

# SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

S.80-155

## MEMORANDUM

To.....SENATE.....

From...SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE  
STUDIES

Subject...CRIMINOLOGY CHANGES.....

Date...NOVEMBER 12, 1980.....

Action undertaken by the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies at its meeting of November 4, 1980 gives rise to the following motion:

### MOTION

"That Senate approve and recommend approval to the Board of Governors, as set forth in S.80-155, the following changes:

- i) New Courses:
  - CRIM 211-3 - Crime and the Public
  - CRIM 220-3 - Research Methods in Criminology
  - CRIM 413-3 - Terrorism
- ii) Addition to Group B Upper Division Electives:
  - HIST 312-3 - Poverty, Crime, and Madness: Society and the Outcast
  - HIST 326-3 - History of Native People in Canada
  - POL. 313-3 - Political Analysis
  - POL. 321-3 - The Canadian Federal System
  - POL. 323-3 - Provincial Government and Politics
  - POL. 324-3 - The Canadian Constitution
  - POL. 344-3 - Public International Law
  - POL. 351-3 - Canadian Urban Government and Politics
  - POL. 423-3 - B.C. Government and Politics
  - POL. 428-3 - Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics I
  - POL. 429-3 - Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics II
  - POL. 435-3 - Comparative Federal Systems
  - POL. 437-3 - Comparative Judicial Systems
  - POL. 459-3 - Selected Topics in Public Law and Public Administration
  - PSYC 371-3 - Methods of Therapeutic Interaction I
  - PSYC 372-3 - Methods of Therapeutic Interaction II
- iii) Additions to Group A Upper Division Electives:
  - CRIM 130-3 - Philosophy of Law, to be renumbered CRIM 338-3
  - CRIM 132-3 - Sociology of Law, to be renumbered CRIM 332-3
  - CRIM 413-3 - Terrorism, to be added as an upper level Group A elective
- iv) Addition to Group A Lower Division Required Courses:
  - CRIM 220-3 - Research Methods in Criminology."

### FOR INFORMATION

At its meeting of November 4, 1980, acting under its delegated authority, the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies approved changes

as follows:

- i) Change of Number (move to Upper Division):
  - CRIM 130-3 - Philosophy of Law to CRIM 338-3
  - CRIM 132-3 - Sociology of Law to CRIM 332-3
  - CRIM 201-3 - Psychiatric and Biogenetic Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behaviour to CRIM 401-3
- ii) Course changes:
  - CRIM 203-3 - Title and description change
  - CRIM 311-3 - Title and description change
  - CRIM 241-3 - Introduction to Corrections - description change
  - CRIM 340-3 - Techniques of Correctional Practice - description change
  - CRIM 430-3 - Judicial Administration and Planning - description change
  - CRIM 440-3 - Correctional Administration and Planning - description change
  - CRIM 369-4 - Professional Ethics and Interpersonal Skills in Criminal Justice - simple description change, prerequisite change
  - CRIM 131-3 - Introduction to the Criminal Justice System - credit hour change from 4 to 3
  - CRIM 320-3 - Title change
- iii) Course Description changes:
  - CRIM 104-3 - Sociological Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior
  - CRIM 135-3 - Introduction to Canadian Law and Legal Institutions: A Criminal Justice Perspective
  - CRIM 151-3 - Introduction to Law Enforcement
  - CRIM 210-3 - Juvenile Delinquency
  - CRIM 230-3 - Criminal Law
  - CRIM 312-3 - Criminological Perspectives on Social Problems
  - CRIM 330-3 - Criminal Procedure and Evidence
  - CRIM 335-3 - Human Rights and Civil Liberties
  - CRIM 462-15 - Field Practice



HME/rn

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY *SCUS 80-74*

MEMORANDUM

To..... Mr. H.M. Evans, Registrar and Secretary to the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies	From..... Janet Blanchet, Secretary to the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee
Subject..... Criminology Curriculum Changes I.S.C. 80-17 and 80-17(a)	Date..... 21 October 1980

At meetings held on Tuesday, October 14 and Tuesday, October 21, 1980, the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee approved the following curriculum changes for the Department of Criminology:

New Course Proposals:

- CRIM 211-3, Crime and Public <sup>He</sup>
- CRIM 220-3, Research Methods in Criminology
- CRIM 413-3, Terrorism

Move to upper division:

- CRIM 130-3, Philosophy of Law, becomes CRIM 338-3
- CRIM 132-3, Sociology of Law, becomes CRIM 332-3
- CRIM 201-3, Psychiatric and Biogenetic Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior, becomes CRIM 401-3

Change in title and/or calendar description:

- CRIM 203-3, Societal Reactions to Crime and Deviance, becomes Historical Reaction to Crime, and calendar description changes to reflect a historical emphasis.
- CRIM 311-3, Criminality of Particular Groups, becomes Minorities and the Criminal Justice System, and calendar description changes to reflect this.
- CRIM 241-3, Introduction to Corrections, change in calendar description only.
- CRIM 340-3, Techniques of Correctional Practice, change in calendar description only.
- CRIM 430-3, Judicial Administration and Planning, change in calendar description only.
- CRIM 440-3, Correctional Administration and Planning, change in calendar description only.

Change in prerequisite:

- CRIM 369-4, Professional Ethics and Interpersonal Skills in Criminal Justice - deletion of the word "minors" from the calendar description.

Change in number of credit hours:

- CRIM 131-3, Introduction to the Criminal Justice System, changes from a four credit course to a three credit course.

Additions to Group B. Upper Division Electives:

- HIST 312-3, Poverty, Crime, and Madness: Society and the Outcast
- HIST 326-3, History of Native People in Canada
- POL. 313-3, Political Analysis
- POL. 321-3, The Canadian Federal System
- POL. 323-3, Provincial Government and Politics
- POL. 324-3, The Canadian Constitution
- POL. 344-3, Public International Law
- POL. 351-3, Canadian Urban Government and Politics
- POL. 423-3, B.C. Government and Politics
- POL. 428-3, Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics I
- POL. 429-3, Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics II
- POL. 435-3, Comparative Federal Systems
- POL. 437-3, Comparative Judicial Systems
- POL. 459-3, Selected Topics in Public Law and Public Administration
- PSYC 371-3, Methods of Therapeutic Interaction I
- PSYC 372-3, Methods of Therapeutic Interaction II

Additions to Group A Upper Division Electives:

- CRIM 130-3, Philosophy of Law, to be renumbered to CRIM 338-3
- CRIM 132-3, Sociology of Law, to be renumbered CRIM 332-3
- CRIM 413-3, Terrorism, to be added as an upper level Group A elective.

Additions to Group A Lower Division Required Courses:

- CRIM 220-3, Research Methods in Criminology

Would you please place these items on the next agenda of the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies.

