SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

Calendar Change

SM 19/8/68

To	Secretary of Senate	From	A. MacPherson, Dean,
			Faculty of Arts
Subject	PSA Courses - 395 and 396	Date	June 13, 1968

Attached is a proposal for two courses, PSA 395 and PSA 396. These have been approved by the Curriculum Committee of the Faculty and by the Faculty as a whole.

It is requested that Senate give approval to these courses so that they may be offered in September, 1968.

Callman Glaspie
SM 19/8/68

P.S.A. 395-5 Religion in Contemporary Society

The course will involve a sociological examination of the development, influence, structure and functions of religious bodies in "secular" contemporary societies; primarily Canada, the U.S.A., and Britain.

SYLLABUS

As a necessary preliminary an examination will be made of the relevant parts of Marx, Durkheim, and Weber; their concepts and formulations will be related to the analysis of aspects of religion in contemporary societies; religion and economic action, urbanization and religion, religion and social stratification, the differences in structure, function and social composition between churches and sects; the process of secularization, patterns of religious adherence, observation and practice in Britain, the U.S.A. and Canada; the changing staff composition and role of the clergy; religion and science, and the applicability and utility of the concept of "secular religions."

P.S.A. 396-5 White, Brown and Black in Southern Africa

The course is concerned with that region of continental Africa to the south of, but excluding, the Congo and Tanzania. It will include a consideration of the ethnography, population distribution and demographic trends; labor migration and circulation; contrasts in income, expenditure and standards of living; modes of production and living, contrasts in tribal organization and tribal responses to the demands of western institutions in both rural and urban areas; political and cultural responses by the various ethnic groups to the presence of and their interaction with other ethnic groups; the administrative and organizational instruments used in the region to regulate its inhabitants; and the contrast in ideologies about man and society extant in the region.