

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

S.76-92

MEMORANDUM

To SENATE

From Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies

Credit and Vector Change:
Subject CRIM 131-3

Date 20th July, 1976

Action taken by the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies at its meeting of July 13, 1976 gives rise to the following Motion:

MOTION:

That Senate approve the credit and vector change for CRIM 131-3, Introduction to the Criminal Justice System - A Total System Approach, as set forth in Paper S.76-92.

NOTE - The Department has experienced difficulty in covering the content and meeting the objectives identified for CRIM 131-3 in two lectures and one tutorial weekly. This has resulted in an unrealistically heavy work load for students and the truncation of course content. Since CRIM 131-4 is the means by which students are acquainted with the criminal justice system prior to undertaking upper division work, the Department prefers to increase instruction time rather than diminish content.

The question arose regarding the appropriateness of increasing the credit granted to students who have already taken the course and it was noted that, although the work load of those students had been inordinately high for the credits granted, they had received less instruction and covered less material than would students after this revision. Therefore, it was not considered appropriate to make the credit change retroactive.



Daniel R. Birch

:ams

att.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

SCUS 76-20

MEMORANDUM

Mr. H. M. Evans, Registrar &
Secretary to the Senate Committee
on Undergraduate Studies.

Subject I.S.C. 76-18.

From J. Blanchet, Secretary,
Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies
Undergraduate Curriculum Committee.

Date June 30/76.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee the Committee approved the credit and vector change set forth in the attached New Course Proposal form for CRIM 131-3. I am forwarding this material to you for inclusion on the agenda of the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies.

Attachment.

CREDIT & VECTOR CHANGE.
SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: CRIMINOLOGY

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 131 Credit Hours: 4 Vector: 3-1-0

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 interdependency 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.

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

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? Alternate semesters

Semester in which the course will first be offered? The course is now being offered, but will be offered in Spring 1977 with the amended vector & credit hours.
 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

No budgetary and space requirements - this is a credit and vector change only.

5. Approval

Date: June 29, 1976

June 30, 1976

July 14/76

Suzanne A. Fattah
 (Department Chairman)

R. C. Brown
 Dean

Dr. Birch
 Chairman, SCUS

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies Subject: Increase of credits granted for Criminology 131	From: S.N. Verdun-Jones, Chairman Articulation Committee, Dept. of Criminology. Date: June 29, 1976
---	--

The impact of an increase in credits for Crim. 131 on the courses offered for transfer credit by Community Colleges has recently been considered by the Department.

Douglas and Camosun Colleges are, at present, in negotiation with the Department of Criminology on the subject of credit transfer for criminology courses offered from the fall of 1976. These are the only two Colleges offering an equivalent to Criminology 131 and students taking those courses for transfer credit would be oriented towards transfer credit from Simon Fraser alone, in view of the fact that the other B.C. Universities do not offer programs in Criminology.

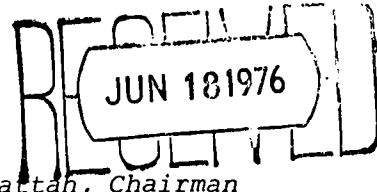
I have contacted both Colleges and they have no initial objections to the proposed increase of credits for Crim. 131 from three to four and will increase the credits for their own courses in like manner.

Douglas College has already proposed four hours of instruction for their equivalent course and Camosun College has proposed seven.

Simon N. Verdun-Jones

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM



I.S.C. 76-18.

To Dr. J. Weinkam, Chairman
I.D.S. Undergraduate
..... Curriculum Committee

From Ezzat A. Fattah, Chairman
..... Department of Criminology

Subject.. Criminology 131-3

Date. 17 June 1976

The Department of Criminology is seeking approval to increase the credit value of the subject course from three to four credits. Attached is a brief in support of this request.

Ezzat A. Fattah /dp

Ezzat A. Fattah

EAF/dp

Att.

cc: Mrs. Janet Blanchet ✓

Re: Criminology 131

Introduction To The Criminal Justice System

The Department of Criminology is seeking permission to increase the credits assignable to Criminology 131 from three to four. If possible, the Department hopes that this change may be effective from the fall semester 1976.

