policy (and give three university lectures on Southeast Asia) before moving on to Southeast Asia for a close look at rural development policies, and local academic research on their consequences, in Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

The two approaches - one-day visits and selective prolonged consultations - turned out to be a satisfactory mix providing both wide and deep views and allowing the objectives of the research and study leave to be achieved within a limited period of time and at moderate cost. Also, the shortness of the leave allowed me to teach most of my papers in 1980 and again in 1981.

The main discovery was that New Zealand academics, and New Zealand's aid officials, are reasonably aware of mainstream scholarship and policy abroad and, within the limitations imposed by the small scale and particular location of New Zealand, they are responding appropriately. As so often observed, New Zealand is spared the worst silliness of overseas fads, no less in academic research than in aid policy. Development study centre publications abroad entomb the debris of the shrill but sterile debates on "what is the essence of development," that took place last decade. No new paradigm of which New Zealand academics are ignorant has sprung forth to inspire European research. The most notable new perspective, dependency theory, has been adopted by mainstream scholars for its insights into the biases of earlier theory, while its esoteric and tendentious aspects have been discarded.

The development study centres abroad reflect the eclectic interests of their members, according to disciplinary and geographic emphasis. Their most useful activities are 1) mutual encouragement, 2) rallying of research funds from outside sources, 3) publication and distribution of development research too specialized to attract commercial interest, 4) bridging the gap between gown and government by means of consultancy and advisory relationships, and 5) teaching development studies to local and Third World countries, their own governments' aid agency, and their university. Several were heavily dependent on government funding and were trying to reorient their activities more to their government's needs in order to secure their financial survival; Strathclyde's Livingstone Institute, Sussex's Institute for Development Studies, and East Anglia's School of Development Studies were in this bind. In contrast, those at Bath, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Thammasat, and Kuala Lumpur were firmly anchored to the academic structure and while less generously endowed or ambitious, these centres seemed better balanced, more confident, and altogether a better model for the University of Auckland than the high-powered research-and-teaching-contract oriented type of centre.

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\* Articles on Scandinavian foreign policy have appeared in New Zealand International Review, and in Report from SIDA (Stockholm). Forthcoming are articles on aid opinion and the 'basic needs approach' to development to appear in Cooperation and Conflict and Development Dialogue (Oslo and Uppsala, respectively).

Among aid officials abroad two major aid paradigms compete for primacy: the target group vs. the country approach. In the 1970s the "basic human needs approach became ascendant and turned the focus of aid towards vulnerable and deprived groups within developing countries. But projects in this social vein proved difficult to administer and they raised delicate political problems as well. The focus has now turned back to whole countries, and back to more conventional infra-structural projects, leaving target groups in the care of their respective governments. One is tempted to conclude that the majority of aid administrators abroad have returned to the orthodoxies of the 1960's, with some exceptions. New Zealand's administrators, sceptical throughout the 1970s in spite of the enthusiasms generated for a brief period by the ideals of Norman Kirk's Government, now find themselves rejoined by the mainstream once again.

*SOME PRACTICAL ADVICE:*

First, write ahead for appointments since it saves time, and is normal courtesy, particularly in Europe. Make copies of your vitae and enclose one. Enclose a photo, too. Second, buy BritRail, Eurail, excursion airline fares and other money-savers in advance; they're not only cheaper initially but also insulate you against price hikes en route. Third, apply for financial assistance well in advance, a year ahead if possible. I was lucky to win British Council and Swedish Institute grants six months in advance but could not use German Academic Exchange Agency and Rockefeller Foundation grants which I had been awarded because they were to be uplifted only in 1981, at which time I was on my way back to New Zealand, and neither agency would allow me to move the date forward. Fourth, budget for two categories of expenses which you are likely to overlook: postage for sending collected books and papers back to yourself, and intra-city transportation (e.g. a single tube ride in London can cost up to \$3).

