A. **TITLE:** Comparative Justice Systems

B. **COURSE NUMBER:** JUST 345

C. **CREDIT HOURS:** 3

D. **WRITING INTENSIVE COURSE:** No

E. **COURSE LENGTH:** 15 weeks

F. **SEMESTER(S) OFFERED:** Spring

G. **HOURS OF LECTURE, LABORATORY, RECITATION, TUTORIAL, ACTIVITY:**
   3 hours lecture per week

H. **CATALOG DESCRIPTION:** This course is an examination of crime as a world problem and the response of nations to this problem. It includes an analysis of substantive and procedural law in different legal traditions and the multi-national efforts developed to address specific trans-border criminal activity. Similarities and dissimilarities between urban and rural criminal justice are examined in the context of cultural and social structures.

I. **PRE-REQUISITES/CO-COURSES:**
   Pre-requisite: 45 credit hours in Criminal Investigation, Criminal Justice: Law Enforcement Leadership or Homeland Security or instructor’s approval.

J. **STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES:**
   By the end of this course the student will be able to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Objective</th>
<th>Institutional SLO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Examine the differences in substantive and procedural law in both Western and non-Western legal traditions.</td>
<td>2. Critical Thinking</td>
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<td>b. Explain common strategies and policies used by nations to address trans-national criminal activity.</td>
<td>2. Critical Thinking</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Compare and contrast multiple legal traditions and systems utilized by various countries, ethnic groups and religions.</td>
<td>2. Critical Thinking</td>
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K. **TEXT:**

L. **REFERENCES:** U.S. Constitution, Lexis/Nexis, Constitutional and statutory systems of other nations.
M. EQUIPMENT: None

N. GRADING METHOD: A-F

O. MEASUREMENT CRITERIA/METHODS:
   • Exams
   • Assignments

P. Detailed Course Outline:

I. Crime as a worldwide problem
   A. Trends in trans-national crime
   B. Comparing reporting rates and crime problems
   C. International organized crime
   D. Environmental crime
   E. Problems in international extradition

II. Four different Legal Traditions
   A. The common law legal tradition
   B. The civil law legal tradition
   C. The socialist legal tradition
   D. The Islamic legal tradition
   E. Cultural components of legal systems

III. Comparing substantive law in different legal traditions
   A. *Mens rea*, *actus reus*, concurrence, harm, causation, punishment, legality
   B. Substantive law in the common law tradition
   C. Substantive law in the civil law tradition
   D. Substantive law in the socialist legal tradition
   E. Substantive law in the Islamic legal tradition

IV. Comparing procedural law in different legal tradition
   A. Adversarial and Inquisitorial systems
   B. Judicial review
   C. Procedural law in the four legal traditions
   D. The use of juries
   E. The presumption of innocence
   F. Indigent defense systems

V. Policing in different legal traditions
   A. Centralized police systems
   B. Decentralized police systems
   C. Issues of police corruption
   D. Issues in international cooperation in policing

VI. Corrections in different legal traditions
   A. Imprisonment rates
   B. Deterrence, diversion, incapacitation, rehabilitation, and transportation as correctional philosophies
   C. Pretrial detention
VII. Juvenile justice in different legal traditions
   A. Juvenile justice in the four legal traditions
   B. The welfare model in Australia
   C. The legalistic model in Italy
   D. The justice model in England
   E. The participatory model in China

VIII. Trans-national crime and multi-national responses
   A. INTERPOL
   B. Cross border crime
   C. Sovereignty issues in cross border enforcement
   D. Crimes against humanity and International Tribunals

IX. Comparison of urban and rural criminal justice in the United States
   A. Defining the nature of urban and rural communities
   B. Crime rates comparison
   C. Nature of crime in urban and rural communities
   D. Structure of Criminal Justice in urban and rural areas
   E. Operation of urban and rural criminal justice agencies