

**STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
CANTON, NEW YORK**



COURSE OUTLINE

JUST 345 - COMPARATIVE JUSTICE SYSTEMS

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Updated By: Kevin Carvill**

**SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
SPRING 2020**

JUST 345 - COMPARATIVE JUSTICE SYSTEMS

- 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:

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

K. **TEXT**:

Reichel, P. L. (2018). *Comparative Criminal Justice Systems: A Topical Approach*. 7th ed. Pearson.

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