  
Janet Blanchet

JB:jk

Attachment

cc: C. Griffiths

*Registrar's Note: Changes to calendar descriptions were approved also for the courses listed under item 12, page 2 of the Chairman's memo.*

# SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

1.2.0.00-11

## MEMORANDUM

To..... Chairperson, FIDS Undergraduate

From..... Dr. S. Verdun-Jones, Chairperson

..... Curriculum Committee

..... Department of Criminology

Subject..... Proposed Calendar Changes 1981/82

Date..... October 6, 1980

The Department of Criminology has approved the following proposals relating to the undergraduate curriculum and are submitting them for consideration by the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee:

1. To add the following courses to Group B Upper Level Electives:
  - HIST 312-3 Poverty, Crime, and Madness: Society and the Outcast
  - HIST 326-3 History of Native People in Canada
  - POL. 313-3 Political Analysis
  - POL. 321-3 The Canadian Federal System
  - POL. 323-3 Provincial Government and Politics
  - POL. 324-3 The Canadian Constitution
  - POL. 344-3 Public International Law
  - POL. 351-3 Canadian Urban Government and Politics
  - POL. 423-3 B.C. Government and Politics
  - POL. 428-3 Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics I
  - POL. 429-3 Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics II
  - POL. 435-3 Comparative Federal Systems
  - POL. 437-3 Comparative Judicial Systems
  - POL. 459-3 Selected Topics in Public Law and Public Administration
  - PSYC 371-3 Methods of Therapeutic Interaction I
  - PSYC 372-3 Methods of Therapeutic Interaction II
2. The deletion of the word "minors" from the calendar description of CRIM 369-4.
3. The movement of CRIM 130-3 (Philosophy of Law) and CRIM 132-3 (Sociology of Law) to upper level Group A electives, to be renumbered CRIM 338-3 and CRIM 332-3 respectively.
4. Change title of CRIM 203-3 (Societal Reaction to Crime and Deviance) to 'Historical Reaction to Crime' and rewrite the calendar description to reflect an historical emphasis
5. Add CRIM 211-3 (Crime and the Public) to the undergraduate curriculum.
6. Renumber CRIM 201-3 (Psychiatric and Biogenetic Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behaviour) to CRIM 401-3.
7. Change CRIM 131 (Introduction to the Criminal Justice System) from a four credit course to a three credit course.
8. Add CRIM 413 -3 (Terrorism) as an upper level Group A elective.
9. Change title and calendar description of CRIM 311-3.

10. Add CRIM 220-3 (Research Methods in Criminology) as a lower level Group A required course.
11. Change title of CRIM 320-3 (Introduction to Criminological Research).
12. Calendar description changes for the following courses:

CRIM 104-3	
CRIM 135-3	CRIM 312-3
CRIM 151-3	CRIM 330-3
CRIM 210-3	CRIM 335-3
CRIM 230-3	CRIM 462-15

Please see attached documentation.

  
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Simon N. Verdun-Jones

SNV-J/djf

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 211 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: Crime and the Public

Calendar Description of Course: Focus upon the public as an object of criminological study. Consideration of the manner in which the public perceives and reacts to crime; the fear of crime; the effects of crime upon the public. Examination of the role of the public in etiological explanations of crime and the public's role in crime prevention and the criminal justice system.

Nature of Course One 2-hour lecture and one 1-hour tutorial weekly.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 101, 103 and 104 as prerequisites

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? 81-3

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? Vincent Sacco, Ezzat Fattah

3. Objectives of the Course

The objective of this course is to provide an indepth analysis of the role which the public plays both in relation to crime and to the administration of 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

none

5. Approval

Date: Oct 7<sup>th</sup> 1960

17 Oct 60

NOV 4 '60

S. R. Vander-Sand  
Department Chairman

T. W. Baker  
Dean

J. A. Webb  
Chairman, SCUS

CRIME AND THE PUBLIC

Aim and Purpose

This course is concerned with the public as an object of criminological study. Consideration will be given to a number of issues concerning the manner in which members of the society-at-large become involved in processes of criminogenesis and criminal justice. Topics to be discussed include: public perceptions of crime, reactions to crime, crime prevention and the public and the role of the public in etiological explanation. All issues are discussed in a manner that emphasizes both their theoretical and practical importance.

Required Reading

1. Conklin, J. 1975. The Impact of Crime. New York: The MacMillan Co.
2. Casebook.

Course Requirements

The final grade in this course is to be based upon three assignments which are all weighted equally. These include:

- a) a mid-term exam
- b) a written assignment
- c) a final exam

Tentative Course Outline

- WEEK 1 Topic: The theoretical and practical importance of the public as an object of criminological study.  
Reading: Conklin - Chapter 1
- WEEK 2 Topic: Public perceptions of crime  
Reading: Conklin - Chapter 2  
Henshel & Silverman - Perception in Criminology
- WEEK 3 Topic: The content of public perceptions of Crime  
Reading: Courtis - Attitudes to Crime and the Police  
Creechan, et al. - Attitudes Towards Crime and Law Enforcement  
Gibbons, et al. - Gauging Public Opinion About Crime
- WEEK 4 Topic: The determinants of public perceptions of crime.  
Reading: Block & Lang - The Probability of Victimization and Crime Levels.  
Cipes - The Crime War  
Braumgart, et al. - Age, Sex and Social Factors  
Clemente and Kleinman - The Fear of Crime  
Cumberbatch & Beardsworth - Criminals, Victims & Mass Communications
- WEEK 5 Topic: Reactions to crime: fear and concern.  
Reading: Conklin - Chapters 3 & 4



- WEEK 5 Reading (cont'd)  
Silverman - The Fear of Crime  
Feagin - Home Defense and the Police  
Hartnagel - The Perception and Fear of Crime
- WEEK 6 Topic: The wider theoretical implications of the fear of crime.  
Reading: Durkheim - Crime is Normal  
Furstenberg - Public Reactions to Crime in the Streets  
Garafolo & Laub - The Fear of Crime: Broadening our Perspective  
Hartjen - "Possible Trouble"
- WEEK 7 Mid-term Exam
- WEEK 8 Topic: Public reactions to crime: vigilante movements.  
Reading: Conklin - Chapter 8  
Rosenbaum & Sederberg - Vigilantism  
Stettner - Vigilantism and Political Theory
- WEEK 9 Topic: Public reactions to crime: bystander passivity and helping behaviour.  
Reading: Conklin - Chapter 9  
Sheleff - The Bystander
- WEEK 10 Topic: The role of the public in crime prevention  
Reading: Cohn, et al. - Crime Prevention versus Victimization Prevention  
Washnis - Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention
- WEEK 11 Topic: The public and the criminal justice system.  
Reading: Albrecht & Green - "Attitudes Towards the Police"  
Block - "Fear of Crime and Fear of the Police"  
Klein - Experiences with the Police  
Hawkins - Who Called the Cops?  
Furstenberg & Wellford - Calling the Police
- WEEK 12 Topic: The public and etiological theory.  
Reading: Carter & Hill - "Criminals and Noncriminals"  
Perceptions of Urban Crime  
Quinney - The Social Reality of Crime  
Sniden - Perceptions of Crime in Capitalist America
- WEEK 13 Topic: Review and synthesis.

RATIONALE: This course is designed to provide an examination of the role of the public both in the perception of crime and in the response to criminal behaviour in society. It will address issues within a topic which has emerged as a major area of study and research in criminology and which should be a component of the undergraduate curriculum in Criminology.



SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 220 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: Research Methods in Criminology

Calendar Description of Course: This course is designed as an introduction to criminological research and is intended to develop the student's research and analytical skills. Specifically, the course will focus on the theory of inquiry, the logic, reality and structure of criminological inquiry, and criminological data analysis and reporting.

Nature of Course One 2-hour lecture and one 1-hour tutorial weekly.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): MATH 101

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? 3 times a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? 81-3

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? F.D. Cousineau, R.R. Corrado, P. Maxim, C.T. Griffiths, Patricia Brantingham, R. Roesch

3. Objectives of the Course

The objective of the course is to introduce students to the theory and practice of criminological research and to assist them in developing research and analytical skills.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty	}	none
Staff		
Library		
Audio Visual		
Space		
Equipment		

5. Approval

Date: Oct. 7<sup>th</sup> 1980

17 Oct 80

NOV 4 '80

S.A. Jordan  
Department Chairman

J.W. Baker  
Dean

[Signature]  
Chairman, SCUS

RESEARCH METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY

Aim and Purpose

As a first introduction to criminological research, this course is intended to develop students' research and analytic skills. Accordingly, the emphasis will be on: (i) theory of inquiry, (ii) logic of inquiry, (iii) the reality of criminological inquiry, (iv) the structure of criminological inquiry, (v) modes of criminological inquiry, and (vi) introduction to criminological data analysis and reporting. This course is designed to lead into CRIM 320.

