

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

S.75-27

MEMORANDUM

SENATE

From ACADEMIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

Subject FACULTY OF INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES
- PROPOSED UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM
IN CRIMINOLOGY

Date JANUARY 16, 1975

MOTION 1: "That Senate approve, and recommend approval to the Board, the proposed Undergraduate Curriculum in Criminology, as set forth in S.75-27, including:

- i) The requirements for a Major in Criminology
- ii) The requirements for a Minor in Criminology
- iii) The requirements for Honors in Criminology
- iv) The following courses:

CRIM 101-3 - Introduction to Criminology
CRIM 102-3 - Crime: An Analytical Approach
CRIM 103-3 - Psychological Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior
CRIM 104-3 - Sociological Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior
CRIM 130-3 - Philosophy of Law
CRIM 131-3 - Introduction to the Criminal Justice System
- a Total System Approach
CRIM 132-3 - Sociology of Law
CRIM 151-3 - Introduction to Law Enforcement
CRIM 201-3 - Psychiatric and Biogenetic Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior
CRIM 203-3 - Societal Reaction to Crime and Deviance
CRIM 210-3 - Juvenile Delinquency
CRIM 230-3 - Criminal Law
CRIM 231-3 - Introduction to the Judicial Process
CRIM 241-3 - Introduction to Corrections
CRIM 302-3 - Critical Approach to Crime and Deviance
CRIM 311-3 - Criminality of Particular Groups
CRIM 312-3 - Criminological Perspectives on Social Problems
CRIM 313-3 - Specific Types of Crimes
CRIM 320-3 - Introduction to Criminological Research
CRIM 330-3 - Criminal Procedure and Evidence
CRIM 335-3 - Human Rights and Civil Liberties
CRIM 340-3 - Techniques of Correctional Practice
CRIM 341-3 - Techniques of Criminological Treatment and Social Reintegration I
CRIM 342-3 - Dynamics of Interpersonal Relationships
CRIM 350-3 - Techniques of Crime Prevention I

CRIM 360-5 - Field Practice I
CRIM 361-1 - Field Practice Feedback I
CRIM 370-3 - Directed Readings
CRIM 410-3 - Decision Making in Criminal Justice
CRIM 414-3 - Criminal Typologies
CRIM 415-3 - Victimology
CRIM 416-3 - Current Issues in Criminology and Criminal
Justice
CRIM 420-3 - Techniques of Evaluation and Prediction in
Criminology
CRIM 430-3 - Judicial Administration and Planning
CRIM 440-3 - Correctional Administration and Planning
CRIM 441-4 - Techniques of Criminological Treatment and
Social Reintegration II
CRIM 450-3 - Techniques of Crime Prevention II
CRIM 455-3 - Law Enforcement Administration and Planning
CRIM 460-5 - Field Practice II
CRIM 461-1 - Field Practice Feedback II
CRIM 465-5 - Field Practice III
CRIM 466-1 - Field Practice Feedback III
CRIM 469-3 - Professional Ethics
CRIM 470-5 - Directed Studies
CRIM 499-8 - Honors Thesis."

If Motion 1 is approved:

MOTION 2: "That the date of the commencement of implementation of
this program be September 1975."

MOTION 3: "That Senate approve, and recommend approval to the Board
of Governors, that the administrative unit to supervise
the curriculum be a Department of Criminology."

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

S.75-27

MEMORANDUM

SENATE

From ACADEMIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

Subject

Date January 16, 1975

The Academic Planning Committee at its meeting on January 8th, considered for the second time the proposed Undergraduate Program in Criminology and voted to recommend its acceptance by Senate. The Committee noted the comments made by the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies and sought further information from Dr. Fattah, Director of the program, regarding the amount of consultation sought in the development of the program and evaluations of the finalized program. The views of External Reviewers were sought and letters of review are included in the documentation.

In its final consideration the Committee sought further information from Dr. Fattah regarding the balance of the program, articulation within the B.C. University and College system, timetabling and possible work/study aspects.

Dr. Fattah noted that he had sought in the proposed program to maintain a balance between the three areas encompassed by Criminology: corrections, enforcement and the judiciary. Since the program is broadly based in the liberal arts, the program could be entered at different stages and would not require all four years to be taken at Simon Fraser University. The only identifiable problem yet unresolved relates to the transfer of graduates from professional programs offered by regional colleges who might wish to transfer to the SFU Criminology Program after completion of their college requirements. The difficulty here relates to the evaluation for academic credit of strictly vocational and technical courses related, for example, to police work.

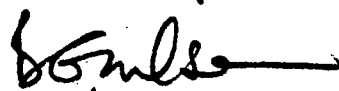
Dr. Fattah noted that individual course offerings will be timetabled in such a way as to accommodate professionals in the field who wish to return on a part-time basis for further education. On the question of a work/study program, he indicated the intention of identifying one individual as coordinator of placement who would assume responsibility for placing students in temporary positions in field agencies related to their academic programs. Such a coordinator would be supported by a Committee on Field Placement with responsibility for evaluating the field performance of individual students. In a graduate program to be brought forward separately, an attempt will be made to provide a program comparable in some ways with the MBA Program for practising criminologists to acquire graduate training without interruption with their work.

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January 16, 1975

The Academic Planning Committee found the proposed curriculum to be well balanced, of appropriate academic standing and recommends its acceptance by Senate.

The appropriate mode of administration of the program was considered, i.e. whether it should remain a Program or be a Department. Since it is anticipated that there will be graduate programs as well as the undergraduate program and because most of the faculty involved with the Program will be within the discipline of Criminology, it was agreed that the appropriate administrative unit to supervise the curriculum and develop the Program should have Departmental status. A motion that the administrative unit to supervise the curriculum be a Department of Criminology was approved and is so recommended to Senate.



B. G. Wilson

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SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

To: ACADEMIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

From: SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

Subject: Proposed Undergraduate Curriculum
in Criminology

Date: January 7, 1975

At its meeting of Tuesday, 17th December, the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies following general discussion of the proposal and a detailed examination of its requirements and of each course, the Committee unanimously expressed its approval of the proposal.

A number of points of detail which arose during the Committee's discussions should be noted. These are as follows:

1. It was agreed that the vector description for field courses should be deleted.
2. It was recommended that a general statement be included in the program's Calendar entry, concerning the waiver of stating prerequisites when a professional or experiential background obviated the need for participation in basic courses.
3. It was agreed to drop CRIM.350 as a prerequisite for CRIM.455.
4. Serious questions were raised concerning CRIM.355-3: Criminalistics and Forensic Science. Following some discussion, it was agreed by the Director that this course should be withdrawn from the submission pending consultation with the Department of Chemistry.
5. Questions concerning the designation of Criminology were raised as uncertainties seemed to exist whether it should be referred to as a Department or as a Program. It was agreed to refer this question to the Academic Planning Committee as the most appropriate body to consider it.

Although some members of the Committee had minor reservations about the Program of the kind noted above or about aspects of particular courses, all members of the Committee expressed their support for it and their approval of the clarity and effectiveness of its presentation. One further general concern should perhaps be noted. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the fact that, while favourable assessments of the program had been received from external reviewers and included with the documentation, no mention had been made of the reactions of local criminologists. In response

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to a question on this issue, Dr. Fattah noted that the program had been discussed with such people at every step. Before Dr. Fattah's arrival at Simon Fraser, Dean Brown had been in continuing contact with the relevant government departments and with other agencies concerned with law and law enforcement. This contact had continued and had been built upon by Dr. Fattah himself who had, in addition to discussing his proposals with local people in the field, shown them drafts of part or all of the program before its submission. He indicated that a number of helpful comments had been made about his proposals, that many of these suggestions had been incorporated in the proposal and that, in general, the proposal had been received with considerable approval and was regarded as well adapted to the needs for this Province.

:ams

I. Mugridge
I. Mugridge

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

From ACADEMIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

Subject

Date December 3, 1974

At a meeting of 27th November, the Academic Planning Committee discussed the attached paper, Criminology Program APC. 74-26. The program was approved in principle and it is now forwarded to the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies for detailed course evaluation and report back as early as possible.

I. Mugridge
I. Mugridge

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att.

PROPOSALS FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM IN
CRIMINOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION

The proposed curriculum has been prepared under most unusual circumstances, in that there were no faculty members to assist in the preparation (none have yet been hired), and that it had to be prepared in a very short period of time in order to allow reasonable time for the different committees to study it, and to have it reach the Senate in time for an early start in the fall, 1975. Also, there were no adequate library facilities available, since the University Library is just starting to build up its criminology collection. Still, it is firmly believed that the proposed curriculum is one of the most original, most comprehensive, most interdisciplinary and most flexible of the criminology curricula offered anywhere.

The originality of the program can be easily seen by comparing it to other curricula existing in Canada or the U.S.A.

Its comprehensiveness is reflected in its coverage of the whole field of criminology, theoretical and applied, as well as the different sectors of the criminal justice system.

The nature and wide variety of courses offered in various departments at Simon Fraser University, which are incorporated in the curriculum, reflect its interdisciplinary character. Moreover, these courses have not just been grouped together, but have been carefully selected according to their relevance to criminology, and by following a certain common rationale.

Finally, the flexibility of the curriculum is illustrated by the different study plans that it allows, and by the fact that it permits the student to concentrate, in particular at the higher levels, on the area of criminology which interests him/her most.

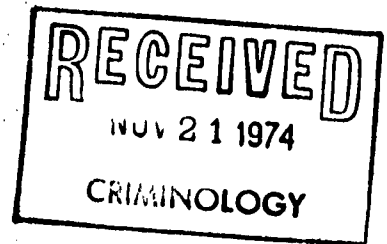
The proposals have been submitted to external assessors who are involved in criminology teaching and research, such as the Director of the School of Criminology at the University of Montreal, the Director of the International Centre of Comparative Criminology in Montreal, and the Chairman of the Criminology Department at the University of Ottawa. We have received their full endorsement of the proposals, (see attached letters).

It is thus hoped that the Program will be approved, and that it will fulfill the different goals outlined in the present document.



UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY



Dr. Ezzat A. Fattah
Director,
Criminology Program
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C.
Canada V5A 1S6

Montreal, November 15, 1974

Dear Ezzat,

I have very carefully examined your "Proposals for the Undergraduate Curriculum in Criminology" at Simon Fraser University.

My most honest appraisal is that the proposed program is indeed both innovative and classical in the field of criminology and criminal justice. Innovative in the fact that the program incorporates a large spectrum of courses offered in various departments at Simon Fraser as well as creates new courses in criminology per se which are not given elsewhere in departments of criminology accross Canada and the U.S.A.

Classical in the fact that, although the integration of the program reflects a sound imaginative and creative mind, the program has retained within its diverse courses the essential backbone of any criminology program around the world, that is a strong theoretical and research oriented basis in the fine liberal arts tradition.

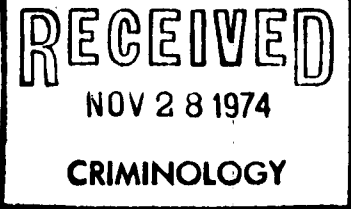
I fully support the program due to its excellent quality. I hope that its application in the fall 1975, will be a success.

Yours sincerely,

André Normandeau

Chairman of the School

Montreal, November 18th, 1974



Dr. Ezzat A. Fattah,
Director, Criminology Program
Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C.
Canada - V5A 1S6

Dear Dr. Fattah,

I received and examined the proposals you so kindly sent me, concerning the new undergraduate program in criminology, which have been submitted to the authorities of the Simon Fraser University.

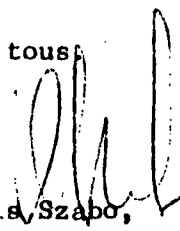
I must say truthfully that it is a very impressive document. I can not see any suggestion to complete it. It gives the impression that the objectives outlined are fully supported by the program proposals; it reflects the best available knowledge and orientation of contemporary training for criminological research and practice.

I can only congratulate you and express the hope that the authorities will approve soon your project, and in this case, if you are lucky in your recruitment policy by attracting a few young people with a high intellectual potential, S.F.U. will have undoubtedly, the best program on this continent.

I hope you and your family are enjoying your new home and that you found a congenial and friendly milieu in this far away city (at least from the east coast region).

Notre colloque à Alger a été un grand succès, 4 Ministres, 800 participants. Tout a été remarquablement organisé avec traduction simultanée en anglais, français, arabe et espagnol. L'Institut sera créé avant Noël et le Ier Symposium de Criminologie Comparée du bassin méditerranéen va avoir lieu à la fin de Mai 1975.

Bien amicalement de nous tous à vous tous.


Denis Szabo,
Director.

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Comparée

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UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA



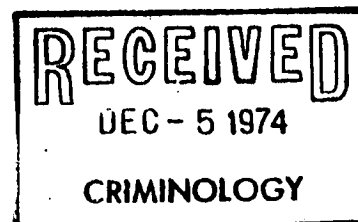
OTTAWA ONTARIO
CANADA K1N 6N5

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

CRIMINOLOGIE

CRIMINOLOGY

December 2, 1974



Dr. E.A. Fattah
Director, Criminology Program
Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies
Simon Fraser University
BURNABY, British Columbia

Dear Dr. Fattah:

I thank you for your letter of November 20, 1974, and for the undergraduate curriculum that you have sent me. I have read through the whole document and find that you have done an excellent job encompassing all aspects of Criminology to provide an opportunity for anyone desirous of making a career for himself in any segment of the criminal justice system to receive initial training. This, of course, is the type of program that would permit the definition of a professional criminologist as one whose endeavours are directed towards the alleviation of human suffering caused by criminality, whether those endeavours are concentrated in the enforcement of law, in the correction of offenders, in the administration of justice, in the accumulation of knowledge or in social engineering. With such a wide area to cover, I must say, I find the curriculum sent me remarkable. It offers an opportunity to acquire expertise to all, and thus it does not tend to isolate or separate anyone. It provides a broad overview of the entire system and at the same time permits the individual to pursue his own specialization without getting lost in a mass.

