

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

To: Senate

From: J.W.G. Ivany
Chair, SCAP

Subject: Department of Political Science -
Curriculum Revisions

Date: November 17, 1988

Action undertaken by the Senate Committee on Academic Planning/Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies gives rise to the following motion:

Motion: that Senate approve and recommend approval to Board of Governors as set forth in S.88-73 the changes to requirements and curriculum revisions in the Department of Political Science including:

New courses	POL. 383-3	Government and Politics: India
	POL. 422-3	Canadian International Security Relations
	POL. 442-3	International Conflicts Resolution
	POL. 443-3	Nuclear Strategy, Arms Control and International Security
	POL. 453-3	Biopolitics and Biopolicy

The Political Science Department proposes to alter its curriculum in the following ways:

(1) Citation of Prerequisites

The practice of listing as prerequisites for upper division courses a lower division course in the same group or field creates considerable confusion among students as well as among advisors in other departments. The department has therefore decided that it would be more suitable to list the specific course or courses that are prerequisite for each course.

(2) Clarification of Calendar entry

The department wishes to make a number of minor changes in the Calendar entry. The most significant involve a listing of lower division requirements for the Joint Major with Latin American Studies and all requirements for the Joint Major with Canadian Studies.

(3) Change in Requirements for Political Science Minor

The department wishes to change the lower division requirements for a minor so that students are allowed to take two 100 division courses and two 200 division courses, rather than POL 100 plus three 200 division courses.

(4) Alterations to Course Descriptions and Prerequisites

The department wishes to alter the course descriptions and prerequisites for a number of courses. The principal prerequisite changes are

- (a) to make either POL 100-3, Introduction to Politics and Government, or POL 151-3, The Administration of Justice, a prerequisite for all 200-division courses. This change follows the decision last year to funnel students through a 100 division introductory course in the discipline and to eliminate 100 division field courses with the exception of POL 151.

POL 100-3 is the basic prerequisite for 200 division courses. POL 151-3 is an alternative prerequisite for POL 213 and 200 division courses in fields B and E.

- (b) to drop POL 213 as a prerequisite for other political theory and philosophy courses since it is essentially unrelated to them.

(5) New Courses

The department wishes to introduce as regular offerings three courses currently taught as "special topics" and two courses intended for a new faculty member, Dr. Douglas Ross (Director, Centre for International Studies).

(6) Proposed Business-Political Science Joint Major

The department wishes to introduce a new joint major with Business; a rationale for this innovation is given with the proposal.

Listing of proposed textual alterations in course descriptions

Undergraduate Courses--Political Science

Explanatory Note to be inserted between POL 151-3 and POL 210-3:

Students may not register in a 200, 300 or 400 division course in any field unless they have completed the appropriate prerequisite(s). In the case of selected topics courses, topics and prerequisites for each offering will be announced by the department at least one semester in advance. The specified prerequisites or departmental permission is required for entry into the course. For information as to which courses are in which fields, see the Department of Political Science section.

(Explanatory Note now given, between POL 252-3 and POL 311-3 is to be deleted.)

FIELD A: Political Theory

FIELD B: Canadian Government and Politics

POL 321-3 The Canadian Federal System

Prerequisite: POL 221 or 222.

POL 322-3 Canadian Political Parties

Prerequisite: POL 221 or 222.

POL 323-3 Provincial Government and Politics

Prerequisite: POL 221 or 222.

POL 324-3 The Canadian Constitution

Prerequisite: POL 221 or 222.

POL 325-3 The Legislative Process in Canada

Prerequisite: POL 221 or 222.

POL 326-3 Canadian Political Behaviour

Prerequisite: POL 221 or 222.

POL 421-3 Canadian Foreign Policy

Prerequisite: POL 221, 222 or 241. This course may serve as a field B or D course for departmental requirements.

POL 423-3 B.C. Government and Politics

Prerequisite: POL 221 or 222.

POL 424-3 Quebec Government and Politics

Prerequisite: One of POL 221, 222 or CNS 280.

POL 425-3 Political Leadership in Canada

Prerequisite: POL 221 or 222.

FIELD C: Comparative Government and Politics

POL 330-3 Government and Politics: Selected West European Nations

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 332-3 Government and Politics: United States

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 333-3 Government and Politics: USSR

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 334-3 Government and Politics: Selected Eastern European States

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 335-3 Government and Politics: People's Republic of China I

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 337-3 Government and Politics: Selected Latin American Nations I

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 338-3 Government and Politics: Selected Latin American Nations II

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 339-3 Government and Politics: Selected African Nations

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 381-3 Politics and Government of Japan I

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 430-3 Government and Politics: Selected Asian Nations

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 431-3 Comparative Western European Systems

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 432-3 Comparative Communist Systems

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 435-3 Comparative Federal Systems

Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 481-3 Ethnic Politics and National Identity: Comparative Perspectives

Prerequisite: POL 231.

FIELD D: International Relations

POL 341-3 International Integration and Regional Association

Prerequisite: POL 241.

POL 342-3 Relations Between Developed and Developing Nations

Prerequisite: POL 241.

POL 343-3 Global Political Relations

Prerequisite: POL 241.

POL 344-3 Public International Law

Prerequisite: POL 241.

POL 345-3 The Nation-State and the Multinational Corporation

Prerequisite: POL 241.

POL 346-3 International Organizations

Prerequisite: POL 241.

POL 441-3 Comparative Foreign Relations: Selected Political Systems

Prerequisite: POL 231 or 241. This course may serve as a **field** C or D course for departmental requirements.

GROUP E: Public Policy/Administration and Local Government

POL 451-3 Public Policy Analysis

Current Calendar (88/89): Prerequisite: POL 221, 251.

Prerequisite: POL 221 **or** 251.

Revised Copy for 1989/90 SFU CALENDAR, PP. 95-96
(Proposed changes in underlined bold print, present version in parentheses)

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

LOCATION: Room 6069 - Academic Quadrangle
TELEPHONE: 291-4293

CHAIR (Chairman): P.J. Smith, (**Hons.**)B.A., M.A.(McM.), Ph.D.(Lond.)

Professor Emeritus

M. Halperin, A.B.(Harv.), A.M.(Oklahoma), Docteur de l'Université de Paris

Professors

A. Ciria, Abogado (Buenos Aires)

E. McWhinney, Q.C., LL.M., Sc.Jur.D. (Yale)

F.Q. Quo, B.A.(Nat. Taiwan), M.A.(Oregon), Ph.D.(S. Ill.)

M. Robin, B.A.(Manit.), M.A., Ph.D.(Tor.)

D. Ross, **B.A.(Hons.), M.A., Ph.D.(Tor.), Director of Centre for International Studies**

A.H. Somjee, M.A.(Agra), Ph.D.(Lond.), Director of Institute of International Development

Associate Professors

L.J. Cohen, A.B., M.A.(Ill.), Ph.D.(Col.)

T.H. Cohn, B.A.(Mich.), M.A.(Wayne), Ph.D.(Mich.)

M.A. Covell, B.A.(Br.Col.), Ph.D.(Yale)

P.J. Smith, (**Hons.**)B.A., M.A.(McM.) Ph.D. (Lond.), Department **Chair** (Chairman)

P.V. Warwick, (**Hons.**)B.A.(McM.),M.A., Ph.D.(Chic.)

Assistant Professor

L. Dobuzinskis, Licence-ès-Sciences Economiques, Diplôme Supérieur d'Etudes et de Recherches Politiques (Paris), Ph.D. (York, Can.)

L.J. Erickson, B.A., Ph.D. (Alb.)

Advisor: Maureen McIlroy
Departmental Assistant
Room 6066 - Academic Quadrangle
291-3588

The Department of Political Science, through its academic program, develops a critical outlook on questions relating to the theory and practice of political institutions, policy alternatives on major issues facing society, and political ideals which influence public participation and the quality of political life in general. Students become familiar with competing theoretical approaches and learn to engage in rigorous political analysis. The program provides a variety of courses on the political problems of Canadian society and emphasizes a comparative perspective on the political systems of the different parts of the world. The network of political, judicial, economic and cultural relationships which constitute the international community is also studied.

The program serves students with a general interest in public affairs, as well as those who seek a career in teaching, research, law, journalism or public administration.

The basic introductory course is POL 100-3 Introduction to Politics and Government. (Students are encouraged to begin their study of Political Science with POL 100 (Introduction to Politics and Government).) All other courses in the Political Science curriculum are distributed among the five fields within the discipline.

(Group) Field A Political Theory

POL	210-3	Political Theory
	211-3	Political Inquiry
	213-3	Research Methods in Political Science
	311-3	History of Political Thought I
	312-3	History of Political Thought II
	313-3	Political Ideologies
	411-3	Normative Political Theory
	412-3	Marxist Political Theory
	414-3	Theories of Political Development, Decay and Disorder
	418-3	Selected Topics in Political Theory I*
	419-3	Selected Topics in Political Theory II*

*Students should be aware that these courses may require special prerequisites.