Course Outline

1. Theory of Inquiry: sources of knowledge; paradigms; explanations; levels of analysis; theories; elements of theories; criteria for judging theories; introduction to causality and probability.
2. The Logic of Inquiry: the scientific model; deductive and inductive theories; concepts, variables, indicators; hypotheses; testing; proof and disproof.
3. The Reality of Criminological Inquiry: relationship between theory and practice; selecting a problem; data sources, literature evaluation; economics of research; ethics; politics of research; use and abuse of results.
4. Structure of Criminological Inquiry: translating theory into research; operationalization; sampling; types of design; qualitative and quantitative information; internal and external validity; advantages and disadvantages of designs; integrating multiple designs.
5. Modes of Criminological Inquiry: experimental; evaluation; field; survey; secondary; legal.
6. Introduction to Data Analysis and Reporting.

Course Requirements

1. Lectures: along with instructor, other Criminology faculty will be invited as guest lecturers for a few selected lectures, describing their own ongoing and past research. This will illustrate the different methodologies and introduce students to current research in their discipline.
2. Tutorials: with exercises from the 'Guided Activities' text as well as evaluations of (i) criminology theories (e.g. identifying the core concepts, assumptions, hypotheses, indicators, etc.); (ii) the methodologies as appropriate or inappropriate to the problem raised by examples of criminological research; and (iii) the costs and gains of various methodologies.
3. Mid-term exam

Course Requirements (cont'd)

4. A brief critique of a criminology theory for its amenability to testing.
5. An evaluation of a research method for a chosen criminological problem.
6. A research proposal, on a criminological problem, which may be revised and resubmitted, as a learning process, until it is in an appropriate form.

Required Texts

Kenneth Hoover, The Elements of Social Scientific Thinking. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1976.

Earl Babbie, The Practice of Social Research (2nd edition). Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1979.

Earl Babbie & Robert Hung, Guided Activities to Accompany the Practice of Social Research (2nd edition). Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1979.

RATIONALE: The proposed course in criminological research is designed to develop research and analytical skills appropriate to criminological problems. It is designed to overcome the difficulties which arise from conducting research in an interdisciplinary field.

At present, only one undergraduate research methods course is offered in the Department of Criminology. It is recognized by faculty who have taught that course that certain inadequacies have arisen. First, the existing course is an upper level course usually taken by students late in their programme. This is far too late to develop the necessary analytic skills, concepts, and understanding of the research process for students to benefit fully from other courses in the Criminology program. Second, the sheer volume of material for the existing course to cover places severe constraints on that course. Some material important to an understanding of the criminological enterprise is omitted.

The necessity for the proposed course to be taught as an integral part of the Criminology program is twofold. First, because of Criminology's interdisciplinary nature there is a need to cover the full range of methodologies available in all the social science disciplines. Second, these methodologies need to be integrated and presented as complimentary designs appropriate to particular levels of inquiry where a number of them may be necessary for specified criminological problems. One of these problems, which is peculiar to applied fields, is program evaluation and program design.

Finally, the Department of Criminology prides itself on producing highly competitive, professional research criminologists. There exists a high demand for these graduates and there is some responsibility to meet the needs expressed by the community. The addition of the proposed course will help to meet these needs.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 413 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 3-0-0

Title of Course: Terrorism

Calendar Description of Course:

This course will consider the nature, extent, and basis of terrorism as an official crime throughout the world and its impact upon criminal justice systems. Theoretical explanations in a comparative perspective will be employed to examine the impact of terrorism on various countries and the response of governments to it.

Nature of Course One three-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 101-3

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? 81-3

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? Ezzat Fattah, Ray Corrado

3. Objectives of the Course
1. Expose criminology students to a type of "criminal" behaviour that is distinctively ideological and provides unique challenges to the operation of criminal justice systems in liberal democracies.
  2. Examine criminal justice systems and definitions of a political crime within a comparative perspective.

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty	}	none
Staff		
Library		
Audio Visual		
Space		
Equipment		

5. Approval

Date: 12 Oct 1980

17 Oct 80

[Signature]  
Department Chairman

[Signature]  
Dean

[Signature]  
Chairman, SCUS

## Criminology 413-3

### TERRORISM

#### Course Description

Terrorism will be examined on a comparative basis in order to understand why it occurs and how criminal justice systems react and/or help bring it about. The initial concern will be the definition of terrorism particularly in terms of legal definitions and ideological perspectives. Terrorism covers a wide variety of violent acts, consequently, it is necessary to study the various typologies of terrorism and their underlying conceptual rationales. The second major concern will involve a discussion and analysis of theories of terrorism. The third focus of the course will involve case studies of terrorist groups on a comparative basis. While the emphasis will be on advanced industrial societies, such as Canada, third world countries at various development stages will also be included.

#### Course Requirements

A seminar format will be employed for the most part. Students will be required to participate extensively in discussions on various theoretical and empirical issues. Grading will be based on seminar participation (30%), a term paper (30%) and a final exam (40%).

Students will be required to give oral presentations based on a case study of a terrorist organization. This presentation will form the basis for the term paper. Criticisms of the presentation by both the instructor and the class will then be incorporated into the term paper.

#### Required Texts

Michael Stohl, The Politics of Terrorism. New York: Marcel Dekker.  
Christopher Lasch. The Culture of Narcissism.

#### Additional Recommended Readings

Brown, Lorne and Caroline Brown. An Unauthorized History of the RCMP.  
Bowden, Tom. Beyond the Limits of the Law.  
Beliveau, Andre and Richard French. The RCMP and the Management of National Security.  
Galnoor, Itzhak. Government Secrecy in Democracies.  
Vallieres, Pierre. The Assassination of Pierre Laporte.







## MEMORANDUM

Brian Phillips, Head  
Social Science Division, Library  
Subj: New Course Proposals

From: Dr. S. Verdun-Jones, Chairperson  
Department of Criminology  
Date: October 8, 1980

OCT 21 1980

Please find attached copies of three course proposals from the Department of Criminology. Faculty indicate that very few or no additional library services are necessary. I would be grateful if you would conduct the customary library search as soon as is convenient. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

  
Simon N. Verdun-Jones

SNV-J/djf  
Att.

# SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

## MEMORANDUM

To..... Dr. W. Roberts, Chairperson  
..... Faculty of Arts  
..... Undergraduate Curriculum Committee  
Subject..... Criminology Curriculum

From..... Dr. S. Verdun-Jones, Chairperson  
..... Department of Criminology  
Date..... October 8, 1980

Please find attached a list of the proposed changes to the Criminology Undergraduate curriculum which have been forwarded by the Department to the FIDS Undergraduate Curriculum Committee. Supporting documentation is also attached. I would be grateful to receive any comments which your Committee may be prepared to make.

  
Simon N. Verdun-Jones

SNV-J/djf

Att.

*W. Roberts*

## SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

SCUS 80-74

## MEMORANDUM

A 80-155

To..... Mr. H.M. Evans, Registrar and Secretary to the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies.....	From..... Janet Blanchet, Secretary to the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee.....
Subject..... Criminology Curriculum Changes I.S.C. 80-17 and 80-17(a).....	Date..... 21 October 1980.....