APPENDIX: Development and Aid Institutions Visited

Development Study Centres

Overseas Development Institute, London.\*  
 Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford University.  
 Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex.  
 School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia.  
 Livingstone Institute of Overseas Development Studies, University of Strathclyde.\*  
 Centre for Development Studies, University of Bath.\*  
 OECD Development Centre and Development Assistance Committee Secretariat, Paris.  
 Centre for Development Studies, University of Antwerp.  
 Centre for Development Planning, University of Erasmus, Rotterdam.  
 Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen.  
 Council of Development Research, University of Oslo.

APPENDIX: (continued)Development Study Centres

Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries.  
 Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Uppsala.  
 Working Group for the Study of Development Strategies, University of Uppsala.  
 Thai Khadi Research Institute, Thammasat University, Bangkok.  
 Policy Research Centre, University Sains, Penang, Malaysia.  
 Faculty of Economics, University of Malaya.  
 Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta.  
 Development Studies Institute, Jakarta.

Official Aid Agencies

Overseas Development Administration, U.K.\*  
 Ministry of Co-operation, France.  
 Directorate-General for International Co-operation, Netherlands.  
 Danish International Development Agency.  
 Norwegian Agency for International Development.  
 Swedish International Development Agency.

Non-governmental Aid Agencies

World Development Movement, London.  
 Christian Aid, London.  
 Intermediate Technology Development Group, London.  
 Oxfam, Oxford.  
 Transnational Institute, Amsterdam.  
 Thai Rural Reconstruction Movement, Bangkok and Chainat.\*

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\* Institutions to which I delivered lectures.

This year's intake of graduate students will find this phrase book useful, it will help them to make sense of research reports, and will enable them to turn their mundane prejudices into concise analytical statements.

1. The great complexity of this problem... (Only I fully understand the subtleties of this problem...)
2. Even the seminal work of Rumpelstiltskin... (That crude ignoramus Rumpelstiltskin...)
3. Theory suggests that... (In my experience...)
4. It is often suggested... (Either: I can't be bothered to look up the exact reference... Or: Only last week my Great Aunt Gert said...)
5. There is a tendency for... (In the only case I know of...)
6. This interesting and important problem has never been examined... (This problem is so obscure that no one has given it more than a second's thought before...)
7. A careful case study indicates that... (First impressions indicate that...)
8. The data show that... (An accumulation of first impressions show that...)
9. The results are no more than tentative and suggestive... (The research methods are so poor that...)
10. The case studies were carefully selected on empirical and theoretical grounds... (The selection of the case studies was based upon a historical accident and personal preference...)
11. The results are statistically significant... (The results have no substantive significance...)
12. Though not statistically significant, the data indicate... (I can find no evidence to support my theory...)
13. This phenomenon has only recently been recognised as a key problem of modern government... (The excellent work done by previous generations of political scientists has been completely forgotten...)
14. On the one hand.... but on the other... (I don't know what to make of this...)
15. The new approach developed in this research... (I have wrapped up old theories in new jargon...)
16. Results show that... (... but you should see the stuff I threw away ...).
17. Rumpelstiltskin's detailed study of... (Rumpelstiltskin's book is terribly dull and boring because he didn't know what to look for, so he looked at everything in sight and called it scholarship...)
18. As H.W.G.K. Epiglottis has said... (Taking Epiglottis completely out of context...)
19. A political scientist... (Someone whose professional work is neither scientific nor much concerned with politics.)

[Reprinted from APSA newsletter]

Otto Runcible  
Central Institute for  
Questions and Answers

Juliet Lodge, of Hull University, has sent POLS the following report on the ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE UK POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION, held at the University of Hull, England, 6-8 April this year.

About 300 political scientists and post-graduate students attended the PSA Annual Conference at the University of Hull. There was an even larger number of panels than usual\* covering a wide spectrum of topics. At each panel between three and five papers were presented and discussed. Most papers were circulated in advance to encourage lively debate, and most panels were confined to a single three-hour session. The times at which papers were to be given were announced daily to enable participants to switch from panel to panel depending on their interests. This proved to be a successful and helpful arrangement.