(Group) Field B Canadian Government and Politics

POL	221-3	Introduction to Canadian Government
	222-3	Introduction to Canadian Politics
	321-3	The Canadian Federal System
	322-3	Canadian Political Parties
	323-3	Provincial Government and Politics
	324-3	The Canadian Constitution
	325-3	The Legislative Process in Canada
	326-3	Canadian Political Behaviour
	421-3	Canadian Foreign Policy
	422-3	<u>Canadian International Security Relations</u>
	423-3	B.C. Government and Politics
	424-3	Quebec Government and Politics
	425-3	Political Leadership in Canada
	428-3	Selected Topics in Canadian Government & Politics I*
	429-3	Selected Topics in Canadian Government & Politics II*

*Students should be aware that these courses may require special prerequisites.

(Group) Field C Comparative Government and Politics

- POL 231-3 Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics
 330-3 Government & Politics: Selected West European Nations
 332-3 Government & Politics: United States
 333-3 Government & Politics: U.S.S.R.
 334-3 Government & Politics: Selected Eastern European Nations
 335-3 Government & Politics: People's Republic of China I
 336-3 Government & Politics: People's Republic of China II
 337-3 Government & Politics: Selected Latin American Nations I
 338-3 Government & Politics: Selected Latin American Nations II
 339-3 Government & Politics: Selected African Nations
 381-3 Government & Politics: Japan I
 382-3 Government & Politics: Japan II
383-3 Government & Politics: India
 430-3 Government & Politics: Selected Asian Nations
 431-3 Comparative Western European Systems
 432-3 Comparative Communist Systems
 433-3 Comparative Developing Systems
 435-3 Comparative Federal Systems
 438-3 Selected Topics in Comparative Government & Politics I*
 439-3 Selected Topics in Comparative Government & Politics II*
 441-3 Comparative Foreign Relations: Selected Political Systems
 481-3 Ethnic Politics & National Identity: Comparative Perspectives
 482-3 Comparative Political Elites

*Students should be aware that these courses may require special prerequisites.

(Group) Field D International Relations

- POL 241-3 Introduction to International Politics
 341-3 International Integration and Regional Association
 342-3 Relations between Developed & Developing Nations
 343-3 Global Political Relations
 344-3 Public International Law
 345-3 The Nation-State and the Multinational Corporation
 346-3 International Organizations
 421-3 Canadian Foreign Policy
422-3 Canadian International Security Relations
 441-3 Comparative Foreign Relations: Selected Political Systems
442-3 International Conflicts Resolution
443-3 Nuclear Strategy, Arms Control and International Security
 448-3 Selected Topics in International Relations I*
 449-3 Selected Topics in International Relations II*

*Students should be aware that these courses may require special prerequisites.

(Group) Field E Public Policy/Administration and Local Government

- POL 151-3 The Administration of Justice
- 251-3 Introduction to Canadian Public Administration
- 252-3 Introduction to (Urban) Local Government and Politics
- 351-3 Canadian (Urban) Local Government & Politics
- 356-3 Public Administration (Public Sector Management)
- 357-3 Public Law
- 451-3 Public Policy Analysis
- 452-3 Government Regulation
- 453-3 Biopolitics and Biopolicy**
- 458-3 Selected Topics in (Urban) Local Government & Politics*
- 459-3 Selected Topics in Public Law & Public Administration*

*Students should be aware that these courses may require special prerequisites.

Students who fulfill the requirements may also take POL 498-3 Directed Readings in Political Science and POL 499-5 Honors Essay.

Faculty Degree Requirements (Faculty of Arts Degree Requirements)

Students should ensure that their programs meet requirements of the Faculty **(of Arts for the Bachelor of Arts) in which they expect to obtain the Bachelor's** degree.

Department of Political Science Requirements

The Political Science Departmental Assistant will assist students or direct them to a faculty advisor. Students are **(required)expected** to consult with **(a faculty)the curriculum** advisor before undertaking a minor, major, or honors program in Political Science.

LOWER DIVISION COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Students who plan to major or take an honors degree in Political Science **must** (should) obtain at least 18 **credit hours** (hours credit) in lower division courses, ensuring that they take courses in at least four of the five fields of Political Science. It is strongly recommended that POL 213-3 is included in this selection.

Students who plan to minor in Political Science **must** (should) obtain **at least 12 credit hours** in **lower division courses** (POL 100 or POL 151 and three 200 division courses), ensuring that they take courses in at least two of the five fields of Political Science.

UPPER DIVISION COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Political Science majors, honors and minors students may not proceed to upper division courses until they have completed the appropriate lower division prerequisites (**i.e., a lower division course in that field**). In the case of selected topics courses, topics and prerequisites for each offering will be announced by the department at least one semester in advance. The specified prerequisites or departmental permission **is (are)** required for entry into the course. For information as to which courses are in which fields, see the Department of Political Science section. The following requirements are designed to balance concentration in one of the fields of Political Science with experience of the broad scope of the discipline.

Political Science Major Program

30 credit hours of upper division Political Science courses, including courses from at least three of the five fields.

Political Science Honors Program

Application for honors must be approved by a faculty advisor and the Department **Chair (man)** before registration in the honors program. Students wishing to enter the Political Science honors program should write to the **Chair (man)** of the Political Science Curriculum Committee.

Students must take 50 credit hours of upper division Political Science courses, 15 **credit** hours of which must be from a single **field (group)**, and 5 **credit** hours of which **must (should)** be in POL 499-5 (Honors Essay).

To obtain admission to an honors program in Political Science, a student must have a cumulative grade point average of 3.0 and a grade point average of 3.33 in all Political Science courses.

The honors essay must be written in the field of concentration, and before a student is permitted to register in POL 499 the Departmental Assistant must receive a copy of the essay proposal approved by an instructor in the field of concentration who has agreed to supervise and evaluate the essay. A copy of the essay proposal and a letter of evaluation from the supervisor must be presented to the department before a student will be recommended to the Faculty of Arts for an honors degree in Political Science.

The department may not always provide an honors program in each of the fields; students should consult the Departmental Curriculum Committee before declaring **an** honors **program** in Political Science.

Political Science Minor Program

15 credit hours of upper division courses in Political Science.

Joint Major in French, History and Politics

The joint major in French, History and Politics offers a framework for the study of the language, histories, politics and culture of the French speaking people of Canada and the world. It serves to prepare students interested in careers in civil service, in politics (either with emphasis on Canadian government and politics or with an emphasis on international relations), in the diplomatic service, international organizations, journalism, teaching and archival work. For further details see the Political Science French/History/Politics Coordinator or the French section.

Joint Major Political Science/Latin American Studies Program Political Science Requirements

Students must satisfy the lower division requirements of both disciplines.

In addition to the special requirements in Latin American Studies, students must complete 30 upper division credit hours in three of the five fields of Political Science, as required for Political Science Majors. POL 337-3 and POL 338-3 may not be used to satisfy Latin American Studies Requirements.

For further information see the Political Science Latin American Studies Coordinator or the Department of Spanish and Latin American Studies Section.

Joint Major Political Science/Canadian Studies Program

Political Science Requirements

Students must satisfy the lower division requirements of both disciplines.

In addition to the special requirements for a major in Canadian Studies, a student must complete 30 upper division credit hours in three of the five fields of Political Science, as required for Political Science majors. Up to 12 credit hours that are available for credit in both Political Science and Canadian Studies may be counted towards the upper division requirements of both departments.

For further information see the Political Science Canadian Studies Coordinator or the Centre for Canadian Studies section.

*see pg. 4
for correct
wording*

Alteration in Lower Division Requirements for the Minor

From: Students who plan to minor in Political Science should obtain credit in POL 100 and three 200 division courses, ensuring that they take courses in at least two of the five fields of Political Science.

To: Students must take 12 lower division credit hours in at least two fields of Political Science.

Rationale: To allow students to take both POL 100 and POL 151 plus two 200 division courses.

Listing of proposed title alterations and new courses
(Changes in underlined bold print)

POL 252-3 Current Calendar (88/89):
 Introduction to Urban Government and Politics

 Proposed Change (89/90):
 Introduction to Local Government & Politics
 Prerequisite: POL 100 or POL 151.

POL 351-3 Current Calendar (88/89):
 Canadian Urban Government and Politics

 Proposed Change (89/90):
 Canadian Local Government & Politics
 Prerequisite: POL 252.

POL 383-3 **Government & Politics: India (New course--see Form)**

A comprehensive introduction to the political institutions,
processes and challenges of contemporary India. (Seminar)
Prerequisite: POL 231.

POL 422-3 **Canadian International Security Relations (New course--see Form)**

The course traces the evolution of Canadian thinking on
national and international security issues through an
examination of pre-World War II isolationism, elite
attitudes during the Cold War, the formative period of NATO,
as well as Canadian involvement in the Korean and Indochina
conflicts. More recent policies concerning ALCM testing,
NORAD, and nuclear non-proliferation will also be explored in
detail. (Seminar)
**Prerequisites: POL 221 or 222 and POL 241. This course may
serve as a field B or D course for departmental
requirements.**

POL 442-3 **International Conflicts Resolution (New course--see Form)**

Focusses on nuclear and general disarmament and arms
control; international terrorism (including terrorism in
communications); and modalities of peaceful settlement
(diplomatic negotiation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial
settlement). (Seminar)
Prerequisite: POL 241 or permission of the department.