At meetings held on Tuesday, October 14 and Tuesday, October 21, 1980, the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee approved the following curriculum changes for the Department of Criminology:

## New Course Proposals:

- CRIM 211-3, Crime and <sup>the</sup>Public
- CRIM 220-3, Research Methods in Criminology
- CRIM 413-3, Terrorism

## Move to upper division:

- CRIM 130-3, Philosophy of Law, becomes CRIM 338-3
- CRIM 132-3, Sociology of Law, becomes CRIM 332-3
- CRIM 201-3, Psychiatric and Biogenetic Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior, becomes CRIM 401-3

## Change in title and/or calendar description:

- CRIM 203-3, Societal Reactions to Crime and Deviance, becomes Historical Reaction to Crime, and calendar description changes to reflect a historical emphasis.
- CRIM 311-3, Criminality of Particular Groups, becomes Minorities and the Criminal Justice System, and calendar description changes to reflect this.
- CRIM 241-3, Introduction to Corrections, change in calendar description only.
- CRIM 340-3, Techniques of Correctional Practice, change in calendar description only.
- CRIM 430-3, Judicial Administration and Planning, change in calendar description only.
- CRIM 440-3, Correctional Administration and Planning, change in calendar description only.

## Change in prerequisite:

- CRIM 369-4, Professional Ethics and Interpersonal Skills in Criminal Justice - deletion of the word "minors" from the calendar description.

## Change in number of credit hours:

- CRIM 131-3, Introduction to the Criminal Justice System, changes from a four credit course to a three credit course.

Additions to Group B. Upper Division Electives:

- HIST 312-3, Poverty, Crime, and Madness: Society and the Outcast
- HIST 326-3, History of Native People in Canada
- POL. 313-3, Political Analysis
- POL. 321-3, The Canadian Federal System
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Additions to Group A Upper Division Electives:

- CRIM 130-3, Philosophy of Law, to be renumbered to CRIM 338-3
- CRIM 132-3, Sociology of Law, to be renumbered CRIM 332-3
- CRIM 413-3, Terrorism, to be added as an upper level Group A elective.

Additions to Group A Lower Division Required Courses:

- CRIM 220-3, Research Methods in Criminology

Would you please place these items on the next agenda of the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies.

  
Janet Blanchet

JB:jk

Attachment

cc: C. Griffiths

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*Registrar's Note: Changes to calendar descriptions were approved also for the courses listed under item 12, page 2 of the Chairman's memo, and a title change under item 11*

## SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

I.S.C. 80-17

## MEMORANDUM

To Chairperson, FIDS Undergraduate

From Dr. S. Verdun-Jones, Chairperson

Curriculum Committee

Department of Criminology

Subject Proposed Calendar Changes 1981/82

Date October 6, 1980

The Department of Criminology has approved the following proposals relating to the undergraduate curriculum and are submitting them for consideration by the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee:

1. To add the following courses to Group B Upper Level Electives:
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  - POL. 428-3 Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics I
  - POL. 429-3 Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics II
  - POL. 435-3 Comparative Federal Systems
  - POL. 437-3 Comparative Judicial Systems
  - POL. 459-3 Selected Topics in Public Law and Public Administration
  - PSYC 371-3 Methods of Therapeutic Interaction I
  - PSYC 372-3 Methods of Therapeutic Interaction II
2. The deletion of the word "minors" from the calendar description of CRIM 369-4.
3. The movement of CRIM 130-3 (Philosophy of Law) and CRIM 132-3 (Sociology of Law) to upper level Group A electives, to be renumbered CRIM 338-3 and CRIM 332-3 respectively.
4. Change title of CRIM 203-3 (Societal Reaction to Crime and Deviance) to 'Historical Reaction to Crime' and rewrite the calendar description to reflect an historical emphasis
5. Add CRIM 211-3 (Crime and the Public) to the undergraduate curriculum.
6. Renumber CRIM 201-3 (Psychiatric and Biogenetic Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behaviour) to CRIM 401-3.
7. Change CRIM 131 (Introduction to the Criminal Justice System) from a four credit course to a three credit course.
8. Add CRIM 413-3 (Terrorism) as an upper level Group A elective.
9. Change title and calendar description of CRIM 311-3.

10. Add CRIM 220-3 (Research Methods in Criminology) as a lower level Group A required course.
11. Change title of CRIM 320-3 (Introduction to Criminological Research).
12. Calendar description changes for the following courses:

CRIM 104-3	
CRIM 135-3	CRIM 312-3
CRIM 151-3	CRIM 330-3
CRIM 210-3	CRIM 335-3
CRIM 230-3	CRIM 462-15

Please see attached documentation.

*for* Simon N. Verdun-Jones

SNV-J/djf

Amendment to Calendar Description

page 350

FROM:

**CRIM 369-4 Professional Ethics and Interpersonal Skills in Criminal Justice**

Immediate ethical issues confronting the professional in the criminal justice system are examined. Such concerns include privileged communications and confidentiality in field and research situations; the conflict between the professional's duty to protect society and his duty to his client; ethics of decision-making; research ethics; situation ethics; professional ethical codes and legal constraints on professional conduct. Different modes of personal interaction in selected parts of the criminal justice system are examined and taught. Mixed problems of skill and ethics are explored in controlled laboratory settings.

(Lecture/Laboratory)

*Prerequisite: CRIM 101. Reserved for Criminology Majors, Minors and Honors.*

*This course is a prerequisite for CRIM 462-15 (Field Practice).*

*Completion of this course does not guarantee admission to Field Practice.*

*Students with credit for CRIM 469-3 may not take this course for further credit.*

TO:

**CRIM 369-4 Professional Ethics and Interpersonal Skills in Criminal Justice**

Immediate ethical issues confronting the professional in the criminal justice system are examined. Such concerns include privileged communications and confidentiality in field and research situations; the conflict between the professional's duty to protect society and his duty to his client; ethics of decision-making; research ethics; situation ethics; professional ethical codes and legal constraints on professional conduct. Different modes of personal interaction in selected parts of the criminal justice system are examined and taught. Mixed problems of skill and ethics are explored in controlled laboratory settings.

(Lecture/Laboratory)

*Prerequisite: CRIM 101. Reserved for Criminology Majors, ~~Minors~~ and Honors.*

*This course is a prerequisite for CRIM 462-15 (Field Practice).*

*Completion of this course does not guarantee admission to Field Practice.*

*Students with credit for CRIM 469-3 may not take this course for further credit.*

RATIONALE: In 1978, the Criminology field practicum (CRIM 462-15) was revised and minors are no longer allowed to enroll in this course. Due to oversight, the corresponding modification in the calendar description for CRIM 369-4, which is a pre-requisite for CRIM 462-15, was not made. It is necessary to exclude minors from CRIM 369-4, due to space limitation which has resulted in criminology majors being excluded from the course.



Change of Course Number

page 346

FROM:

**CRIM 130-3 Philosophy of Law**

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, justification.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

**CRIM 132-3 Sociology of Law**

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.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

338-3

TO:

**CRIM ~~130~~ Philosophy of Law**

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, justification.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

332-3

**CRIM ~~132~~ Sociology of Law**

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.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

RATIONALE: Both of these courses have been taught at the lower division since the implementation of the Criminology undergraduate program. On the basis of faculty experience with these courses over the past few years, it has become apparent that the subject matter of these courses is much too advanced for introductory level students and that the courses would more appropriately be taught at the upper division level.

See attached course outlines.

