

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

S.81-2

MEMORANDUM

To. SENATE

From. SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE
STUDIES

Subject. SPECIAL TOPICS COURSES - FACULTY OF
ARTS - 80-3

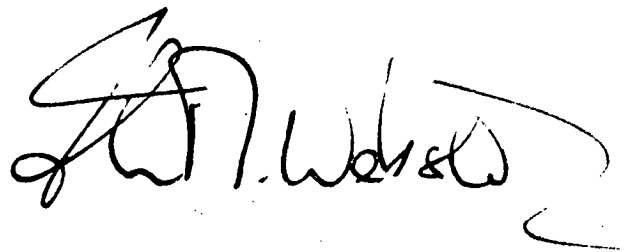
Date. DECEMBER 19, 1980

FOR INFORMATION

Following are the Special Topics courses offered in the Faculty of Arts during the 80-3 semester. The course outlines have been received and reviewed by the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies and are available for perusal of any member of Senate on request, through the Secretary.

ECON 483-3/BUS. 492-3 - International Banking
ENGL 360 - The Canadian West in Fiction
ENGL 368 - Shakespeare Our Contemporary
ENGL 376 - Special Studies B: Old Norse
GEOG 449 - New directions in housing/location of public facilities
GEOG 460 - Selected Region: The Soviet Union
PHIL 435 - Selected Topics III Seminar: Causality
POL. 428 - Selected Topics in Canadian Government & Politics I - Political Biography
S.A. 450 - Selected Issues in Sociology: Language and Society

HME/rn



FOR INFORMATION

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

SCUS 80-85

MEMORANDUM

o Mr. H.M. Evans, Secretary

S.C.U.S.

Subject: SPECIAL TOPICS COURSES

From Sheila Roberts, Administrative

Assistant to Dean of Arts

Date: 1980-10-29

81-7

In compliance with the Senate regulation, I am forwarding the outlines for Special Topics courses offered in the 80-3 semester.

Sheila Roberts

S. Roberts

Encl.

:nl

RECEIVED
OCT 30 1980
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
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SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMICS

Selected Topics in Economics
ECON 483-3

Fall, 1980

Selected Topics in Business Administration
BUS 492-3

Professor James Dean

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

A. Course Content

This course examines international banking in four contexts: macroeconomic, micro-economic, sectoral and regulatory. Thus the course begins by placing international banking in larger theoretical, historical and market frameworks. Next the international bank is studied in its role as a financial intermediary, taking deposits and making loans. Thirdly, the course examines the international bank's specialized operations in certain financial sectors: making syndicated loans, and its involvement in the Eurobond and foreign exchange markets. Finally, the course considers the currently fluid regulatory environment facing the industry.

A term paper is required.

B. Outline of Topics

An extended outline including readings for each week will be distributed the first week of class.

Week Topic

I. Larger Contexts

1. Some banking theory
 - Motives for domestic banking
 - Restrictions on domestic banking
 - Motives for international banking
- Some postwar history
 - U.S. banks move abroad: Eurodollars
 - Non U.S. banks internationalize
 - Foreign banks enter the U.S.
 - Major international banks today
2. The Eurocurrency market
3. Eurocurrency interest rates

II. The International Bank as a Financial Intermediary

- 4 Sources of funds
 - Eurocurrency deposits
 - Liability management
- 5 Uses of funds
 - Loans to private firms
 - Loans to governments
- 6 Portfolio management
- 7 Evaluation of risk
 - By country
 - By firm
 - By currency

III. Some Specialized Activities

- 8 Syndicated loans
- 9 The Eurobond market
- 10 The foreign exchange market

IV. The Regulatory Environment

- 11 Current regulatory issues
- 12

C. Assignments and Grades

Course grade	
Class participation	10%
Class presentation	10%
Term paper	30%
Assignments and/or cases	10%
Final exam	40%

Term paper

This should be 10-15 pages in length and relate directly to international banking. Subjects on or off the course outline may be acceptable, but all subjects must be approved in advance. For this purpose, a one page outline is due at the beginning of the third week of class.

D. Books

Required

1. T.H. Donaldson, Lending in International Commercial Banking (London: Macmillan, 1979).
2. D. Gunter Dufey and Ian H. Giddy, The International Money Market (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.:Prentice-Hall, 1978).
3. Jane S. Little, Eurodollars: The Money-Market Gypsies (New York:Harper and Row, 1975). (Excellent bedtime reading—stimulating and informative to boot.)