Most papers were presented by UK academics, although there were some by North Americans and West Europeans, a number of whom arrived in Hull at the conclusion of the ECPR (European Consortium for Political Research) sessions in Lancaster. In addition, past and present government ministers and officials, MPs and an ambassador presented papers to specialist panels.

Most of the work started in the panels spilled over into informal sessions in the bar, or continued more formally within meetings of some of the PSA's study groups, including the new EEC group of which I am the convenor. Many of these study groups meet throughout the year holding day-long conferences on specialist themes.

The 1981 PSA Annual Conference proved lively, stimulating and immensely enjoyable.

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SESSION 1. The EEC: Development and Prospects; Games and Politics; Interpreting the Greeks; Irish Politics; Methodology; The Political Role of Judges; Pressure Groups and the Making of Economic Policy; Southern African Politics; Women and Public Policy.

SESSION 2. Coalitions; Corruption in Theory and Practice; Electoral Behaviour in Britain; International Political Economy I; Marxist Thinkers; Media and Politics; Medieval Political Thought; Parliament; Politics and the Police; Public Policy Planning in an Unpredictable World; Scandinavian Politics.

SESSION 3. Centre-Local Relations I; Communist Politics; International Political Economy II; New Directions in Political Psychology; Policies and Policy-making in the 1980s; Politics in Literature I; Scottish Politics; Spanish Politics.

SESSION 4. Centre-Local Relations II; Changes in the British Constitution; Ethnic Politics; International Political Economy II; Open Panel; Political Leadership; Politics and Industry; Politics in Literature II; Social Movements and Protest in France; United States Politics.

## HULL PAPERS IN POLITICS

### British Politics

- No. 1 "Change, Decay and the British Constitution", by Gillian Peele, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. November 1978. 50p.
- No. 2 "Conservative Party attitudes towards the Common Market", by Arthur Aughey, Ulster Polytechnic. November 1978. £1.00.
- No. 3 "The House of Commons in the 1970s: Three Views on Reform", by Dr Philip Norton, University of Hull. November 1978. 50p.
- No. 4 "Trade Unions and Politics: Past Patterns, Future Trends", by Dr Michael Moran, Manchester Polytechnic. November 1978. 35p.
- No. 5 "Strategic Planning Processes in Regional and Local Government", by Dr Howard Elcock, University of Hull. February 1979. 75p.
- No. 6 "The Prime Minister's Aides", by Professor G. W. Jones, London School of Economics. April 1980. 60p.
- No. 7 "Constituency Attitudes and Policy Formulation: The Role of the Conservative Political Centre", by Arthur Aughey, Ulster Polytechnic. January 1981. £1.00.
- No. 19 "Kingston-Upon-Hull Conservative Party: A Case Study of an Urban Tory Party in Decline", by Philip Tether, University of Hull. December 1980. £1.00.

### American Politics

- No. 8 "Eisenhower and Little Rock: A Case Study in Presidential Decision Making", by Dr Philip Norton, University of Hull. February 1979. 50p.
- No. 9 "Presidential Power and Communication: The Eisenhower and Nixon Perspectives", by Dr Colin Seymour-Ure, University of Kent at Canterbury. May 1979. 75p.
- No. 10 "Constitutional Vagaries and American Judicial Review", by Dr James J. Magee, University of Delaware. April 1979. 60p.
- No. 11 "Protest and Pressure: The Public Interest and Pressure Groups in the U.S.A.", by Dr Alec Barbrook, University of Kent at Canterbury. May 1979. 55p.

