

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

S.78-49

To Senate

From Senate Committee on Undergraduate
Studies

Subject New Course Proposal: CRIM 135-3

Date 78/04/21

Action taken by the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies at its meeting of 78-03-21 and at its meeting of 78-04-11, gives rise to the following motions:

MOTION 1

That CRIM 135-3 (Introduction to Canadian Law and Legal Institutions: A Criminal Justice Perspective), as set forth in S.78-49, be approved and recommended to the Board for approval.

MOTION 2

That CRIM 135-3 replace CRIM 130-3 (Philosophy of Law) as a "strongly recommended" course for students taking CRIM 230-3 (Criminal Law); that CRIM 230-3 be removed as a prerequisite to CRIM 330-3 (Criminal Procedure and Evidence) and that CRIM 135 be added as a "strongly recommended" course.

Note- SCUS recommended approval of CRIM 135-3 only after discussing issues of course overlap at some length. In fact, CRIM 135-3 was referred to an Ad Hoc Legal Studies Committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of Criminology, Economics and Commerce, and Political Science. That Committee advised us that the need which CRIM 135 was designed to meet could not be met by existing courses in other departments or even by adapting one of those courses by modifying its emphasis. SCUS then moved to recommend approval of CRIM 135 and to waive the time lag requirement in order that it may be first offered in the fall semester 1978-3. However, it was agreed that the Chairman of SCUS and the Deans of Arts and Interdisciplinary Studies should consult and establish a committee to examine further the possibility of rationalizing lower division law-related course offerings.

D. R. Birch

D. R. Birch

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY SCUS 78-12

MEMORANDUM

ALL MEMBERS

From H. M. EVANS, SECRETARY

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE
STUDIESSENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE
STUDIESSubject 1. ENQUIRY TO AND RESPONSE FROM THE
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON LEGAL
STUDIES

Date MARCH 16, 1978

- 2a) NEW COURSE - CRIM 135-3 -
INTRODUCTION TO CANADIAN LAW AND
LEGAL INSTITUTIONS
- b) USE OF CRIM 135 AS A PREREQUISITE

At the SCUS meeting of February 21 consideration was given to the proposed new course, CRIM 135-3 under Papers SCUS 78-6, SCUS 78-6A, SCUS 78-6B and SCUS 78-6C.

Referral was made to the ad hoc Committee on Legal Studies and a response has now been received. The general enquiry to that Committee and the response are attached together with the papers pertaining to CRIM 135-3.

HME/rn

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

To H.M. Evans, Secretary

Committee on Undergraduate Studies

Subject Law Courses

From S. Verdun-Jones, Chairman
Ad Hoc Committee on Legal Studies

Date March 8, 1978

At a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Legal Studies held on February 24, 1978, the SCUS motion as set out in your memo of February 23, 1978 (copy attached); was considered. It was the view of the Committee that the purposes of the students could be better served through several law-related courses. It was agreed that there should be formal and continuing consultation among the instructors involved with these courses in the development of respective course outlines and course content to attempt to avoid course overlap issues.

S. Verdun-Jones

att.

c.c. T. Calvert
E. Fattah
D. Birch
A. Doerr
M. Stark

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1978
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
MAIL DESK

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

To: A. DOERR, S. VERDUN-JONES, M. STARK

From: H. M. EVANS, SECRETARY

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE
STUDIES

Subject: LAW COURSES

Date: FEBRUARY 23, 1978

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies held Tuesday, February 21, 1978, consideration was given to the proposal from the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies for a new course, CRIM 135-3 - Introduction to Canadian Law and Legal Institutions.

Also at that meeting there ^{were} distributed documents from the Faculty of Arts concerned with potential overlap.

The pertinent papers are provided herewith, entitled SCUS 78-6, 78-6A, 78-6C.

Also provided herewith is an extract from the minutes of SCUS concerned with this topic. SCUS approved as follows:

"That CRIM 135 be referred to the Committee on Legal Studies to consider the offering of lower division courses relating to law and report back to SCUS within one month."

The Committee is asked whether it is feasible to meet the needs of students in various departments through one course. The report would be required by the Secretary of SCUS by March 14 to be back before SCUS in a month.

It is hoped that the minutes of SCUS may be of some assistance to you in considering the request from this Committee. A. Doerr was in attendance and undoubtedly will be able to provide additional information should you require it. In addition, if you have further questions, please let me know.

Your assistance would be much appreciated.

encls.

HME/rn

cc T. Calvert

E. Fattah

D. Birch

ASSOCIATION des ÉTUDIANTS | SIMON FRASER
de SIMON FRASER | STUDENT SOCIETY

MEMORANDUM

To..... Dr. S.N. Verdun-Jones.....
..... Criminology Department.....
Subject

From..... David Horne, President.....
..... Criminology Student Union.....
Date Feb. 27, 1978.....