There is, however, one concern I have. It is purely administrative and has nothing to do with the quality of your curriculum. I find that you plan to offer 24 courses at 300 and 400 level -- excluding the field practice and asterisked courses. These 24 courses could be considered electives from which the students would have to obtain 12 credits, i.e. they would have to take four courses in the two years. Assuming equal distribution and a registration of five students per course, this means a student body of at least 60 per year. What is the staff you would require to handle the courses and the staff-student ratio. If you increase this ratio can the obligatory courses be handled with the large

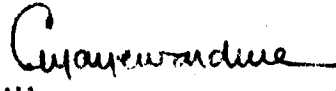
December 2, 1974

body of students and can your staff be reasonably expected to engage in research, etc. Well these are problems that stem from the strength of your program and I guess you cannot have the cake and eat it at the same time. Some compromise appears necessary and then the question becomes what?

Thank you very much for allowing me to have a look at your curriculum. It is really something I would adopt if and when we start an undergraduate program.

With my best wishes for all success,

Yours sincerely,


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Dr. C.H.S. Jayewardene
Chairman

CHSJ:ch

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

SCUS 74-68A

Harry Evans
Secretary, SCUS
Subject Criminology Undergraduate
Programme

From D. A. Baird
University Librarian
Date December 6, 1974

Please find attached a summary statement relating to the Library's ability to support the proposed criminology programme.

Ms. Szabo has worked closely with Dr. Fattah in developing a criminology collection appropriate for support of this programme and I am confident that our resources will be adequate to begin this programme by September 1975. It should be recognized that relevant material on this subject has previously been acquired for related courses in the former PSA programme and other disciplines within the university. We have also enjoyed cooperation from several departments in preparing an adequate core collection.

Continuing special funding will be required in fiscal 1975/76 to acquire library resources for faculty members when appointments are made in the coming year. I have spoken to Dean Brown on this question and he has assured me that every consideration will be made to provide that assistance in the budgetary process for fiscal 1975/76.

DABaird

DAB : dcr

Attach:

c: Dr. I. Mugridge, Chairman, SCUS
Dean Brown, Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies
Ms. J. Blanchet, FIS, Curriculum Committee
L. E. Thomas, AUL Collections

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

1 Faculty of Interdisciplinary

Studies Curriculum Committee

Subject Criminology Collection

From Eve Szabo, Librarian

Social Sciences Division

Date December 5, 1974

By September 1975, the Library will be in a good position to support the criminology programme. The \$50,000.00 budget is proving adequate and, since August 1974, the selection and buying of materials has progressed steadily.

68 journals and annuals with appropriate backfiles have been ordered. Some have already arrived and been added to the Library's collection. Orders resulting from an intensive checking of the publishing lists of the Canadian, U.S. and British governments are in process. Approximately 2,500 in-print trade and university press monographs are on order. The addition of these volumes to those the Library already has will provide a good selection of current materials and the basis of an adequate retrospective collection because these orders include reprint series such as the Patterson Smith series in criminology, law enforcement and social problems and the AMS Press series Foundations of criminal justice. Dissertation abstracts has also been surveyed and a key collection of dissertations selected for ordering.

The book lists for the proposed curriculum are currently being checked and it is anticipated that by September 1975 the Library will have all the needed materials on hand including multiple copies of books for which high usage is predicted.

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c.c. Dr. Fattah

NATURE, GOALS AND RATIONALE OF THE PROGRAM

NATURE, GOALS AND RATIONALE OF THE PROGRAM

Nature of the program

Criminology and criminal justice programs in Canada and in the United States have not followed the same model. Tenney (1971) classified the programs in three varieties: 1) the training type, 2) the professional type, and 3) the social science type. Hogarth and Weisstub (1972), in their report to Simon Fraser University, enumerated four models: 1) the traditional liberal, 2) the work-study, 3) the problem specific, and 4) the vocational.

The curriculum proposed here can be classified as a mixed type, combining the social science, the problem specific and the professional models in one. The approach it adopts to the study of crime, delinquency and deviance is tridimensional: socio/political, legal and behavioral. While the curriculum is firmly academic in nature, it does not neglect the practical side of criminology, and adds a professional tone to classroom education, starting from the second semester of the third year. This professional tone is aimed at enabling the student to relate theory to practice, and to establish a link between theoretical and applied criminology.

The curriculum is truly interdisciplinary, and is so designed as to develop a fundamental interdisciplinary capability in the students. However, the originality of the curriculum lies not only in the unique combination of multi-disciplinary courses and seminars it offers, but above all in its attempt to fully integrate these courses and seminars, given by the various departments of the University, in a structured, well-balanced and logically sequenced form.

This is probably what characterizes most the proposed curriculum from the traditional liberal arts curricula. Yet, while attempting this structured, rational and integrated formula, the curriculum does not in any way keep the student who wants to major or to honor in criminology, captive within a rigid or inflexible structure. It leaves him a fairly high amount of choice within and without criminology and related disciplines. Although it assures the student a broad and comprehensive view of the whole field, it still allows him to develop and pursue a specific area of interest such as research, administration, corrections, crime control, crime prevention, etc.

Goals of the program

The criminology program at Simon Fraser University aims to achieve the following goals:

1. to contribute to the advancement of knowledge in general, and of criminology in particular, through education and research;
2. to cater to the educational and professional needs of the community by producing action-oriented graduates, who are better prepared than any currently available, to work at various levels in the different sectors of the criminal justice system and within the community, to meet the challenge of crime in a free, democratic society;
3. to promote individual, social and organizational change by producing innovative and change-oriented graduates, not just to work in the criminal justice system, or to administer it as it stands, but to be capable and willing to evaluate, analyze and change it;
4. to contribute to public education and public enlightenment about crime and justice, through the dissemination of scientific, unbiased information; to assess and eventually help to change public attitudes towards crime and punishment;
5. to accelerate the shaping of a fair, rational and responsive criminal justice system, and a criminal policy that establishes an equilibrium between individual liberties and the necessary social controls;
6. to promote understanding and co-operation between people in the social, legal and behavioral sciences, in and outside the University, through an interdisciplinary and integrative approach, through team teaching and team research.
7. to contribute in various ways to social development and social reform.

The underlying rationale

Three major considerations have guided the organization of the proposed curriculum:

1. The need for an interdisciplinary and integrative approach in the study of crime and justice

The crime problem is a complex one, and there is a wide variety of scholarly perspectives that have been, or can be brought to bear upon it. Thus, it was felt that a university undergraduate program in criminology should seriously attempt to unify all aspects regarding the complex and universal phenomenon of crime, through an interdisciplinary and integrative approach, which would allow a flow and a cross-exchange of ideas from the socio/political/legal/behavioral disciplines. It seems obvious that such a unification and cross-fertilization requires much more than the mere grouping of miscellaneous courses together in a curriculum. It needs in fact a careful selection of relevant material which experience has proven to be necessary and which can be integrated in a logical, as well as chronological sequence. The material judged relevant for a curriculum in criminology consists of: a) courses in criminology proper, and b) courses in disciplines which have a bearing upon crime, society, criminological practice or research.

Since Simon Fraser University does not offer at present any hard-core criminology courses, it was necessary to introduce these courses in the proposed curriculum. However, since many of the related disciplines' courses, relevant to the preparation in criminology, are being offered at various departments in the University, it was decided to avoid any duplication and any overlapping with other curricula, and to include these courses in the criminology curriculum, so that they may constitute an integral part of it.

2. The need for well-educated criminologists

Over the years, many people have worked in the field of criminology trying, to the best of their knowledge, ability and skills, to achieve good results in both rehabilitation and prevention. In spite of their hard efforts and their good intentions, their achievements were far from satisfactory, and university programs in criminology emerged to meet a strongly felt need for well-educated and well-trained criminologists.

It was thus felt that the criminology program should aim, by providing the necessary education and the "know-what", at producing those deeply needed,

well-educated criminologists.

It may be difficult to define what is a "well-educated criminologist". Still, most people would agree that he is an individual who has acquired, through an introduction to criminology, and through exposure to other related disciplines which have a bearing upon crime, a fundamental understanding of the full complexity of the problem. Such a fundamental understanding can only be achieved through the following:

- a) acquiring the basic knowledge in criminology and related disciplines, with the emphasis on developing the analytic capabilities, rather than on the accumulation of information;
- b) relating theory to practice, and establishing the link between theoretical and applied criminology;
- c) complementing classroom education.

It was felt that the basic theoretical knowledge necessary for an adequate preparation in criminology should focus on the following points:

- a) an in-depth understanding of man as a member of the larger society, and of specific smaller social groups;
- b) an in-depth understanding of the nature and dynamics of human behavior in general, of the dynamics and "causes" of criminal, delinquent and deviant behavior in particular;
- c) an in-depth understanding of other social problems related or similar to the problem of crime, such as suicide, alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, child battering, etc., in historical as well as contemporary perspective;
- d) an insight into the philosophy of law, sociology of law and the present state of the criminal law.

The practical side should allow a comprehensive knowledge of the criminal justice system as a whole, and of its different components, as well as a

careful assessment of the organization and operation of the system as it now functions, of its strengths and weaknesses, etc.

Such practical knowledge can be acquired through:

- a) classroom education;
- b) visits;
- c) field study;
- d) field study feedback.

The attempt to integrate within the same curriculum the theoretical and practical aspects of criminology is based on the following opinions:¹

- a) that the future viability of criminology, from the point of view of both the development of theory and the improvement of practice, is dependent upon the relationship that is established between theory and practice;
- b) practice must have its base in theory, so that the practitioner will, first, know precisely what he is doing and why he is doing it, second, be able to objectively evaluate his work, and third, be capable of delineating those areas in which future research should be conducted;
- c) theory and research must have a practical orientation.

3. The need for well-trained criminologists

Criminology is an applied social science. Like medicine, criminology cannot remain purely theoretical -- it has no meaning except by its practical applications. Medical knowledge is useless and sterile unless it is used for treatment and prevention. Criminological knowledge would also be meaningless unless it is put into practice for the purpose of promoting individual, social and organizational change, and of preventing crime and delinquency. Graduates in criminology will be called upon to function in one of the sectors of applied

¹ See Guide to Studies, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, 1974-1975, p. 1.

criminology to achieve one or more of these goals. For this, they need special training, the "know-what" is not enough -- they need the "know-how". The "know-how" in this context is twofold:

- a) to learn the techniques necessary to function competently and effectively in a particular setting;
- b) to learn the techniques necessary to give direction to the future development of that setting.

It was felt that the techniques necessary for the professional training of a criminologist would fall in one of the following categories:

- a) Research methods and techniques: these would include quantitative, as well as qualitative methods, techniques of sampling, measurement, evaluation and prediction, etc.;
- b) Techniques of intervention: these can be divided into four categories
 - techniques of correctional practices; such as interviewing, counselling, supervision, casework techniques, crisis-intervention techniques, use of community resources, techniques of criminological diagnosis and prognosis, techniques of pre-sentence and pre-release investigation and reporting, etc.;
 - techniques of treatment used in the rehabilitation of offenders; such as group therapy, reality therapy, gestalt therapy, ergo therapy, milieu therapy, family therapy, psychodrama, conditioning techniques, behavior therapy and individual psychotherapy, etc.;
 - crime control techniques; such as criminalistics and forensic science;
 - crime prevention techniques; such as technical prevention, direct prevention, prevention through environmental design, and also operations research, action research, individual, group and community-based techniques.
- c) Techniques of management, administration and planning: these would include techniques of management, administration, planning, decision making, policy analysis and policy making.

The techniques of research are of utmost importance for the preparation of students for advanced academic work in graduate degree programs, but they are

also important for the practicing criminologist; since they enable him to evaluate his work, to improve his techniques and to delineate areas in which future research should be conducted.

The techniques of intervention and the techniques of management, administration and planning prepare the graduates for entry into professional practice in the different sectors of the criminal justice system, or other sectors of applied criminology.