### European Politics

- No. 13 "The European Elections: A Case Study. Humberside 1979", by Arthur Aughey, Francesco Rizzuto and Philip Tether, University of Hull. August 1979. £1.50.
- No. 14 "Bipolarity or Indeterminacy in a Multi-Party System? Swedish Politics in the wake of the Government crisis of October 1978" (with a postscript on the 1979 general election), by N. C. M. Elder, University of Hull. October 1979. 65p.
- No. 20 "Surreptitious Factionalism in the French Communist Party", by Professor J. E. S. Hayward, University of Hull. March 1981. 65p.
- No. 21 "The West German Federal Election of 1960: 'Security for the 80s' versus 'With Optimism against Socialism'", by Juliet Lodge, University of Hull. March 1981. £1.50.

Special Papers

- No. 12 "British and American Policies towards the Inner City: Does Social Democracy make a difference?" by Dr David McKay, University of Essex. May 1979. 75p.
- No. 15 "Defining and redefining Inner City problems and policies", by Dr Andrew Cox, University of Hull. October 1979. 70p.
- No. 16 "The Caribbean as a subordinate state system 1945-1976. Part 1: 1945-1959", by Dr Paul K. Sutton, University of Hull. January 1980. £1.00.
- No. 18 "Nations in the Ottoman Empire: A Case Study in Devolution", by Professor C. H. Dodd, University of Hull. April 1980. 50p.
- No. 22 "Quebec and Canada: The Referendum of May 20th 1980 and its wider context", by John Fitzmaurice. March 1981. £1.00.
- No. 23 "The Revival of Islam and the Modern Nation-State", by Professor C. H. Dodd, University of Hull. Forthcoming: March 1981. 65p.

Political Theory

- No. 17 "Rationality and Relativism in recent work in the theory of Power", by Dr John N. Gray, Jesus College, Oxford. January 1980. 60p.

How to order

Copies of the above Papers may be ordered from:

The Publications Committee,  
Department of Politics,  
University of Hull,  
HULL, HU6 7RX.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "Hull University Politics Department". Where possible, payment should accompany order.

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CALL FOR PAPERS

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is soliciting abstracts from persons interested in participating in the 1982 Annual Meeting, March 23-27, Louisville, KY. The Meeting Theme is: "Interdisciplinary Contributions to Criminal Justice." For an abstract format contact: Robert G. Culbertson, President, ACJS, 401 SH, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

NEWS 'N NOTES
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VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

Dr. John Morrow has joined the School as a Junior Lecturer. Dr. Morrow took an M.A. at Canterbury and has recently returned from Canada where he completed his Ph.D. at York University.

Dr. Stephen Levine and Professor Ted Becker of the University of Hawaii have exchanged positions during the first half of 1981.

Professor Margaret Clark returned from study leave in Australia, South-East Asia, Europe and the U.S.A. at the end of 1980.

Dr. R.C. Mascarenhas participated in a conference and continued his research during a brief visit to India in December-January.

Dr. K. Haakonssen was a Visiting Fellow in the History of Ideas Unit, A.N.U., from December to February.

The School's political philosophers have entered into a wide-ranging cooperation with the Department of Philosophy which facilitates the combination of courses from the two departments.

Ms. Judith Aitkin has had her appointment extended until the middle of 1981.

The School has re-advertised a lectureship in International Politics.

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

Peter Aimer will be on leave in Scandinavia from August 1981 until May 1982.

Steve Hoadley has returned from his short leave. Part of his time away was spent in Stockholm researching in the fields of international aid and foreign policies. Some of his thoughts on these matters are contained in two articles in NZ International Review, Jan/Feb. 1981

Robert Taylor has had published a book entitled China's Intellectual Dilemma. Politics and University Enrolment 1949-1978, University of British Columbia Press, 1981.

MASSEY UNIVERSITY

In addition to the U.S. and Oceania Symposium underway here for 14-17 August, there is also the 4th International Conference sponsored by NZASIA being held at Massey a few days later - 19-22nd.