POL 443-3 Nuclear Strategy, Arms Control and International Security
(New course--see Form)

Provides an overview of the evolution of U.S. and Soviet strategic policies since World War II. The political and doctrinal bases of national strategic debates are closely examined, as are the various obstacles to a more stable international arms control regime for nuclear weapons.
(Seminar)

Prerequisites: One of POL 341, 342, 343, 344, 345 or 346.

POL 453-3 Biopolitics and Biopolicy (New course--see Form)

Examines the relationship between public policy-making and the life sciences. The political and administrative implications of biopolitical issues ranging from environmental degradation to the regulation of biotechnology will be discussed. (Seminar)

Prerequisite: POL 221 or 251 or permission of the department.

POL 458-3

Current Calendar (88/89):

Selected Topics in Urban Government and Politics

Proposed Change (89/90):

Selected Topics in Local Government & Politics

Listing of proposed description and prerequisite alterations

POL 210-3 **Political Theory**

Prerequisite: POL 100.

POL 211-3 **Political Inquiry**

Proposed Change (89/90):

Prerequisite: POL 100.

POL 213-3 **Research Methods in Political Science**

Current Calendar (88/89): An introduction to the application of qualitative research techniques to political data. The logic of empirical enquiry, the nature and types of political data that are available, and the major techniques employed by political scientists to analyse data. Prerequisite: One of POL 100, 151, 211, or 231.

Proposed Change (89/90): An introduction to quantitative research techniques in political science.

Prerequisite: POL 100 or POL 151.

POL 221-3 **Introduction to Canadian Government**

Proposed Change (89/90):

Prerequisite: POL 100 or POL 151.

POL 222-3 **Introduction to Canadian Politics**

Proposed Change (89/90):

Prerequisite: POL 100 or POL 151.

POL 231-3 **Introduction to Comparative Politics**

Current Calendar (88/89): Political processes (parties, pressure groups, socio-economic factors, ideology) of selected nations.

Proposed Change (89/90): An introduction to political processes and structures in comparative perspective.

Prerequisite: POL 100.

POL 241-3 **Introduction to International Politics**

Proposed Change (89/90):

Prerequisite: POL 100.

POL 311-3 **History of Political Thought I**

Proposed Change (89/90):

Prerequisite: POL 210 or 211.

- POL 312-3 History of Political Thought II**
Proposed Change (89/90):
Prerequisite: POL 210 or 211.
- POL 313-3 Political Ideologies**
Current Calendar (88/89): Prerequisite: Any lower division course in Political Science.
Proposed Change (89/90):
Prerequisite: POL 210 or 211.
- POL 336-3 Government & Politics: People's Republic of China II**
Proposed Change (89/90):
Prerequisite: POL 335 or permission of the department.
- POL 357-3 Public Law**
Proposed Change (89/90):
Prerequisite: POL 151.
- POL 382-3 Government & Politics: Japan II**
Proposed Change (89/90):
Prerequisite: POL 381 or permission of the department.
- POL 411-3 Normative Political Theory**
Proposed Change (89/90):
Prerequisite: POL 210 or 211.
- POL 412-3 Marxist Political Theory**
Proposed Change (89/90):
Prerequisite: POL 210 or 211.
- POL 414-3 Theories of Political Development, Decay and Disorder**
Proposed Change (89/90):
Prerequisite: POL 210 or 211.
- POL 433-3 Comparative Developing Systems**
Proposed Change (89/90):
Prerequisite: POL 231 and one of POL 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 414, 430 or permission of the department.
- POL 482-3 Comparative Political Elites**
Current Calendar (88/89): Prerequisite: One of POL 121, 221, 222, or 231.
Proposed Change (89/90): Prerequisite: POL 231.

Rationales for Proposed New Courses

POL 383 For the last several years this course has been taught as a part of POL 430. And since the department has now more faculty specializing in Asia, it is necessary that it should be taught as a separate course so that students wishing to take more courses on Asia may be able to do so under different course numbers.

POL 422 This course is intended to broaden the department's offerings in the fields of Canadian politics and international relations. It is proposed by a new faculty member, Dr. Douglas Ross, who is also the Director for the Centre for International Studies, and reflects his particular research.

POL 442 This course is intended to supplement the department's somewhat limited offerings in international politics. Issues of arms control, terrorism and international conflicts resolution form an essential part of contemporary international relations, one which the department has not addressed fully in the past.

POL 443 This course is intended to supplement the department offerings in international politics. It specifically focuses on a major, but till now ignored, aspect of international relations. It is proposed by a new faculty member, Dr. Douglas Ross, Director of the Center for International Studies.

POL 453 This course is intended to supplement the department's offerings in one of the most important areas of political science, public policy-making. The department has till now offered only a very limited course selection in this area and, with the addition this year of new faculty, we are now in a position to begin to redress this deficiency.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department Pol. Sci.

Abbr. Code POL Course Number 383 Credit Hrs. 3 Vector 3-0-0

Title of Course: Government and Politics: India

Calendar Description of Course: A comprehensive introduction to the political institutions, processes and challenges of contemporary India.

Nature of Course: Seminar

Prerequisites (or special instructions): POL 231

What course(s), if any, is being dropped from the Calendar if this course is approved: None

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once every 3 or 4 semesters

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer or Fall 1990

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? A.H. Somjee, F. Quo

3. Objectives of the Course

The objective of the course is to familiarize the students with the nature and complexity of the world's largest democracy. The Indian democratic experiment has far-reaching significance for democracies in other emerging countries. Moreover, some of the theoretical literature, based on Indian democratic experience, is also of great interest to students of political science. Finally, in the lower mainland now there is considerable interest in India. Whenever this course (POL 430) has been offered, there have been more students than the upper limit for higher courses permitted.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty None

Staff None

Library None

Audio Visual None

Space None

Equipment None

5. Approval

Date

17/10/88
Poley

Department Chair

11/15/88
W.C. Brown

Dean

11/15/88
R. S. K.

Chair, SCUS

SCUS 73-34b:- (When completing this form, for instructions see Memorandum

SCUS 73-34a. Attach course outline).

Arts 78-3

POL 383-3 POLITICS OF INDIA

A.H. SOMJEE

PREREQUISITE: POL 231

Course Outline

Course Description

This course will examine the nature of political institutions and democratic process in India. More specifically, it will examine the influence exerted by the problems of her society and economy on the working of her political institutions. It will also take into account the problem of regional economic interests and sentiments on the operational aspects of her federation. Finally, it will examine in detail how her social organization, traditional attitude to authority, leadership, and increasingly assertive citizenry have affected the nature of her democratic process and the quality of her public life in general.

Recommended Texts:

- W.T. DeBarry, ed., The Sources of Indian Tradition (2 vols.)
Selig Harrison, India, The Most Dangerous Decades
Norman D. Palmer, Elections and Political Development: The South Asian Political Experience
A.H. Somjee, Democratic Process in a Developing Society
Francine Frankel, India's Political Economy
W.H. Morris-Jones, Government and Politics of India
Myron Weiner, Party Building in a New Nation
M.N. Srinivas, Social Change in Modern India
A.H. Somjee, Political Capacity in Developing Societies

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department Pol. Sci.

Abbr. Code POL Course Number 422 Credit Hrs. 3 Vector 3-0-0

Title of Course: Canadian International Security Relations

Calendar Description of Course: The course traces the evolution of Canadian thinking on national and international security issues through an examination of pre-World War II isolationism, elite attitudes during the Cold War, the formative period of NATO, as well as Canadian involvement in the Korean and Indochina conflicts. More recent policies concerning ALCM testing, NORAD, and nuclear non-proliferation will also be explored in detail.

Nature of Course: Seminar

Prerequisites (or special instructions): POL 221 or 222 and POL 241
This course may serve as a field B or D course for departmental requirements.

What course(s), if any, is being dropped from the Calendar if this course is approved: None

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? once per calendar year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1990

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? Douglas A. Ross, T. Cohn

3. Objectives of the Course The course provides a detailed introduction to the study of Canadian approaches to defence and security issues, and acquaints students with alternative methods of defining and conceptualizing Canada's unique security problems and interests.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty None

Staff None

Library None

Audio Visual None

Space None

Equipment None

5. Approval

Date

17/10/88
Poley

Department Chair

11/15/88
W. C. Brown

Dean

11/15/88
W. C. Brown

Chair, SCUS

SCUS 73-34b:- (When completing this form, for instructions see Memorandum

SCUS 73-34a. Attach course outline).

Arts 78-3

**SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Political Science 422: Canadian International Security Relations

Instructor: Douglas Ross Office: AQ 6085 Tel.: 291-4782

Prerequisites: Political Science 221 or 222 AND Political Science 241

Required Texts:

Charles F. Doran and John H. Sigler, editors, Canada and the United States, 1985.

David Cox, Canada and NORAD, 1958-78: A Cautionary Retrospective, in series Aurora Papers, 1, (Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, 1985).