Reference Books

1. American Bankers Association, International Banking (Washington, D.C., 1970) 2nd ed.
2. Anthony Angelini, Maximo Eng, and Francis A. Lees, International Lending, Risk and the Euromarkets (London:Macmillan, 1979).
3. James C. Baker and M. Gerald Bradford, American Banks Abroad: Edge Act Companies and Multinational Banking (New York:Praeger).
4. Stephen F. Frowen, ed., A Framework of International Banking (Guildford, Surrey, U.K.:Guildford Educational Press, 1979).
5. Francis Lees, International Banking and Finance (New York:John Wiley and Sons, 1974). (Not bedtime reading, but a standard reference work.)
6. Martin Mayer, The Bankers. (A semi-popular book available in paperback that has some lively chapters on international banking.)
7. George W. McKenzie, The Economics of the Euro-Currency System (New York:Wiley & Sons, 1976). (Uses more economic theory than most books on the subject.)

Other Reference Books

1. Geoffrey Bell, The Eurodollar Market and The International Financial System (London:Macmillan and Co., 1973).
2. Paul Einzig, Roll-Over Credits (New York:St. Martin's Press, 1973).
3. Paul Einzig and Brian Scott Quinn, The Euro-dollar System (New York:St. Martin's Press, 1977) 6th edition.
4. Maximo Eng, U.S. Overseas Banking—Its Past, Present and Future (Business Research Institute, St. John's University, 1970).
5. Douglas A. Hayes, Bank Lending Policies: Domestic and International (GSBA, University of Michigan, 1971).
6. Francis A. Lees and Maximo Eng, International Financial Markets (New York: Praeger, 1975).
7. Peter K. Oppenheim, International Banking (New York:American Institute of Banking, 1969) 2nd edition.
8. Stuart W. Robinson, Jr., Multinational Banking (Leiden, A.S. Sijthoff, 1972).

E. Periodicals and Sources

Each participant in the course should get on the following free mailing lists, preferably before the course begins.

1. International Letter, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., 60690
2. The Morgan Guaranty Survey, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., 10015
3. Monthly Economic Letter, First National City Bank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10022
4. New England Economic Review, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., 02106

The following periodicals contain articles relevant to international banking. Probably the single most useful is Euromoney. Students are advised to look through recent issues before the course begins.

1. The Canadian Banker & ICB Review (Bi-Monthly)
2. The American Banker (Daily)
3. The Banker (British)
4. The Bankers' Magazine (British) (Monthly)
5. The Bankers Magazine (American) (Quarterly)
6. The Journal of Commercial Bank Lending
7. Journal of Bank Research
8. Banking
9. The Money Manager
10. The Bankers Monthly
11. The Economist
12. Euromoney
13. World Financial Markets (Morgan Guaranty Trust)
14. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago Business Conditions
15. Federal Reserve Bank of New York Monthly Review
16. Financing Foreign Operations (Business International Corp.)
17. International Finance (Chase Manhattan Bank)
18. The Financial Times (London)
19. The Wall Street Journal
20. The Financial Post (Toronto)
21. Japan Economic Journal (Weekly in English)

22. Handelsblatt (in German)
23. Banque (in French)
24. Columbia Journal of World Business
25. First Chicago World Report (First National Bank of Chicago)
26. Federal Reserve Bulletin

When you are seeking articles or information about a particular topic, company or country, the following indexes and abstracts might prove useful:

1. Business Periodicals Index
2. F & S International
3. Journal of Economic Literature
4. Public Affairs Information Service
5. The Wall Street Journal Index
6. The New York Times Index

The following are useful statistical sources on international finance and banking:

General

1. OECD Financial Statistics (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)
2. OECD Industrial Production
3. OECD Main Economic Indicators
4. General Statistics (European Economic Community)
5. Social Statistics (EEC)
6. Agricultural Statistics (EEC)
7. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (U.N.)
8. International Financial Statistics (International Monetary Fund)
9. Key Figures of European Securities
10. Survey of Current Business (U.S. Department of Commerce)
11. Rates of Change in Economic Data for Ten Industrial Countries (St. Louis Fed.)
12. Central bank bulletins for most countries. Eg., Bank of Canada Review, Federal Reserve Bulletin.
13. Balance of Payments Yearbook (IMF)
14. International Economic Indicators and Competitive Trends (U.S. Dept. of Commerce)