On the 'people' side, we are pleased to have Dr. Jack Vowles (formerly Otago) join us. He will be working up a new paper with Dr. Dalton West devoted largely to international relations.

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## UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY

**New Political Science  
Lecturer**

Dr James W. Lamare, associate professor of political science at the University of Texas at El Paso, has been appointed a lecturer in the Political Science Department.

A graduate of California State University (B.A.) and U.C.L.A. (M.A. and Ph.D.), Dr Lamare has taught at both U.C.L.A. and Texas. In 1979-80 he was selected by the students of the University of Texas at El Paso as "Outstanding Teacher of the Year". Dr Lamare's special interest is the political behaviour of elites and masses. His research has included a study of the tenement eradication programme of the city of El Paso, a large-scale study of the political socialisation of Chicano youth, a clarification of the relationship among economic conditions, civil disorders in the 1960s and 1970s and welfare commitments of the American States and an investigation of the nature of the economic elite of Texas and how it influences and benefits from public policy in the State.

Dr Lamare, who is 38, is married with three children.

YUGOSLAV COLLOQUIUM

In connection with the 21st AULLA Congress the Australia and New Zealand Slavists' Association is organizing a Yugoslav Colloquium which continues the series of colloquia on Czech, Polish, and Russian studies, held in previous years in Australia.

The AULLA Congress takes place from January 27 to February 3, 1982, and the Yugoslav Colloquium has been scheduled for Saturday, January 30, from 9.00 to 5.00 (depending on the number of papers.)

Academics with a special interest in any field of Yugoslav studies are invited to present papers of 20 (preferably) or 40 minutes' duration. Abstracts of no more than one page should be sent to the Convenor of the Slavonic Section of AULLA 21, Dr. H.P. Stoffel, Department of Russian, University of Auckland, by November 30, 1981.

Ray Goldstein, of the School of Political Science and Public Administration at Victoria University, is a current member of the IPSA Council and plans to attend the XIIth World Congress in 1982. He is interested in exploring possibilities (through group air fares and other block bookings) of reducing travel expenses for any NZPSA members planning to attend.

The following details of the Congress are reprinted from the American Political Science Association's Fall 1980 newsletter PS.

### International Political Science Association News

Richard L. Merritt  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

At its last meeting in late August in IPSA program committee reached final decisions about the program and convenors for the XIIth World Congress, to be held on August 9-13, 1982 (tentatively) in Rio de Janeiro. The sections offered within the framework of the regular program are as follows:

#### I. Search for a New International Order

- a. Peace and Security. (i) Detente and conflict management; (ii) Disarmament and arms limitation; (iii) Local conflicts and escalation; (iv) Foreign policy and new world complexities.
- b. Problems of International Asymmetry. (i) Economic asymmetry; (ii) Political and cultural asymmetry; (iii) Dependency and autonomy: historical and contemporary perspectives.
- c. International Institutions and Processes. (i) Universal and regional institutions; (ii) Transnational actors.
- d. Nonalignment and International Change. (i) Concept of nonalignment; (ii) Dynamics and future of nonalignment.
- e. Communication and Information. (i) Structure of international information; (ii) Modes of inter-governmental communication; (iii) Informal communication across national boundaries.
- f. Global Modelling. (i) Modelling global processes; (ii) Data basis for global modelling.

#### II. Society and the Political Community

- a. Regulation of Citizenship. (i) Demands for and access to citizenship; (ii) Citizenship and human rights; (iii) New limitations on citizenship: exclusions and ostracisms; (iv) Citizenship and democracy.
- b. Participation and Marginality. (i) Participants and marginals in the political system; (ii) Representation and repression; (iii) Mass political demands and the transformation of expectations; (iv) Experience and systems of self-management.
- c. Communication and Political Processes. (i) Political decisions and concentration of information media; (ii) Information media and induction of political behavior; (iii) Events production and divulgence: a two-way relationship; (iv) Information and its controls; (v) Politics and the high information society.