In the month of January, 1978, the Criminology Student Union discussed the proposed introductory law course in the Criminology curriculum. We came to the conclusion that such a course was desirable in that it would fill the void that now exists in the lower level courses. This course would be beneficial to Criminology students in that it would serve as an introduction to legal principles interacting with the criminal justice process. We feel that other lower levels courses such as Crim. 230, Pol. Science 151 and Econ. 293 do not adequately cover this area, thus we are in favour of having this course added to the curriculum.

RECEIVED

MAR 1 1978

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
MAIL DESK

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

SCUS 78.6

To Mr. H.M. Evans, Registrar and
Secretary of the Senate Committee
on Undergraduate Studies

From J. Blanchet, Secretary of the
Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies
Undergraduate Curriculum Committee

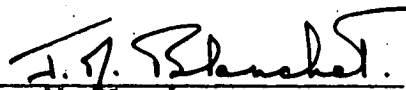
Subject I.S.C. 77-25 (b) Revised Course
Proposal - CRIM 135-3

Date February 3, 1978

Introduction to Canadian Law and
Legal Institutions

The Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee has reviewed and approved the attached revised new course proposal, and I am forwarding it to you for inclusion on the agenda of the Senate Committee on Undergraduate Studies. The Committee passed the following motion with regard to this proposal.

"That the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee recognizes the need within the Criminology curriculum for a relatively structured course which will introduce the principles of law from a criminal justice perspective. We find that no other course in the University fulfills this need, and therefore find that any possible partial overlap is justified."


Janet M. Blanchet

JMB:jk

Attachment

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
MEMORANDUM

DEC 05 1977

To: * See below

From: Ezzat A. Fattah, Chairperson
Department of Criminology
Undergraduate Curriculum Cttee.

Subject: Course Proposal: CRIM. 135

Date: 1 December, 1977

Enclosed please find a modified course proposal CRIM. 135 - Introduction to Canadian Law and Legal Institutions: A Criminal Justice Perspective. As you will see from the attached material, Professor Simon Verdun-Jones who prepared the course outline has introduced substantial changes as a result of the objections that were raised by the Economics and Commerce and Political Science Departments. Hopefully, the modified course proposal will be acceptable to the two above mentioned departments.

I wish to thank you in advance for the attention you will give to this matter.

Ezzat A. Fattah
Ezzat A. Fattah

EAF/djm
Atts.

- *✓ Dr. Tom Calvert, Dean, Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies
- Dr. Audrey Doerr, Department of Political Science,
- Dr. F. Quo, Chairman, Department of Political Science
- Dr. B. Schoner, Chairman, Department of Economics and Commerce

SENATE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

NEW COURSE PROPOSAL FORM

1. Calendar Information

Department: Criminology

Abbreviation Code: CRIM. Course Number: 135 Credit Hours: 3 Vector: 2-1-0

Title of Course: Introduction to Canadian Law and Legal Institutions: A Criminal Justice Perspective

Calendar Description of Course: A general intro. to the fundamental principles of Canadian jurisprudence & to the basic legal institutions of Canada which is specifically designed to prepare students for those law & law-related courses presently offered within the Dept. of Crim. What is Law? Common law & Civil law, history of Canadian law. The Legal Profession in Canada. Intro. to basic elements of administrative law & the principles of natural justice. Nature of legal reasoning. Doctrine of precedent. Elementary Principles of statutory interpretation.

Nature of Course 2 hour lecture and a 1 hour tutorial weekly (see attached)

Prerequisites (or special instructions):
None

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? Twice a year

Semester in which the course will first be offered? 78-3

Which of your present faculty would be available to make the proposed offering possible? S. Verdun-Jones and others

3. Objectives of the Course

(see attached)

4. Budgetary and Space Requirements (for information only)

What additional resources will be required in the following areas:

Faculty This course will become part of the regular teaching load of one of the faculty members whose area is law

Staff

Library Some legal material will have to be added to the library. This legal material is needed whether or not this course is approved to meet the requirements of the

Audio Visual other courses dealing with law in the Criminology curriculum

Space

Equipment

5. Approval

Date: Nov. 30, 1977

Feb 2, 1978

Ezzat A. Gattah
Department Chairman

J.W. Balser
Dean

Van R. Birch
Chairman, SCUS

Calendar Description of Course: cont'd

Introduction to some of the major principles of Canadian law - contracts and torts; the state and the family; special position of Quebec. Process of law reform in Canada. How to use a law library; basic legal research.