Eurodollars and Eurobonds

1. Euromoney
2. International Bond Guide (White Weld)
3. World Financial Markets
4. Bank for International Settlements Annual Report
5. Borrowing in International Capital Markets (World Bank)
6. Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin
7. The Week in Eurobonds (Kidder, Peabody)
8. Financial Times (London)
9. The Money Manager

Foreign Exchange Rates

1. Bank and Quotation Record (back page)
2. Wall Street Journal
3. Selected Interest and Exchange Rates (Federal Reserve System)
4. Pick's Currency Yearbook
5. Euromoney
6. International Financial Statistics (IMF)

ENGLISH 360

Fall 1980

P. Buitenhuis

Topics in Canadian Literature

The Canadian West in Fiction

What is the Canadian West - other than the usually defined geographic area from Manitoba to the Pacific? This course looks at some attempts to define the West in fiction as place, as habitation, as myth, as verticality and horizontality, and so on. Do geographical features influence form? Is regionalism a fruitful way of defining a corpus of fiction? Has the West become a real home for Canadians? Is the answer to that question the one provided by Peter Stevens in his poem "Saskatchewan"?

"For who are we? We are merely intruders."

Required Texts:

F.P. Grove	<u>Settlers of the Marsh</u>	New Canadian Library
Howard O'Hagan	<u>Tay John</u>	New Canadian Library
Jack Hodgins	<u>Spit Delaney's Island</u>	Macmillan
Robert Kroetsch	<u>Studhorse Man</u>	Paperjacks
Margaret Laurence	<u>The Diviners</u>	Bantam
Randy Wiebe (ed)	<u>Stories From Western Canada</u>	Macmillan
Ethel Wilson	<u>The Swamp Angel</u>	New Canadian Library

Course Requirements:

Three short essays, or one short and one long, and a final examination. Approximately 60% of the mark will be based on the papers, 25% on the exam, and 15% on class participation.

Note: Seminars will be held in the first week of classes.

Fall 1980

ENGLISH 368
EVENING
Studies in Drama

Faculty

Shakespeare Our Contemporary

"The tragic situation becomes grotesque when both alternatives of the choice imposed are absurd, irrelevant, or compromising. The hero has to play, even if there is no game. Every move is bad, but he cannot throw down his cards. To throw down the cards would also be a bad move."

Jan Kott, Shakespeare Our Contemporary

"Comedy is a feeling of absurdity, and seems more hopeless than tragedy; comedy allows no way out of a given situation."

Eugene Ionesco, Expérience du Theatre

Using four of Shakespeare's best known plays as a point of departure, we will consider the tragi-comic grotesqueries of human experiences as presented in several modern works of drama. Particular emphasis will be placed on the dramatic text as a vehicle for performance. The course will include recordings and film versions of several of the plays as well as the opportunity to see a local stage production.

Required Texts:

W. Shakespeare	<u>King Lear</u>	New Penguin-Shakespeare ed.
W. Shakespeare	<u>Hamlet</u>	New Penguin-Shakespeare ed.
W. Shakespeare	<u>Midsummer Nights Dream</u>	New Penguin-Shakespeare ed.
W. Shakespeare	<u>Twelfth Night</u>	New Penguin-Shakespeare ed.
V. Sullivan & Hatch, J.(eds)	<u>Plays By And About Women</u>	Random House
A. Strindberg	<u>Plays (The Father, Miss Julie...)</u>	Eye Methuen
T. Stoppard	<u>Rosencrantz & Guildenstern</u>	Faber
H. Pinter	<u>The Homecoming</u>	Methuen
L. Pirandello (ed) Eric Bentley	<u>Naked Masks: Five Plays</u>	Dutton

Recommended Texts:

Jan Kott	<u>Shakespeare Our Contemporary</u>	Norton
M. Esslin	<u>Theatre of the Absurd</u>	Penguin
P. Brook	<u>The Empty Space</u>	Penguin

as well as Ibsen's Hedda Gabler, Beckett's Waiting for Godot, and Ionesco's Rhinoceros.

Course Requirements and Mark Allocations:

Two short exercises 20%
Term Paper 30%
Oral participation in seminar discussions 25%
Take home exam 25%

Note: Seminars will be held in the first week of classes.

