

0.14

(R)

APPROVAL FORM

SCC # 81-82-33

- 1) An approval form must accompany each proposal.
- 2) A proposed catalogue description of the course must accompany the proposal as a separate page.
- 3) Results of all consultations must be attached to the proposal.

Proposal Title Victimology

Sponsor(s) Charles P. Nemeth Dept. Law/Justice

Check One { Course XXXXX Credit/Level/Title Change or deletion Other _____
 Concentration _____ Specialization _____ Major Program _____ Certification _____

Graduate _____ Undergraduate XXXX No. of Credits 3

Approved _____
Not Approved _____

Dept. Curr. Comm. Chairperson _____
Date _____

Approved _____
Not Approved _____
A. J. Douglas
Chairperson, Department _____
Date _____

Division Curr. Comm.
Reviewed 1/28/82
Date _____

Approved
Not Approved _____
Date 2/10/82

W. J. Lawrence
Chairperson Div. Curr. Comm. _____

Dean of Division
Reviewed _____
Date _____

James W. Tate
Signature _____

SENATE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

SCC # 81-82-33 Proposal Received 12/8/81 Open Hearing Held _____

Returned to the department for the following reason(s): _____

Approved by the Curriculum Committee: Date 1/28/82

Presented to Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate as information: Date _____

Notifications forwarded: Vice President for Academic Affairs: Date _____

Signature: Chairperson, Senata Curriculum Committee _____

A. COURSE PROPOSAL

1. Title of the Course: Victimology

Department: Law/Justice

Sponsor: Charles P. Nemeth, JD

2. Essence:

a. Graduate or undergraduate course: Undergraduate

b. Semester hours credit: 3 credit hours

c. Course level: Sophomore

d. Pre-requisites: None

e. Effect of the course on the current and planned departmental curricular pattern: Restricted elective in Criminal Justice/
Social Justice Bank

f. Suggested time for implementation: Fall, 1982

3. Details:

a. Adequacy of the present staff, resources for implementation:

No special resources or staff are needed to implement the course. Library holdings are weak in this area, but texts are now being ordered. No additional classroom or laboratory space will be needed.

b. Statements as to the uniqueness of the course: This course is

truly unique in content. No other comparable subject is taught in any other framework. This is largely due to the fact that the analysis of victims' rights is a new field, emerging about 1972. Today, even the U.S. government honors victims of crime in March with National Victims' Rights Week.

c. Course Objectives: 1.) Students will acquire a basic understanding of victimology as a discipline -- that is acquire knowledge about victims in an international and national setting.

2.) Students will gain insight into how the justice system in America responds to its "forgotten" party, the victim of the crime.

3.) Students will sense the overwhelming impact crime has on society in terms of the fear it generates; the enormous costs and the impact on social and community life. 4.) Students

will delve deeply into one particular crime's impact on the victim -- either rape or child abuse. 5.) Students will gain insight into new, emerging programs devised to aid victims of crime from Rape Task Groups to Victims Compensation programs.

- d. Evaluation and grading procedures of students: Evaluation is based on exams, essays, research papers and quizzes.

4. Topical Outline or Syllabus:

SEE ATTACHED

5. Rationale:

Essentially all students in Law/Justice are apprised of the "system" and how it operates on behalf of or against defendants. But little or usually nothing is taught which gives students insight into the enormous human suffering by victims of crime. It is fact that victims are the "forgotten" parties of the crime. This course, hopefully, remedies that.

6. Results of Consultation:

The Department heartily approves this course by unanimous vote. Attached in support as well, is a letter from Together, Inc. of Glassboro, New Jersey.

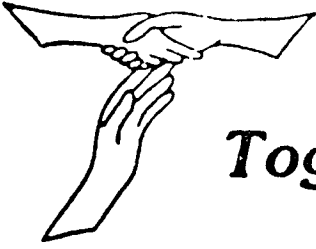
VICTIMOLOGY

TOPICAL OUTLINE

- 1st Week: Overview of Victimology, Community Response
- 2nd Week: The Victim in the Justice System
1.) Courts
2.) Police
3.) Processes - Adjudication
4.) Retribution or Folly
- 3rd Week: Physical and Human Costs
Fear
Economic Scourge of the Ghetto
- 4th Week: Victimization
Samples: Inferences: Deductions
- 5th Week: Crime, Race and Being a Victim
Violence and Victims
Elderly and Crime
- 6th Week: Victim Culpability
Victim Precipitation
Extent of Victim Resistance
- 7th Week: Mid-Term
- 8th Week: Rape
Force, Consent, Feminism
Women as Victims
- 9th Week: Rape: Brownmiller
Theories, Reform and Application
- 10th Week: Family Victims
- 11th Week: The Role of Restitution
Community Arbitration
Victim - Offender Reconciliation
- 12th Week: Judicial Accountability
Victims' Litigation
Prosecutorial Discretion
- 13th Week: The Role of Crime Prevention
- 14th Week: Victim Compensation
Victim Programs
- 15th Week: Final Exam

Catalogue Description:

Students will gain insight into the "forgotten" party in a crime -- the victim. Victims' rights are analyzed in the Justice System with specific coverage of the following: the social, economic and racial impacts of crime on victims; victims and courts; police reaction to victims; restitution; offender accountability and the dramatic increase in victims programs and services.



Women's Referral Central
800-322-8092



Together, Inc. 7 State Street, Glassboro, N.J. 08028
(609) 881-4040

Prof. Charles P. Nemeth
Law/Justice Department
Glassboro State College
Glassboro, NJ 08028

December 9, 1981

Dear Prof. Nemeth,

You have asked me for a letter on the need for an awareness of what a victim goes through after a crime. I hope this will be helpful. The information I will use comes from my experiences dealing with victims who call the Hotline for help. Our Hotline received 110 calls for violence in November. We also received a large amount of legal criminal calls. After a crime occurs, very often the focus of attention is on the criminal. I will attempt to point out the need to be aware of what the victim must live with after a crime.

The experiences I've had, here at the Hotline, have given me a brief insight on what many victims go through after a crime. Victims, quite often, don't call the Hotline immediately after the crime occurs. They tend to call at a later time when the emotional scars appear. For example, a person might initially call the police right after they discover their home was broken into. They might then go through a period of anger at the loss of their personal property. Then weeks, months or sometimes years later the realization of how vulnerable they really are sets in. They are left with a deep fear of the incident. The results of this fear can be devastating to the victim. They may not sleep at night for the fear of someone breaking in. They might even confine themselves to their home, living in fear of going out and returning home and finding an intruder waiting. In the case of rape victims, many times they call us years later with emotional difficulties. Often, rape results in marital or relationship problems for the victim. When a person becomes the victim of a crime they suffer deep emotional consequences.

The victim is forced into making many psychological adjustments in their life. It isn't a realistic view to expect the victim of a crime to simply get over the incident. Even if the criminal is caught, a fear that someone else may repeat the act against them still remains. The return of stolen property does not satisfy this fear. It's important to realize that a crime isn't just a physical violation of one's rights. It is also an emotional and personal act of violence. Also be aware that the perpetrator of a crime has the chance to be paroled; the victim can never have a parole from the scars of the crime.

I hope this letter will be helpful in your efforts. Good luck with your course in Victimology.

Yours truly,

Susan Sasser, Coordinator
of the Hotline