The calendar description and the objectives of the course are outlined below:

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 interdependency 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.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To develop a conception of the CJS as a total system.
2. To identify the goals of the CJS and assess its effectiveness in achieving them.
3. To develop an understanding of the nature and scope of discretion within the CJS and to examine means of controlling it.
4. To identify the nature and function of the sub-systems of police, courts and corrections and to investigate the relationships existing between them.
5. To examine the role of the Canadian public and legislatures within the CJS.
6. To assess the internal efficiency of the various agencies operating within the CJS and to make a critical evaluation of their contribution (if any) to the effectiveness of the total CJS.
7. To examine the fruits of ongoing research into the CJS within Canada and British Columbia (as a specific example).
8. To consider the possible avenues of reform in the management of and allocation of resources to the CJS.

The scope of Criminology 131 is, of necessity, extremely broad. It requires the student to master the basic elements of the systems approach while also expecting the student to absorb a considerable quantity of necessary information about the complex structure and operational practices of the Canadian Criminal Justice System. The range of topics to be covered may be recognized by examining the course outline:

1. The nature of systems analysis. Application in management techniques and allocation of resources within the CJS. Validity of an economic approach to crime.
2. Brief overview of CJS. Examination of flow of offenders through CJS. Initial identification of problem areas.
3. Inputs of CJS. Offenders processed by CJS as selected group of those actually violating the law. Citizen, police mobilization of the CJS.
4. The Canadian Legislature and criminal legislation. Provincial legislatures and crime. Relationship of law-making bodies of the total system. Information feedback through Commissions etc.
5. The Canadian public and the CJS. Community participation in the system. Constraints upon the CJS caused by public opinion.
6. The Police System
 - (i) R.C.M.P.; Provincial; Municipal forces
 - (ii) Police command and policy; organizational information flow.
 - (iii) Police discretion and its control.
 - (iv) Powers of arrest and search.
 - (v) Law-enforcement versus order-maintenance.
 - (vi) Diversion of offenders from CJS by the police.
 - (vii) Police and the public.
 - (viii) Police and the courts - especially relationship with the prosecutor.
 - (ix) Police and corrections.
 - (x) Relationship between different police forces.
 - (xi) Sheriff services.
7. The Adult Court System
 - (i) Symbolic and instrumental functions.
 - (ii) Canadian criminal courts and their jurisdiction; justices of the peace.
 - (iii) Classification of offences.
 - (iv) Pre-trial release (bail).
 - (v) Remand procedures
 - (vi) The Prosecutor.
 - (vii) Prosecutorial discretion.
 - (viii) The defence: legal aid.
 - (ix) Plea-bargaining.
 - (x) The guilty plea.
 - (xi) Preliminary hearing.

- (xii) Summary trial.
- (xiii) Trial before Judge alone.
- (xiv) Trial before Judge and jury.
- (xv) The criminal jury--citizen participation in the CJS.
- (xvi) The sentencing process.
- (xvii) Appeals.
- (xviii) Congestion in the courts: remedies.
- (xix) Role of Federal Justice Department and Provincial Attorney-General's Departments.
- (xx) Judicial independence.

8. The Corrections System

- (i) The goals of the corrections system.
 - (ii) The Canadian public and the corrections system.
 - (iii) Correctional alternatives: fines, community corrections, institutions.
 - (iv) Canadian prisons: Federal and Provincial.
 - (v) Parole: National and Provincial.
 - (vi) After care: prisoner's aid societies.
 - (vii) Community corrections: probation, community service orders etc.
 - (viii) Recent experiments in community based corrections.
 - (ix) The emerging concept of diversion.
 - (x) Special problem groups: alcoholics; drug addicts; sex offenders.
 - (xi) Recent proposals for reform--e.g. Peace and Security Bills.
9. Brief overview of Juvenile Justice System; The Juvenile Court; due process versus de-criminalization; proposed reforms.
10. Reports of Canadian Law Reform Commission with respect to CJS.
11. Evaluation of effectiveness of CJS and discussion of reforms.

In the course of teaching Criminology 131, it has become abundantly clear that 13 lectures and 12 tutorials are quite inadequate as a basis for balanced instruction. Many of the students taking the course are only just beginning their university studies and find the pace and requirements of the course too demanding within a 3 credit framework. Furthermore the course occupies a critical position within the context of the lower division courses of the criminology programme and for this reason it is impossible to reduce its scope. Students are not required to take any other lower division courses which introduce the various components of the criminal justice system; hence, it is extremely important that Criminology 131 provide them with a thorough overview of the total system. It is felt that an increase in the amount of instruction would considerably improve the chances of the course becoming an effective instrument in the achievement of its objectives. Furthermore, the students taking the course would be faced with a much more acceptable work load; the effectiveness of instruction would be enhanced; and the instructor would be given a degree of flexibility which, although necessary, is at present completely lacking.