ENGLISH 376

EVENING

Fall 1980

H. De Roo

Special Studies B: OLD NORSE

In this course we shall encounter the heroic and mythological literature of ancient Iceland. This literature has provided northern Europe with a magnificent rationale of violence, and, as a cosmology and ethos alternative to the southern and eastern, is both sterner and more exalted. It has kept a steady hold on the imaginations of English authors as diverse as Gray, Morris, Auden, and Tolkien.

This literature is composed in an ancient Germanic language, and will be studied in the original. Therefore the first part of the course will be devoted to learning its grammar. You must be prepared to learn the grammar quickly and well and to spend a good deal of time translating. At the same time as we learn the grammar we shall read the brilliant refurbishings of the ancient stories of the gods by Snorri Sturluson, and in this way make the grammar intelligible as we go. From there we shall likely move on to the best of the shorter sagas--Hrafnkelssaga Freysgoða, and, after examining several shorter pieces from Gordon's reader, end looking at several of the heroic poems from the Poetic Edda.

In the course we shall stay close to textual considerations, since our main effort will be directed to encountering the literature in its own language and in its own terms. These considerations are fundamentally interpretative as well as philological.

Required Texts:

E.V. Gordon, ed.	<u>Introduction to Old Norse</u> . second ed., revised by A.R. Taylor	Oxford
Ursula Dronke, ed.	<u>The Poetic Edda, I: Heroic Poems</u>	Oxford

Recommended Text:

G.T. Zoega	<u>A Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic</u>	Oxford
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Course Requirements:

Regular translation and discussion, regular grammar tests, and a final take-home examination.

The grade will be based on the degree of reading and interpretative proficiency you have achieved by the end of the course. Reading proficiency consists of the correctness of translation and the intelligence with which you are able to make your knowledge of the grammar work for you. Interpretative proficiency will be measured in large part from performance on the final examination.

Note: Seminars will be held in the first week of classes.

Simon Fraser University
Department of Geography
Fall 1980

Geography 449-5
R. B. Horsfall

Course Content

The course will extend on several of the topics raised (and not adequately resolved) in Geog. 369 and other 300-level social geography courses.

Areas to be explored will include:

1. New directions in housing -

self-help programs.
co-op housing efforts
quality control: prescriptive or proscriptive?
and the general question - should "housing" be most profitably considered
noun or verb - process or product?

2. Location of public facilities: questions of the most equitable allocation
of diseconomy and disutility.

Organization - 2-hour/lecture, 3-hour seminar.

Grading - 50% major term paper
50% seminar presentations and participation

(Partial) Recommended Readings

Alexander Christopher Notes on the Synthesis of Form

Hughes, James, W. and K.D. Bleakly, Jr., Urban Homesteading

Rapoport, Amos House Form and Culture

Rodwin, Lloyd, et al Planning Urban Growth and Regional Development

Course Outline

SELECTED REGION : THE SOVIET UNION

The geographic analysis of the world's largest nation state in terms of area (22.4 mill. sq. kms.), approximately one sixth of the earth's land surface! Because of our only vague familiarity with the Soviet Union, the course opens with a brief resume or gazateer of physical geographic facts. Quickly we will turn to a broad historical periodization covering the early Moscow state, Ivan the Terrible's successful bid to curtail the power of the feudal lords and his establishment of a Russian State, and the subsequent surges east, west, and south in the seventeenth to nineteenth centurys. During these later periods contacts with the emerging capitalism of Western Europe were established, contacts which eventually directly or indirectly contributed to the demise of Tsarist Imperial Russia, as the rush for spoils of a disintegrating Ottoman Empire entangled many European powers in the so-called "First World War." Tsarist Russia was itself only in the early stages of capitalist development when the end began with the humiliating defeat in the 1905 Sino-Japanese War, an abortive but telling workers uprising in the same year, the participation in "World War I", the March 1917 overthrow of the Tsars, and the culmination with the Bolshevik led revolution in November of the same year. The bulk of the course will focus on the landscape changes since 1917 using the following approximate periodization based on major periods of policy orientation in agriculture and industry:

- Phase I War Communism, 1918-21
- Phase II The New Economic Policy 1922-23
 - (i) beginning 1921-23
 - (ii) the Scissors Crisis, 1923-24
 - (iii) the end of NEP and the Great Debate, 1924-28
- Phase III The Five Year Plans, 1928-41
 - (i) imposed collectivisation, 1929-33
 - (ii) the 2nd, and 3rd plans and the period of stabilization, 1934-41
- Phase IV The Great Patriotic War, 1941-45
- Phase V The 4th and 5th Five Year Plans, 1946-55. (n.b.) Stalin died in 1953)
- Phase VI Period of readjustment, 1956-58.
- Phase VII The Seven Year Plan, 1959-65 (Kruschev is dismissed late 1964)
- Phase VIII The post-Kruschev era, 1965 to date

REQUIRED TEXT

Oxford Regional Economic Atlas: USSR and Eastern Europe O.U.P. latest edition, paperback.