Douglas A. Ross, Coping with 'Star Wars': Issues for Canada and the Alliance, in series Aurora Papers, 2, (Ottawa: CCACD, 1986).

Simon Rosenblum, Misguided Missiles, 1985.

Department of National Defence, Challenge and Commitment: A Defence Policy for Canada (Ottawa: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1987).

Special issue on Canadian security policy in International Journal, Autumn 1987 (Toronto: Canadian Institute of International Affairs).

Students should be familiar with:

Kim Richard Nossal, The Politics of Canadian Foreign Policy, 1985.

Topics to be dealt with in the course include: concepts of security in the Canadian context; pre-World War II attitudes; Canadian involvement in the origins of NATO; the present dilemmas posed by membership in NATO; the political and military functions of the NORAD relationship; the nuclear weapons controversy of the Diefenbaker-Pearson years; security objectives during the early phase of the Cold War and the Korean conflict; 'peacekeeping' and the evolution of Canadian security involvement in Indochina; nuclear non-proliferation policy and the Indian nuclear test; the Trudeau peace initiative and the growing commitment to international arms control and disarmament.

Evaluation:

Regular attendance and active participation in the seminar discussions are important requirements of this course. Except for health

difficulties or other problems of equal gravity students should attend every seminar and come well-prepared.

Seminar performance: 30%
 Term test: 20 % Final Examination 20 %
 Major research paper (between 4,000 words): 30%

The topic for the research paper may be based on one or more of the seminar topics, or on another topic of relevance to the subject matter of the course, provided it is approved in advance by the instructor.

Additional requirements:

- 1) Written work must not be submitted in other courses being taken concurrently by the student, without special arrangements and approval of the instructors concerned.
- 2) The major research paper must be handed in on time. Lateness penalty: 5 % per day, weekends included--to be waived only if the instructor is in receipt of appropriate and detailed medical documentation.
- 3) To cope with the unfortunate risk of essay theft or loss:
MAKE A XEROX COPY OF ALL WORK SUBMITTED. IF YOU ARE NOT HANDING YOUR WRITTEN WORK IN TO THE INSTRUCTOR IN PERSON, HAVE THE COPY DATED BY SOMEONE IN THE DEPARTMENT AS WELL AS THE ORIGINAL PAPER BEING SUBMITTED.
- 4) Hand in only the ORIGINAL COPY. Keep the dated reproduction for your records, and as insurance against any misadventure.

N.B. Students should familiarize themselves with the department's policy on plagiarism. All written work from students must be original in conception, organization and phrasing. All sources employed directly or in paraphrase must be fully acknowledged in proper academic style. Serious departures from these procedures could result in a grade of zero, not only for the particular piece of work submitted but for the course as well. Serious violations will be reported to the Office of the Dean of Arts.

Week 1: Organizational

Assignment of seminar presentation dates; discussion of the general security position from which Canadian leaders must act.

Week 2 : The concepts of 'threat' and 'national security'

Required readings:

Barry Buzan, "A Framework for Regional Security Analysis" , from Intervention and Insecurity: The Great Powers and the South Asian Security Complex (1986).

Richard H. Ullman, "Redefining Security." International Security, (Summer 1983).

Thomas Powers, Thinking About the Next War, Chapters 2, 5-7, 15-19.

James M. Minifie, Peacemaker or Powdermonkey: Canada's Role in a Revolutionary World, Chapters 1,2 and 8.

R. J. Sutherland, "Canada's Long Term Strategic Situation," International Journal, (Summer 1962).

For discussion:

What are the salient features of Canada's 'regional security complex'? Is there anything sufficiently unique or compelling about Canada's 'geo-strategic' context to warrant either an unreservedly non-aligned posture or an approach premised upon an intense commitment to collective defence? Are the most serious threats to Canadian 'national security' military, economic, political or 'cultural'?

Week 3 : Pre-World War II Attitudes to Canadian Security Interests

Required readings:

* Robert Bothwell and Norman Hillmer, The In-Between Time: Canadian External Policy in the 1930s (1975), Chapter VI.

* J.L. Granatstein, The Ottawa Men, The Civil Service Mandarins, 1935-57, (1982), chs. 4 and 5.

* Donald Creighton, "Macdonald and the Anglo-Canadian Alliance," in Towards the Discovery of Canada (1972), pp. 211-28.

* Desmond Morton, "French Canada and War, 1968-1917: The Military Background to the Conscription Crisis of 1917", in J. L. Granatstein and R. D. Cuff, War and Society in North America, pp. 84-103.

* C.P. Stacey, Arms, Men and Governments, (1970), pp. 1-66.

According to Creighton, how did John A. Macdonald conceive long-term Canadian security objectives? How were his conceptions different from those of Mackenzie King? What in their views is of relevance to today's security dilemmas? How divergent were attitudes to international security issues in English and French Canada? Were these differences

worsened or successfully managed by federal policies prior to and during the two world wars? Do you find the views of the 'isolationist nationalists' more convincing, or those of the 'functionalists'?

Supplementary for research papers:

- * **Kim Richard Nossal, The Politics of Canadian Foreign Policy, chs. 1,2.**
- * **James Eayrs, In Defence of Canada, vol. 1 From the Great War to the Great Depression, 1964.**
- * **James Eayrs, In Defence of Canada, vol. 2 Appeasement and Rearmament, 1967.**
- * **James Eayrs, "A Low Dishonest Decade: Aspects of Canadian External Policy, 1931-39," in Hugh L. Keenleyside, ed., The Growth of Canadian Policies in External Affairs, pp. 59-80.**
- * **J. L. Granatstein and Robert Bothwell, "Canadian Foreign Policy, 1935-39," in J. L. Granatstein, ed., Canadian Foreign Policy: Historical Readings, 1986, pp. 125-44.**
- * **Carl Berger, The Sense of Power: Studies in the Ideas of Canadian Imperialism, 1867-1914, (1970).**

Week 4 : Canada, the Cold War and NATO

Required readings:

- * **Don Page and Don Munton, "Canadian Images of the Cold War, 1946-7," International Journal, (Summer 1977), pp. 577-604.**
- * **Lester B. Pearson, Mike: The Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, vol. II, chapter 3, pp. 37-60.**
- * **John W. Holmes, The Better Part of Valour: Essays on Canadian Diplomacy, (1970) , pp. 123-65**
- * **Escott Reid, Time of Fear and Hope: The Making of the North Atlantic Treaty, 1947-49, chapters 1-3 and 8-11.**
- * **John W. Warnock, Partner to Behemoth, chapters 1-3.**
- * **D.C. Thomson and R.F. Swanson, Canadian Foreign Policy: Options and Perspectives, chapter 5.**

Did the Canadian political elite view the onset of the Cold War through an American ideological/doctrinal prism? Was support for the formation of NATO a wise objective given the then apparent trends in East-West relations? Was an armed, or unarmed, neutralism or non-alignment in which Canadian security planning would be undertaken solely through U.N. auspices a practical option for governments from 1945-57?

Supplementary for research:

- * **John W. Holmes, The Shaping of Peace: Canada and the Search for World Order, 1953-57, 2 vols. (1979, 1981).**
- * **James Eayrs, In Defence of Canada, vol. 4 Growing Up Allied (1980).**

- * Robert A. Spencer, Canada in World Affairs: From UN to NATO (1946-1949), 1959, Chapters 3,4 and 6.

Week 5 : Rising Dissatisfaction with the NATO Relationship

Required readings:

- * James Eayrs, "Military Policy and the Middle Power: The Canadian Experience," in J. King Gordon, ed., Canada's Role as a Middle Power, (1966), pp. 67-85.
- * Bruce Thordarson, Trudeau and Foreign Policy, (1972), pp. 121-66.
- * Colin S. Gray, Canadian Defence Priorities, 1972, pp. 94-105.
- * R.B. Byers et al, Canada and Western Security: The Search for New Options, (1982).
- * Joseph T. Jockel and Joel J. Sokolsky, Canada and Collective Security: Odd Man Out (1986), chapters 3,4.
- * Simon Rosenblum, Misguided Missiles, (1985), Chapt. Intro., 4, 5, Conclusion.
- * Simon Dalby, "Gwynne Dyer on War, Peace and the Media," Issues in Education and Culture, July 1986.
- * R. B. Byers, Deterrence in the 1980s: Crisis and Dilemma, (1985), esp. chapters 6-10.
- * Special Joint Committee on Canada's International Relations, Independence and Internationalism, chapter V, "Safeguarding International Peace and Security".

Why were forces in Europe cut following the defence policy review of 1969-70? How and why did disenchantment with the NATO security arrangements come to develop? Is the military balance in Europe now more or less fragile than it was in the 1950s and 1960s? Would a Canadian retreat from involvement in European security exacerbate isolationist sentiment in the U.S. in any politically meaningful fashion? What costs and benefits might result from: (a) adhering to the status quo; (b) eliminating the Canadian military presence in Western Europe completely, although remaining a signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty; (c) reinforcing the Canadian conventional force contribution to Western Europe through greater levels of defence spending?