Course Outline

- A. Criminology and Legal Theory
  - 1. Classical and Positive Criminology
  - 2. Lawyers, Sociologists and Philosophers
- B. Introduction to Legal Philosophy
  - 1. What is it?
  - 2. What is it used for?
  - 3. What kind of questions will we consider?
- C. Basic Issues in Legal Theory
  - 1. Basic Problems - The Greek Delineation
  - 2. Law, Justice, Ethics, and Social Morality
  - 3. Science and Legal Theory
  - 4. Legal Theory and Social Evolution
  - 5. Antinomies in Legal Theory
- D. Natural Law
- E. Positive Law
- F. Legal Positivism and Analytical Jurisprudence
- G. Utilitarianism and Sociological Jurisprudence
  - 1. Utilitarianism and Interest
  - 2. Impact of Social Development on Legal Theory
  - 3. New Legal Idealism
- H. Selected Problems
  - 1. Legal Theory and Judicial Law-making
  - 2. Socialist Legal Theory and Criminal Justice
  - 3. International Law of Crimes
  - 4. Civil Disobedience
  - 5. Law and Morality

Required Texts

- Arendt - Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report in the Banality of Evil.
- W. Friedmann - Legal Theory, 5th edition.
- H.L.A. Hart - The Concept of Law.
- H. Melville - Billy Budd.
- A. Miller - The Crucible.
- Casebook.

Course Outline

I. Law, Sociology & The Sociology of Law

1. Concepts, Perspectives & Issues; Law and Sociology
2. The Sociology of Law
3. Philosophies and Theories of Law

II. Law in Social Context

1. Law & History; Social Change
2. Law & Culture; Modes of Conflict Resolution
3. Law & Social Organization; Other Social Institutions
4. Law & Social Stratification

III. Law As Context

1. Law Making: Legislatures
2. Law Making: The Courts
3. Law Makers: Politicians, Lawyers & Judges
4. Law Administering: Administrative Discretion & Quasi-Judicial Bodies

IV. Law In Question

1. Using Law: Legal Control & Social Engineering
2. Abusing Law: Winners & Losers
3. Avoiding Law: Non-Legal Dispute Settlement

Required Texts

William Evan (ed.), The Sociology of Law.

Charles Reasons & Robert Rich (eds), The Sociology of Law.

Change of Title and Revised Calendar Description

page 347

FROM:

**CRIM 203-3 Societal Reaction to Crime and Deviance**

Historical review of society's reaction to crime and deviance, relating this history to certain religious and political movements and to certain schools of thought. Punitive vs. nonpunitive 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. (Lecture/Tutorial)

TO: CRIM 203-3 Historical Reaction to Crime and Deviance

Historical review of society's reaction to crime and deviance, relating this history to religious, political, social and philosophical movements and schools of thought. Consideration of the history and evolution of punishment and penal methods and the historical forces influencing the development, implementation, and modification of these methods.

RATIONALE: The title of the course has been changed to more accurately reflect the historical perspective of the course content as has the calendar description. This change is necessary in order to prevent an overlap in course content with other criminology courses utilizing contemporary materials, such as 'Introduction to Corrections'.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 211 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: Crime and the Public

Calendar Description of Course: Focus upon the public as an object of criminological study. Consideration of the manner in which the public perceives and reacts to crime; the fear of crime; the effects of crime upon the public. Examination of the role of the public in etiological explanations of crime and the public's role in crime prevention and the criminal justice system.

Nature of Course One 2-hour lecture and one 1-hour tutorial weekly.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 101, 103 and 104 as prerequisites

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? 81-3

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? Vincent Sacco, Ezzat Fattah

Objectives of the Course

The objective of this course is to provide an indepth analysis of the role which the public plays both in relation to crime and to the administration of 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

none

5. Approval

Date: Oct 7<sup>th</sup> 1980

17 Oct 80

S. R. Vanden - [Signature]  
Department Chairman

J. W. [Signature]  
Dean

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, SCUS

CRIME AND THE PUBLIC

Aim and Purpose

This course is concerned with the public as an object of criminological study. Consideration will be given to a number of issues concerning the manner in which members of the society-at-large become involved in processes of criminogenesis and criminal justice. Topics to be discussed include: public perceptions of crime, reactions to crime, crime prevention and the public and the role of the public in etiological explanation. All issues are discussed in a manner that emphasizes both their theoretical and practical importance.

Required Reading

1. Conklin, J. 1975. The Impact of Crime. New York: The MacMillan Co.
2. Casebook.

Course Requirements

The final grade in this course is to be based upon three assignments which are all weighted equally. These include:

- a) a mid-term exam
- b) a written assignment
- c) a final exam

Tentative Course Outline

- WEEK 1 Topic: The theoretical and practical importance of the public as an object of criminological study.  
Reading: Conklin - Chapter 1
- WEEK 2 Topic: Public perceptions of crime  
Reading: Conklin - Chapter 2  
Henshel & Silverman - Perception in Criminology
- WEEK 3 Topic: The content of public perceptions of Crime  
Reading: Courtis - Attitudes to Crime and the Police  
Creechan, et al. - Attitudes Towards Crime and Law Enforcement  
Gibbons, et al. - Gauging Public Opinion About Crime
- WEEK 4 Topic: The determinants of public perceptions of crime.  
Reading: Block & Lang - The Probability of Victimization and Crime Levels.  
Cipes - The Crime War  
Braumgart, et al. - Age, Sex and Social Factors  
Clemente and Kleinman - The Fear of Crime  
Cumberbatch & Beardsworth - Criminals, Victims & Mass Communications
- WEEK 5 Topic: Reactions to crime: fear and concern.  
Reading: Conklin - Chapters 3 & 4

- WEEK 5 Reading (cont'd)  
Silverman - The Fear of Crime  
Feagin - Home Defense and the Police  
Hartnagel - The Perception and Fear of Crime
- WEEK 6 Topic: The wider theoretical implications of the fear of crime.  
Reading: Durkheim - Crime is Normal  
Furstenberg - Public Reactions to Crime in the Streets  
Garafolo & Laub - The Fear of Crime: Broadening our Perspective  
Hartjen - "Possible Trouble"
- WEEK 7 Mid-term Exam
- WEEK 8 Topic: Public reactions to crime: vigilante movements.  
Reading: Conklin - Chapter 8  
Rosenbaum & Sederberg - Vigilantism  
Stettner - Vigilantism and Political Theory
- WEEK 9 Topic: Public reactions to crime: bystander passivity and helping behaviour.  
Reading: Conklin - Chapter 9  
Sheleff - The Bystander
- WEEK 10 Topic: The role of the public in crime prevention  
Reading: Cohn, et al. - Crime Prevention versus Victimization Prevention  
Washnis - Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention
- WEEK 11 Topic: The public and the criminal justice system.  
Reading: Albrecht & Green - "Attitudes Towards the Police"  
Block - "Fear of Crime and Fear of the Police"  
Klein - Experiences with the Police  
Hawkins - Who Called the Cops?  
Furstenberg & Wellford - Calling the Police
- WEEK 12 Topic: The public and etiological theory.  
Reading: Carter & Hill - "Criminals and Noncriminals"  
Perceptions of Urban Crime  
Quinney - The Social Reality of Crime  
Sniden - Perceptions of Crime in Capitalist America
- WEEK 13 Topic: Review and synthesis.

RATIONALE: This course is designed to provide an examination of the role of the public both in the perception of crime and in the response to criminal behaviour in society. It will address issues within a topic which has emerged as a major area of study and research in criminology and which should be a component of the undergraduate curriculum in Criminology.