Crim. 135 - Objectives of Course

1. to lay the foundation for students to gain the maximum benefit from law and law-related courses offered within the Department of Criminology
2. to emphasize those aspects of Canadian law and legal institutions which will be of particular significance to criminology students
3. to familiarize students with the fundamental principles of Canadian jurisprudence
4. to identify the basic legal institutions of Canada
5. to introduce the concept of law as a process of authoritative and controlling decision-making and to enable the student to identify this process in operation at various levels of the legislative, judicial, and administrative processes
6. to introduce the principle resources of a law library and to develop the ability to make use of law reports, statutes, and law journals in the investigation of basic legal problems
7. to develop an understanding of the broad social, historic, economic, and political contexts within which Canadian law and legal institutions have developed
8. to foster an understanding of the constitutional framework within which Canadian Courts and legislatures function.

Criminology 135-3

INTRODUCTION TO CANADIAN LAW AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS:

A Criminal Justice Perspective

The Department of Criminology presently offers a wide range of law and law-related courses:

Crim 130-3	Philosophy of Law
Crim 132-3	Sociology of Law
Crim 230-3	Criminal Law
Crim 231-3	Introduction to the Judicial Process
Crim 330-3	Criminal Procedure and Evidence
Crim 335-3	Human Rights and Civil Liberties

It has been the experience of instructors offering these courses that students frequently lack an understanding of the basic nature of law and legal institutions in Canada. Since the courses are constructed on the assumption that students do in fact have such an understanding, its absence can lead to major difficulties for both students and instructors. For example, one frequent complaint made by students is that there is repetition of introductory material from one law course to another; one assumes that such repetition is necessary where there is no introductory course which lays the foundation for the type of understanding of Canadian law and legal institutions which criminology students should possess.

The introduction of Crim 135-3 into the undergraduate curriculum would reduce the amount of repetition presently being experienced in the law and law-related courses and would lay the basis for students to obtain the maximum degree of benefit from taking them. Furthermore, it would provide a foundation for other criminology courses which required basic understanding of Canadian law and legal institutions - such as

Crim 131-4	Introduction to the Criminal Justice System
Crim 151-3	Introduction to Law Enforcement
Crim 210-3	Juvenile Delinquency
Crim 241-3	Introduction to Corrections
Crim 313-3	Specific Types of Crime
Crim 410-3	Decision-Making in Criminal Justice
Crim 469-3	Professional Ethics

The undergraduate curriculum in criminology consists of three distinct strands: criminology, criminal justice, and law. At present, introductory courses exist in relation to the criminology and criminal justice strands of the curriculum (see accompanying diagram). Clearly, the development of an introductory course to the law strand of the curriculum would fill a yawning gap within the present framework of the undergraduate program.

It must be emphasized that Crim 135 has been specifically designed to meet the needs of the Criminology Department. The major objective of the course will be to set the law and law-related courses in the criminology curriculum within the broader context of the total legal framework in Canada. More specifically, areas of the law which might be of particular significance

to participants in the criminal justice system will be singled out for special emphasis and analysis. Nevertheless, while the main theme of the course is related to criminal law and criminal justice, the course will also be of great benefit to students wishing to take law and law-related courses in other Departments of the university. For example, the brief overview of administrative law which is provided by Crim 135 may well provide the student with valuable background knowledge for such courses as

Pol 356-3
Pol 357-3

Public Administration
Public Law

Instructors of the law and law related courses in the criminology curriculum feel most strongly that a course, such as Crim 135-3, must be introduced at the earliest possible date. There is no course within the general university curriculum which offers an introduction to Canadian law and legal institutions from a criminal justice perspective. The whole thrust of Crim 135-3 will be to enable the student to appreciate the theoretical and practical relationships which exist between the criminal law and criminal justice system, on the one hand, and the total Canadian legal fabric, on the other.

The benefits which would flow from the introduction of Crim 135-3 would be numerous. For example, students who are studying criminal justice would gain immeasurably from a brief overview of the legal aspects of bureaucratic decision-making: a discussion of the decision-making policies of such agencies as the National Parole Board in terms of elementary administrative law principles would clearly achieve this goal. Similarly, students who are examining the nature of society's response to juvenile delinquency and to family breakdown would derive considerable benefits from a very general introduction to the basic elements of Canadian family law: this objective would be attained by an examination of family law concepts in the context of both the Family Court's concern with delinquency and the involvement of criminal justice professionals (such as probation officers) with those problems which arise as a consequence of family breakdown. A final illustration of the approach espoused by Crim 135-3 would be the section of the course which deals with the doctrine of precedent and legal reasoning. Precedent would be discussed in terms both of the role of the Supreme Court of Canada as the ultimate appellate court in cases involving criminal law and criminal justice and of the nature of legal reasoning in such cases: while both topics are relevant to the Canadian legal system in general they will be discussed primarily in terms of material which is directly relevant to criminal justice.