Supplementary:

- * James Eayrs, Canada in World Affairs, 1955-57, (1959), ch.2 "Canada and the Communist World: Europe".
- * James Eayrs, "The Overloaded Alliance," Northern Approaches (1961).
- * ~~L. B. Pearson, "Canada's Role as a Middle Power," in J. King Gordon, ed., Canada's Role as a Middle Power, (1966), pp. 195-209.~~
- * Stephen Clarkson, ed. An Independent Foreign Policy for Canada, (1968), Section III (chapters. 11-14).
- * L. B. Pearson, "Canada's Role as a Middle Power," in J. King Gordon ed., Canada's Role as a Middle Power (1966), 195-209

- 6
- * Lewis Hertzman, et al, Alliances and Illusions, (1969), parts 1, III.
 - * Norman Hillmer and Garth Stevenson, eds., Foremost Nation, (1977), chapters 2, 3.
 - * Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of National Defence, Defence in the 70s: White Paper on Defence (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971).
 - * John J. Mearsheimer, "A Strategic Misstep," International Security, vol. 11 n. 2 (Fall 1986)
 - * United States, Department of Defense, Soviet Military Power, 1988 on reserve at Bata Library.

Week 6 : The Nuclear Weapons Policy Conundrum

Required Readings:

- * Jon B. McLin, Canada's Changing Defense Policy, 1957-63, (1967), chapters II and VI.
- * Jocelyn Maynard Ghent, "Did he fall or was he pushed?" International History Review, vol. 1 n. 2, (April 1979), pp. 246-70.
- * Charlotte S.M. Girard, Canada in World Affairs, 1963-1965, (1980), Chapter VI.
- * Howard Lentner, "Foreign Policy Decision Making: The Case of Canada and Nuclear Weapons," World Politics, vol. 29 n. 1 (Oct. 1976), pp. 29-66.
- * John W. Warnock, Partner to Behemoth, chapter 8.

Why did Diefenbaker's government have such difficulty in following through on its commitments to accept nuclear weapons? Was the subsequent political catastrophe for the government the product of Diefenbaker's incompetence, manipulation by the American government, or a politically illegitimate effort by senior military officials to 'make policy' on nuclear weapons? Is it to the country's advantage to avoid involvement in alliance nuclear weapons planning? What probable costs and advantages may be involved for Canadian diplomacy if it adheres to this approach in the long-term?

Supplementary:

- * Jocelyn Maynard Ghent, "Canada, the United States and the Cuban Missile Crisis," Pacific Historical Review, vol. 48 n. 2 (May 1979).
- * Peter C. Newman, Renegade in Power: The Diefenbaker Years, (1963), Chapters 16, 19, 22-224.
- * L. B. Pearson, Mike: Vol. III, 1957-68, esp. 69-76.
- * A.D. P. Heeney, The Things that are Caesar's: Memoirs of a Canadian Public Servant, chapters 10, 12, 13.
- * John G. Diefenbaker, One Canada: The Tumultuous Years, 1962-67, (1977), chapters 2, 3,4.
- * Peyton U. Lyon, Canada in World Affairs, 1961-63, esp. pp. 76-222.

- * Robert Reford, Canada and Three Crises, pp. 149-68
- * Peter Stursberg, Diefenbaker: Leadership Lost, 1962-67, (1976).
- * Graham Allison, Essence of Decision, (1971).

Week 7 : The NORAD Connection--Successful 'Defence Against Help' or Unnecessary Surrender of Sovereignty?

Required reading:

- * United States. Department of Defense. Soviet Military Power, 1988, (1986).
- *David Cox, Canada in NORAD, 1958-78 : A Cautionary Perspective , in Aurora Papers, 1, (1985).
- *Douglas A. Ross, Coping With 'Star Wars': Issues for Canada and the Alliance, in Aurora Papers, 2 (1985).
- *Albert Legault, "Canada and the United States: the Defense Dimension," in Doran and Sigler, Canada and the United States, (1985).
- *Colin S. Gray, Canadian Defence Priorities (1972), Chapter 8.
- * Peter Chapman, Canada and the North American Aerospace Defence Command, (Project Ploughshares Working Paper, 85-1).
- * Nils Orvik, "Canadian Security and 'Defence Against Help'," Survival, vol. 26 n. 1 (Jan/Feb 1984); reprint of article in International Perspectives, (May/June 1983).
- *Also articles in Doran and Sigler by Granatstein, Lipsey, Lipset and Sigler and Doran.

What security functions has NORAD served over the past thirty years? How serious is the potential threat to central strategic stability between the US and the Soviet Union which might be posed by an enhancement of NORAD's active defence capabilities? Does the arrangement entail an abridgement of Canadian sovereignty, or has the agreement actually inhibited American military intrusions, helped cement harmonious political relations between Ottawa and Washington, and thereby politically enhanced Canadian claims to sovereignty in the far north?

Supplementary:

- * Canada. House of Commons. Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence, Canada-U.S. Defence Cooperation and the 1986 Renewal of the NORAD Agreement, 14 February 1986.
- * Canada. Special Committee of the Senate on National Defence, Canada's Territorial Air Defence, January 1985 (Ottawa: Supply and Services).
- * Canada. House of Commons. Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence, Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, no. 29, 9-18 December 1980 (Report to the House on NORAD). See preceding issues of SCEAND MPE for further testimony to the committee.

- * Douglas A. Ross, "American Nuclear Revisionism, Canadian Strategic Interests, and the Renewal of NORAD," Behind the Headlines, v. 39 (April 1982).
- * Oran R. Young, "The Age of the Arctic," Foreign Policy, n. 61 (Winter 1985/86), 160-79.
- * W. Harriet Critchley, "Polar Deployment of Soviet Submarines," International Journal, v. 39 n. 4 (Autumn 1984).
- * J. S. Finan, "Nuclear deterrence in trouble: escalation dominance takes over," International Perspectives, (May/June 1983).
- * G.R. Lindsey, "Strategic Aspects of the Polar Regions," Behind the Headlines, v. 35 n. 6 (May 1977).
- * Chapter by John Warnock in Lewis Hertzman et al, Alliances and Illusions, (1969).
- * Colin S. Gray, "Air Defence: A Sceptical View," Queen's Quarterly, (Spring 1972).
- * Gen. Charles Foulkes, "The Complications of Continental Defence," in Livingston Merchant, editor, Neighbours Taken for Granted, (1966).
- * William M. Arkin and Richard W. Fieldhouse, Nuclear Battlefields, 1985.
- * Robert C. Aldridge, First Strike!: The Pentagon's Strategy for Nuclear War, (1983).
- * James Eayrs, In Defence of Canada, vol.III Peacemaking and Deterrence, 1972.
- * Stephen Clarkson, Canada and the Reagan Challenge (1982), Chapters 8-13, but esp. chapter 11.
- * R. B. Byers, editor, Deterrence in the 1980s: Crisis and Dilemma, (1985), esp. chaps. 1, 4, 5, and 10.

Week 8 : The Cruise Missile Controversy and Its Wider Implications
Required reading:

- * Simon Rosenblum, Misguided Missiles, (1985), Chapters Intro., 1-4.
- * John Barrett and Douglas Ross, "The Air-Launched Cruise Missile and Canadian Arms Control Policy," Canadian Public Policy, vol. 11 n. 4 (December 1985), 711-30.
- * David Cox, "The Cruise Testing Agreement," International Perspectives, (July/August 1983), 3-5.
- * Lawrence S. Hagen, Air-Launched Cruise Missiles: Implications for Deterrence Stability, Arms Control and Canadian Security in Project Report No. 214 (Ottawa: Department of National Defence, Operational Research and Analysis Establishment, Directorate of Strategic Analysis), October 1983.
- * David Cox, "Mixed Signals from the North: Canada's Defense Debate,"

World Policy Journal, v. 5 n. 3 (summer 1988).

How do strategic cruise missiles affect the central nuclear balance between the Soviet Union and the United States? What does Canada gain and lose from agreeing to the cruise-missile testing program? What probable gains and costs are incident to Canadian participation in production of component parts for cruise missile weapons? Would it have been a useful measure for the Canadian government actively to intervene in the American arms control debate by threatening to terminate the testing program unless the United States backs tighter controls on cruise missiles in the START forum?

Supplementary:

* **Richard K. Betts, editor, Cruise Missiles: Technology, Strategy and Politics (Brookings, 1981).**

* **Richard K. Betts, Cruise Missiles and U.S. Policy (Brookings, 1982).**

* **Charles A. Sorrels, U.S. Cruise Missile Programs: Development, Deployment and Implications for Arms Control (1983).**

Week 9 : The Alliance Relationship in Action--Canadian Security Objectives during the Korean Conflict

Required reading:

Denis Stairs, The Diplomacy of Constraint: Canada, the Korean War and the United States, 1974.

What objectives did the Canadian government attempt to pursue in its Asian policy prior to the outbreak of the Korean conflict? How did Canadian decision-makers assess the strategic importance of the Korean peninsula in the global balance of power? Were they correct? Was Canada's 'diplomacy of constraint' successful? If so, to what degree? If not, why not?