- d. Democratization: Processes and Problems. (i) Crises and breakdown in authoritarian regimes; (ii) Crises and breakdown in democratic regimes; (iii) Consolidation of democratic systems in post-authoritarian societies; (iv) Social polarization, cleavages, and political instability; (v) Democracy and political systems and social subsystems: compatibility and conflict.

- e. Interpenetration of Society in the State: Substance and Forms. (i) New forms of governmental intervention; (ii) Conflicts of public allocation; (iii) The new cooperativism; (iv) Role of quasi-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

#### III. Political Discourse: Fact, Present, and Future

- a. Political Epistemology. (i) Universal pragmatics; (ii) Social hermeneutics.
- b. Symbols and Myths. (i) Structural aspects; (ii) Cross-cultural aspects.
- c. Political Semantics. (i) Structural semantics; (ii) Context of political discourse.
- d. Political Argument. (i) Argumentation, liberty, and efficaciousness; (ii) Logic of dialectical argument.

Until section convenors are announced, the best persons to contact are: for *Theme I*, Richard L. Merritt, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801; for *Theme II*, Asher Arian, Department of Political Science, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel; and for *Theme III*, Hayward R. Alker, Jr., Department of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

In addition, as noted earlier, Richard Rose of the Politics Department, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XC, Scotland, is organizing a set of special meetings which fall outside the topics listed above.

Plans for the World Congress itself are shaping up. The new building in downtown Rio of the Candido Mendes University will be ready in time; and the local arrangements committee has begun developing some creative ideas (such as a visit by a samba school). Pre- and post-Congress tours are being organized for (a) Rio and its environs, Brasilia, Belo Horizonte, Oporto; (b) Rio, Sao Paulo, Iguazu; (c) Salvador, Bahia, Olinda; (d) Manaus, Amazon; and (e) Rio and its environs. Charter flights and package tours are being explored.

DIRECTORY OF NEW ZEALAND  
POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

Henry S. Albinski,  
Department of Political Science,  
Pennsylvania State University,  
University Park, PA 16802  
U.S.A.;  
University Professor;  
B.A., M.A.(U.C.L.A.), Ph.D.(Minn.)

Areas of Interest: Australian, Canadian, New Zealand politics  
and foreign policy; U.S. foreign and security policies in  
the Asia-Pacific region; Comparative politics, incl. Europe  
and comparative parties.

Recent Publications: Australian External Policy Under Labor (Univ.  
of Qld. Press); Canadian and Australian Politics in  
Comparative Perspective (OUP)

John Armstrong,  
142 Salisbury Street,  
Christchurch 1;  
Journalism student;  
M.A. in Political Science (Cant.)

Areas of Interest: Electoral behaviour, political sociology and  
mass communications.

Recent Publications or other activities:  
"Labour Identifiers in Christchurch Central," Political Science,  
Vol. 32, No. 2, December 1980.  
"Editorial Policy-making in the Political Communication  
Process: A Study of New Zealand's Metropolitan Newspapers",  
M.A. Thesis, University of Canterbury, 1980.

Paul E.A. Baines,  
85 Sefton Street,  
Wadestown;  
Sharebroker;  
B.C.A., M.P.P., A.C.A.

Areas of Interest: Political Economy

Clive S. Bean,  
Australian National University;  
Student;  
M.A.(Hons.).

Areas of Interest: Electoral Behaviour; New Zealand-Australian  
Politics.

Recent Publications: "Political Leaders and Voter Perceptions..."  
Political Science, 32(1980):55-75;  
"Leadership and Voting in the 1978 N.Z. G.E.", Political  
Science, 33, 1981.

Mark Unsworth,  
49 Rolleston Street,  
Wellington;  
Advisory Officer - Trade and Industry Department;  
M.A. 1980;

Areas of Interest: NZ politics; Women in politics.