THE CURRICULUM: A GENERAL OVERVIEW

THE CURRICULUM: A GENERAL OVERVIEW

1. Understanding man, society, the system and the law.

a) Understanding man in society

S.A.	150-4	Introduction to sociology
	203-4	Race relations
	250-4	Introduction to sociological theory
	260-4	Individual and society
	300-4	Canadian social structure
	304-4	Social control
	310-4	Urban sociology
	321-4	Social movements
	325-4	Political sociology
	362-4	Social change in modern industrial societies
PSYC	106-3	Social issues
	360-3	Social psychology
	460-5	Social psychology
CMNS	200-3	Theory and process of communications
	210-3	Introduction to communication behavior
	320-3	Communication process and interpersonal behavior I
	420-5	Communication process and interpersonal behavior II
CMPT	260-3	Social implications of a computerized society
POL.	111-3	Political theory
PHIL	220-3	The State and the citizen
HIST	150-3	Selected topics in Pre-20th Century history
CRIM	203-3	Societal reaction to crime and deviance
	335-3	Human rights and civil liberties
	342-3	Dynamics of interpersonal relationships

b) Understanding human behavior

PSYC	101-3	Introductory psychology
	105-3	Differential psychology

PSYC	180-3	Brain and behavior
	201-3	General experimental psychology
	302-3	Learning
	304-3	Motivation
	330-3	Situation perception
	340-3	Psychopathology
	351-3	Child psychology
	355-3	Psychology of adolescence and youth
	370-3	Theories of personality
	440-5	Motivation
	470-5	Personality

S.A.	467-4	Culture and personality
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c) Understanding criminal behavior

CRIM	101-3	Introduction to criminology
	102-3	Crime: an analytical approach
	103-3	Psychological explanations of criminal and deviant behavior
	104-3	Sociological explanations of criminal and deviant behavior
	201-3	Psychiatric and bio-genetic explanations of criminal and deviant behavior
	302-3	Critical approach to crime and deviance

d) Understanding the criminal justice system

POL.	151-3	The administration of justice
	221-3	Introduction to Canadian government
	422-3	The Canadian legal system
CRIM	131-3	Introduction to the criminal justice system (a total system approach)
	151-3	Introduction to law enforcement
	231-3	Introduction to the judicial process
	241-3	Introduction to corrections

e) Understanding the law

POL.	212-3	Political ideologies
	357-3	Public law
ECON	293-3	Law in the economic society
CRIM	130-3	Philosophy of law
	132-3	Sociology of law
	230-3	Criminal law
	330-3	Criminal procedure and evidence

f) Understanding specific criminological problems

CRIM	210-3	Juvenile delinquency
	311-3	Criminality of particular groups
	312-3	Criminological perspectives on social problems
	313-3	Specific types of crimes
	414-3	Criminal typologies
	415-3	Victimology
	416-3	Current issues in criminology and criminal justice

2. Learning the techniquesa) Research methods and techniques

MATH	101-3	Introduction to statistics
CMPT	100-3	Introduction to computing
	103-3	Introduction to a high level programming language (PL/1)
PSYC	210-3	Data analysis in psychology
	306-3	Survey of assessment techniques
	310-5	Theory of measurement
	315-3	Survey design and sampling in the social sciences
S.A.	355-4	Methods of sociological and anthropological research
	358-4	Philosophy of the social sciences
CRIM	320-3	Introduction to criminological research
	420-3	Techniques of evaluation and prediction in criminology

b) Techniques of intervention

CRIM	340-3	Techniques of correctional practices
	341-3	Techniques of criminological treatment and social reintegration I
	350-3	Techniques of crime prevention I
	441-4	Techniques of criminological treatment and social reintegration II
	450-3	Techniques of crime prevention II
CHEM ¹	000-?	Chemical identification and characterization of materials
	000-?	Bio-chemistry applied to forensic problems

c) Techniques of management, administration and planning

POL.	251-3	Introduction to public administration
	356-3	Public administration
	451-3	Public policy analysis
S.A.	312-3	Formal organizations
COMM	337-3	Data processing in business
	371-3	Organizational theory
	387-3	Personnel management
CMPT	350-3	Information and public policy
	354-3	Information organization and retrieval
	360-3	Computation for statistical data processing
	370-3	Management and information systems I
CRIM	410-3	Decision making in criminal justice
	430-3	Judicial administration and planning
	440-3	Correctional administration and planning
	455-3	Law enforcement administration and planning

¹ Negotiations are underway with Dr. D.B. Pate of the Chemistry Department, for eventual introduction of these two courses in the Chemistry curriculum.

3. Relating theory to practicea) Field work

CRIM	360-5	Field practice I
	361-1	Field practice feedback I
	460-5	Field practice II
	461-1	Field practice feedback II
	465-5	Field practice III
	466-1	Field practice feedback III
	469-3	Professional ethics

4. Complementing classroom education

CRIM	370-3	Directed readings
	470-5	Directed studies
	499-8	Honors thesis

NOTE:Centre digit guide (applies only to criminology courses)

- 0 Criminological theory
- 1 Criminological problems
- 2 Research methodology
- 3 Law, the legal system
- 4 Corrections
- 5 Law enforcement
- 6 Field work
- 7 Directed studies

Course distribution among the different areas of criminology

Criminological theory

- *101-3 Introduction to criminology
- 102-3 Crime: an analytical approach
- *103-3 Psychological explanations of criminal and deviant behavior
- *104-3 Sociological explanations of criminal and deviant behavior
- 201-3 Psychiatric and bio-genetic explanations of criminal and deviant behavior
- 203-3 Societal reaction to crime and deviance
- 302-3 Critical approach to crime and deviance

(Number of credits = 21)

Criminological problems

- 210-3 Juvenile delinquency
- 311-3 Criminality of particular groups
- 312-3 Criminological perspectives on social problems
- 313-3 Specific types of crimes
- 410-3 Decision making in criminal justice
- 414-3 Criminal typologies
- 415-3 Victimology
- 416-3 Current issues in criminology and criminal justice

(Number of credits = 24)

Criminological research methodology

- *320-3 Introduction to criminological research
- 420-3 Techniques of evaluation and prediction in criminology

(Number of credits = 6)

Law

- 130-3 Philosophy of law
- 132-3 Sociology of law
- *230-3 Criminal law
- *330-3 Criminal procedure and evidence
- 335-3 Human rights and civil liberties

(Number of credits = 15)

The legal system

- *131-3 Introduction to the criminal justice system
- 231-3 Introduction to the judicial process
- 430-3 Judicial administration and planning

(Number of credits = 9)

Law enforcement and crime prevention

151-3	Introduction to law enforcement
350-3	Techniques of crime prevention I
450-3	Techniques of crime prevention II
455-3	Law enforcement administration and planning

(Number of credits = 12)

Corrections

241-3	Introduction to corrections
340-3	Techniques of correctional practice
341-3	Techniques of criminological treatment and social reintegration I
342-3	Dynamics of interpersonal relationships
440-3	Correctional administration and planning
441-4	Techniques of criminological treatment and social reintegration II

(Number of credits = 19)

Field practice

*360-5	Field practice I
*361-1	Field practice feedback I
*460-5	Field practice II
*461-1	Field practice feedback II
*465-5	Field practice III
*466-1	Field practice feedback III
*469-3	Professional ethics

(Number of credits = 21)

Directed studies

370-3	Directed readings
470-5	Directed studies

(Number of credits = 8)

Thesis

499-8	Honors thesis
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(Number of credits = 8)

TOTAL NUMBER OF COURSES = 45

TOTAL NUMBER OF CREDITS = 143

* Courses marked with an asterisk are required for criminology majors.

BACHELOR OF ARTS - MAJOR IN CRIMINOLOGY

BACHELOR OF ARTS - MAJOR IN CRIMINOLOGY

Criminology offers courses for the degree of B.A. - Major in Criminology to students interested in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to the subject matter of criminology.

The study of criminology attempts the unification of all aspects of crime by an interdisciplinary and integrative approach. The curriculum is designed so as to allow the student an in-depth understanding of the complexities of criminal, delinquent and deviant behavior, of societal reaction to crime and deviance, to help him acquire a theoretical and practical knowledge of the criminal justice system and its components, and an insight into the philosophy, sociology and present state of the criminal law.

The interdisciplinary character of the program and the wide variety of courses in criminology and other behavioral and social sciences integrated in it, allows the student to develop and pursue an interest in one of the different sectors of applied criminology: crime prevention, corrections, criminal law reform and social reform.

Major in Criminology

Requirements: Students in the general degree program must complete a total of 120 semester hours (see requirements following, and general regulations on page).

1. Lower Levels (normally the first 60 credit hours)

During the first four levels, students will be required to complete at least 7 courses from Group A, plus 7 courses from Group B. The remainder, (6 courses) may be taken from both groups or from any other courses offered at the University. The minimum 7 courses required from each group will normally include the ones marked with an asterisk.

Group A:

Sociology and Anthropology

- *150-4 Introduction to sociology
- 203-4 Race relations
- 250-4 Introduction to sociological theory
- *260-4 Individual and society

Political Science

- 111-3 Political theory
- *151-3 The administration of justice
- 212-3 Political ideologies
- 221-3 Introduction to Canadian government
- 251-3 Introduction to public law and public administration

Psychology

- *101-3 Introductory psychology
- 105-3 Differential psychology
- 106-3 Social issues
- 180-3 Brain and behavior
- 201-3 General experimental psychology
- 210-3 Data analysis in psychology

Mathematics

- 101-3 Introduction to statistics

Computing Science

- 100-3 Introduction to computing
- 103-3 Introduction to a high level programming language (PL/1)
- 260-3 Social implications of a computerized society

Philosophy

- 220-3 The State and the citizen

Economics

- 293-3 Law in economic society

Communication Studies

- 200-3 Theory and process of communications
- 210-3 Introduction to communication behavior

Chemistry

- 000-? Chemical identification and characterization of materials
- 000-? Bio-chemistry applied to forensic problems

History

150-3 Selected topics in pre-20th Century history

Group B:

Criminology

*101-3 Introduction to criminology
102-3 Crime: an analytical approach
*103-3 Psychological explanations of criminal and deviant behavior
*104-3 Sociological explanations of criminal and deviant behavior
130-3 Philosophy of law
*131-3 Introduction to the criminal justice system
132-3 Sociology of law
151-3 Introduction to law enforcement
201-3 Psychiatric and bio-genetic explanations of criminal and deviant behavior
203-3 Societal reaction to crime and deviance
210-3 Juvenile delinquency
*230-3 Criminal law
231-3 Introduction to the judicial process
241-3 Introduction to corrections

The normal structure for the first four levels for majors and honors in Criminology will thus be:

Group A: minimum 7 courses: S.A. 150, S.A. 260, POL. 151, PSYC 101 + PSYC 210 OR MATH 101 + 2 electives.

Group B: minimum 7 courses: CRIM 101, CRIM 103, CRIM 104, CRIM 131, CRIM 230 + 2 electives.

Other : 6 electives

TOTAL = 20 courses

2. Upper Levels

The program normally includes a minimum of 48 credit hours in courses numbered 300 and above, of which at least 36 credit hours

in upper division criminology (Group A). These will normally include courses marked with an asterisk. The remainder is to be taken from courses listed below in Group B.

Group A:Criminology

302-3	Critical approach to crime and deviance
311-3	Criminality of particular groups
312-3	Criminological perspectives on social problems
313-3	Specific types of crimes
*320-3	Introduction to criminological research
*330-3	Criminal procedure and evidence
335-3	Human rights and civil liberties
340-3	Techniques of correctional practice
341-3	Techniques of criminological treatment and social reintegration I
342-3	Dynamics of interpersonal relationships
350-3	Techniques of crime prevention I
*360-5	Field practice I
*361-1	Field practice feedback I
370-3	Directed readings
410-3	Decision making in criminal justice
414-3	Criminal typologies
415-3	Victimology
416-3	Current issues in criminology and criminal justice
420-3	Techniques of evaluation and prediction in criminology
430-3	Judicial administration and planning
440-3	Correctional administration and planning
441-4	Techniques of criminological treatment and social reintegration II
450-3	Techniques of crime prevention II
455-3	Law enforcement administration and planning
*460-5	Field practice II
*461-1	Field practice feedback II
*465-5	Field practice III

- *466-1 Field practice feedback III
- *469-3 Professional ethics
- 470-5 Directed studies
- 499-8 Honors thesis

Group B:

Sociology and Anthropology

- 300-4 Canadian social structure
- 304-4 Social control
- 310-4 Urban sociology
- 312-4 Formal organizations
- 321-4 Social movements
- 325-4 Political sociology
- 355-4 Methods of sociological and anthropological research
- 358-4 Philosophy of the social sciences
- 362-4 Social change in modern industrial societies
- 467-4 Culture and personality

Political Science

- 356-3 Public administration
- 357-3 Public law
- 422-3 The Canadian legal system
- 451-3 Public policy analysis

Psychology

- 302-3 Learning
- 304-3 Motivation
- 306-3 Survey of assessment techniques
- 310-5 Theory of measurement
- 315-3 Survey design and sampling in the social sciences
- 330-3 Situation perception
- 340-3 Psychopathology
- 351-3 Child psychology
- 355-3 Psychology of adolescence and youth
- 360-3 Social psychology
- 370-3 Theories of personality

440-5	Motivation
460-5	Social psychology
470-5	Personality

Computing Science

350-3	Information and public policy
354-3	Information organization and retrieval
360-3	Computation for statistical data processing
370-3	Management and information systems I

Communication Studies

320-5	Communication processes and interpersonal behavior I
420-5	Communication processes and interpersonal behavior II

Commerce

337-3	Data processing in business
371-3	Organizational theory
387-3	Personnel management

Course requirements for a minor in Criminology

Students wishing to minor in Criminology must obtain credit for CRIM 101, CRIM 131, and at least 18 other credit hours in Criminology courses numbered 300 and above.

Course requirements for honors in Criminology

Students who wish to undertake honors work in Criminology should apply to the department chairman.

Requirements: Students in the honors degree program must complete a minimum of 132 semester hours (see requirements following, and general regulations on page).

1. Lower Levels

As for the major in Criminology.

2. Upper Levels

- a) The program includes a minimum of 72 credit hours, of which at least 60 must be numbered 300 and above. 50 of these must be selected from Criminology courses.
- b) Normally, students will be required to take CRIM 470-5 (Directed studies), and CRIM 499-8 (Honors thesis).
- c) Honors students will be required to maintain an overall cumulative grade point average of not less than 3.0.