Supplementary:

See Stairs book for bibliography. But in particular see:

* **Herbert Fairlie Wood, Strange Battleground: Official History of the Canadian Army in Korea, (1966).**

* **Thor Thorgrimson and E.C. Russell, Canadian Naval Operations in Korean Waters, 1950-55, (1965).**

* **Lester B. Pearson, Mike: The Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, vol. II, pp. 145-90.**

* **Lester B. Pearson, Diplomacy in the Nuclear Age, 1959.**

* **on American policy see John Lewis Gaddis, Strategies of Containment, 1982; or Franz Schurmann, The Logic of World Power, 1974.**

Week 10: The Alliance Relationship Strained Once More--Truce Supervision in Indochina

Required reading, one of:

* James Eayrs, In Defence of Canada, vol. 5 Indochina: The Roots of Complicity, (1983).

* Ramesh Thakur, Peacekeeping in Vietnam, (1985).

And

* Douglas A. Ross, In the Interests of Peace: Canada and Vietnam, 1954-73 (1984).

* Charles Taylor, Snow Job, (1974).

Why did the Canadian government elect to serve on the Indochina truce supervisory commissions in 1954? To what extent did the United States government support the armistice and Final Declaration? To what extent if any did the Canadian government inhibit and postpone the escalation of the conflict in Vietnam? Was this exercise in 'peacekeeping' ultimately worth it? What lessons may be drawn from it about accepting service in future missions not under U.N. auspices?

Supplementary:

New York Times edition, The Pentagon Papers, 1972

Leslie Gelb with Richard K. Betts, The Irony of Vietnam: The System Worked, 1982.

David Halberstam, The Best and the Brightest, 1970

Alexander George et al, Coercive Diplomacy, 1970

John Lewis Gaddis, Strategies of Containment, 1982

Franz Schurmann, The Logic of World Power, 1974 (esp. part III)

See Ross book for notes, and Thakur book for additional bibliography.

Week 11. The Canadian Defence Policy White Paper, 1987

Required reading:

Text of Department of National Defence, Challenge and Commitment, (White Paper on Defence), 1987.

Entire issue on Canadian security policy, International Journal, Autumn 1987.

U.S. Department of Defense, Soviet Military Power, 1987/88

Supplementary:

Michael McGwire, Military Objectives in Soviet Foreign Policy, 1987.

David Cox, "Trends in Continental Defence: A Canadian Perspective," Occasional Paper 2, (Ottawa: Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, 1986).

Commander E. J. Young, "Submarines for the Canadian Armed Forces," Canadian Defence Quarterly, Summer 1986.

Marie-France Desjardins and Tariq Rauf, "Opening Pandora's Box?"

Nuclear-Powered Submarines and the Spread of Nuclear Weapons,"
in series Aurora Papers n. 8 (Ottawa: CCACD, 1988).

What premises seem to underpin the government's rationale for a major increase in defence spending from the existing level of some 2.1 per cent of GNP? Has the government in any way attempted to redefine the notion of threat? What impact has the relative decline of the United States as a military hegemon had--if any--upon the policy community in Ottawa? Has the direct Soviet military threat to Canada and to NATO generally worsened over the past decade? What arguments are marshalled by DND on behalf of nuclear submarine (SSN) acquisition? What are the most telling criticisms of this proposed weapon procurement? Is an enhanced military presence in the NATO community likely to increase Canadian political influence in Washington or other allied capitals? Should political influence be made the criterion for Ottawa's alliance contribution (or lack of it), or should it be formulated on the basis of some concept of security 'burden sharing' (in light of comparative shares of alliance population and/or aggregate GNP)? Is a continuing "free ride" (or 'cheap ride') on the backs of U.S. taxpayers a politically conceivable option for Canada's national parties?

ONE WEEK will be allocated to a Term Test (20 per cent of total grade), and **A SECOND WEEK** will be devoted to consultation by the instructor with each student about their detailed plan and proposed bibliography for their forthcoming research paper.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department Pol. Sci.

Abbr. Code POL Course Number 442 Credit Hrs. 3 Vector 3-0-0

Title of Course: International Conflicts Resolution

Calendar Description of Course: Focusses on nuclear and general disarmament and arms control; international terrorism (including terrorism in communications); and modalities of peaceful settlement (diplomatic negotiation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement).

Nature of Course: Seminar

Prerequisites (or special instructions):

POL 241 or permission of the department

What course(s), if any, is being dropped from the Calendar if this course is approved: None

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? once per academic year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1989 or

Spring 1990

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? Prof. E. McWhinney, Douglas A. Ross

3. Objectives of the Course An empirically-based study of the attempts at devising procedures and institutions for peaceful settlement of international conflicts, with special focus on East-West negotiations over Nuclear and General Disarmament, Aerial Piracy and Terrorism, and the approach to standing international processes of Conflicts-Resolution

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty None

Staff None

Library None

Audio Visual None

Space None

Equipment None

5. Approval

Date

27/10/88
Poley

OCT 28 1988

11/15/88

Department Chair

Dean

Chair, SCUS

SCUS 73-34b:- (When completing this form, for instructions see Memorandum
SCUS 73-34a. Attach course outline).

Arts 78-3

PREREQUISITE: POL 241 OR PERMISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

Course Outline

Course Description

The general theme will be Peace and Security, the Legal Control of Force and Violence in International Society, and mechanisms for Conflicts-Resolution and Peaceful Change. Special Topics covered may include the following:--

- (a) Nuclear and General Disarmament and Arms Control;
- (b) International Terrorism (including Aerial Piracy) and its Legal Control;
- (c) Disputes Settlement, with particular attention to International Judicial Settlement.

This course will concentrate on international violence, both as exercised by states and other (non-state) organizations and authorities, and on the attempt to regulate such violence by peaceful means. This will involve two specific problem-oriented empirically-based studies of the principal continuing areas of international violence today, international terrorism and direct action, and the use, deployment and testing of nuclear weapons.

Under international terrorism the examination will be of the past two decades of attempts at community controls, national as well as international, including diplomatic methods and economic sanctions, as well as strictly legal or administrative-police measures and involving private corporations and professional trade unions and individuals as well as governments and international agencies. Particular attention will be given to the Tokyo, the Hague, and the Montreal Conventions and the detailed practice under them and also to the U.N. Hostages Convention and the so-called political offences problem in extradition questions arising under that Convention.

The second area for intensive study will involve nuclear weapons and their development, testing and dissemination and will include applied studies of the Moscow Test Ban Treaty, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the ABM Treaty and Interim Agreement, the unratified SALT II Agreement and Soviet-U.S. practice under it, and the most recent INF Treaty.

There will be a focus on Soviet and U.S. practice and attention also to Canadian contributions.

A third aspect of the course will concern the attempt at organized institutional cooperative inter-state arrangements and machinery, including the provision for peaceful settlement of disputes under the

U.N. Charter (conciliation, arbitration, mediation, judicial settlement), as well as the highly specialized technical-scientific verification procedures under the INF Treaty of 1988.

Suggested Readings

- McWhinney, Aerial Piracy and International Law, 1971
Meyer, Luftpiraterie, 1972
Matte, Traité de Droit Aérien-aéronautique
Soviet Academy, Aktualnie Voprosii Mezhdunarodnogo Vozdushnogo Prava, 1973
Faller, Guwaltsame Flugzeugentführungen, 1972
Murphy, The U.N. and the Control of International Violence, 1982
Panzer, Attività Terroristiche, 1978
Stein, Die Auslieferungen Nahme Bei Politische Delikten, 1983
Albrecht, The Rapacki Plan, 1963
Blackett, Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy, 1948
Blechman, Preventing Nuclear War, 1986
Chappuis, La Limitation Désarmement, 1975
Colard, Le Désarmement, 1972
Delcoigne and Rubenstein, Non-Prolifération and Désarmes, 1970
Epstein, The Prevention of Nuclear War, 1984
Fischer & Vignes, L'Inspection International, 1976
Furet, L'Désarmement Nucléaire, 1973
Halper, China and Nuclear Proliferation, 1966
Lachs, El Derecho del Espacio Ultra-terrestre, 1977
Lukashuk, Istochniki Mezhdunarodnogo Prava, 1966
Matte, Aerospace Law, 1969
Nurick, Nuclear Weapons & European Security, 1984
Pierre, Nuclear Weapons in Europe, 1984
Schwarzkopf, Atom-Herrschaft, 1969
Vereshcheta, Space & Law, 1985
Willrich, Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1969
Zhukov, Kosmicheskoe Pravo, 1966
Nagendra Singh/Edward McWhinney, Nuclear Weapons and Contemporary International Law (January 1988).
Edward McWhinney, The International Court of Justice . . . (1987).
McWhinney, Aerial Piracy and International Terrorism (1987).

Course Organization

There will be a weekly three-hour seminar.

Grade Distribution

Written research paper and oral seminar presentation	50%
Probably <u>one</u> written examination	50%

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department Pol. Sci.

Abbr. Code POL Course Number 443 Credit Hrs. 3 Vector 3-0-0

Title of Course: Nuclear Strategy, Arms Control and International Security

Calendar Description of Course: Provides an overview of the evolution of U.S. and Soviet strategic policies since World War II. The political and doctrinal bases of national strategic debates are closely examined, as are the various obstacles to a more stable international arms control regime for nuclear weapons.