By way of recapitulation, it must be appreciated that Crim 135-3 is a response to critical needs identified by criminology instructors and is a course which is designed to cater to students whose special interests are in the area of criminal law and criminal justice. Given these factors, there can be no possibility that Crim 135-3 duplicates courses offered in other departments of the university. The Criminology Department has no desire to offer a course which falls more appropriately within the curriculum of Political Science, Economics and Commerce, or any other department. Crim 135-3 is oriented towards criminal law and criminal justice and thus falls inevitably within the purview of the Criminology program.

Crim 135-3 was developed with the express consent of the Department of

Political Science. (See item (4) of attached memorandum from Dr. F.Q. Quo to Dr. E.A. Fattah). Prior to April 1977, there had been complaints from Criminology students to the effect that Pol. 151-3, The Administration of Justice (a required lower division course for criminology majors), was being offered as a law rather than a political science course and that a good deal of its content duplicated the content of law courses already existing within the Criminology curriculum. After lengthy discussions with both the current instructor of Pol. 151-3 (Dr. D. Roth) and the instructor for the Spring Semester, 1978 (Dr. R. Corrado), it became clear that Pol. 151-3 could be satisfactorily refashioned so as to reflect the concerns of the discipline of political science rather than law. The Department of Criminology, being interdisciplinary in nature, decided that it would maintain the status of Pol. 151-3 as a required course for its majors because it could serve as a vehicle to introduce students to the approach taken by political scientists to the Administration of Justice. The two instructors named above have indicated unequivocally that Pol. 151-3 would not overlap with a course, such as Crim 135-3, which took an exclusively legal approach to Canadian law and the Canadian legal system. Indeed, the present nature of Pol. 151-3 is highly satisfactory not only to the Faculty of the Department of Criminology but also to those students who are taking the course and have expressed their views informally.

The Department of Economics and Commerce was not consulted before the proposal for the introduction of Crim 135-3 was developed. This lack of consultation was the result of a misapprehension as to the nature of Econ/Comm 293-3, Law in the Economic Society. The calendar description of this course, read as a whole, clearly implies that a socio-economic approach is taken towards law and legal institutions (see detailed calendar descriptions). However, subsequent discussion with the instructor of this course (Mr. M. Stark) revealed that Econ/Comm 293-3 is in fact an introduction to law taught solely from a legal perspective. It is understood that the Economics and Commerce Department would prefer to maintain the present emphasis of Econ/Comm 293-3 and that a change in the calendar description may well be forthcoming. Naturally, this is a matter for the Economics and Commerce Department to decide in relation to the needs of its own undergraduate curriculum. However, whatever the nature of Econ/Comm 293-3 may ultimately turn out to be, the specific needs of the Criminology curriculum will remain unchanged. Crim 135-3 is intended to meet real and urgent needs within the Criminology curriculum and is specifically designed to prepare students for the law and law related courses offered within the Criminology curriculum. The major focus of Crim 135-3 is on matters related to criminal law and criminal justice; obviously the focus of Econ/Comm 293-3 must be entirely different.

It is believed that the introduction of Crim 135-3 would not require additional library resources - at least, in the short-term. It is hoped that the library will continue to upgrade its law holdings over a period of years in order to accommodate the large number of students enrolled in law and law-related courses within the Department of Criminology. At present, it is likely that, as a result of an application made by a faculty member of the Department of Criminology, significant outside funding will be obtained for this purpose.

Criminology 135-3

Introduction to Canadian Law and Legal Institutions:A Criminal Justice Perspective

FORMAT: A two-hour lecture and a one-hour tutorial weekly.

PREREQUISITES: None

CALENDAR DESCRIPTION OF COURSE:

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 Quebec. Process of Law reform in Canada. How to use a law library; basic legal research.

OBJECTIVES OF COURSE:

- (i) to lay the foundation for students to gain the maximum benefit from law and law-related courses offered within the Department of Criminology.
- (ii) to emphasize those aspects of Canadian law and legal institutions which will be of particular significance to criminology students.
- (iii) to familiarize students with the fundamental principles of Canadian jurisprudence.
- (iv) to identify the basic legal institutions of Canada.
- (v) to introduce the concept of law as a process of authoritative and controlling decision-making and to enable the student to identify this process in operation at various levels of the legislative, judicial, and administrative processes.
- (vi) to introduce the principle resources of a law library and to develop the ability to make use of law reports, statutes, and law journals in the investigation of basic legal problems.
- (vii) to develop an understanding of the broad social, historic, economic, and political contexts within which Canadian law and legal institutions have developed.
- (viii) to foster an understanding of the constitutional framework within which Canadian Courts and legislatures function.