Combined programs

Criminology can be taken jointly with psychology or sociology in an ideal combination. However, it can also be combined with many other disciplines offered at the University. Students wishing to undertake combined programs with other University departments should consult the departmental advisor.

DIFFERENT POSSIBLE STUDY PLANS

DIFFERENT POSSIBLE STUDY PLANS

PLAN A.

Suggested upper level courses for a major in criminology with emphasis on corrections (treatment).

Required

CRIM 320-3	Introduction to criminological research
330-3	Criminal procedure and evidence
360-5	Field practice I
361-1	Field practice feedback I
460-5	Field practice II
461-1	Field practice feedback II
465-5	Field practice III
466-1	Field practice feedback III
469-3	Professional ethics

Electives to choose from

CRIM 311-3	Criminality of particular groups
312-3	Criminological perspectives on social problems
335-3	Human rights and civil liberties
340-3	Techniques of correctional practice
341-3	Techniques of criminological treatment and social reintegration I
342-3	Dynamics of interpersonal relationships
410-3	Decision making in criminal justice
414-3	Criminal typologies
420-3	Techniques of evaluation and prediction in criminology
441-4	Techniques of criminological treatment and social reintegration II

Other

S.A. 467-4	Culture and personality
PSYC 302-3	Learning
304-3	Motivation
306-3	Survey of assessment techniques
330-3	Situation perception
340-3	Psychopathology
351-3	Child psychology
355-3	Psychology of adolescence and youth
370-3	Theories of personality
440-5	Motivation
470-5	Personality

PLAN B.

Suggested upper level courses for a major in criminology with emphasis on corrections (administration).

Required

CRIM 320-3	Introduction to criminological research
330-3	Criminal procedure and evidence
360-5	Field practice I
361-1	Field practice feedback I
460-5	Field practice II
461-1	Field practice feedback II
465-5	Field practice III
466-1	Field practice feedback III
469-3	Professional ethics

Electives to choose from

CRIM 311-3	Criminality of particular groups
335-3	Human rights and civil liberties
340-3	Techniques of correctional practice
341-3	Techniques of criminological treatment and social reintegration I
342-3	Dynamics of interpersonal relationships
410-3	Decision making in criminal justice
414-3	Criminal typologies
420-3	Techniques of evaluation and prediction in criminology
440-3	Correctional administration and planning

Other

S.A. 312-4	Formal organizations
POL. 356-3	Public administration
451-3	Public policy analysis
COMM 337-3	Data processing in business
371-3	Organizational theory
387-3	Personnel management
CMPT 350-3	Information and public policy
354-3	Information organization and retrieval
370-3	Management and information systems I

PLAN C.

Suggested upper level courses for a major in criminology with emphasis on crime control and crime prevention.

Required

CRIM 320-3	Introduction to criminological research
330-3	Criminal procedure and evidence
360-5	Field practice I
361-1	Field practice feedback I
460-5	Field practice II
461-1	Field practice feedback II
465-5	Field practice III
466-1	Field practice feedback III
469-3	Professional ethics

Electives to choose from

CRIM 302-3	Critical approach to crime and deviance
311-3	Criminality of particular groups
312-3	Criminological perspectives on social problems
313-3	Specific types of crimes
335-3	Human rights and civil liberties
342-3	Dynamics of interpersonal relationships
350-3	Techniques of crime prevention I
415-3	Victimology
450-3	Techniques of crime prevention II
455-3	Law enforcement administration and planning

Other

S.A. 304-4	Social control
310-4	Urban sociology
321-4	Social movements
325-4	Political sociology
362-4	Social change in modern industrial societies
POL. 357-3	Public law
422-3	The Canadian legal system
PSYC 340-3	Psychopathology
351-3	Child psychology
355-3	Psychology of adolescence and youth
360-3	Social psychology

PLAN D.

Suggested upper level courses for a major in criminology with emphasis on law enforcement administration.

Required

CRIM 320-3	Introduction to criminological research
330-3	Criminal procedure and evidence
360-5	Field practice I
361-1	Field practice feedback I
460-5	Field practice II
461-1	Field practice feedback II
465-5	Field practice III
466-1	Field practice feedback III
469-3	Professional ethics

Electives to choose from

CRIM 302-3	Critical approach to crime and deviance
311-3	Criminality of particular groups
312-3	Criminological perspectives on social problems
313-3	Specific types of crimes
335-3	Human rights and civil liberties
350-3	Techniques of crime prevention I
410-3	Decision making in criminal justice
415-3	Victimology
420-3	Techniques of evaluation and prediction in criminology
430-3	Judicial administration and planning
450-3	Techniques of crime prevention II
455-3	Law enforcement administration and planning

Other

S.A. 310-4	Urban sociology
312-4	Formal organizations
321-4	Social movements
325-4	Political sociology
362-4	Social change in modern industrial societies
POL. 356-3	Public administration
357-3	Public law
422-3	The Canadian legal system
451-3	Public policy analysis

COMM 337-3	Data processing in business
371-3	Organizational theory
387-3	Personnel management
CMPT 350-3	Information and public policy
354-3	Information organization and retrieval
370-3	Management and information systems I

PLAN E.

Suggested upper level courses for a major in criminology with emphasis on research methodology.

Required

CRIM 320-3	Introduction to criminological research
330-3	Criminal procedure and evidence
360-5	Field practice I
361-1	Field practice feedback I
460-5	Field practice II
461-1	Field practice feedback II
465-5	Field practice III
466-1	Field practice feedback III
469-3	Professional ethics

Electives to choose from

CRIM 302-3	Critical approach to crime and deviance
311-3	Criminality of particular groups
312-3	Criminological perspectives on social problems
313-3	Specific types of crimes
370-3	Directed readings
410-3	Decision making in criminal justice
414-3	Criminal typologies
416-3	Current issues in criminology and criminal justice
420-3	Techniques of evaluation and prediction in criminology
470-5	Directed studies
499-8	Honors thesis

Others

S.A. 355-4	Methods of sociological and anthropological research
358-4	Philosophy of the social sciences
POL. 451-3	Public policy analysis
PSYC 306-3	Survey of assessment techniques
310-5	Theory of measurement
315-3	Survey design and sampling in the social sciences
COMM 337-3	Data processing in business
CMPT 354-3	Information organization and retrieval
360-3	Computation for statistical data processing
370-3	Management and information systems I

COURSE PROPOSAL FORMS AND READING LISTS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 101 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

Calendar Description of Course: Examination of different terms and concepts commonly used in criminology; such as crime, delinquency, deviance, criminal, victim, rehabilitation, treatment, etc. Criminology as a science and as a profession. Position and subject matter of criminology. Relationship between criminology and other sciences. Specificity of criminology. Relationship between theory and practice. History and evolution of criminological thought. Elements of continuity and discontinuity between classical and modern theories of criminality. Levels of explanations in criminology. Practical applications of criminology. Criminology and the scientific foundations of a modern criminal policy.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): None

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall, 1975

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? E. Fattah and new faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide a broad general knowledge of criminology, its historical evolution and its present state, and to provide the student with an adequate intellectual basis for subsequent courses in criminology.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 101-3 Introduction to Criminology.

- Bianchi, H. (1956) Position and subject matter of criminology.
- Michael, J. and Adler, M.J. (1933) Crime, law and social science.
- Radzinowicz, L. (1962) In search of criminology.
- Mannheim, H. (1973) Pioneers in criminology.
- Sylvester, S. (1972) The heritage of modern criminology.
- Beccaria, C. An essay on crimes and punishments.
- Maestro, M. (1973) Cesare Beccaria and the origins of penal reform.
- Ferri, E. (n.d.) The positivist school of criminology.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 102 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: CRIME: AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH

Calendar Description of Course: History of crime as a social phenomenon. Scope and nature of the crime problem. Measurement of crime. Geographical and epidemiological aspects of crime. Seasonal and regional variations in crime rates. Some correlates of the serious crimes. Forecasting crime rates. Economical aspects of crime, assessment of the cost of crime, crime as work. Socio-political aspects of crime, the concepts of power and authority in their relation to the definition of certain acts as criminal. The process of criminalization. The concept of moral entrepreneurs. Crime in relation to social and political change. Ideology and crime.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): None

Nature of course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall, 1975

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? E. Fattah and new faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide the student with adequate factual data to allow a better understanding of the crime problem.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 102-3 Crime: An Analytical Approach.

Lopez-Rey, M. (1970) Crime: an analytical approach.

Harries, K.D. (1974) The geography of crime and justice.

Canadian Criminal Statistics.

The cost of crime and crime control. Department of the Solicitor General.

Crime and its impact - an assessment. Task Force Report.

Letskeman, P. (1973) Crime as work.

Sellin, T. and Wolfgang, M.E. (1964) The measurement of delinquency.

Becker, H. (1963) Outsiders: studies in the sociology of deviance.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 103 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS OF CRIMINAL AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

Calendar Description of Course: Critical examination of the psychological and psycho-analytical explanations of criminal and deviant behavior. Special attention will be given to the contributions of Freud, Adler, Alexander and Staub, Aichhorn, Kate Friedlander, Redl, Melanie Klein, Bowlby, De Greeff, Eysenk, Dollard, Glover, Mailloux, Pinatel, Cormier and others.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): PSYC 101 (Introductory Psychology) is recommended.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year.

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall, 1975 or Spring, 1976.

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to the different psychological explanations of crime and delinquency, thus allowing her/him a better understanding of criminal and delinquent behavior and a better understanding of the theoretical foundations of treatment and prevention programs.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- Aichhorn, A. (1966) Wayward Youth.
- Alexander and Staub (1956) The criminal, the judge and the public.
- Friedlander, K. (1947) The psychoanalytical approach to juvenile delinquency.
- Redl, F. and Wineman, D. (1951) Children who hate.
- Redl, F. and Wineman, D. (1952) Controls from within.
- Healy, W. and Bronner, A. (1936) New lights on delinquency.
- Eissler, K.R. (1949) Searchlights on delinquency.
- Healy, W. and Bronner, A. (1935) Roots of crime.
- Dollard et al (1956) Frustration and aggression.
- Glover, E. (1960) The roots of crime.
- Eysenck, H.J. (1964) Crime and personality.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 104 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS OF CRIMINAL AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.

Calendar Description of Course: Critical examination of the sociological, socio-cultural and socio-psychological explanations of criminal and deviant behavior. These will include ecological theories of crime and delinquency, conflict theories (class conflict, group conflict, etc.), cultural theories (culture conflict, subcultures, social alienation, social negativism, etc.), structural theories (anomie, social disorganization, differential opportunity, etc.), control theories (social learning, social conditioning, containment, neutralization, etc.), symbolic-interactionist theories (differential association, differential identification, labeling, etc.).

Prerequisites (or special instructions): S.A. 150 Introduction to Sociology is recommended.

Nature of course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year.

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall, 1975 or Spring, 1976.

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty.

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to the different sociological explanations of crime and delinquency, thus allowing her/him a better understanding of criminal and delinquent behavior, and a better understanding of the theoretical foundations of programs of treatment and prevention.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- Wolfgang, Savitz and Johnston (1972) The sociology of crime and delinquency.
- Nettler, G. (1974) Explaining crime.
- Matza, D. (1964) Delinquency and drift.
- Cloward and Ohlin (1960) Delinquency and opportunity.
- Cohen, A.K. (1955) Delinquent boys.
- Reckless, W. (1972) The crime problem.
- Trasler, G. (1967) The explanation of criminality.
- Downes, D. (1966) The delinquent solution.
- Wolfgang and Ferracuti (1967) The subculture of violence.
- Sellin, T. (1938) Culture conflict and crime.
- Shaw and McKay (1942) Juvenile delinquency and urban areas.
- Morris, T. (1957) The criminal area: a study in social ecology.
- Schur, E.M. (1971) Labeling deviant behavior.
- Turk, A. (1969) Criminology and legal order.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 130 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: PHILOSOPHY OF LAW

Calendar Description of Course: Introduction to the philosophy of law. Concepts of law, constitution and sovereignty. The nature and sources of the law. Is law necessary? Natural law theories and theories of legal positivism. Law and justice, law and freedom, law and morality. The concept of responsibility. Free will and determinism. Punishment, ethics, theories, purpose, justifications.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): None.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year.

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall, 1975 or Spring, 1976.

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty.

3. Objectives of the Course

To allow a better understanding of the nature and functions of the criminal law in general, and of certain legal concepts in particular; such as responsibility and punishment.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- Pound, R. (1959) An introduction to the philosophy of law.
- Gray, J.C. (1963) The nature and sources of the law.
- Lloyd, D. (1968) The idea of law.
- Hart, H.L.A. (1961) The concept of law.
- Hart, H.L.A. (1968) Punishment and responsibility: essays in the philosophy of law.
- Honderich, T. (1969) Punishment: the supposed justifications.
- Hook, S. (ed.) (1968) Determinism and freedom in the age of modern science.
- Bentham, J. (n.d.) The principles of morals and legislation.
- Devlin, P. (1968) The enforcement of morals.
- Hart, H.L.A. (1968) Law, liberty and morality.
- Mitchell, B. (1967) Law, morality and religion in a secular society.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 131 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: INTRODUCTION TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - A TOTAL SYSTEM APPROACH

Calendar Description of Course: Introductory analysis of the operational practices of the criminal justice system, following the offender through the various decision stages from the moment of initial police involvement to the correctional disposition of convicted offenders. The use of discretion, the patterns of decisions and practices are viewed in the context of the entire criminal justice system. Relationships and inter-dependency between the different components of the CJS. Relationships of these components to the community agencies and groups external to the system. Sources of conflict. Analysis of the functions and dysfunctions of the CJS in Canada.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): None

Nature of course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week plus field visits

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered?