Nature of Course: Seminar

Prerequisites (or special instructions):

One of POL 341, 342, 343, 344, 345 or 346

What course(s), if any, is being dropped from the Calendar if this course is approved: None

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? once per calendar year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1989

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? Douglas A. Ross, E. McWhinney

3. Objectives of the Course The course will provide students with a detailed introduction to the politics and policy-making processes that are involved in the formation and articulation of nuclear strategy in the five nuclear weapon states, with special emphasis on American and Soviet policy-making. A close examination of the successes and failures of international efforts at arms control will help students contextualize and critique current and future debates.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty None

Staff None

Library subscriptions to 3 journals desirable but not essential (less than \$150 per annum)

Audio Visual slide show preparation costs, at some point (less than \$100 per annum)

Space None

Equipment None

5. Approval

Date

17/10/88

11/15/88

Poley

RC Brown

S. M. L.

Sen L.

Department Chair

Dean

Chair, SCUS

SCUS 73-34b:- (When completing this form, for instructions see Memorandum
SCUS 73-34a. Attach course outline).

Arts 78-3

**SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Political Science 443: Nuclear Strategy, Arms Control and International Security

Instructor: Douglas Ross Office: AQ 6085 tel: 291-4782

Prerequisites: Political Science 241, and one of 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346

The course provides an overview of the evolution of American and Soviet strategic policies and problems in the post-war period. It emphasizes the political and doctrinal bases of national strategic debates, especially the pattern of the debate within the American foreign policy community. The course outlines the manifold obstacles to developing an international regime for restraining the accumulation and use by the superpowers (or other nuclear weapon states) of weapons of mass destruction.

Required texts:

John Lewis Gaddis, Strategies of Containment, (OUP, 1982)

P. Edward Haley, David M. Keithly and Jack Merritt, Nuclear Strategy, Arms Control and the Future (Westview 1985)

Robert P. Berman and John C. Baker, Soviet Strategic Forces (Washington: Brookings, 1985)

Arms Control and the Arms Race: Readings from Scientific American, with intro. by Bruce Russett and Fred Chernoff (Freeman 1985)

Michael McGwire, Military Objectives in Soviet Foreign Policy (Brookings, 1987)

Recommended:

David Aaron, State Scarlet, 1987

Harvard Nuclear Study Group, Living with Nuclear Weapons, 1983

Evaluation:

Seminar Performance (general participation plus presentations and commentaries).....30%

Research Paper (due on 23 Nov.)	30 %
Final Examination	25%
Term Test (12 October)	15%

Students will be expected to formulate their essay topics themselves in consultation with their instructor. Papers will be evaluated in part on the quality and comprehensiveness of their bibliographies, and the extent to which sources in bibliographies are employed effectively.

N.B. Students should familiarize themselves with the department's and university's policies on plagiarism. All written work from students must be original in conception, organization and phrasing. All sources employed directly or in paraphrase must be fully and properly acknowledged in suitable academic style. Serious departures from these procedures could result IN A GRADE OF 'ZERO' not only for the particular piece of work submitted but for the course as well. All instances of plagiarism will be reported to the Departmental Office and the Office of the Dean of Arts.

Please take note of these additional requirements as well:

- 1) Written work that is being submitted in this course for evaluation must not be submitted in other courses being taken concurrently by the student, without special arrangements and the approval of the instructors concerned.
- 2) Students should do their best to meet essay submission dates. There will be a penalty for late submissions of 2% per day, weekends included. This penalty will be waived only in cases where the instructor receives an appropriate report from a doctor testifying to the student's medical incapacity to finish work on time. Bear in mind that waiving penalties on virtually any other basis would in effect do a disservice to all those students who made sacrifices to make sure that their papers did get in on time. Extensions of submission deadlines are possible, but only if permission is sought IN ADVANCE on reasonable grounds (health problems, death of near relative etc.)
- 3) Students should keep at least one 'clean' photocopy of all work submitted--in the event of essay theft. Do not submit photocopies for evaluation--only the original print-out.
- 4) All papers should be handed in personally to the instructor in class, unless other arrangements are made IN ADVANCE.

1. Week: Organizational

Introduction to the course. Explanation of course requirements. A general discussion on the nature of the 'war system', 'imperialism', and the political and social implications of nuclear weaponry in the modern era.

For background this week read Haley et al, pp. 1-33; Russett and Chernoff, pp. 1-41.

Supplementary:

For students who have read very little on nuclear strategy and arms

control and would like a concise readable introductions to the subject, see Thomas Powers, Thinking About the Next War (1982) or, in more detail, The Harvard Nuclear Study Group, Living With Nuclear Weapons (1983).

2. Week: From Kennan to early Kissinger

Read Gaddis, pp. vii-197.

Haley et al, pp. 37-71

And on reserve David Alan Rosenberg, "The Origins of Overkill: Nuclear Weapons and American Strategy, 1945-60", International Security, Spring 1983.

How did Kennan's generation conceive of the Soviet threat to American national security interests? Were there substantial divisions of opinion among the American political and military elites? How great was the risk, and how compelling was the logic of strategic pre-emption in the decade of the 1950s? Why was NSC-68 an important policy development? What principles and assumptions shaped Kissinger's policy recommendations in the late 1950s?

3. Week: the Kennedy-Johnson years and Intervention

Read Gaddis, pp.198-273.

Haley et al, pp. 71-100

Why did the United States become involved in the Vietnam conflict? To what extent if any did the evolving strategic nuclear balance with the Soviet Union and the perceived risk of a nuclearized revolutionary China impel American leaders towards open-ended escalation? How did Robert McNamara's approach to nuclear weapons policy differ fundamentally from American nuclear strategy in the 1950s? How was it similar?

4. Week: Detente and Strategic Parity

Read Gaddis, pp. 274-357

Haley et al, pp. 92-100

Russett and Chernoff, pp. 42-82.

Fred C. Ikle, "Can Nuclear Deterrence Last Out the Century?" Foreign Affairs, January 1973.

Why did the arrival of strategic parity portend such difficulty for American foreign policy in the eyes of American conservatives? Why were they not convinced by James Schlesinger's argument on behalf of Limited Nuclear Options? What fundamental assumptions about nuclear strategy

and U.S.-Soviet relations troubled Fred Ikle (later to become a senior Defense Department policy maker under Reagan)?

5. Week: The 'Reagan Revolution' and Its Critics

Read Haley et al, pp. 101-34 and 205-57.

Russett and Chernoff, pp. 71-147

Colin S. Gray, "National Style in Strategy," International Security, Fall 1981.

Carl Builder, "Why Not First-Strike Counterforce Capabilities?" Strategic Review, Spring 1979.

Colin S. Gray and Keith Payne, "Victory Is Possible", Foreign Policy, Summer 1980.

Michael E. Howard, "On Fighting a Nuclear War," International Security, Spring 1981.

Spurgeon M. Keeny Jr., and Wolfgang Panofsky, "MAD vs. NUTS," Foreign Affairs, Winter 1983-84.

John Steinbruner, "Nuclear Decapitation," Foreign Policy, n. 45 Winter 1980-81

Supplementary:

Thomas Powers, "Nuclear Winter and Nuclear Strategy," Atlantic Monthly, Nov. 1984.

Theodore Draper, "Dear Mr. Weinberger: An Open Reply to an Open Letter," New York Review of Books, 31 May 1984.

Carl Sagan, "Nuclear War and Climatic Catastrophe: Some Policy Implications," Foreign Affairs, Winter 1984/85.

What was the relationship between SALT I and the substantive content of the SALT II treaty? Was the SALT II Agreement a desirable one from the American perspective? Why did doctrinal conservatives such as Gray, Payne, Builder and Weinberger find the entire SALT approach to be a suspect business? What key arguments did 'liberals' or deterrence 'moderates' mount against the 'escalation dominance' and 'damage limitation' approaches that animated many advisers to the Reagan Administration? How do the technical limitations of command and control and weapon system performance inhibit or preclude the realization of conservative warfighting capabilities?

6. Week: Mid-Term TEST

THE TEST THIS WEEK WILL BE BASED ON REQUIRED READINGS ONLY, INCLUDING MATERIAL ON RESERVE IN THE LIBRARY. IT WILL BE OF 2 HOURS DURATION.

7. Week : The Development of Soviet Nuclear Strategy
 Read Haley et al, pp. 137-80; also for added background and discussion,
 pp. 261-89
 Berman and Baker, Soviet Strategic Forces: Requirements and Responses,
 pp. vii- 37.

Has the Soviet military planning elite ever subscribed to the concept of nuclear deterrence? Does it do so now? To what extent does the Soviet approach to strategy predispose it to strategic preemption? Does it matter? Is the American nuclear strategy which is most able to influence Soviet calculations in crisis, a posture that is morally consistent with American (and Western) political and social values?

8. Week : Soviet Strategic Capabilities and Their Implications

Finish Berman and Baker including appendices.