· Course Outline

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RECOMMENDED TEXTS:

1. J.C. Dawdney The U.S.S.R.: an industrial geography, Westview Press, 1976.
2. Bruce Franklin (ed.) The Essential Stalin, Doubleday Anchor, 1972.
3. P. Lydolph, Geography of the U.S.S.R., Wiley, 1977.
4. J. P. Nettl, The Soviet Achievement, Harcourt Brace and World Inc., 1967.
5. Albert Szymansk, Is the red flag flying? The political economy of the S. Union.
Zed Press, 1978.

LECTURE SCHEDULE

Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:30-10:30 a.m. CC8100 (Seminar, Fridays, 9:30-11:30).

1 and 2. September 8th and 10th INTRODUCTION and GAZATEERING

* It is crucial that you have a copy of the OUP Atlas for this first week of class.

3,4, 5 and 6. September, 15th, 17th, 22nd and 24th. SOCIOECONOMIC HISTORY

Briefly the following eras will be studied in order to understand the spatial growth and eventual extent of the Russian Empire:

- (i) the nuclear Moscovite state;
- (ii) the drive northwards to the Arctic coast in the 16th century;
- (iii) the drive eastwards across Siberia and in to North America, rapid in the 17th century, less so in the 18th;
- (iv) a more gradual move westward into the Baltic area, Central Europe and the Balkans in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The area of the present Ukraine was largely absorbed during this period. In the late 18th century Russia obtained a share of dismembered Poland.
- (v) a gradual movement southwards in European Russia, the Black Sea and Caucasus late in the 18th century and during the nineteenth, culminating in the capture of Transcaucasia in the early decades of the 19th century, followed by the occupation of Central Asia and the Far East in the later decades.

Paralleling these imperial conquests were the slow development of an industrial base, and the feudal nature of the countryside. Serfs were not in fact emancipated until 1861, and the form of the emancipation was such that an immobilized peasant base remained until after 1917. The revolutions of 1917 can be seen as the inevitable end result of human existence in such historical settings, and the Soviet Union today cannot be fully understood without reference to these processes.

7. 29th September. INTRODUCTION TO THE SOVIET PERIOD. Preparation for the series of films which will be shown documenting/reflecting the period from 1905-1930.

8. October 1st, and Seminar period October 3rd. *

- (i) MAMMOTH IN ICE - a BBC documentary (with some very questionable political overtones) which details the 'cultural revolution' that accompanied the socio-political revolution.

8. October 1st, and Seminar period October 3rd. * (continued)

(ii) THE FALL OF THE ROMANOV DYNASTY (Esther Shub, 1927)

(iii) THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF MR. WEST IN THE HANDS OF THE BOLSHEVIKS (Kuleslov, 1924) - re-edited American films were popular in the S. Union in the 1920's (both Shub and Eisenstein worked on these) and this is a parody of an American's view of early Soviet society.

9. October 6th*

(i) BATTLESHIP POTEMKIN (Eisenstein 1925) - the best film by Eisenstein depicting an incident in the 1905 revolution.

(ii) THE OLD AND THE NEW (Eisenstein, 1929) - his last silent film about the collectivisation imposed on the countryside; originally entitled THE GENERAL LINE.

10. October 9th, and seminar period October 10th *

(i) ARSENAL (Douzenko, 1929) and (ii) EARTH (Dovzenko, 1930)

The first film covers the war of 1914, the misery in the countryside and the horrors at the front, and Tsarist attempts to cover up the situation.

Earth is quite different, a rural pacan about collectivisation, and thus very different from Eisenstein's urban based look and rural Russia in the Old and the New.