Alternate semesters

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall, 1975

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide the student with the necessary basic knowledge of the operations, practices of, and interrelationships between the different components of the CJS.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 131-3 Introduction to the criminal justice system.

Felkens, G.T. (1974) The criminal justice system: its functions and personnel.

Coffey et al (1974) Introduction to the criminal justice system and process.

Weston, P.B. and Wells, K.M. (1973) The administration of justice.

Grossman, B. (1969) The prosecutor.

Report of the Canadian Committee on Corrections - Toward Unity: Criminal Justice and Corrections.

McGrath, B. (1965) Crime and its treatment in Canada.

American Bar Association (1971) The improvement of the administration of justice.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 132 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

Calendar Description of Course: Introduction to the theory of sociology of law. Law and social structure. Law as a product of a social system and as an instrument of social change. Social functions of the law. Relationship between law and the structure and function of various other social institutions. The process of law making. Process by which various interests become translated into legal rules. Possible discordance, disharmony or conflict between certain legal norms and social norms. Law in relation to other types of normative action. The social reality of the law. The law in action. Why does the law operate in the way it does. Social sciences findings into the operation and practice of the law. Public knowledge, public awareness, public opinions and attitudes to the law, sanctions and the criminal justice system.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): None

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall, 1975 or Spring, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

Introduce the student to the study of law as a social institution to develop better understanding of the law and better awareness of the law's social functions.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 24 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 132-3 Sociology of law.

- Aubert, W. (1969) Sociology of law.
- Simon, R. (1968) The sociology of law.
- Schur, E. (1968) Law and society: a sociological view.
- Sawer, G. (1965) Law in society.
- Quinney, R. (1969) Crime and justice in society.
- Quinney, R. (1971) The social reality of crime.
- Friedman, L.M. (1969) Law and the behavioral sciences.
- Hall, J. (1963) Comparative law and social theory.
- Hall, J. (1939) Law, theft and society.
- Chambliss, W. and Seidman, R. (1970) Sociology of the law: a research bibliography.
- Chambliss, W. and Seidman, R. (1971) Law, order and power.
- Barkum, M. (1972) Law and the social system.
- Stone, J. (1966) Law and the social sciences.
- Stone, J. (1969) Social dimensions of law and justice.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 151 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

Calendar Description of Course: A survey of law enforcement agencies, their philosophy, social role, history and development. Comparative police systems. The police as a sub-system. Role and place of the police in the total justice system. Police culture. Systems of internal and external control of the police. Critical examination and evaluation of certain police functions; such as patrol function, investigative function, traffic control function, police work with juveniles, crisis-intervention, community service, etc. Police powers and practices in the enforcement of the criminal law: powers of arrest, search and seizure. Police discretion. Police community relations, public attitudes and public image of the police.
Prerequisites (or special instructions): None

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week plus field visits

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To develop a better understanding of the new role and new functions of the police in modern society.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

Adams, T.F. (1968) Law enforcement: an introduction to the police role in the community.

Banton, M. (1964) The policeman in the community.

Bittner, E. (1970) The functions of the police in modern society.

Buckner, T. (1967) The police: the culture of a social control agency.

Cain, M.E. (1970) Research into changing role of the police in society.

Martin, J. and Wilson, G. (1969) The police: a study in manpower.

Niederhoffer and Blumberg (1966) The ambivalent force.

Reiss, A., Jr. (1971) The police and the public.

Skolnick, J. (1966) Justice without trial.

Westley, W.A. (1951) The police: a sociological study of law, custom and morality.

Wilson, J.Q. (1970) Varieties of police behavior.

President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (1967).

Task Force Report on the Police.

Sowle, C.R. (1962) Police power and individual freedom: the quest for balance.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 201 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: PSYCHIATRIC AND BIOGENETIC EXPLANATIONS OF CRIMINAL AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

Calendar Description of Course: Critical examination of major psychiatric and biogenetic explanations of criminal and deviant behavior. These will include endocrinological theories, genetic and cytogenetic theories (born criminal, biological inferiority, heredity and crime, chromosome abnormalities and antisocial behavior), constitutional theories (body types, physical defects, etc.), neurological theories (feeble-mindedness, brain damage, brain waves and criminality). Mental disorders in relation to crime and delinquency. The concepts of psychopathy, sociopathy and mental insanity and their relation to criminal responsibility. Drugs and crime.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): BISC 102 is recommended.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to the different psychiatric and biogenetic explanations of crime and delinquency, thus allowing a better understanding of the dynamics of criminal and delinquent behavior, and a better understanding of treatment and prevention techniques.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- Lombroso, C. (1876) The criminal man.
- Goring, Ch. (1913) The English convict.
- Hooton, E. (1939) The American criminal: an anthropological study.
- Abrahamsen, D. (1945) Crime and the human mind.
- Glueck, S. & E. (1956) Physique and delinquency.
- Fink, A.E. (1962) Causes of crime.
- Sheldon, W.H. (1949) Varieties of delinquent youth.
- Di Tullio, B. (n.d.) Criminal anthropology.
- McCord and McCord (1964) The psychopath: an essay on the criminal mind.
- Halleck, L.S. (1971) Psychiatry and the dilemmas of crime.
- Gibbens, T.C.N. (1963) Psychiatric studies of Borstal lads.
- Lange, J. (1930) Crime and destiny.
- Halleck, S.L. & Bromberg, W. (1968) Psychiatric aspects of criminology.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 203 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: SOCIETAL REACTION TO CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Calendar Description of Course: Historical review of society's reaction to crime and deviance, relating this history to certain religious & political movements and to certain schools of thought. Punitive vs. non-punitive reaction. The sanctioning process. History and evolution of penal methods. Old and new types of punishment. Incarceration and alternatives to incarceration. Effectiveness of punishment in controlling or modifying behavior. Societal reaction today. The future of punishment. The criminal policy of the future.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): . None

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall, 1975 or Spring, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? E. Fattah and new faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To allow the student an in-depth understanding of society's cry for punishment, and to provide her/him with a critical evaluation of punishment and the alternatives as means of controlling or preventing crime.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- Fry, Marjorie (1951) Arms of the law.
- Menninger, K. (1967) The crime of punishment.
- Shaw, G.B. (1948) The crime of imprisonment.
- Ives, G. (n.d.) History of penal methods.
- Andrews, W. (1970) Old time punishments.
- Babington (1968) The power to silence.
- Earle, A.M. (1972) Curious punishments of bygone days.
- Fattah, E.A. (1972) A study of the deterrent effect of capital punishment.
- Walters, R.H. and Cheyne, J.A. (1972) Punishment.
- Ancel, M. (1971) Social defense.
- Barnes, H.E. (1972) The story of punishment: a record of man's inhumanity to man.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 210 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Calendar Description of Course: Analysis of the concept of juvenile delinquency as a separate entity in the system of criminal justice. Nature and extent of juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency in its cultural and social setting. Theoretical interpretations of delinquency. The role of the family, school and the peer group in shaping and reinforcing delinquency. Study of various forms of juvenile delinquency, including gang delinquency, auto theft, vandalism, vagrancy, sex delinquency, etc. Study of the juvenile court. Control, treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 103 and CRIM 104.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To allow the student an in-depth understanding of the nature, scope and extent of juvenile delinquency, and what to do about it.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 210-3 Juvenile delinquency.

Haskell and Yablonsky (1974) Juvenile delinquency.

Tappan, P. (1949) Juvenile delinquency.

Hood, R. and Sparks, R. (1970) Key issues in criminology.

Task Force report on juvenile delinquency. (1967)

Glueck, E. and S. (1950) Unraveling juvenile delinquency.

Yablonsky, L. (1966) The violent gang.

Bloch, H. (1958) The gang.

Martin, J. and Fitzpatrick (1967) Delinquent behavior: a redefinition of the problem.

Eissler, K.R. (1972) Searchlights on delinquency.

Short, J. and Strodbeck, F. (1965) Group process and gang delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency in Canada (1965), Report of the Department of Justice Committee on Juvenile Delinquency.

Wheeler, S. et al (1968) Controlling delinquents.

LEAA (1973) New approaches to diversion and treatment of juvenile offenders.

Amos and Wellford (1969) Delinquency prevention: theory and practice.

Hirschi, T. (1969) Causes of delinquency.

Elliott, D.S. and Voss, H.L. (1974) Delinquency and drop-out.

Empey, L.T. and Lubeck, L.M. (1971) Explaining delinquency.

Ohlin, L.E. (1970) A situational approach to delinquency prevention.

Polk, K. and Schafer, W.F. (1972) Schools and delinquency.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 230 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: CRIMINAL LAW

Calendar Description of Course: Nature, purpose, scope, sources and basic principles of the criminal law. History and evolution of the criminal law. Study of certain legal concepts; such as mens rea, guilt, criminal responsibility, due process of law, in a historical as well as a contemporary perspective. Critical examination of the legislative policy expressed in the Criminal Code. Study of specific offences and categories of offences. Examination of the laws affecting juveniles, and in particular, the Juvenile Delinquent Act (Canada) and the Protection of Children Act (B.C.). Legal dispositions regarding the control and treatment of special categories of offenders such as drug addicts, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, mentally ill offenders, etc.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 130 is strongly recommended.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Alternate semesters

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall, 1975

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to the basic principles of criminal law in general and in particular to Canadian criminal law.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 230-3 Criminal law.

The Criminal Code of Canada.

Donohoe, D.W. (1971) Criminal law.

Friedland, M.L. (1970) Cases and materials on criminal law and procedure.

Morton, J.D. (1962) The function of criminal law in 1962.

Fitzgerald, P.J. (1962) Criminal law and punishment.

Wooton, B. (1963) Crime and the criminal law.

Jeffery, C.R. (1969) Criminal responsibility and mental disease.

Silving, H. (1967) Constituent elements of crime.

Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Sexual Psychopathy. (1959)

Working Papers of the Law Reform Commission of Canada.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 231 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: INTRODUCTION TO THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

Calendar Description of Course: A critical examination and evaluation of the judicial process. An introduction to the criminal courts and the legal profession. The structure and functions of the criminal court system and its relationship to other branches of government. Comparison between the criminal courts of law and other judicial processes. The role of the criminal judge, prosecutor, lawyer, jury, witness, expert, etc. Appointment, tenure, removal of judges. The jury system. The adversary system. Prosecutorial discretion. Plea bargaining. Judicial behavior of the courts. The courts and the community. Public opinion, attitudes and images of the courts. The mass media and the courts.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial, plus visits to various courts.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 131 is required. POL. 151 and POL. 221 are recommended.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide the student with an in-depth knowledge of the organization and operations of the criminal courts, and to allow her/him a better understanding of the social role of the legal profession and to what extent it is being fulfilled.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 231-3 Introduction to the judicial process.

- Grossman, B. (1969) The prosecutor.
- Abraham, H.J. (1968) The judicial process.
- Schubert, G. (1964) Judicial behavior.
- Cornish, W.R. (1970) The jury.
- Kalven and Zeisel (1966) The American jury.
- Shoolbred, C.F. (1966) The administration of criminal justice in England and Wales.
- McClellan, J.D. and Wood, J.C. (1969) Criminal justice and the treatment of offenders.
- Hanbury, H.G. (1967) English courts of law.
- Frank, J.F. (1959) Courts on trial: myth and reality in American justice.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 241 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: INTRODUCTION TO CORRECTIONS

Calendar Description of Course: Critical examination of comparative correctional systems, the incarceration process, probation, parole and community-based correctional programs. The topics covered will include the theory and practice of correctional institutions, their characteristics, organization, types and operations. Analysis of the prison community. Problems of rehabilitation in institutional settings. The impact of institutionalization on the offender. The therapeutic community. The future of the prison. Analysis of theories and practices of probation, parole and mandatory supervision. Pre-release programs, residential centres, halfway houses. The problem of after care.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 101 or CRIM 131

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week, plus visits to various institutions and agencies.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To develop a better understanding of the role and functioning of the different types of correctional facilities, and to provide the student with a critical evaluation of the problems and effectiveness of each type.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 241-3 Introduction to corrections.

Fox, V. (1972) Introduction to corrections.

Miller et al (1971) The correctional process.

Klare, H. (1960) The anatomy of prison.

Sykes, G. (1969) The society of captives: a study of a maximum security prison.

Clemmer, D. (1961) The prison community.

Morris, T.P. (1963) Pentonville: a sociological study of an English prison.

Cressey, D. (ed.) (1961) The prison: studies in institutional organization and change.

Cohen, S. and Taylor, L. (1972) Psychological survival.

Mathiesen, Th. (1965) The defenses of the weak: a sociological study of a Norwegian correctional institution.

Hazelrigg, L. (1969) Prison within society.

Mann, W.E. (1967) Society behind bars: a sociological scrutiny of the Guelph reformatory.

Giallombardo, R. (1966) Society of women: a study of a women's prison.

Ward, D. and Kassenbaum, G. (1965) Women's prison: sex and social structure.

The Home Office, Great Britain (1970) Non-custodial and semi-custodial penalties.

Giardini (1965) The parole process.

Carter and Wilkins (1970) Probation and parole.

Glaser, D. (1964) The effectiveness of a prison and parole system.

Jones, M. (1953) The therapeutic community.

