PROGRAM PROPOSAL FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN SOCIAL WELFARE

MAJOR IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE#

Following the receipt of a grant from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance of the U.S. Department of Justice, an Ad Hoc Committee (Steven Pflanzer, Chairman, George Uhlig, Jonathan Slesinger and Carl W. Hamm) was appointed in August 1968 to study the possibility of establishing a baccalaureate program in Law Enforcement.

It appears that there is a need for a program at UWM. According to a recent survey, there are over 3,400 police officers in southeastern Wisconsin (Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Washington counties). The most general goal for this proposed baccalaureate program is to help provide personnel for the police forces and corrective workers who are educated in the tradition of a broad liberal arts orientation, with a special focus on problems of social control.

#Passed by Curriculum Committee
School of Social Welfare, UWM
March 6, 1969

Faculty, School of Social Welfare, UWM
March 14, 1969

Course and Curriculum Committee, UWM
March 31, 1969
I. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM


The current techniques of service in law enforcement, corrections, court services, and various forms of institutional care and custody tend to represent the domains of job-holders. These arts and crafts are transmitted through internally controlled in-service programs by tenured or experienced members of traditional occupational cultures. While the general literature of these fields of Criminal Justice\(^1\) stresses the importance of upgrading the educational background of manpower presently employed there, most training programs in effect appear to aim at the reform of services by producing either technicians of direct service or administrators of service systems. Of 385 police education programs listed in 1967, 53 (13.8\%) were bachelor's or master's degree programs.\(^2\)

In the absence of the ability to control either the job market or the service organizations which ultimately employ its graduates, the baccalaureate program proposed here by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee intends to educate men and women to become familiar with the basic nature of certain fields of service and to bring critical intelligence to the problems of those fields of Criminal Justice which they choose to enter. The program of a Bachelor of Science in Social Welfare, major in Criminal Justice, UWM, is intended for law enforcement officers, correctional workers, pre-law students, and other service personnel of courts and social control agencies of various kinds.

The substantive concerns of the curriculum of the proposed major in Criminal Justice are theories, methods, and techniques of social control in a democracy. The development of the curriculum involves the re-integration of the fragmented contributions of several disciplines to the fields of Criminal Justice. The unity of this field rests upon well-known and concrete inter-relationships among existing social functions and services which draw upon a common fund of knowledge and normative expectations. This calls for a problem-oriented faculty of multidisciplinary skills and for careful academic advising of students. While safeguarding the general character of liberal arts education, the proposed program intends to enable students to pursue a general but service-relevant education of a pre-professional and terminal nature or to prepare themselves for graduate study in any of the established disciplines of social science.

b. Relationship of Program to Over-all Academic Mission of University of Wisconsin.

The over-all academic mission of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee consist of the discovery and dissemination of knowledge with particular

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1. See Appendix I. pp. 8-11.
emphasis upon the needs of a large urban area. The proposed program in
Criminal Justice would enhance the fulfillment of that mission through par-
ticipation in a nation-wide effort to develop a new and multidisciplinary
field of research, teaching, and community service. Inasmuch as the urban
mission of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee calls for a balanced pro-
gram of professional education, the development of an undergraduate program
in Criminal Justice represents a necessary and important step toward the
professionalization of law enforcement officers and correctional workers.

c. Relationship of Program to Existing Programs at the University.

The proposed program in Criminal Justice must rely heavily on other
existing programs particularly on those of the social sciences. With the
exception of legal expertise, the relevant resources of the University of
Wisconsin are excellent in comparison with most institutions which are in
the process of developing similar programs. Upon approval, a noticeable
increase in certain class enrollments and probable loss of majors may be ex-
pected by Sociology, Social Welfare, and Political Science whose graduates
are most likely to pursue career interests which the program in Criminal
Justice intends to develop and intensify. On the other hand, full devel-
ment of the program may lead to a more functional division of labor among
these disciplines, particularly in the training of correctional workers -
a traditional but relatively neglected function of social work education
locally as well as nationally. Until research projects of general and local
significance can be developed by its staff, the principal contribution of the
program in Criminal Justice will consist of the increased social significance
of undergraduate education at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee by meeting
a previously unmet, urban need for college educated law enforcement officers
and corrections personnel.

d. Summary of Prerequisites, Course Structure, etc.

A degree of Bachelor of Science in Social Welfare, major in Criminal
Justice, UWM, is to be granted upon completion of a total of 120 credits.
The general credit requirements of the proposed program are identical with
the requirements specified in UWM Faculty Document 437, March 14, 1968,
Sections I, II, and III for Bachelors of Science in Social Welfare, UWM. By
general credit requirements are meant regulations which govern the sele-
tion of a minimum of 55 credit hours outside of the major in Criminal
Justice. Unless a substantial number (40 or more) of these credit hours are
completed, students may not declare a major in Criminal Justice. No student
on strict probation may declare a major in Criminal Justice.

4. See Appendix IV. p. 18.
5. See Appendix V. pp. 19-20.
The undergraduate major in Criminal Justice consists of a minimum of fifty (50) hours of academic credit and a maximum of 65 credit hours. Of these, a minimum of twenty (20) hours of Criminal Justice courses must be completed and thirty (30) hours of social science or approved courses.

The required courses for Criminal Justice majors total twelve (12) credit hours in one of the two sequences as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law Enforcement Sequence</th>
<th>Corrections Sequence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Fields of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>1. Fields of Criminal Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Law Enforcement Services</td>
<td>2. Correctional Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Law Enforcement Procedures</td>
<td>3. Correctional Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Court Procedures</td>
<td>4. Court Procedures</td>
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Plus a minimum of eight (8) credits of electives are required from courses offered for major in Criminal Justice credits. The required courses of a sequence may serve as electives for students following the other sequence.