COURSE OUTLINE:

- I. What is law?
 - Law as a process of authoritative and controlling decision-making
 - Common law and civil law
 - Sources of law
- II. History of Canadian Law
 - British law and legal institutions: reception into Canada
 - The civil law system in Quebec
 - Particular emphasis on the history of criminal law and the development of the institutions of criminal justice.

- III. Introduction to the Canadian Constitution
Constitutional basis of legislative and judicial authority
B.N.A. Act
Concept of subordinate legislation
Nature of the Canadian Bill of Rights
Special reference to the constitutional aspects of the criminal justice system and to problems raised by the proliferation of regulatory legislation enforced by the criminal sanction.
- IV. The Canadian Court System
Civil and criminal courts: trials and appeals
The Supreme Court of Canada / its role and function
Role of courts in Canada
The Legal Profession in Canada
Particular emphasis upon the role of the Supreme Court as an appellate body in the area of criminal law and on the ethical rules applicable to members of the legal profession engaged in the practice of criminal law
- V. Introduction to Administrative Law
The Administrative Tribunal in the Criminal Justice System
The Quasi-Judicial hearing
Principles of Natural Justice
Federal and Provincial Rule-Making agencies
Concept of structuring administrative discretion with particular emphasis upon prosecutorial and police discretion
Recent attempts to extend the application of the principles of natural justice to federal agencies such as the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Board
- VI. How to use a law library
Basic legal research
Particular emphasis upon legal materials relating to criminal law, evidence, and procedure
- VII. Introduction to the basic elements of legal reasoning - especially as it is manifested in criminal law
The doctrine of stare decisis in Canada
Elementary principles of statutory interpretation
Stages of legislation from Bill through Statute to regulation and bureaucratic application
Particular emphasis upon criminal legislation
- VIII. Introduction to Canadian law with particular emphasis upon concepts of the law which enhance understanding of the criminal law and criminal justice system
Basic elements of a contract
Nature of torts law; distinction between torts and crimes
The state and the family
Basic concepts of private property
The special position of Quebec
- IX. The Process of Law Reform in Canada
The work of the Federal and Provincial Law Reform Commissions
Reform in the criminal law and criminal justice system

REQUIRED TEXT:

Casebook of xeroxed materials (mainly legal cases).

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

To	Dr. Ezzat Fattah, Chairman, Department of Criminology	From	F.Q. Quo, Chairman, Department of Political Science
Subject	POL.151:3 - Administration of Justice	Date	April 4, 1977

This is to confirm the substance of our recent meeting regarding POL.151-3: Administration of Justice, that:

- (1) we are all concerned about parts of the content of POL.151 as it is currently taught; detailed case studies seem to overlap with other courses currently taught in the Criminology Department;
- (2) the best way to avoid such problems, in my judgment, is to request the instructor to submit a course outline beforehand;
- (3) I have no objection to the Criminology Department's wish to drop POL.151 as a required course for Criminology Majors - this matter falls outside our jurisdiction;
- (4) I, further, concur that the Criminology Department should design a course which will fit its own curriculum sequence, instead of relying on POL.151;
- (5) POL.151 will be reviewed and restructured to reflect more Political Science approach to the problem of Administration of Justice, rather than making it a "miniature" first year Law School course; such review to take place in September, 1977;
- (6) POL.151 exists by its own right within the discipline of Political Science, since the judiciary is one of the three major branches of any political system; and
- (7) I cannot accept the students' complaints about the frequency of offering of the course - it is offered in both the Fall and Spring semesters.

FQQ/mg

cc/ Dr. J. Munro, Dean of Arts
Dr. R. Brown, Dean of Interdisciplinary Studies
Dr. D. Birch, Associate Vice-President (Academic)

F.Q. Quo
F.Q.Q.

UPPER DIVISION COURSES

Prerequisites: Any POL. lower division Group B course. Students must have completed 60 credit hours to take upper division POL. courses.

POL. 321-3 The Canadian Federal System

Development of the federal system: judicial review, parties, federal-provincial relations; accommodation and other theories. (Seminar)

POL. 322-3 Canadian Political Parties

Development of the party system at all levels of government. Organization, campaigns, caucus. (Seminar)

POL. 323-3 Provincial Government and Politics

Comparative study of selected provinces or regions. Formal and informal processes. (Seminar)

POL. 324-3 The Canadian Constitution

An analysis of the Canadian constitution from a theoretical and comparative perspective. Amendment, entrenchment, civil rights. (Seminar)

POL. 421-3 Canadian Foreign Policy

The foreign policy decision system: political and administrative problems; relations with other nations. (Seminar)

POL. 422-3 The Canadian Legal System

The main legal institutions in Canada, with particular reference to the role of the Courts, the Common Law and the Civil Law in Canada. (Seminar)

Students interested in the economic aspects of Canadian law may wish to consider ECON/COMM 293-3.