Recent publications: "Women as Leaders", Political Science, 32, 1;  
and paper of same title presented at NZPSA Conference, 1980.

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INTERNATIONAL SIMULATION & GAMING ASSOCIATION

(ISAGA)

The New Zealand Political Studies Association has been sent details of the International Simulation and Gaming Association (ISAGA). The information was sent to us by Professor Yosef Ben-Dak of the Department of Political Science, University of Haifa, Israel.

The philosophy of ISAGA is eclectic, multidisciplinary and integrative. It welcomes contributions interalia from fields of experimental games, simulation games, computer simulations and game theory. It strives to promote a comprehensive view that sees all such efforts as part of a wider attempt to understand the world by isolating a defined part of it and "playing" with it in a structured manner.

Anyone who wants further details about the International Simulation and Gaming Association or its forthcoming conference is advised to write to:

Organising Secretariat  
ISAGA 81  
P.O. Box 3150  
Tel Aviv  
ISRAEL

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1981 TEXTS

The following is a working guide to the texts used in Auckland (A), Canterbury (C), Victoria (V) and Waikato (W) in courses taught in politics departments during 1981.

C O M P A R A T I V E P O L I T I C S

<u>Author:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Course Level:</u>	<u>University:</u>		<u>Black Power</u>	<u>MS &amp; Hons.</u>
Almond, G.A. & Powell, G.B.	Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach	I	W		The Rise of Fascism	II
Amin, S.	Unequal Development: An Essay on the Social Formations of Peripheral Capitalism	III	W		The Social Democratic Image of Society	II
Anderson, G.M.	Politics and Economic Change in Latin America	MA & Hons	W		Scandinavia at the Polls	II
Baerwald, H.H.	Japan's Parliament: An Introduction	II & MA & Hons	A & W		Mao Papers	MA & Hons
Baerwald, H.H.	Japan's Parliament: An Introduction	II & MA & Hons	A & W		Latin America: the Struggle with Dependency and Beyond	III & MA & Hons
Baerwald, H.H.	Japan's Parliament: An Introduction	II & MA & Hons	A & W		Challenge & Decision: Political Issues of our Time	I
Baerwald, H.H.	Japan's Parliament: An Introduction	II & MA & Hons	A & W		The State of the Presidency	MA & Hons
Barnett, A.D.	China and the Major Powers in East China	MA & Hons	A		The Presidency Reappraised	MA & Hons
Barnett, A.D.	China and the Major Powers in East China	MA & Hons	A		Size and Democracy	II
Barry, B.M.	Sociologists, Economists and Democracy	II	C		Political Socialization	III
Barry, B.M.	Sociologists, Economists and Democracy	II	C		The Communist International: Documents	MA & Hons
Barry, B.M.	Sociologists, Economists and Democracy	II	C		The Powers That Be: Processes of Ruling Class Domination in the United States	III
Berglund, Sten & Ulf Lindström	The Scandinavian Party System(s)	II	A		Multi-Party Britain	II
Bill, J.A. & Leiden, C.	Politics in the Middle East	II	C		The Irony of Democracy: An Uncommon Introduction to American Politics	III
Brackman, A.	Indonesian Communism	MA & Hons	W		The Politics of Positive Discrimination	III
Borkenau, F.	The Communist International	MA & Hons	W		The Economic Development of Latin America	MA & Hons
Brandt, C., Schwartz, B. & Fairbank, J.K.	A Century History of Chinese Communism	MA & Hons	A		A Radical Approach	III
Brink, M. & Harris, I.	Black and White	MA & Hons	A		Malaysia	MA & Hons
Bromley, D.G. & Longino, C.E.	White Racism and Black Americans	MA & Hons	A		Local politics in Britain	MA & Hons
Burke, L.L. & McCorry J.J.	Black Americans and the Political System	MA & Hons	A		Iran: Dictatorship & Development	II
Butler, D. & Stokes, D.	Political Change in Britain: The Evolution of Electoral Choice	III	A			
Butwell, R.	South East Asia: A Political Introduction	III	W			