Attica (1972) The Official Report of the N.Y. State Special Commission on Attica.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 302 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 0-3-0

Title of Course: CRITICAL APPROACH TO CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Calendar Description of Course: Critique of traditional criminological theory and of the conventional approaches to the problems of crime and punishment. Critique of classical etiological criminology. Examination of the relationships between crime, class and power. The criminal as a scapegoat for the system. The stereotype of the criminal. Street crime vs. corporation and State crime. Criticism of treatment ideology and techniques. Comparison of conservative and radical criminal policy. The controversy about the possibility of a value-free social science and about the political commitment of the social scientist.

Nature of Course: Seminar

Prerequisites (or special instructions): .CRIM 101, 102, 103, 104, or 132

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To develop the critical capacities of the student through a confrontation of different criminological ideologies.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

Keracher, J. (1937) Crime - its causes and consequences: a marxian interpretation of the causes of crime.

Chapman, D. (1968) Sociology and the stereotype of the criminal.

Christie, N. (ed.) (1971) Scandinavian studies in criminology. Vol. 3.

Schur, E. (1969) Our criminal society.

Schur, E. (1972) Labeling criminal behavior.

Schur, E. (1973) Radical non-intervention.

The American Friends Service Committee (1971) Struggle for justice: a report on crime and punishment in America.

Taylor, I., Walton, P. and Young, J. (1973) The new criminology.

Quinney, R. (1974) A critique of the legal order.

Taylor, L. (1973) Deviance and society.

Comfort, A. (1970) Authority and delinquency.

Platt, A. (1969) The invention of delinquency.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 311 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 0-3-0

Title of Course: CRIMINALITY OF PARTICULAR GROUPS

Calendar Description of Course: Critical analysis of the criminality and victimization of specific groups. Criminality and victimization of certain ethnic minorities with particular emphasis on native Indians, Eskimos and blacks. Women as criminals and as victims. Erotic minorities as criminals and as victims. Children and old people as criminals and as victims. Alcoholics and drug addicts as criminals and as victims. Religious minorities, political groups as criminals and as victims. Large corporations and small business as criminals and as victims.

Nature of Course: Seminar

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 103 and CRIM 104.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide an understanding of the socio-cultural, socio-political and socio-psychological factors and conditions which enhance the likelihood of certain specific groups to become either criminals or victims, and an understanding of prevention strategies. To provide a critique of the criminal policy regarding certain groups and the way they are handled through the criminal justice system.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 311-3 Criminality of particular groups.

Pollak, O. (1960) The criminality of women.

Goodman and Price (1967) Studies of female offenders.

Wolfgang, M.E. and Cohen, B. (196?) Race and criminality.

Vedder, C. and Sommerville, D.B. (1970) Delinquent girls.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 312 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 0-3-0

Title of Course: CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Calendar Description of Course: A critical examination of certain forms of deviance commonly regarded as social problems; such as alcoholism, drug addiction, child battering, suicide, prostitution, sexual deviations, obscenity, gambling, vagrancy, unauthorized abortion, etc. The emphasis will be on the similarities and/or the relationships these problems have with the problem of crime, as well as on public attitudes and legislative policy regarding these problems.

Nature of Course: Seminar

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 130 or CRIM 132 or CRIM 203.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer, 1976 or Fall, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? E. Fattah and new faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To allow a better understanding of crime through a critical analysis of similar or related social problems. To allow a better understanding of criminal policy through a critical examination of public attitudes and legislative policy regarding other social problems.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

E.O. Smigel (1974) Handbook on the study of social problems.

Merton, R. and Nisbet, R. (1966) Contemporary social problems.

Schur, E. (1965) Crimes without victims.

Geis, G. (1972) Not the law's business: an examination of homosexuality, abortion, prostitution, narcotics and gambling in the U.S.

Skolnick, J. (1967) Coercion to virtue: a sociological discussion of the enforcement of morals.

Kittrie, N. (1972) The right to be different: deviance and enforced therapy.

Lindsmith, A. (1962) The addict and the law.

Schur, E. (1968) Narcotic addiction in Britain and America: the impact of public policy.

Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs, Ottawa, 4 reports:
1. Interim report, 2. Treatment, 3. Cannabis, 4. Final report.

The Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, U.S.A. report (1970).

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 313 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 0-3-0

Title of Course: SPECIFIC TYPES OF CRIMES

Calendar Description of Course: Critical analysis of specific types of crimes with particular emphasis on the nature, the incidence, correlates, control and prevention. Special attention will be given to white collar crime, computer crime, organized crime, violent crimes, political crimes, sexual offences, professional crimes, etc.

Nature of Course: Seminar

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 101 or CRIM 102.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer 1976 or Summer 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide an understanding of certain types of crime, which because of their nature, seriousness or low visibility, raise specific problems of detection, control or prevention. To allow a better understanding of the general problem of crime and of social reaction to crime, through a critical scrutiny of certain specific types.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 313-3 Specific types of crime.

- Letskeman, P. (1973) Crime as work.
- Sutherland, E. (1965) The professional thief.
- Sutherland, E. (1961) White collar crime.
- Geis, G. (ed.) (1968) White collar criminal.
- Edelhertz, H. (1970) Nature, impact and prosecution of white collar crime.
- Nader, R. (n.d.) Unsafe at any speed.
- Kennedy, R.F. (1960) The enemy within.
- Haskell and Yablonsky (1974) Criminology: crime and criminality.
- Smigel and Ross (1970) Crimes against bureaucracy.
- Martin, J.P. (1962) Offenders as employees.
- Cressey, D. (1953) Other people's money.
- Cressey, D. (1969) Theft of the nation.
- Cressey, D. (1972) Criminal organizations.
- Task Force Report on Organized Crime - Katzenbach Commission (1967).
- McClintock, F.H. (1963) Crimes of violence.
- Radzinowicz, L. (1959) Sexual offenders.
- Hess, H. (1973) Mafia and mafiosi: the structure of power.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 320 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Calendar Description of Course: An overview of quantitative and qualitative research methods and techniques most frequently used in criminological research. Advantages and shortcomings of each method and appropriateness of each technique for the specific types of criminological research. Problems of pure and applied research. Criteria for priorities in criminological research. Ethics of criminological research. Specific problems of interdisciplinary research, in particular, problems of leadership, collaboration and cost. Critical evaluation of the methodological process followed by certain major criminological studies, including short and longitudinal follow-up studies, cohort studies, action research, operational research, comparative research, prediction studies, victimization studies, etc.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CMPT 103 and PSYCH 210 are strongly recommended.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring or Fall, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide the student with an insight into the applications of social science research methods to criminological problems. To introduce the student to the problems frequently encountered in criminological research. To provide the student with a critical evaluation of major research projects undertaken in criminology.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 320-3 Introduction to criminological research.

Hood, R. and Sparks, R. (1970) Key issues in criminology.

Hirschi and Selvin (1967) Delinquency research: an appraisal of analytic methods.

Wilkins, L. (1964) Social deviance.

Glueck, S. and E. (1959) Predicting delinquency and crime.

Glueck, S. and E. (1964) Ventures in criminology.

Wolfgang, Filio and Sellin (1972) Delinquency in a birth cohort.

Wooton, B. (1967) Social science and social pathology.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 330 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE

Calendar Description of Course: Study of selected topics of procedural nature in criminal law. Arrest, search and seizure, entrapment, police interrogation and confessions. Legal representation, the right to counsel, transcripts and other aids. Pretrial procedures, custody and bail, speedy trial, guilty pleas, habeas corpus review, appeal procedures. Comparison of Canadian procedures with those of other jurisdictions. Survey of the system of rules and standards by which the admission of proof at the trial is regulated.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour tutorial per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 230

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to the basic principles and rules of Canadian criminal procedure and evidence.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 330-3 Criminal procedure and evidence.

Reutlinger (1970) Cases and materials on the law of evidence.

Friedland, M. (1970) Cases and materials on criminal law and procedure.

Working Papers of the Law Reform Commission of Canada.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 335 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 1-2-0

Title of Course: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Calendar Description of Course: Study of the relationship between the government and the individual, and the right of the citizen to be protected against power. International declaration of human rights. Canadian Bill of Rights. Personal freedom and police powers. Freedom of religion, freedom of movement, freedom of expression. Political rights, the right to dissent, the right to be different, the right to equal justice, the right to legal counsel. Rights of inmates of penal and mental institutions. The right to privacy. Wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping, computer and privacy. The Ombudsman.

Nature of Course: 1 one-hour lecture and 1 two-hour seminar per week

Prerequisites (or special instructions): . None.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To develop an awareness of the different ways in which the citizen is protected against the abuse of power in the field of criminal justice, an awareness of the threats that new technology creates, and an understanding of the problem of the rights of incarcerated individuals.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 335-3 Human rights and civil liberties.

International Declaration of Human Rights (U.N.).

The Canadian Bill of Rights (Canada).

Spencer, H. (n.d.) The man versus the state.

Mill, J.S. (n.d.) On liberty.

Street, H. (1964) Freedom, the individual and the law.

Ginsberg, M. (1965) On justice in society.

Bridge et al (1973) Fundamental rights.

Kittrie, N. (1971) The right to be different.

Mathiesen, Th. (1974) The abolition of politics.

Rudovsky, D. (1973) The rights of prisoners: the basic A.C.L.U. guide to a prisoner's rights.

Kerper, B. and J. (1974) Legal rights of the convicted.

Information Canada (1972) The computer and privacy.

Report of the Committee on Privacy (Great Britain) (1972).

Westin, A.F. (1970) Privacy and freedom.

Harrison, A. (1970) The problem of privacy in the computer age: an annotated bibliography.

Miller, A.R. (1971) Assault on privacy.

U.S. House of Representatives, Sub-Committee of the Committee on Government Operation (1966) The computer and invasions of privacy.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 340 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: TECHNIQUES OF CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE

Calendar Description of Course: Critical evaluation of certain tests commonly used in correctional settings; such as tests of intelligence, achievement, aptitude, interest and personality. Analysis and exploration of the various techniques most commonly used in correctional practice; including techniques of interviewing, counselling and supervision, case-work techniques, crisis-intervention techniques, techniques of criminological diagnosis and prognosis, techniques of pre-sentence and pre-release investigation and reporting. The emphasis will be on the theory and practice of each technique as it relates to corrections, and on the effectiveness of these techniques.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 103 required, PSYC 306 is strongly recommended.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide a critical evaluation of the effectiveness of assessment techniques used in correctional settings, and to introduce the student to various techniques used in correctional practice, allowing him/her a better understanding of those techniques, their potentialities and limitations.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 340-3 Techniques of correctional practice.

Marx, G.L. (1969) Counselling in probation and parole.

Gordon, R.C. (1969) Interviewing, strategy, techniques and tactics.

Truax, C.B. and Carkhuff, R.R. (1967) Toward effective counselling and psychotherapy: training and practice.

Miller et al (1971) The correctional process.

Giardini, L. (1965) The parole process.

Carter and Wilkins, L. (1970) Probation and parole.

LEAA (1973) Family crisis intervention: from concept to implementation.

Walton, R.E. (1969) Interpersonal peacemaking: confrontations and third party consultation.

Letner, R. (1969) The effect of group counselling on the self concept.

Monger, M. (1964) Case work in probation.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 341 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 1-2-0

Title of Course: TECHNIQUES OF CRIMINOLOGICAL TREATMENT AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION I

Calendar Description of Course: Exploration and critical analysis of certain treatment techniques used in the rehabilitation of offenders; including Gestalt therapy, reality therapy, psychodrama, family therapy, milieu therapy, ergotherapy, as well as certain new techniques which might eventually be used; such as sensitivity training, transactional analysis, etc. The concept of differential treatment. Ethical and practical problems. Evaluating the effectiveness of treatment programs and methods.

Nature of Course: 1 one-hour lecture and 1 two-hour seminar per week

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 340 required, PSYC 302 and PSYC 304 are strongly recommended.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer or Fall 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to certain techniques used in the treatment of offenders, and to provide an adequate knowledge of those techniques, thus allowing him/her a better understanding of experimental research and programs using them. To develop in the student a critical, scientific attitude toward treatment, and a knowledge of methods for evaluating its effectiveness. To develop an awareness of the potentialities, limitations, and shortcomings of various treatment techniques and the ethical problems they raise.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- Polster, E. and M. (1973) Gestalt therapy integrated.
- Perloff, B. (1969) Gestalt therapy verbatim.
- MacKinnon, R.A. and Michels, R. (1971) The psychiatric interview in clinical practice.
- Silverman, H.L. (1972) Marital therapy: psychological, sociological and moral factors.
- Sager, C. and Kaplan, S. (1972) Progress in group and family therapy.
- Rogers, C.R. and Stevens, B. (1967) Person to person: the problem of being human.
- Rogers, C.R. (1970) Carl Rogers encounter group.
- Lieberman, M.A., Yalom, I. and Miles, M. (1973) Encounter groups: first facts.
- Howard, J. (1967) Please touch.
- Argyle, M. (1973) Social encounters.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 342 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: DYNAMICS OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Calendar Description of Course: Study of crime in an interactionist perspective. Critical analysis of criminogenic situations resulting from primary group and non-primary group relationships. Study of the dynamics of interpersonal relationships leading to the commission of violent crimes. Dynamics of helper-client relationship in correctional settings: probationer-probation officer, parole officer-parolee, etc. Dynamics of interpersonal and intergroup relationships in correctional institutions. Group dynamics. Relationships within the adolescent gang.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): PSYC 101, CMNS 210 and
PSYC 330 strongly recommended.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course: To develop a better understanding of crime through an interactionist approach. To develop a better understanding of criminal behavior in particular through an analysis of the dynamics of certain interpersonal relationships that often lead to explosive or criminogenic situations, and a better understanding of preventive strategies. To develop an understanding of the specific type of relationship that exists between the correctional officer and his client. To develop a better understanding of interpersonal and intergroup relationships in correctional institutions. To develop an understanding of group dynamics.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

CRIM 342-3 Dynamics of interpersonal relationships.