11. October 15th and seminar period, October 17th (n.b. Oct. 13th is a holiday)

(i) MOTHER (Pudovkin, 1926) and STORM OVER ASIA (Pudovkin, 1928) Mother ranks with Potemkin as one of the "all time bests" in filmmaking. A free adaptation of a Gorky novel: it is about strike breaking, police informers, and ultimately death in a demonstration. The second film is set in the "War of Intervention" after 1917 when Imperialist troops, in this case the British, invaded Russian territory, only to be "swept away, as in a storm."

12. October 20th

MAN WITH A MOVIE CAMERA (Dziga Vebov, 1929). A film set in the contemporary period which reveals more than the Russian authorities wanted it to reveal about the class structure still existant an that time. It is in complete contrast to all the other films seen in that it attacks the 'narrative' structure of conventional filmmaking.

13 and 14. October 23rd and 27th I. THE REVOLUTION AND WAR COMMUNISM, 1917, 1918-21.

15 and 16. October 29th and November 3rd II THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY, 1922-28.

17. November 5th III THE FIVE YEAR PLANS, 1928-41

18. November 10th IV THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR, 1941-45.

19. November 13th V THE 4th & 5th FIVE YEAR PLANS, 1946-55.

20. November 17th VI PERIOD OF READJUSTMENT, 1956-58.

* All these film showings will be followed by critical discussion and analysis.

21. November 19th VII THE SEVEN YEAR PLAN, 1959-65.
- 22 and 23, November 24th and 26th THE CONTEMPORARY ERA.
24. December 1st. A final film, made in the last 18 months (if available in Canada), I TAKE THE FLOOR, directed by Gleb PanFilov. Based on the life of a woman who becomes mayor of a medium sized Russian city, it is unique both in its unsparing scrutiny of the paralysis of social process in the S. Union and in its filmic form. The film becomes a scathing examination of how an outmoded consciousness is inadequate to deal with present reality, despite the best of intentions.
25. December 3rd. CONCLUSION.

GRADING

(i)	Gazateering test	20%
(ii)	Midterm examination	20%
(iii)	Seminar participation	20%
(iv)	Final paper/project	20%
(v)	Final examination	20%

LIBRARY RESERVE

(i) Books:

Social Imperialism: The Soviet Union Today. Yenon Books, 1978.

V. Andrie, Managerial Power in the S. Union, Saxon House, 1976.

U.N. Bendera and Z.L. Melnyk (eds.), The Soviet economy in regional perspective. Praeger, 1973.

C. Bettelheim, Class Struggles in the USSR. Vol. 1, 1917-23 Monthly Review Press, 1976, Vol. 2, 1923-30, M.R.P., 1978.

Carmen Claudin-Urondo, Lenin and the Cultural Revolution, Humanities Press, 1977.

J.P. Cole and F.C. German, A geography of the USSR, Rowman and Littlefield, 1970.

J.C. Dewdney, The USSR: an industrial geography. Westview Press, 1976.

M. Dobb, Soviet Economic Development since 1917. Lawrence & Wishart 1948.

M. Goldfield & M. Rottenberg, The myth of capitalism restored: a Marxist critique of theories of capitalist restoration in the USSR. Soviet Union Study Project/Line of Marel Publications, 1980.

T. Khachaturov, Economy of the S. Union Today, Progress Publishers, 1977.

P. Lydolph, Geography of the USSR, Wiley, 1977.

V. Mehta, Soviet Economic Policy, Humanities Press, 1977.

Martin Nicolaus, Restoration of capitalism in the USSR, Chicago, Liberator Press, 1975.

Alex Nove, An economic history of the USSR, Penguin, latest edition.

R.J. Osborn, Soviet Social Policies: Welfare, Equality and Community, Dorsey Press, 1970.

M.F. Parkins, City planning in Soviet Russia, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1953.

H.G. Shaffer (ed.), The Soviet Economy, Appleton-Century Crafts, 1969.

H.J. Sherman, The Soviet Economy, Little, Brown & Co. 1969.

L. Symons, Russian agriculture: a geographic survey, G. Bell & Sons Ltd., 1974.

L. Symons and C. White (eds.) Russian Transport: an historical and geographical Survey, G. Bell & Sons Ltd., 1975.

Albert Szymanski, Is the red flag flying? The political economy of the S. Union, Zed Press, 1978.

ii Reserve Photocopies:

"The Soviet Economy - a completely and definitely capitalist economy" Atbania Today, #4, 1975.

D.W. Bronson and B.S. Severin, "Soviet consumer welfare: the Brezhnev era", in 93rd Congress, 1st. session, Joint Economic Committee, New Directions in the Soviet Economy. Washington, D.C. U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, 1973.