## Change of Course Number and Calendar Description

page 347

### FROM:

**CRIM 201-3 Psychiatric and Biogenetic Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior**  
Critical examination of major psychiatric and biogenetic explanations of criminal and deviant behavior. These will include endocrinological theories, genetic and cytogenetic theories (both 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 disorder in relation to crime and delinquency. The concepts of psychopathy, sociopathy and mental insanity and their relation to criminal responsibility. Drugs and crime. (Lecture/Tutorial)  
*Prerequisite: BISC 102 is recommended.*

### TO:

401-3  
**CRIM ~~201-3~~ Psychiatric and Biogenetic Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior**  
Critical examination of major psychiatric and biogenetic explanations of criminal and deviant behavior. These will include endocrinological theories, genetic and cytogenetic theories (both 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 disorder in relation to crime and delinquency. The concepts of psychopathy, sociopathy and mental insanity and their relation to criminal responsibility. ~~Drugs and crime.~~ (Lecture/Tutorial)  
*Prerequisite: BISC 102 is recommended.* (Seminar)

RATIONALE: On the basis of several years of experience, the faculty teaching this course feel that it would more appropriately be taught at the upper division level. Introductory level students are unable to comprehend much of the subject material in this course, which involves consideration of complex theoretical perspectives and research data.



## Change in Course Credits

page 346

### FROM:

**CRIM 131-4 Introduction to the Criminal Justice System—A Total System Approach**  
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. (Lecture/Tutorial)

### TO:

131-3

**CRIM ~~131-4~~ Introduction to the Criminal Justice System—A Total System Approach**  
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. (Lecture/Tutorial)

RATIONALE: The major rationale for making CRIM 131 a four credit course when it was initially developed was the unusual amount of descriptive materials that had to be presented in class lecture. This was necessitated by the fact that no books were available that could provide a description of the Canadian criminal justice system (unlike the multitude of books available on the criminal justice system in the United States). However, there has recently appeared a text which was specifically written for use in introductory criminal justice courses (Criminal Justice in Canada: An Introductory Text) and thus the three hour lecture is no longer required. In addition, it appears that the three hour lecture format results in very few non-Criminology majors taking the course due to scheduling difficulties.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 413 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 3-0-0

Title of Course: Terrorism

Calendar Description of Course:

This course will consider the nature, extent, and basis of terrorism as an official crime throughout the world and its impact upon criminal justice systems. Theoretical explanations in a comparative perspective will be employed to examine the impact of terrorism on various countries and the response of governments to it.

Nature of Course One three-hour seminar per week.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): CRIM 101-3

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? 81-3

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? Ezzat Fattah, Ray Corrado

3. Objectives of the Course
1. Expose criminology students to a type of "criminal" behaviour that is distinctively ideological and provides unique challenges to the operation of criminal justice systems in liberal democracies.
  2. Examine criminal justice systems and definitions of a political crime within a comparative perspective.

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

} none

5. Approval

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1980

17 Oct 80

S. M. ...  
Department Chairman

J. W. Robert  
Dean

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, SCUS

## Criminology 413-3

### TERRORISM

#### Course Description

Terrorism will be examined on a comparative basis in order to understand why it occurs and how criminal justice systems react and/or help bring it about. The initial concern will be the definition of terrorism particularly in terms of legal definitions and ideological perspectives. Terrorism covers a wide variety of violent acts, consequently, it is necessary to study the various typologies of terrorism and their underlying conceptual rationales. The second major concern will involve a discussion and analysis of theories of terrorism. The third focus of the course will involve case studies of terrorist groups on a comparative basis. While the emphasis will be on advanced industrial societies, such as Canada, third world countries at various development stages will also be included.

#### Course Requirements

A seminar format will be employed for the most part. Students will be required to participate extensively in discussions on various theoretical and empirical issues. Grading will be based on seminar participation (30%), a term paper (30%) and a final exam (40%).

Students will be required to give oral presentations based on a case study of a terrorist organization. This presentation will form the basis for the term paper. Criticisms of the presentation by both the instructor and the class will then be incorporated into the term paper.

#### Required Texts

Michael Stohl, The Politics of Terrorism. New York: Marcel Dekker.  
Christopher Lasch. The Culture of Narcissism.

#### Additional Recommended Readings

Brown, Lorne and Caroline Brown. An Unauthorized History of the RCMP.  
Bowden, Tom. Beyond the Limits of the Law.  
Beliveau, Andre and Richard French. The RCMP and the Management of National Security.  
Galnoor, Itzhak. Government Secrecy in Democracies.  
Vallieres, Pierre. The Assassination of Pierre Laporte.

Change of Course Title and Revision of Calendar Description

page 348

FROM:

**CRIM 311-3 Criminology of Particular Groups**  
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 victims. Ethnic 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. (Seminar)  
*Prerequisite: CRIM 101.*

TO: CRIM 311-3 Minorities and the Criminal Justice System

An analysis of political-economic, and ethnic minorities and their relationship with the criminal justice system. Critical analysis of possible discordance, disharmony or conflict between ethnic and racial minorities such as native Indians, Inuit, Metis, Doukabor and others and the legal and social norms of the "host" majority. Women and the criminal justice system.

RATIONALE: This course has been a constant source of confusion for both faculty and students since the development of the undergraduate curriculum in Criminology several years ago. To provide a clear focus for this course as well as to more accurately reflect the manner in which this course is taught, a change in the course title and a modification of the calendar description was deemed necessary.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM Course Number: 220 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: Research Methods in Criminology

Calendar Description of Course: This course is designed as an introduction to criminological research and is intended to develop the student's research and analytical skills. Specifically, the course will focus on the theory of inquiry, the logic, reality and structure of criminological inquiry, and criminological data analysis and reporting.

Nature of Course One 2-hour lecture and one 1-hour tutorial weekly.

Prerequisites (or special instructions): MATH 101

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? 3 times a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? 81-3

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? F.D. Cousineau, R.R. Corrado, P. Maxim, C.T. Griffiths, Patricia Brantingham, R. Roesch

3. Objectives of the Course

The objective of the course is to introduce students to the theory and practice of criminological research and to assist them in developing research and analytical skills.

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

} none

5. Approval

Date: Oct. 7<sup>th</sup> 1980

17 Oct 80

S.R. Vandenberg  
Department Chairman

J.W. Baker  
Dean

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, SCUS

RESEARCH METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY

Aim and Purpose

As a first introduction to criminological research, this course is intended to develop students' research and analytic skills. Accordingly, the emphasis will be on: (i) theory of inquiry, (ii) logic of inquiry, (iii) the reality of criminological inquiry, (iv) the structure of criminological inquiry, (v) modes of criminological inquiry, and (vi) introduction to criminological data analysis and reporting. This course is designed to lead into CRIM 320.

Course Outline

1. Theory of Inquiry: sources of knowledge; paradigms; explanations; levels of analysis; theories; elements of theories; criteria for judging theories; introduction to causality and probability.
2. The Logic of Inquiry: the scientific model; deductive and inductive theories; concepts, variables, indicators; hypotheses; testing; proof and disproof.
3. The Reality of Criminological Inquiry: relationship between theory and practice; selecting a problem; data sources, literature evaluation; economics of research; ethics; politics of research; use and abuse of results.
4. Structure of Criminological Inquiry: translating theory into research; operationalization; sampling; types of design; qualitative and quantitative information; internal and external validity; advantages and disadvantages of designs; integrating multiple designs.
5. Modes of Criminological Inquiry: experimental; evaluation; field; survey; secondary; legal.
6. Introduction to Data Analysis and Reporting.