Bennis and Schein (eds.) The dynamics of interpersonal relations.

National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Staff
Reports 11, 12 and 13 (1969).

Giardini (1963) The parole process.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 350 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 1-2-0

Title of Course: TECHNIQUES OF CRIME PREVENTION I

Calendar Description of Course: Techniques of mobilizing community resources for crime prevention. Organizing, implementing and managing citizen efforts to reduce crime. Recruiting citizen assistance, training requirements, establishing and operating citizen organizations, evaluating results. Organizing programs for reducing criminal opportunity, programs for education, employment and recreation. Operating youth services centres, residential programs, crisis intervention and emergency centres.

Nature of Course: 1 one-hour lecture and 1 two-hour seminar per week

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 104 and CRIM 210.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to modern techniques aimed at mobilizing community resources for crime prevention.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

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

CRIM 350-3 Techniques of crime prevention I

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals
(U.S.) (1973) Community crime prevention.

NCCD (1969) 50 projects: citizen action to control crime and delinquency.

Norman, Sherwood (1972) The Youth Service Bureau: a key to delinquency prevention.

Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (U.S.) (1971) Delinquency today: a guide for community action.

Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (U.S.) (1972) Delinquency prevention through youth development.

Institute of Community Studies - United Way of America (1970) Citizen action on urban problems.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 360 Credit Hours: 5 Vector: _____

Title of Course: FIELD PRACTICE I

Calendar Description of Course:

Beginning criminological work practice under close supervision in selected agencies or institutions. Regular individual meetings with faculty sponsor and written reports required.

Nature of Course: Two days a week for 13 weeks, starting from the second semester of third year - reserved for students majoring or honoring in criminology.
Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 469 must be taken before or concurrently, CRIM 361 must be taken concurrently.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide the student with an opportunity to apply academic training in practical situations, to relate theory to practice and to develop a link between theoretical and applied criminology.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 361 Credit Hours: 1 Vector: _____

Title of Course: FIELD PRACTICE FEEDBACK I

Calendar Description of Course:

Seminar-type discussion, based on the experience acquired and the problems encountered during the field practice.

Nature of Course: 1 three-hour seminar every three weeks.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): Reserved for criminology majors and honors, must be taken concurrently with CRIM 360

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Summer 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course The purpose of the field practice is to expose the students to the different sectors of applied criminology as part of the educational and learning process, to enable them to relate theory to practice and to develop a link between theoretical and applied criminology. Since it may be difficult for many students to achieve this integration by themselves, without the help and guidance of a faculty member, and since the experience of the students and the problems they may encounter in the field will not be the same, and will vary from one sector to the other, and from one agency to the other, it is judged necessary to bring them together with one or more faculty members in a seminar form. An exchange of views and ideas about the practical experience, and a seminar-type discussion of the problems encountered may then take place. The role of faculty in "field practice feedback" will be to help the students analyse and scrutinize the practical experience, the problems encountered, and to facilitate the integration of theory and practice.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 370 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: _____

Title of Course: DIRECTED READINGS

Calendar Description of Course:

Independent readings in a selected field of study, under the direction of a single faculty member. Papers will be required.

Nature of Course: Private study with individual instructors.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): Students must be majors or honors in criminology, written permission of the instructor is required.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? E. Fattah and new faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To enable the student to do readings and research in a particular area of interest under guidance and supervision.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 410 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: DECISION MAKING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Calendar Description of Course: Examination of principles and practices of decision making. Critical analysis of the decision making process at the different levels of the criminal justice system with particular emphasis on police discretion, prosecutor discretion, sentencing, parole decision making, temporary absence decisions, the revocation decision.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 131 and one of the following: CRIM 151, CRIM 231, CRIM 241. CMPT 103 is strongly recommended.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To develop a better understanding of the criminal justice system, of the law in action, of the penal philosophy through a better understanding of the decision making process and the factors influencing the decisions. To develop an awareness of the weaknesses of the system through a profound analysis of the decision making process at the different levels.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- Hann, R. (1973) Decision making in the Canadian criminal courts: a system analysis.
- Hogarth, J. (1971) Sentencing as a human process.
- Walker, N. (1969) Sentencing in a rational society.
- Hood, R. (1962) Sentencing in magistrate's courts.
- Gaffary, S. (1967) Sentencing of adults in Canada.
- Green, E. (1961) Judicial attitudes in sentencing.
- Page, L. (1948) The sentence of the court.
- Thomas, D.A. (1970) Principles of sentencing.
- Dawson, R.O. (1969) Sentencing: the decision as to the type, length and conditions of sentence.
- Home Office (Great Britain) (1969) The sentence of the court.
- Schubert, G. (1959) Quantitative analysis of judicial behavior.
- Schubert, G. (1965) The judicial mind: the attitudes and ideologies of supreme court justices, 1946-1963.
- Schubert, G. (1963) Judicial decision making.
- NCCD (1972) Parole decision making. (several reports)
- Barry, J.V. (1969) The courts and criminal punishment.
- Hunt, S.K. (1964) The revocation decision: a study of probation and parole agents' discretion.
- Davis, Kenneth Culp (1969) Discretionary Justice: a preliminary inquiry.
- Miller, Frank (1969) Prosecution, the decision to charge a suspect with a crime.
- Bottomley, A.K. (1973) Decisions in the penal process.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 414 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 1-2-0

Title of Course: CRIMINAL TYPOLOGIES

Calendar Description of Course: Critical analysis of different systems devised for dividing offenders into classes or types. Clinical and behavioral typologies. Importance of typologies of offenders for treatment and prevention purposes. The concept of differential treatment. Critical evaluation of the results of certain programs of treatment using different typologies.

Nature of Course: 1 one-hour lecture and 1 two-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 210

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to different criminal typologies, and to provide him/her with a critical assessment of each typology. To develop an awareness of the importance of proper typologies for the development of better methods of preventing delinquency and for the improvement of penal treatments.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- Ferdinand, T. (1966) Typologies of delinquency: a critical analysis.
- Roebuck, J.B. (1966) Criminal typology.
- Clinard, M. and Quinney, R. (1973) Criminal behavior systems: a typology.
- Jesness, C.F. (1963) Redevelopment and revalidation of the Jesness Inventory.
- Hewitt, L. and Jenkins, R. (1946) Fundamental patterns of maladjustment: the dynamics of their origin.
- Field, E. (1967) Types of delinquency and home background: a validation study of Hewitt and Jenkins hypothesis.
- Eysenck, H.J. (1964) Crime and personality.
- Tagaki, P. (1965) Parole Panel Studies, Report C.: Criminal types and parole prediction and attitude changes on parole.
- California Department of Corrections (monographs): Inquiries concerning kinds of treatments of kinds of delinquents (Several)
- Spencer, C.A. (1966) A typology of violent offenders.
- Council of Europe, European Committee for Criminal Problems. Criminological research studies, Vol. 3. (1968)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 415 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 1-2-0

Title of Course: VICTIMOLOGY

Calendar Description of Course: Bio/psycho/social study of victims of crime. Attributes of the victims, victim personality, victim typologies. The duet frame of crime. Determined, chosen and accidental victims. Selection of the victim. Victim-offender relationships. Contribution of the victim to the genesis of crime. Role interchangeability. Victim invited, victim induced and victim precipitated criminality. The recidivist victim. Catamnestic studies of the victim. Victim compensation. Victimization studies. Differential risk and probabilities of victimization. Victim oriented rehabilitation. Preventing crime, reducing crime opportunities through victim education.

Nature of Course: 1 one-hour lecture and 1 two-hour seminar.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 101 and CRIM 102.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring or Fall, 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? E. Fattah and new faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To develop an understanding of the dynamics of criminal behavior through analysis of characteristics of the victim, the interaction between the criminal and his victim, and through the study of victim's role and victim's contribution to the genesis of the crime. To develop an awareness of the new horizons opened by victimology in the fields of detection, prevention and treatment.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- Von Hentig, H. (1948) The criminal and his victim.
- Schafer, S. (1968) The victim and his criminal.
- Schafer, S. (1960) Restitution to victims of crime.
- Gratus, J. (1968) The victims.
- Wolfgang, M. (1958) Patterns in criminal homicide.
- The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (U.S.):
Staff Reports No's. 11, 12 and 13.
- Smigel, E. and Ross, L. (1970) Crimes against bureaucracy.
- Johnson, J.H. (1972) The recidivist victim: a descriptive study.
- Drapkin, I. and Vianni (1973) Victimology.
- Amir, M. (1973) Patterns of forcible rape.
- MacDonald, J. (1973) Rape: offenders and victims.
- MacDonald, J. (196?) The murderer and his victim.
- Sutherland, E. (1965) The professional thief.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 416 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 0-3-0

Title of Course: CURRENT ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Calendar Description of Course:

A critical analysis of certain "hot" issues in criminology and criminal justice.
The topics covered change from year to year.

Nature of Course: A three-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): Reserved for criminology majors and honors,
others admitted only on written permission of the instructor.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered?

Alternate semesters

Semester in which the course will first be offered?

Summer 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering
possible? E. Fattah and new faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide students with an opportunity to study and discuss with faculty members
controversial issues and actual problems in criminology and criminal justice.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

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Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SCUS 73-34b:- (When completing this form, for instructions see Memorandum SCUS 73-3.a.
Attach course outline).

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 420 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 1-2-0

Title of Course: TECHNIQUES OF EVALUATION AND PREDICTION IN CRIMINOLOGY

Calendar Description of Course: Analysis and exploration of techniques commonly used in assessing the effectiveness of punishment and methods of treatment of offenders, in evaluating intervention programs and crime prevention schemes, in predicting delinquency and recidivism. Problems of evaluative and predictive research in criminology, in particular, problems of defining and measuring success, problems of inference, problems of construction and use of prediction tables. Specific problems of research on deterrence. Validity of certain tests and attitude scales such as those of Thurstone, Likert, Bogardus and Guttman. Operational evaluation. Applications of cost-benefit analysis in criminology. Evaluation and prediction as tools for decision-making in the criminal justice system. Techniques of criminological forecasting.

Nature of Course: 1 one-hour lecture and 1 two-hour seminar.

Prerequisites (or special instructions):

CRIM 320 required, PSYC 306
is strongly recommended.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered?

Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1976 or Spring 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to the criminological applications of certain techniques of assessment and prediction, to provide a critical evaluation of those techniques showing their potential, limitations and the problems involved in their use in criminology.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

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

- Wilkins, L. (1969) Evaluation of penal measures.
- Caro, Francis (1971) Readings in evaluation research.
- Glaser, D. (1973) Routinizing evaluation: getting feedback on effectiveness of crime and delinquency programs.
- Weiss, Carol (1972) Evaluating action programs.
- Tufts, E. and Witmer, L.H. (1954) The effectiveness of delinquency prevention programs.
- Mannheim, H. and Wilkins, L. (1955) Prediction methods in relation to Borstal training.
- Simon, F.H. (1971) Prediction methods in criminology.
- Gottfredson, D.M. (1967) Assessment of prediction methods in crime and delinquency. Task Force Report (Katzenbach Commission).
- Molof, M.J. (1970) Statistical prediction of recidivism among female parolees.
- Rappeport, J. (1969) The clinical evaluation of the dangerousness of the mentally ill.
- Newman, J.R. (1972) The prediction of recidivism for misdemeanor offenders released from Los Angeles County Jail.
- Zimring, F. and Hawkins, G. (1973) Deterrence.
- MacNaughton-Smith (1965) Some statistical and other numerical techniques for classifying individuals.
- Blozan, C.F. and Mahoney, W.M. (1968) Cost-benefit evaluation of Welfare Demonstration projects: a test application to juvenile rehabilitation.
- Glaser, D. and O'Leary, V. (1966) Personal characteristics and parole outcome.
- Gottfredson, D.M. and Ballard, K.B. (1965) The validity of two parole prediction scales, an eight-year follow-up study.
- Gottfredson, D.M. and Ballard, K.B. (1966) Offender classification and parole prediction.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 430 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

Calendar Description of Course:

Theory and practice of court administration. Problems of administration and management. Judicial selection, education and training. Improving the operations of the court. Evaluating administrative reforms. Current and potential uses of the computer in criminal courts. Court information system. Court-community relations.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 131 and CRIM 231 required. POL. 251 is strongly recommended.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide a system-analysis of the criminal court. To analyze the problems and the solutions. To develop an awareness of the present or potential uses of science and technology in the criminal court system, and to introduce the student to evaluation strategies.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

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Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

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National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1974):
The courts.

Institute of judicial administration (1971) A guide to court systems.

President's Commission on Administration of Justice (1967) Task Force Report
on the courts.

American Judicature Society (1967) A selected chronology and bibliography of
court organization reform.

Friesen, E., Gallas, E. and Gallas, N. (1971) Managing the courts.

James, H. (1968) Crisis in the courts.

Klein, Fannie J. (1963) Judicial administration and the legal profession.

Saari, D. (1970) Modern court management: trends in the role of the court
executive.

Vanderbildt, A.T. (1955) The challenge of court reform.

Winters, G. and Lowe, R. Stanley (eds.) (1969) Selected readings on the
administration of justice and its improvement.