Wei Chi, The Soviet Union under the new tsars (pamphlet) Peking, 1978.

Jack Fisher, "Urban planning in the S. Union & E. Europe" in H. Wentworth Eldridge, Taming Megalopolis, Vol. 2. Anchor Books. 1967.

Frolic, Michael, "The Soviet study of Soviet cities" Journal of Politics, August 1970.

L. Gatovskii, "The role of profit in a socialist economy", The Soviet Review, Summer 1963.

E.G. Liberman, "Plan, profits and bonuses" in M.E. Sharpe (ed.) The Liberman discussion, International Arts and Sciences Press, 1965.

Martin Lynd, "Planned Soviet cities", Soviet Russia Today, April-June 1941.

Nikolayev, I., "Industry and the city", Izvestia, May 4, 1960, reprinted in Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. xii, No. 8.

E. Ruzavina, "Economic aspects of the urbanization process" Soviet Review, Sept. 1960.

Larry Sawyers, "Cities and countryside in the Soviet Union and China" in W.K. Tabb and L. Sawyers (eds.) Marxism and the Metropolis, O.U.P. 1978, pp. 338-364.

M.D. Shargordakii, "Crime and crime prevention", Soviet Sociology, 1962, pp. 24-38, Vol. III. No. 1.

P.M. Sweezy, "The nature of Soviet society" Monthly Review Nov. 1974 & Jan. 1975.

Additional phototopies will be added during the semester.

PHILOSOPHY 435

SELECTED TOPICS III SEMINAR: CAUSALITY

FALL SEMESTER 1980

N. SWARTZ

REQUIRED TEXTS:

T. Beauchamp, ed.

Causality

Several xeroxed articles.

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

One of the most central concepts of our understanding is that of causality. Although we may not use the term "cause" very often, much of our thinking and reasoning about the world -- including ourselves, other persons, the events we participate in, and those we merely witness -- is saturated with causal concepts: pushing, pulling, shooting, aiding, lending, borrowing, repairing, removing, scratching, denting, bending, tuning, hammering, cooking, sewing, polishing, dropping, . . .

What exactly, is the causal relation? Put another way, what conditions must be satisfied for it to be true that x causes y? David Hume had thought he had found the answer. But later generations of philosophers have objected in part or in whole to his answer. Some of them even argue that the concept is, in the end, unanalyzable.

In a one-semester seminar, we will only sample some of the volumes of material produced on the subject. The following topics fall within the rubric of the course, but we need not restrict ourselves to them.

- 1) Natural causation vs. supernatural.
- 2) Reasons and causes: what, exactly, is the relation between the two?
- 3) Can an effect precede its cause? Would genuine foreknowledge be incompatible with causality?
- 4) What is the connection, if any, between knowledge and causation? In particular, if a person is to know something about an event, must there be some causal relation between that event and his/her believing that the event has occurred?
- 5) Are all events caused? If so, what are the implications of this for there being free will? Is free will possible if there is universal causation? Is free will possible if causation is not universal?
- 6) What is a causal law? Is it a mere universally true generalization, or must one suppose that something more is involved, some kind of natural - albeit not logical - necessitation?
- 7) How can causal relations 'emerge' at a macro level unless they are presupposed at a micro level? Can ensembles exhibit predictable behavior if their components do not?

COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

- 1) Regular attendance at class.
- 2) Regular written precis of some of the articles and papers we will be reading; approximate length: 2 - 3 pages each; roughly 1 per week; total percentage of final grade 20%.
- 3) A final term paper (10 - 15 pages) on one of two or three assigned topics: 40% of grade
- 4) A final 3-hour examination to be given during the regular examination period: 40% of grade.

POL.428-3 SELECTED TOPICS IN CANADIAN GOVERNMENT & POLITICS I:

POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY

COURSE OUTLINE

Dr. Martin Robin,
Fall, 1980,
Day & Ev.

Course Description

A survey of the careers of select Canadian politicians -- their personal and social background, rise to power practice in office, and political philosophy. A selection of Premiers and Prime Ministers, representing major parties, regions, and political traditions will be examined, among them Pierre E. Trudeau, Maurice Duplessis, Rene Levesque, W.L. Mackenzie King, Joseph Smallwood, W.A.C. Bennett, William Aberhart, John Diefenbaker, and T.C. Douglas.