POL. 423-3 B.C. Government and Politics

The legislature, political parties, pressure groups, relations with other governments, and other aspects of the policy process. (Seminar)

POL. 428-3 Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics I

(Seminar)

POL. 429-3 Selected Topics in Canadian Government and Politics II

(Seminar)

GROUP C: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**POL. 131-3 Introduction to Comparative Government**

Institutional structures of selected nations. (Lecture/Tutorial)
Students with credit for PSA 222-3 may not use this course for further credit.

POL. 231-3 Introduction to Comparative Politics

Political processes (parties, pressure groups, socio-economic factors, ideology) of selected nations. (Lecture/Tutorial)
Students with credit for PSA 342-3 may not use this course for further credit.

UPPER DIVISION COURSES

Prerequisites: Any POL. lower division Group C course. Students must have completed 60 credit hours to take upper division POL. courses.

Upper Division Group C courses explore various aspects of government and politics in selected nations and regions from a comparative perspective. (Seminar)

POL. 330-3 Government and Politics: Great Britain**POL. 331-3 Government and Politics: France**

POL. 332-3 Government and Politics: Germany
Students with credit for PSA 222-3 may not use this course for further credit.

POL. 333-3 Government and Politics: Italy

POL. 334-3 Government and Politics: Japan

POL. 335-3 Government and Politics: Mexico

POL. 336-3 Government and Politics: Russia

POL. 337-3 Government and Politics: South America
Students with credit for PSA 222-3 may not use this course for further credit.

POL. 338-3 Government and Politics: Western Europe
Students with credit for PSA 222-3 may not use this course for further credit.

POL. 339-3 Government and Politics: World
Students with credit for PSA 222-3 may not use this course for further credit.

POL. 381-3 Politics and Government
This course deals with the political institutions, political processes, and political behavior. Emphasis will be placed on the comparative analysis of political systems.

POL. 382-3 Politics and Government
This course deals with the political institutions, political processes, and political behavior. Emphasis will be placed on the comparative analysis of political systems.

POL. 430-3 Government and Politics: Canada
Students with credit for PSA 222-3 may not use this course for further credit.

POL. 431-3 Comparative Government and Politics
Application of comparative methods to the study of government and politics.

Students with credit for PSA 222-3 may not use this course for further credit.

POL. 432-3 Comparative Government and Politics
Application of comparative methods to the study of government and politics. *Students with credit for PSA 222-3 may not use this course for further credit.*

POL. 433-3 Comparative Government and Politics
Application of comparative methods to the study of government and politics.

POL. 434-3 Comparative Government and Politics
A comparative analysis of constitutional systems.

POL. 435-3 Comparative Government and Politics
Comparative analysis of federal, semi-federal, and unitary systems.

POL. 436-3 Comparative Government and Politics
Development of party system, recruitment, leadership and mass media. *Students with credit for PSA 222-3 may not use this course for further credit.*

POL. 437-3 Comparative Government and Politics
Comparative analysis of the judicial system.

ECON 293-3 Law in the Economic Society

An introductory examination of the history, evolution and aspirations of the rule of law in general, and as pursued and developed within Civil and Common Law jurisdictions with emphasis on the workings of the Canadian, Federal and Provincial legislative, administrative and judicial forces, in particular. Students will be encouraged to identify and analyse various socio-economic legal issues and how legal principles are developed within the concepts of Canadian Law in its reaction to evolving socio-economic forces that affect our individual and collective legal rights, duties, privileges and powers. (Lecture/Tutorial)

ECON/COMM 293-3 is not to be taken concurrently with COMM 393. Students interested in further courses relating to the Canadian legal system may wish to consider POL. 422-3.

ECON 301-5 Intermediate Microeconomic Theory

A study of the main principles and techniques of economic analysis in their application to modern theories of price, production, distribution, and the theory of the firm.

Prerequisite: ECON 200-3

(Lecture/Tutorial)

Students may not receive credit for both this course and the former 302-3.

ECON 305-5 Intermediate Macroeconomic Theory

Concepts and methods of analysis of macroeconomic variables—consumption, investment, government and foreign trade. Classical and Keynesian models compared; analysis of economic statics and dynamics.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

Prerequisite: ECON 205-3

Students may not receive credit for both this course and the former 304-3.

ECON 308-5 Development of Economic Thought

A study of the evolution of the main concepts of economic theory. Attention will be given to the relationship between doctrines and the economic, political and social environment in which they developed.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

Prerequisite: ECON 200-3 and 205-3.

Students may not receive credit for both this course and the former Ec 408-5.