Based upon extensive consultation and analysis of similar programs elsewhere in the United States, the proposed program involves the development and authorization of the following courses for the major in Criminal Justice.

**Group I:**
Fields of Criminal Justice
Correctional Services

**Group II:**
Correctional Procedures
Law Enforcement Services
Law Enforcement Procedures
Court Procedures

**Group III:**
Introduction to Research in Criminal Justice
The Community as a System of Social Control
Criminal Subcultures
Comparative Criminal Justice Systems
Law Enforcement Agencies as Bureaucracies
The Uses of Psychology in Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Agencies and the Community
Seminar in Law Enforcement (Seniors)
Seminar in Corrections (Seniors)

All courses in Group I are authorized and offered as of February, 1969. All courses of Group II are to be authorized and offered by September, 1969. At least three (3) courses of Group III are to be authorized and offered by February, 1970.

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6. See Appendix VI. pp. 21-36.
The social science requirements for Criminal Justice majors total a minimum of thirty (30) credit hours as follows:

1. A minimum of fifteen (15) credits in one of the social sciences: anthropology, economics, history, political science, psychology, social welfare, and sociology. Students following the corrections sequence of twelve (12) required credits for a major in Criminal Justice may not elect social welfare as their area of concentration to satisfy this requirement.

2. A minimum of fifteen (15) credits in any of the other social sciences. However, no more than one basic, introductory course of the social sciences elected could be counted to satisfy this requirement. Students following the corrections sequence of twelve (12) required credits for a major in Criminal Justice must accumulate a minimum of eight (8) credits in social welfare to satisfy this requirement.

II. SPECIFICATION OF NEED

a. Contribution of Program to the Advancement of Human Knowledge.

The program's basic concern represents a conscious attempt to integrate the fragmented contributions of social science disciplines to the fields of Criminal Justice. The program is proposed to be one of about 50 relatively new, similar, undergraduate programs in the country. The relevance of the work of its faculty and students is most likely to be seen in the problem-oriented initial analysis of individual functioning and social organization in those fields within the local community rather than in the systematic pursuit of new and basic knowledge about human behavior. While the program should not pre-empt the proper concerns of graduate study, it must avoid with equal care a narrow vocationalism which may appeal to some of the students enrolled in it.

b. Manpower Demands on Local and State Basis.

At this time there are about 6200 law enforcement officers employed in the State of Wisconsin, approximately 4000 of whom reside and work within a 50 mile radius of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. This estimate of about 6200 law enforcement officers was derived from the data of the U.S. Census which shows an increase of about 20% between 1950 and 1960. The number of about 4000 law enforcement officers within the immediate service area of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, on the other hand, is based upon a survey which was conducted for the purposes of this proposal.

The number of correctional workers of direct service in Wisconsin appears to be about 1000. Inasmuch as many correctional agencies attempt to employ

7. See Appendix VII, pp. 39-42.
only professional workers, who have a masters degree in social work, exact
statistics of "nonprofessional" personnel are difficult to obtain.8 While
job specifications call for professional social workers, in practice many
positions are filled by non-professional workers.

The potential labor market for the future graduates of the proposed pro-
gram in Criminal Justice may be set with some confidence at about 4500 jobs.
As to future developments, intense federal activity and increased local
interest in the service organizations of Criminal Justice may produce a much
greater increase in employment opportunities than those of the past two
decades.

III. STUDENT DEMAND

a. Indications of Student Desire for Work in Program Area.

As of February 1969, and without the benefit of any publicity, about 270
students and applicants were seeking information about the program proposed
here. Some of the inquiries were made by students among the approximately
100 law enforcement officers who are attending classes at the University of
Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Others came from that 20% of the approximately 4000
law enforcement officers within a 50 mile radius of UWM who were reported to
be college-bound by their commanding officers.9 In the absence of any other
than indirect publicity about the planning of this program, student interest
appears to be prompted by the demands of the field of law enforcement (Omnibus
Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968), by a federal program of loans
and grants (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Office of Academic
Assistance), by pay incentive plans (9 of 56 law enforcement agencies in the
area), and by the G.I. Bill and State Veterans Plans which assist the per-
sonnel of the field in seeking more education. A survey in two local high
schools shows increased interest in law enforcement education by students
who are made aware of financial help for obtaining it.10


Upon approval of this program, it is expected to have from 250 to 275
students by February 1970. This estimate is based in part on the assumption
that from 125 to 150 new students will join by then those 125 who will par-
ticipate in the program by September, 1969. The number of 125, in turn, is
based upon the assumption that about 70 to 80 students are expected to enroll
in the two courses (Fields of Criminal Justice, Correctional Services) which
are being offered in February 1969. These projections refer primarily to

8. See Appendix VIII. pp. 43-45.
9. See Appendix IX. pp. 46-57.
10. See Appendix X. pp. 58-69.
active law enforcement officers and correctional workers rather than undergraduates who may declare a major in Criminal Justice once they know that they can do so. (Reportedly, Platteville University had to service about 300 police administration majors during the second year of its program's existence!) Finally, no realistic projections can be made at this time about the number of undergraduate students who may attend Criminal Justice courses on an elective basis.

There are two additional aspects of the program which make it very difficult to estimate future enrollments. One concerns pre-social work or social work majors who may "switch" to Criminal Justice, the other refers to entering freshmen who may express interest in the program, for such intentions make them eligible for special loans and grants (80% of the recipients, however, must be active law enforcement officers or correctional workers).