Hargrave, R.L.	Indian Government and Politics	MA & Hons	W	Martz, J.D.	The Dynamics of Change in Latin American Politics	MA & Hons	W
Haruhico, Fukui	Party in Power: the Japanese Liberal Democrats and Policy making	MA & Hons	W	Masao, Maruyama	Japanese Politics	MA & Hons	W
Hayer, P.M.	Fascism	II	W	Means, G.	Malaysian Politics	III & MA & Hons	W
Headley, J.S.	The Military in the Politics of Southeast Asia: A Comparative Perspective	MA & Hons	A	Helmsner, H.J.	Li Ts-chao and the Origins of Chinese Marxism	MA & Hons	W
Huntington, S.P.	Political Order in Changing Societies	MA & Hons	A & W	Milne, R.S. & Mausy, D.	Politics and Government of Malaysia	II	A
Jacquaribe, H.	Political Development: a General Theory and a Latin American Case Study	MA & Hons	W	Minoque, M.	Documents on Contemporary British Government	II	A
Katznelson, I. and Feaselman, M.	The Politics of Power	III	V	Mortimer, R. (ed.)	Showcase State: the Illusion of Indonesia's "Accelerated Modernisation"	II and MA & Hons	A
Kautsky, J.H.	The Political Consequences of Modernisation	II	C	Needler, M.C.	An Introduction to Latin American Politics	III	W
Kerner Report	Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders	MA & Hons	A	Niami, R.G. & Weisberg, (eds.)	Controversies in American Voting Behaviour	III	A
Lane, D.S.	Politics and Society in the USSR	III	C	Osborn, R.J.	The Evolution of Soviet Politics	II	W
Lanning, Z.	"A Typology of Latin American Political Systems"	MA & Hons	W	Palmer, G.	Unbridled Power	II	A & C
Leong, S.T.	Sino Soviet Relations	MA & Hons	W	Palmer, M., Stern, L. & Telle, C.	The Interdisciplinary Study of Politics	II	C
Levine, S.	The New Zealand Political System	II	C	Pemple, T.J.	Policymaking in Contemporary Japan	MA & Hons	W
Levine S. (ed.)	Politics in New Zealand: A Reader	II	C	Pike, D.	A Short History of Vietnamese Communism	I	A
Lewis, J.M.	Leadership in Communist China	I	A	Pocock, J.G.A. (ed.)	The Maori and New Zealand Politics	MA & Hons	A
Lucian, M. Pye	Aspects of political Development	MA & Hons	A	Polonka, P.	Indonesia since Sukarno	II	A
MacBean, A.	Meeting the Third World Challenge	MA	A	Pothoin, C.P.	The Theory and Practice of African Politics	III	A
McFey, R.	The Rise of Indonesian Communism	MA & Hons	W	Richardson, J.J. and Jordan, A.G.	Governing under Pressure	II	A
McDwick, P.J.	Introduction to British Politics	II	A	Rubin, L. & Weinstein, B.	Introduction to African Politics	III	A
Mandel, Z.	An Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory	I	C	Scalapino, R.A. (ed.)	Elites in the People's Republic of China	MA & Hons	A
Manglepus, R.S.	Japan in Southeast Asia: Collision Course	III	W				
Markowitz, I.L.	Power and Class in Africa	III	A				

I N T E R N A T I O N A L     R E L A T I O N S

				<u>Title</u>		<u>Author</u>		<u>Title</u>	<u>Course Level</u>	<u>University</u>
Scalapino, R.A. and I. Pasari	Parties and Politics in Contemporary Japan	II	A						MA & Hons	M
Schran, S.R.	The Political Thought of Mao Tse-tung	MA & Hons	A			Apker, D.A. & Goodman, L.M. (eds.)		The Multinational Corporation and Social Change		
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