ECON 309-5 Introduction to Marxian Economics

Examination of Marx's economic theory, with particular emphasis on **Capital**, **Theories of Surplus Value**, and the **Grundrisse**. Consideration of earlier work as the basis for studying the above. Identification of the critical differences between Marxian economic theory and the dominant schools of economic theory in North America.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

Prerequisites: ECON 200 and 205, or by permission of the instructor.

ECON 310-3 Money and Banking

Banking theory and practice in a Canadian context; the supply theory of money; the demand for money; money and credit creation; monetary policy in a centralized banking system and in relation to international finance.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

Prerequisites: ECON 200 and 205.

ECON 331-5 Introduction to Mathematical Economics

The mathematical interpretation of fundamental economic concepts: demand, supply, competitive equilibrium. Application of the calculus to production and distribution theory, growth models and investment theory. Differential and difference equations in dynamic economic models. Introduction to activity analysis.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

Prerequisites: ECON 200-3 and 205-3, and MATH 150-3 or 151-3, and ECON/COMM 231-3.

ECON 332-3 Elementary Economic and Business Statistics I

An introduction to elementary statistical techniques with emphasis on their application to business and economics. Students will be required to carry out projects of individual interest.

(Lecture/Tutorial)

Prerequisites: ECON 231-3 and ECON 200-3 or ECON 205-3.

Students may not receive credit for both this course and the former Ec/Com 235-3.

ECON 333-3 Elementary Economics

An introduction to more advanced metrics and operations research discussed to data they collect.

Prerequisite: ECON/COMM 231-3.

Students may not receive credit for both this course and the former 333-3.

ECON 351-5 Economic History

A detailed examination of the economic history of the United States.

Prerequisites: ECON 152-3.

ECON 353-5 Economic History

An examination of common economic and the United States from upon the role of staple export of policies and institutions of economics will be studied.

Prerequisites: ECON 152-3.

ECON 355-5 Economic Development

Analysis of theories of economic development of successful development of economic planning. Problems of economic development will be studied.

Prerequisites: ECON 200 and 205.

Students may not receive credit for both this course and the former 355-5.

ECON 362-4 Economics of Resources

The characteristics of resource policy considerations in resource economics.

Prerequisites: ECON 200 and 205.

Students with credit for ECON 362-4 may not receive credit for this course.

ECON 365-5 Regional Economics

Investigation into the practical examination of models of regional growth and development.

Prerequisites: ECON 200-3 and 205-3.

Students may not receive credit for both this course and the former 365-5.

ECON 367-3 Transportation Economics

The economic function of transportation industries: facilities and the regulation of transportation.

Prerequisite: ECON 200-3.

Students may not receive credit for both this course and the former 367-3.

ECON 381-5 Labor Economics

Analysis of the economics of labor, the concept of full employment.

Prerequisites: ECON/COMM 231-3.

Students with credit for ECON 381-5 may not receive credit for this course.

ECON 386-5 Industrial Economics

A study of trade unionism and industrial relations law.

Prerequisite: ECON/COMM 231-3.

Students may not receive credit for both this course and the former 386-5.

POL 151-3 THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Dr. David F. Roth
Fall, 1977

Preliminary Course Description

The purpose of this course is to gain an understanding of the dynamic processes of change in the administration of justice. We will observe two aspects of this, changes in the sources of law and public policy and in the output, the laws and policies therefrom.

In observing these changes it will be noted that significant tensions exist between the ideals of justice and the realities of politics. These will become apparent as we examine changes via a model of political change and the emergence of new problems to which the laws and structures must respond: alienation, technologically induced threats to the environment, social order and personal well-being.

Throughout the course we will be concerned with major issues associated with the administration of justice, e.g. civil liberties v. effective law enforcement; and justice and national integrity.

Texts

R.I. Cheffins and R.N. Tucker, The Constitutional Processes in Canada, 2nd edition.
Lorne Tepperman, Crime Control.

Readings

Readings will consist of selected chapters and articles to be placed on reserve for the course. These have been selected to accompany each hour of class discussion.

Organization

There will be one two-hour lecture per week and one one-hour tutorial meeting per week.

There will be two papers (5-10 pages in length), in which students will select problems of interest and report how the existing structures and laws are responding to these problems along with the writer's suggestions for alternative solutions. In addition students will have one final exam on the readings for the course.