A.B.A. (1971) The improvement of the administration of justice. A handbook
prepared by the section of judicial administration.

Greenwood, P.W. (1971) Potential uses of the computer in criminal courts.

Jennings, J.B. (1971) Quantitative models of criminal courts.

Jennings, J.B. (1971) The design and evaluation of experimental court reforms.

Jennings, J.B. (1971) Evaluating administrative court reforms.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 440 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

Calendar Description of Course: Theory and practice of organization and administration of correctional institutions and correctional agencies. Professional correctional management. Employee-management relations. Problems of manpower for corrections: recruitment, selection, training, retaining professional personnel. Problems of development, information, statistics. Problems of planning: total system planning, planning of correctional institutions, planning new programs, forecasting institutional population. Relations between corrections and the public, changing public attitudes towards correctional programs, correctional centres, released inmates; involving the public in the correctional process. Involving the inmates in the running of the correctional institutions.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 131, CRIM 241 required. POL. 251 is strongly recommended.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour seminar per week.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring or Summer 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to the theory, practice and to the major problems of correctional organization, administration and planning. To examine the applications of the general theory and principles of public administration to the specific field of corrections.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov 1974

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Department Chairman

Dean

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CRIM 440-3 Correctional administration and planning.

- President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (1967) Task force report on corrections.
- Cloward, R. et al (1960) Theoretical studies in the social organization of the prison.
- Cressey, D. (1961) The prison: studies in institutional organization and change.
- National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1974) Corrections.
- Glaser, D. (1974) Handbook on corrections.
- Mathiesen, T. (1971) Across the boundaries of organizations: an exploratory study of communications patterns in two penal institutions.
- Anthony V. Sinicropi (1971) Managing change in corrections.
- Nelson, E.K. and Lovell, C. (1969) Developing correctional administrators.
- Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training (1969) Perspectives on correctional manpower and training and other reports.
- European Committee on Crime Problems, Council of Europe. Research Studies, Vol. IV, 1969.
- European Committee on Crime Problems, Council of Europe. Practical organization of measures for the supervision and after care, 1970.
- Keve, P.W. (1967) Imaginative programming in probation and parole.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 441 Credit Hours: 4 Vector: 1-3-0

Title of Course: TECHNIQUES OF CRIMINOLOGICAL TREATMENT AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION II

Calendar Description of Course: Exploration and critical analysis of certain techniques of treatment and their use in corrections such as group therapy, individual psychotherapy, conditioning techniques and behavior therapy, aversion therapy, etc. Ethical and practical problems. Evaluating the effectiveness of treatment methods.

Nature of Course: 1 one-hour lecture and 1 three-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 341.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to certain techniques used in the treatment of offenders and to provide an adequate knowledge of those techniques, thus allowing him/her a better understanding of experimental research and programs using them. To develop in the student a critical scientific attitude toward treatment and a knowledge of methods for evaluating its effectiveness. To develop an awareness of the potentialities, limitations, shortcomings of various treatment techniques and the ethical problems they

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only) raise.

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

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

- Middleman, Ruth (1968) The non-verbal method in working with groups.
- Foulkes, S.H., Kadis, A.I., Krasner, J.D. and Winick, C. (1970) A guide to group psychotherapy.
- Frank, J. (1973) Persuasion and healing: a comparative study of psychotherapy.
- Rachman, S. and Teasdale, J. (1969) Aversion therapy and behavior disorders: an analysis.
- Thorp, R.C. and Wetzell, R.J. (1969) Behavior modification in the natural environment.
- Rimm, D.C. and Masters, D.C. (1974) Behavior therapy: techniques and empirical findings.
- Schwartzgebel, R.K. and Kolb, D.A. (1974) Changing human behavior: principles of planned intervention.
- Ruitenbeek, H.M. (1970) The new group therapies.
- Sager, C. and Kaplan, S. (1972) Progress in group and family therapy.
- Schwartzgebel, R.K. (1972) Development and legal regulation of coercive behavior modification techniques with offenders.
- Slavson, S.R. (1965) Reclaiming the delinquent by para-analytic group psychotherapy and the inversion technique.
- Krasner, L. and Ullman, L.P. (1966) Research in behavior modification.
- Franks, C.M. (1969) Behavior therapy: appraisal and status.
- Bandura, A. (1969) Principles of behavior modification.
- Adams, H.E. and Unikel (1973) Issues and trends in behavior therapy.
- Lyle, W.H., Jr. and Horner, Th. W. (1973) Behavioral science and modern penology.
- Wolpe, J., Salter, A. and Reyna, L.J. (1964) The conditioning therapies.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 450 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 1-2-0

Title of Course: TECHNIQUES OF CRIME PREVENTION II

Calendar Description of Course: Introduction to the modern techniques of crime prevention. Emphasis will be on the crime prevention dimension in social engineering. Crime prevention through social change. Crime prevention through environmental design. Crime prevention through physical planning and architectural design. The concept of "defensible space". Obstructing and reducing the opportunities for the commission of crimes. Evaluating crime prevention programs.

Nature of Course: 1 one-hour lecture and 1 two-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): .

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to modern methods aiming at the use of modern technology for obstructing and reducing the opportunities for the commission of crimes. To introduce the student to the possibilities of crime prevention through social change.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

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Department Chairman

Dean

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CRIM 450-3 Techniques of crime prevention II.

Jeffrey, C.R. (1972) Crime prevention through environmental design.

Newman, C. (1973) Architectural design for crime prevention.

Southern California Association of Governments (1971) A study of crime prevention through physical planning.

Small Business Administration (1964) Crime against small business.

Morris, N. and Hawkins, G. (1970) The honest politician's guide to crime control.

Leonard, V.A. (1972) Crime prevention.

Heung, B.N. (1972) Spatial aspects of crime and environmental opportunity.

Shlomo Angel (1968) Discouraging crime through city planning.

President's Commission on Law Enforcement (1966) National Symposium on Science and Criminal Justice.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 455 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

Calendar Description of Course: Theory and practice of organization and administration of law enforcement agencies. Professional police management. Internal relations. Police strikes. Problems of law enforcement manpower: recruitment, selection, education, training, manpower alternatives, forecasting manpower needs. Problems of development, promotion and advancement. Personnel supervision, internal discipline. Problems of communication, information and statistics. Problems of funding and equipment. Improving resource allocations by means of operational research. Evaluative research, cost-benefit analysis. Computer uses in law enforcement. Police-community relations. Improving police image and public attitudes towards the police. Relations with other sectors of the criminal justice system.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 131, CRIM 151 required. POL. 251 is strongly recommended.

Nature of Course: 1 two-hour lecture and 1 one-hour seminar per week.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Once a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To introduce the student to the theory, practice, and to the major problems of organization, administration and planning of law enforcement agencies. To examine the applications of the general theory and principles of public administration to the specific field of law enforcement.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

- National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1974)
Police.
- President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967)
Task force report on the police.
- Eastman, G. (ed.) (1969) Municipal police administration.
- Evaluation/Research Inc. (1972) Assessment of police recruitment, selection and training. Final report.
- Leonard, V.A. (1964) Police organization and management.
- Wilson, O.W. and McLaren, R.C. (1972) Police administration.
- Cohen, B. (1972) Police background, characteristics and performance.
- Midwest Research Institute (1971) Computer operated police planning system.
- California Crime Technological Research Foundation (1970) National symposium on criminal justice, information and statistics system. Law enforcement science and technology. Several reports. IIT Research Institute.
- Reiss, A., Jr. (1971) The police and the public.
- Havlick, J.R. (1967) Police-community relations programs.
- Portune, R.G. (1971) Changing adolescent attitudes toward police.
- Wilson, O.W. (1973) Police planning. 2nd edition.
- Hess, L.R. (1972) Police entry tests and their predictability of score in police academy and subsequent job performance (Ph.D. thesis).

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 460 Credit Hours: 5 Vector: _____

Title of Course: FIELD PRACTICE II

Calendar Description of Course:

Closely supervised criminological work practice of more advanced nature in carefully selected agencies and institutions. Regular individual meetings with faculty sponsor and written reports are required.

Nature of Course: Two days a week for 13 weeks during the first semester of the fourth year - reserved for criminology majors and honors.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 360. CRIM 461 must be taken concurrently.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide the student with an opportunity to apply academic training in practical situations, to relate theory to practice and to develop a link between theoretical and applied criminology.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 461 Credit Hours: 1 Vector: _____

Title of Course: FIELD PRACTICE FEEDBACK II

Calendar Description of Course:

Seminar-type discussion, based on the experience acquired and the problems encountered during the field practice.

Nature of Course: 1 three-hour seminar every three weeks

Prerequisites (or special instructions): Reserved for criminology majors and honors, must be taken concurrently with CRIM 460

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course The purpose of the field practice is to expose the students to the different sectors of applied criminology as part of the educational and learning process, to enable them to relate theory to practice and to develop a link between theoretical and applied criminology. Since it may be difficult for many students to achieve this integration by themselves, without the help and guidance of a faculty member, and since the experience of the students and the problems they may encounter in the field will not be the same, and will vary from one sector to the other, and from one agency to the other, it is judged necessary to bring them together with one or more faculty members in a seminar form. An exchange of views and ideas about the practical experience, and a seminar-type discussion of the problems encountered may then take place. The role of faculty in "field practice feedback" will be to help the students analyse and scrutinize the practical experience, the problems encountered and to facilitate the integration of theory and practice.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

Faculty
Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 465 Credit Hours: 5 Vector: _____

Title of Course: FIELD PRACTICE III

Calendar Description of Course:

Closely supervised criminological work practice of more advanced nature in carefully selected agencies and institutions. Regular individual meetings with faculty sponsor and written reports required.

Nature of Course: Two days a week for 13 weeks during the second semester of the fourth year. Reserved for criminology majors and honors.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 460. CRIM 466 must be taken concurrently.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide the student with an opportunity to apply academic training in practical situations, to relate theory to practice and to develop a link between theoretical and applied criminology.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 466

Credit Hours: 1 Vector: _____

Title of Course: FIELD PRACTICE FEEDBACK III

Calendar Description of Course:

Seminar-type discussion, based on the experience acquired and the problems encountered during the field practice.

Nature of Course: 1 three-hour seminar every three weeks

Prerequisites (or special instructions): Reserved for criminology majors and honors, must be taken concurrently with CRIM 465.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered?

Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered?

Spring 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course The purpose of the field practice is to expose the students to the different sectors of applied criminology as part of the educational and learning process, to enable them to relate theory to practice and to develop a link between theoretical and applied criminology. Since it may be difficult for many students to achieve this integration by themselves, without the help and guidance of a faculty member, and since the experience of the students and the problems they may encounter in the field will not be the same, and will vary from one sector to the other, and from one agency to the other, it is judged necessary to bring them together with one or more faculty members in a seminar form. An exchange of views and ideas about the practical experience, and a seminar-type discussion of the problems encountered may then take place. The role of faculty in "field practice feedback" will be to help the students analyse and scrutinize the practical experience, the problems encountered and to facilitate the integration of theory and practice.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

Faculty
Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 469 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 1-2-0

Title of Course: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Calendar Description of Course: Criminology as a profession. The role of the criminologist in a particular professional setting and in society. Legal and ethical rules governing the criminology profession. The criminologist's professional responsibilities and duties to his client, to the agency (institution) and to society. Issues of confidentiality, impartiality, objectivity, personal involvement, etc. Differences and similarities with other professions. Ethical problems raised by certain types of criminological research or by certain research techniques; such as participant observation, behavior modification, the use of human subjects in experimental research, etc.

Nature of Course: 1 one-hour lecture and 1 two-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): Reserved for criminology majors, minors and honors.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Alternate semesters

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? New faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To adequately prepare the student for the field practice, by making him/her aware of certain ethical issues involved in the exercise of the criminological profession. To develop an awareness of his/her role, responsibilities and duties as a practicing criminologist. Exploring possible ways of dealing with or minimizing ethical difficulties in research and/or practice.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 470 Credit Hours: 5 Vector: _____

Title of Course: DIRECTED STUDIES

Calendar Description of Course:

Independent research in a selected criminological area, under the direction and supervision of at least one faculty member. A research report is required.

Nature of Course: Independent research under the direction and supervision of a faculty member

Prerequisites (or special instructions): Students must be majors or honors in criminology. Written permission of the supervisor required

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? Every semester

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Fall 1976

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? E. Fattah and new faculty

3. Objectives of the Course

To enable the student to do readings and to undertake research in a particular area of interest, under guidance and supervision.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov. 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 499 Credit Hours: 8 Vector: _____

Title of Course: HONORS THESIS

Calendar Description of Course:

An honors thesis is a research report written under the direction of a faculty member, a copy of which is to be permanently lodged with the department. On completion, the report is to be orally defended in a departmental seminar.

Nature of Course: Independent research under the guidance, direction and supervision of a faculty member

Prerequisites (or special instructions): Only honors students may register. Students must meet all other honors requirements. Written approval of the instructor who will direct the thesis is required.

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

2. Scheduling

How frequently will the course be offered? As required

Semester in which the course will first be offered? Spring 1977

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible?

3. Objectives of the Course

To provide the honors student with an opportunity to do an extensive piece of research on a particular criminological problem, under the guidance and supervision of a faculty member. To provide the department with an opportunity to assess an honors candidate's ability to do independent research and write an extended report.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty

Staff

Library

Audio Visual

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: 4 Nov 1974

Ezzat A. Fattah
Department Chairman

Dean

Chairman, SCUS