U.S. Department of Defense, Soviet Military Power 1987

Michael McGwire, Military Objectives in Soviet Foreign Policy

What may be logically inferred from the pattern of Soviet nuclear weapons development and deployment over the past thirty years? What seem to have been their implicit strategic objectives over this time period?

9. Week: A New Era in Soviet Security Policy?

Michael McGwire, "New Directions in Soviet Arms Control Policy,"
Washington Quarterly, Summer 1988.

Cynthia Roberts, "The New Realism and the Old Rigidities: Gorbachev's Strategy in Perspective," Washington Quarterly, Summer 1988.

Gerhard Wettig, "Dimensions of Soviet Arms Control Policy,"
Comparative Strategy, v. 7 n. 1, 1988.

Raymond Garthoff, "New Thinking in Soviet Military Doctrine,"
Washington Quarterly, Summer 1988.

Supplementary:

Paul Marantz, "From Lenin to Gorbachev," CIIPS Occasional Papers, n. 4,
 May 1988.

Is Mikhail Gorbachev's approach to East-West security relations fundamentally different from that of his predecessors? If so, does it portend a dramatically less confrontational relationship with the Western Alliance in years to come? How are American conservatives likely to view

Gorbachev's approach to military and arms control issues?

10. Week: Research Paper Consultation

This week will be devoted to discussing the outline of your research paper, bibliography consulted etc. Interviews will be about 15 minutes long. Please come with some fairly well worked out thematic arguments. Essays are due on Wed. Nov. 23.

Also this week read David Aaron, State Scarlet, 1988; and either Heilbroner's An Inquiry into the Human Prospect or the Brundtland report.

11. Week: Western Europe and Nuclear Strategy

Read Russett and Chernoff, pp. 150-215.

John Prados, Joel S. Wit, and Michael J. Zagurek, Jr., "The Strategic Forces of Britain and France," Scientific American, August 1986.

Eric J. Grove, "Allied Nuclear Forces complicate negotiations," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, June-July 1986.

Stephen S. Biddle, "The European Conventional Balance: A reinterpretation of the debate," Survival, March-April 1988.

What role do the British and French nuclear deterrents play in the European military balance? How will their role grow in the decade to come? Should an independent European deterrent be encouraged or discouraged? How stable is the existing balance of conventional forces in Europe? If they are not encouraged is NATO likely to come to rely on ERWs and/or chemical weaponry to offset a possible declining American role in Western European security?

12. Week: Western Europe and the INF Controversy

RESEARCH PAPER TO BE HANDED IN THIS WEEK IN CLASS.

Haley et al, pp. 183-201.

Richard K. Betts, "Compound Deterrence vs. No-First-Use: What's Wrong Is What's Right," ORBIS, v. 29 n. 4, Winter 1985.

Bruce Berkowitz, "An INF Treaty Discredits Arms Control and Promotes Conflict," ORBIS, v. 32 n. 1, Winter 1988.

Lewis A. Dunn, "Considerations after the INF Treaty: NATO after global 'double zero'," Survival, v. XXX n. 3, May-June 1988.

Supplementary:

Richard Betts, "Surprise Attack: NATO's Political Vulnerability," International Security, Spring 1981.

J. I. Coffey, Deterrence and Arms Control: American and West German Perspectives on INF, 1985

James Thomson, "Planning for NATO's Nuclear Deterrent in the 1980s and 1990s," Survival, May-June 1983.

Anthony Cordesman, "Deterrence in the 1980s, Part 1: American Forces and Extended Deterrence," in Adelphi Papers, n. 175 (Summer 1982).

Donald R. Cotter, "The Emerging INF Agreement: A Case Study of Strategic Regression," Strategic Review, Summer 1987.

Stephen J. Cimbala, "Soviet Blitzkrieg in Europe: The Abiding Nuclear Dimension," Strategic Review, Summer 1986.

How important is the American nuclear guarantee to the defence of Western Europe? How do chemical weapons factor into the strategic balance in Europe? Is the 'zero option' a desirable or sensible option for NATO? Will NATO's security be enhanced or degraded by implementation of the INF treaty?

13. Week: Current Issues--SDI, and the Maritime Strategy

Re-read Russett and Chernoff, pp. 107-38.

Haley et al, pp. 293-363.

Keith Payne and Colin S. Gray, "Nuclear Policy and the Defensive Transition," Foreign Affairs, Spring 1984.

Admiral James Watkins, "The Maritime Strategy," U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, January 1986.

Commander James J. Tritten, "A Theory of the Wartime Strategic Employment of the Soviet Navy," Army Quarterly and Defence Journal, v. 115 n. 2, April 1985.

Supplementary:

Michael E. Brown, "B-2 or not B-2?" Survival, July-Aug. 1988, v. XXX n. 4.

John J. Mearsheimer, "A Strategic Misstep: The Maritime Strategy and Deterrence in Europe," International Security, Fall 1986.

Linton F. Brooks, "Naval Power and National Security: the Case for the Maritime Strategy," International Security, Fall 1986.

What range of military and political objectives might be served by pursuing different variants of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative? What are the most damaging criticisms of SDI made by its opponents? Could reciprocal Soviet-American adoption of some version of SDI actually

degrade the security of both countries? How do naval nuclear systems (and Stealth aircraft) pose special problems for strategic missile defences? What strategic objectives are served by the Maritime Strategy? Is there a potential damage-limiting synergy between SDI and the Maritime Strategy?

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department Pol. Sci.

Abbr. Code POL Course Number 453 Credit Hrs. 3 Vector 3-0-0

Title of Course: Biopolitics and Biopolicy

Calendar Description of Course: Examines the relationship between public policy-making and the life sciences. the political and administrative implications of biopolitical issues ranging from environmental degradation to the regulation of biotechnology will be discussed.

Nature of Course: Seminar

Prerequisites (or special instructions):

POL 221 or 251 or permission of the department. One of BISC 003, BISC 004, SCI 010 or CHEM 004 is recommended.

What course(s), if any, is being dropped from the Calendar if this course is approved: None

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once per year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1989/Spring 1990

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? L. Dobuzinskis, P. Smith

3. Objectives of the Course Policy priorities change as policy-makers are confronted with new challenges. New demands are placed on the policy-making system in both developed and developing nations as a result of our changing relationship with the "biosphere". The proposed course is intended to help students in developing an understanding of emerging but already crucial issues.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty None

Staff None

Library None

Audio Visual None

Space None

Equipment None

5. Approval

Date

17/10/88
Poley

Department Chair

Nov 21/88
RCB

Dean

Nov. 21/88
K. Smith

Chair, SCUS

SCUS 73-34b:- (When completing this form, for instructions see Memorandum
SCUS 73-34a. Attach course outline).

Arts 78-3

POL 453 BIOPOLITICS AND BIOPOLICY

Course Outline

- I. Biopolicy: An Introduction
- II. and III. Environmental Policy: Canadian and Comparative Perspectives
- IV. The Canadian North: Environmental and Native Issues
- V. Acid Rain and Canada-U.S. Relations
- VI. Science Policy in Canada and the Development of Biotechnologies
- VII. and VIII. Biomedical Issues and Government Regulation
- IX. and X. Sustainable Growth and the Politics of the Post-Industrial Era
- XI. Public Administration and Biopolicy
- XII. and XIII. Do the Life Sciences change our Understanding of Political Behaviour, Decision-Making, and Policy Implementation?

Bibliography

- W.T. Anderson, To Govern Evolution (1986)
- R. Blanck, Redefining Human Life: Reproductive Technologies and Social Policy (1984)
- _____, The Political Implications of Human Genetic Technologies (1981)
- M. Bookchin, The Modern Crisis, rev. ed. (1987)
- L.K. Caldwell, Biocracy: Public Policy and the Life Sciences (1987)
- L. Dobuzinskis, The Self-Organizing Polity: An Epistemological Analysis of Political Life (1987)
- D. Feeny et. als. (eds.), Health Care Technologies: Effectiveness, Efficiency and Public Policy (1987)
- J.R. Fowle (ed.), Applications of Biotechnologies: Environmental and Policy Issues (1987)
- W. Leiss (ed.), Ecology vs. Politics in Canada (1979)
- Macdonald Commission, Report, vol. 2 (1985)
- B. Mitchell and W.R. Derrick Sewell, Canadian Resource Policies (1982)
- S. Panem, Biotechnologies: Implications for Public Policy (1985)
- D.J. Roy and M.A.M. De Watcher, The Life Technologies and Public Policy (1987)
- J. Schnandt & H. Roderick (eds.), Acid Rain and Friendly Neighbors (1985)
- T. Schrecker (Science Council of Canada), The Conserver Society Revisited (1983)
- Science Council of Canada, Regulating the Regulators: Science, Values and Decisions (1983)
- _____, Canada as a Conserver Society (1977)
- P. Spallone & D.L. Steinberg (eds.), Made to Order: The Myths of Reproductive and Genetic Progress (1987)
- E. White and J. Losco (eds.), Biology and Bureaucracy (1985)
- R.A. Zilinskas and B.K. Zimmerman (eds.), The Gene Splicing Wars (1986)