Course Requirements

1. Lectures: along with instructor, other Criminology faculty will be invited as guest lecturers for a few selected lectures, describing their own ongoing and past research. This will illustrate the different methodologies and introduce students to current research in their discipline.
2. Tutorials: with exercises from the 'Guided Activities' text as well as evaluations of (i) criminology theories (e.g. identifying the core concepts, assumptions, hypotheses, indicators, etc.); (ii) the methodologies as appropriate or inappropriate to the problem raised by examples of criminological research; and (iii) the costs and gains of various methodologies.
3. Mid-term exam

## Course Requirements (cont'd)

4. A brief critique of a criminology theory for its amenability to testing.
5. An evaluation of a research method for a chosen criminological problem.
6. A research proposal, on a criminological problem, which may be revised and resubmitted, as a learning process, until it is in an appropriate form.

Required Texts

Kenneth Hoover, The Elements of Social Scientific Thinking. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1976.

Earl Babbie, The Practice of Social Research (2nd edition). Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1979.

Earl Babbie & Robert Hung, Guided Activities to Accompany the Practice of Social Research (2nd edition). Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1979.

RATIONALE: The proposed course in criminological research is designed to develop research and analytical skills appropriate to criminological problems. It is designed to overcome the difficulties which arise from conducting research in an interdisciplinary field.

At present, only one undergraduate research methods course is offered in the Department of Criminology. It is recognized by faculty who have taught that course that certain inadequacies have arisen. First, the existing course is an upper level course usually taken by students late in their programme. This is far too late to develop the necessary analytic skills, concepts, and understanding of the research process for students to benefit fully from other courses in the Criminology program. Second, the sheer volume of material for the existing course to cover places severe constraints on that course. Some material important to an understanding of the criminological enterprise is omitted.

The necessity for the proposed course to be taught as an integral part of the Criminology program is twofold. First, because of Criminology's interdisciplinary nature there is a need to cover the full range of methodologies available in all the social science disciplines. Second, these methodologies need to be integrated and presented as complimentary designs appropriate to particular levels of inquiry where a number of them may be necessary for specified criminological problems. One of these problems, which is peculiar to applied fields, is program evaluation and program design.

Finally, the Department of Criminology prides itself on producing highly competitive, professional research criminologists. There exists a high demand for these graduates and there is some responsibility to meet the needs expressed by the community. The addition of the proposed course will help to meet these needs.

## Change in Course Title and Pre-requisites

page 348

### FROM:

#### **CRIM 320-3 Introduction to Criminological Research**

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. (Lecture/Tutorial)

*Prerequisite: CRIM 101.*

*CMPT 103 and PSYC 210 are strongly recommended.*

### TO:

## *Advanced Research Issues in Criminology.*

#### **CRIM 320-3 Introduction to Criminological Research**

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. (Lecture/Tutorial)

*Prerequisite: CRIM 101. + CRIM 220-3*

*CMPT 103 and PSYC 210 are strongly recommended.*

RATIONALE: With the development of an introductory level methods course in Criminology (the proposed CRIM 220-3 'Research Methods in Criminology'), CRIM 320-3 must be retitled, and will become a required course which will follow CRIM 220-3.



Change in Calendar Description

page 346

FROM:

**CRIM 104-3 Sociological Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior**

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, labelling, etc.). (Lecture/Tutorial)

*Prerequisite: S.A. 150 (Introduction to Sociology) is recommended.*

TO: This course is designed to introduce the student to sociological and social psychological explanations of nonconformist conduct. This goal is accomplished through the critical examination of several distinct sociological perspectives on crime and deviance. These perspectives include: anomie theory, neutralization theory, control theory, group conflict theory, sub-cultural theory, ecological theory and functionalist theory. This course is also concerned with an examination of the assumptions upon which each of these theories is based.

Change in Calendar Description

page 346

FROM:

**CRIM 135-3 Introduction to Canadian Law and Legal Institutions:**

**A Criminal Justice Perspective**

A general introduction to the fundamental principles of Canadian jurisprudence and to the basic legal institutions of Canada which is specifically designed to prepare students for those law and law-related courses presently offered within the Department of Criminology. What is Law? Common law and Civil law, history of Canadian law. The Legal Profession in Canada. Introduction to basic elements of administrative law and the principles of natural justice. Nature of legal reasoning. Doctrine of precedent. Elementary principles of statutory interpretation. Introduction to some of the major principles of Canadian law – contracts and torts; the state and the family; special position of Québec. Process of law reform in Canada. How to use a law library; basic legal research. (Lecture/Tutorial)

TO: This course provides a general introduction to the fundamental and competing principles of jurisprudence and to the basic legal institutions of Canada. The course is designed to prepare students for those law and law related courses offered within the Department of Criminology and will consider the history of Canadian law, the development of the Canadian constitution, the system of Canadian courts and the roles and responsibilities of members of the legal profession. In addition, the course will consider the nature of legal reasoning, the doctrine of precedent, principles of statutory interpretation and will also introduce the fields of contract, torts, administrative law, and family law. The course will also examine the process of law reform in Canada.

Change in Calendar Description

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FROM:

**CRIM 151-3 Introduction to Law Enforcement**

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. (Lecture/Tutorial)

TO:

An examination of the organization, structure, and operation of contemporary Canadian law enforcement agencies with particular emphasis on the police role, subculture, powers, and exercise of discretion. The course will also consider the recruitment and training of police officers, accountability of the police, and the development and implementation of police community relations programs.

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FROM:

**CRIM 210-3 Juvenile Delinquency**

Analysis of the concept of juvenile delinquency as a separate entity in the system of criminal justice. Nature and the 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.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

*Prerequisites: CRIM 103 and 104.*

TO: The purpose of this course is to provide an analysis of juvenile delinquency as a separate entity in the criminal justice system. Attention is focused upon 'juvenile delinquency' as a social and historical product, juvenile misconduct as a phenomenon requiring explanation, sources of data regarding juvenile delinquency, and issues relating to the prevention and treatment of delinquent behaviour.

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FROM:

**CRIM 230-3 Criminal Law**

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. (Lecture/Tutorial)

*Prerequisite: CRIM 135 is strongly recommended.*

TO

Nature, purpose, scope, sources and basic principles of the criminal law. History and evolution of the criminal law. Study of certain fundamental legal concepts such as *mens rea*, negligence and strict liability. Analysis of the concept of criminal responsibility in Canada. Critical examination of the legislative policies expressed in the *Criminal Code*. Study of the basic elements of a criminal offence: *actus reus* and *mens rea*. Examination of the legal principles relating both to certain specific crimes and to certain major defences.

Change in Calendar Description

page 348

FROM:

**CRIM 312-3 Criminological Perspectives on Social Problems**

**A critical examination of certain forms of deviance commonly regarded as social problems, such as alcoholism, drug addiction, child hattering, 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. (Seminar)**

***Prerequisite: CRIM 101.***

TO: This course involves detailed study of forms of deviance that have been commonly defined as constituting "social problems". Consideration of drug abuse (alcohol, nicotine, heroin and others), suicide, prostitution, obscenity, gambling and abortion. Justifications for present legislative policy and the relationship between these activities and the criminal justice system.

Change in Calendar Description

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FROM:

**CRIM 330-3 Criminal Procedure and Evidence**

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. Pre-trial 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. (Lecture/Tutorial)

*Prerequisite: CRIM 101.*

*CRIM 135 strongly recommended.*

TO:

Critical analysis of selected topics of a procedural nature in criminal law. Comparison of the Canadian system of criminal procedure with its counterparts in such countries as the United States, England, France and Germany. Brief survey of the system of rules and standards by means of which the admissibility of evidence is determined.

Change in Calendar Description

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FROM:

**CRIM 335-3 Human Rights and Civil Liberties**

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. (Lecture/Seminar)

*Prerequisites: CRIM 101 and CRIM 135 and/or 230.*

TO: This course provides a study of the relationship between the government and the individual. Focus upon the Canadian Bill of Rights and its interpretation by our judiciary. Examination of the issues of equality before the law, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, hate literature and obscenity. Consideration of the rights of incarcerated individuals and the rights of individuals designated as mentally disordered. Examination of victimless crimes - drug use, prostitution, and gambling - as areas of civil libertarian concern.