Readings

Conrad Black, Duplessis, McClelland & Stewart Ltd., 1975.

J.A. Irving, The Social Credit Movement in Alberta, University of Toronto Press, 1959.

M. Robin, Pillars of Profit, McClelland & Stewart Ltd., 1972.

Peter Newman, Renegade in Power, McClelland & Stewart Ltd., 1963.

Richard Gwyn, Smallwood, The Unlikely Revolutionary, McClelland & Stewart, 1968.

Peter Desbarats, Rene, McClelland and Stewart.

George Radwanski, Trudeau, Toronto, Macmillan, 1978.

J.L. Granatstein, Mackenzie King, His Life & World, McGraw-Hill, Ryerson, 1977.

Others, to be announced.

Organization

One three-hour seminar per week.

REQUIRED READING:

Bohannon, Paul and Curtin, Philip, Africa and Africans.
 Hafkin, Nancy and Bay, Edna, Women in Africa.
 Schuster, Ilsa, New Women of Lusaka.
 Emecheta, Buchi, The Joys of Motherhood.

Xeroxed articles will be available for purchase.

Recommended Reading:

Reiter, Rayna, Toward an Anthropology of Women.
 Students with little background in anthropology should refer to Roger Keesing, Kin Groups and Social Structure, or alternatively study the sections on kinship in any standard anthropology text.

The Bohannon and Curtin overview should be purchased and read as early as possible, preferably no later than the first week of the course.

ORGANIZATION:

Two two-hour seminars weekly. Grading will be based on a book review, class presentations forming the basis of a 12-14 page written paper, and a final take-home examination. Active and informed participation in seminars will be expected, and will contribute to the final grade.

FOR FALL 1980 THIS COURSE CAN BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE
 WOMEN'S STUDIES MINOR. PREREQUISITES: W.S. 100 or 200
 and any introductory S/A course.

S.A. 450-4 SELECTED ISSUES IN SOCIOLOGY: LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY K. DIXON.

Students with credit for PSA 301 may not take this course for further credit.

Prerequisite: S.A. 350, or permission of instructor.

COURSE CONTENT:

The course will, through selected readings examine the relationship between sociology, linguistics and literary criticism. Some of the questions addressed will be whether so-called 'descriptive' linguistics implies a necessary relativity of judgment in assessing language usage. Is it meaningful to talk of the 'degeneration' of language? If so, in what sense? How and in what sense is language 'tied' to a particular community? How can one account for language-learning, linguistic change or conservatism? What is the relationship between written and spoken language? The course will also examine the use of language by social groups such as prisoners, bureaucrats, political and ethnic minority groups, the military and sociologists themselves.

No previous knowledge of linguistics on the part of students is presupposed. Most of the discussion will refer to the English language.

REQUIRED READING:

L. Michaels and C. Ricks, The State of the Language.

Recommended Reading:

The following are strongly recommended:
(Items marked with an asterisk are more advanced.)

- i) A good dictionary - preferably English/N. American
Collins English Dictionary Collins, London 1980 is
excellent and has special articles on 'The Development
of English as a world language' and upon 'Meaning and Grammar'.
- ii) Psycho-linguistics Judith Greene, Penguin (Part I is a
concise account of Chomsky's work.).
- iii) Chomsky John Lyons, Fontana Modern Masters.
- iv) Linguistics D. Crystal, Pelican 1978.
- *v) Semantics Vol I and II, John Lyons, Cambridge Univ. Press.
- *vi) The State of the Art, Charles F. Hocking, Mouton The Hague 1975
- *vii) Syntactic Structure N. Chomsky, Mouton The Hague '57.
- *viii) Aspects of the Theory of Syntax, N. Chomsky, MIT '65.
- ix) Language and Literacy M. Stubbs. RKP, 1980.
- x) The Survival of English, I. Robinson, C.U.P '73.
- xi) Psychobabble, R.D. Rosen, Atheneum Press 1977.
- xii) New Words for Old, Philip Howard, Hamish Hamilton 1977.

Other books and articles relevant to special areas of student interest will
be recommended later.

ORGANIZATION:

Lecture-cum-seminar based. One two-hour lecture and one two-
hour seminar weekly. Students will be expected to give at least one oral
presentation during the term. Grades will be based upon individual
presentations and seminar contributions (25%) and upon the quality of
three (3) essays of around 2,000 words (75%).