Change in Calendar Description

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FROM:

**CRIM 462-15 Field Practice**

Supervised criminological work practice in selected agencies or institutions. Regular individual meetings with faculty sponsor and written reports required. Also required are regular feedback seminar-type discussions, based on experience acquired and problems encountered in the field.

*Prerequisites: Applicants must be formal Criminology Majors or Honors students, and must be registered in or have completed CRIM 320-3 and 369-4. Prior approval of the Department required.*

*Students with credit for CRIM 360, 460, 465 may not take this course for further credit.*

T0: Supervised three month field practicum in selected criminal justice agencies. Students are required to complete a series of reports addressing theoretical and practical issues relating to their placement as well as to attend regular feedback seminar discussions with faculty supervisors and other field practicum students

Change in Calendar Description

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FROM:

**CRIM 241-3 Introduction to Corrections**

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. (Lecture/Tutorial)

*Prerequisite: CRIM 101 or 131.*

TO:

Critical examination of the development and implementation of correctional systems including correctional institutions, probation, parole, and community-based correctional programs. Consideration of the social organization of correctional institutions including the inmates, correctional officers, treatment staff and administration. Discussion of the treatment process and programs and effectiveness of various interventional strategies. The problems of re-entry and adjustment to life in the community.

Change in Calendar Description

page 349

FROM:

**CRIM 340-3 Techniques of Correctional Practice**

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. (Lecture/Seminar)

*Prerequisites: CRIM 101 and 103.  
PSYC 306 strongly recommended.*

TO: Analysis and exploration of the various techniques most commonly used in correctional practice. Dispositions and services available to the court, community and the offender. Objectives of correctional programs and analysis and evaluation of techniques utilized in pursuing those objectives.

Change in Calendar Description

page 351

FROM:

**CRIM 430-3 Judicial Administration and Planning**

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. (Lecture/Seminars)

*Prerequisites: CRIM 101, 131 and 231.*

TO: Theory and practice of court administration. Examination of the organization of court systems with particular attention to problems of administration and planning. Discussion of the various functions involved in court administration including court registries; court reporting; caseload management; the role of the judiciary in administration; personnel, fiscal and records management; and information systems.

Change in Calendar Description

page 351

FROM:

**CRIM 440-3 Correctional Administration and Planning**

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 systems 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 correctional process. Involving the inmates in the running of the correctional institutions. (Lecture/Seminar)

*Prerequisites: CRIM 101, 131 and 241.*

*POL 251 is strongly recommended.*

TO: Theory and practice of organization and administration of correctional agencies. Particular attention is given to the political/bureaucratic interface in correctional administration, management styles, labour-relations, management support systems and program planning. Identification and assessment of corrections management objectives. The relationship between corrections administration and other components of the criminal justice system.

## MEMORANDUM

To..... Brian Phillips, Head .....  
..... Social Science Division, Library .....  
Subject: New Course Proposals.....

From..... Dr. S. Verdun-Jones, Chairperson .....  
..... Department of Criminology .....  
Date..... October 8, 1980.....

OCT 21 1980  
LIBRARY

Please find attached copies of three course proposals from the Department of Criminology. Faculty indicate that very few or no additional library services are necessary. I would be grateful if you would conduct the customary library search as soon as is convenient. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

  
Simon N. Verdun-Jones

SNV-J/djf  
Att.

MEMORANDUM

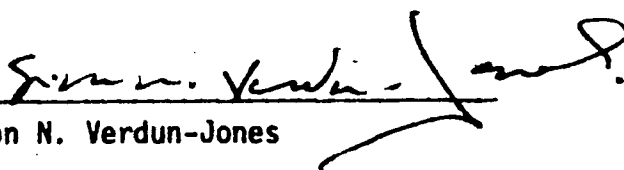
To... Dr. A. Sherwood, Chairperson  
Faculty of Science  
Undergraduate Curriculum Committee

From... Dr. S. Verdun-Jones, Chairperson  
Department of Criminology

Subject... Criminology Undergraduate Curriculum

Date... October 8, 1980

Please find attached a list of the proposed changes to the Criminology undergraduate curriculum which have been forwarded by the Department to the FIDS Undergraduate Curriculum Committee. Supporting documentation is also attached. I would be grateful to receive any comments which your committee may be prepared to make.

  
Simon N. Verdun-Jones

SNV-J/djf  
Att.

via Marion Jacks

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

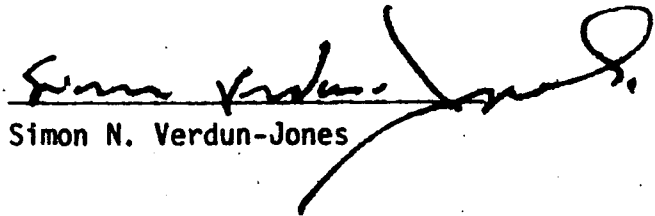
MEMORANDUM

To..... Dr. F.Q. Qua, Chairman.....  
..... Department of Political Science.....  
Subject.. Course Proposal.....

From... Dr. S. Verdun-Jones, Chairperson.....  
... Department of Criminology.....  
Date... October 8, 1980.....

Please find attached a copy of a new course proposal for the Department of Criminology.

I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding this proposal.

  
Simon N. Verdun-Jones

SNV-J/djf  
Att.

via Ray Corrado



## SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

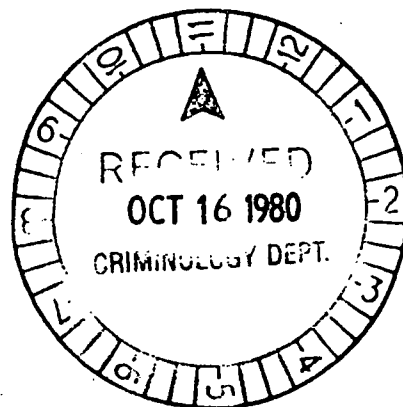
## MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. S. Verdun-Jones,  
Chairperson, Criminology Dept.  
Subject: Proposed course Crim 413

From: Maureen Covell, Chairman  
Political Science Dept. Curriculum  
Committee  
Date: Oct 15, 1980

The proposed course does not overlap with any of the courses we currently offer. We do offer a course on anarchism, but as you can see from the enclosed outline, the course is largely historical in its orientation.

We may in the future offer a course in the political aspects of terrorism, but have no immediate plans to do so.





Date: 22 Oct. 80

SFU LIBRARY COLLECTION EVALUATION

(To be completed only for new course or program proposals.)

1. Course No. and Name or Program: CRIM 211-3 Crime and the Public  
Date to be offered: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Resources currently in collection:

Reading lists. No. and % of titles available: \_\_\_\_\_ %

Related materials in general collection:

Monographs:

Serials Subscriptions:

Backfiles:

Other:

3. Recommended additions to collection:

(Indicate approx. no. of titles, vols.,  
date, as appropriate)

Monographs:

New serials subscriptions:

Serials backfiles:

Other (specify):

ESTIMATED COST
Total
0

4. Comments:

We have the single required text. Much of the material is  
scattered in the collection but a check of the more obvious  
headings such as "Crime and Criminals - Public Opinion";  
"Criminal justice, Administration - Citizen Participation" and  
"Police - Public Opinion" indicate that our holdings are  
adequate to support the proposed course.

B.F. Phillips  
For Library

S.M. Vukobratovic  
For Faculty Department