OUTLINE

READING

- A. Introduction: Concepts & Processes
 - B. Government & Politics (the main)
 - C. Law v. Public Policy (rules, sanctions, goods, services, equity)
 - D. The Functions of Law: Order & Justice
 - E. Law & Politics
 - F. Issues
 - G. Structures
 - 1. the federal system
 - 2. the provincial system
 - H. Sources of Law
 - 1. courts
 - 2. legislatures
 - 3. administrative bodies
 - I. Models of Change
 - 1. political change
 - 2. Factors: socio-economic, genetic, diffusion, events, actors (deterministic & non-deterministic)
 - 3. The Basic Pattern

he Constants

- 1. Jurisdictional Disputes
- 2. Power Maintenance: corruption
- 3. Monitoring-ombudsman
- 4. Civil Liberties (dissent)
- 5. Delivery of Legal Services - Availability & Quality

Change & Administration of Justice:

he Social-Legal Nexus

Socio-Economic Changes: deterioration of the basic pattern

- 1. Ethnicity
- 2. Labor
- 3. Youth
- 4. Alienation
- 5. Terrorism
- 6. Organized Crime
- 7. Bureaucracy & Dissent: public & private
- 8. Victimless crimes
- 9. Consumers & the Law
- 10. Human Rights

Technology & the Administration of Justice Process

- 1. Technology & Law Enforcement
- 2. The Environment & the Law
- 3. Technology & Privacy
- 4. Computer Embarrassment: white collar crimes
- 5. Science & Penology
- 6. Technology & Rights: the RCMP
- 7. Law & the Mass Media
- 8. Controlling Technology:

"The Meaning, Nature & Sources of Law" (RESERVE)

R.I. Cheffins, et. al., The Constitutional Process in Canada, 2nd edition, Chapters 1, 111.

David F. Roth, Political Change in the Technocratic Era: The Irony of the Democratic Promise, Chapter 1 (RESERVE)

R.I. Cheffins, op.cit., Chs. 11, VI.

Robert Lewis, "The Parliament Hill Mob" MACLEANS, July 11, 1977 (RESERVE).

Max Saltzman, "The Shifting of Power to the People Hasn't Changed Its Tendency to Corrupt" MACLEANS (RESERVE).

"Interview with Bora Laskin" MACLEANS Feb. 21, 1977 (RESERVE).

Munro, "Lawyers & the Poor" (RESERVE).

David F. Roth, op.cit., "Change & Crises" Chapter IV (RESERVE).

"Racism? You Can't Argue with the Facts" MACLEANS, Feb. 7, 1977 (RESERVE).

Douglas Verney, "Confederation Unworkable? Separation Unthinkable? Here's A Third Choice" MACLEANS, May 16, 1977 (RESERVE).

A.D. Doern, "Indian Policy" in G. Doern & V.S. Wilson, Issues in Canadian Public Policy (RESERVE), Chapter 2.

V. Seymour Wilson, "Language Policy" in Doern & Wilson, op.cit., Ch. 10

Raymond Breton, "The Socio-Political Dynamics of the October Events" in Dale Thomson, Quebec: Society & Politics Chapter 15 (RESERVE).

Gad Horowitz, Canadian Labour in Politics Chapters 6, 7, 8.

Robert S. Best, "Youth Policy" in Doern & Wilson, op.cit., Chapter 6.

Lorne Tepperman, Crime Control (Text) Chapters VI. Also V & VII.

"Johnny Reeferseed" MACLEANS-June 13, '77 pp. 26-34 (RESERVE).

OUTLINE

Issues in the Administration of Justice

READINGS

- Tribe, "Technology & the Fourth Discontinuity" (RESERVE).
 Allen, "Automation: Substitute & Supplement in Legal Practice" (RESERVE).
 Friedman & Macauley, "Law & the Behavioral Sciences" (RESERVE).
 Winick, "A Primer of Psychological Theories Holding Implication for Legal Work" (RESERVE).
 Robert Babe, "Public & Private Regulation of Cable Television" CPA 17,2 (Summer, 1974) pp. 187-225 (RESERVE).
 R.M. MacIntosh, "The Great Pension Fund Robbery" CPA, 11, 2 (Spring, 1976) (RESERVE).
 A.B. Villanueva, "Nuclear Power, Private Attorneys & the Regulatory Process" CPA (Fall, 1975), pp. 399-408.
 Michael Wittington, "Environmental Policy" in Doern & Wilson (RESERVE).
 L. Lundquist, "Do Political Structures Matter in Environmental Politics?" CPA, 17, 1 (Spring, 1974) pp. 119-141.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

SCUS 78-6A

To Mr. H.M. Evans, Secretary

From Wyn Roberts, Chairman

SCUS

Faculty of Arts Curriculum Committee

Subject CRIMINOLOGY OVERLAP

Date January 11, 1977

The Faculty of Arts Curriculum Committee at its meeting of December 8, 1977 passed the following motion:

"That the Faculty of Arts Curriculum Committee found substantial and unresolvable overlap between CRIM 135 and courses offered in the Faculty of Arts despite the fact that it was referred back for consultation with the departments involved."

No resolution of this problem has been possible through discussions between the departments concerned.

W. Roberts

W. Roberts / S. Roberts.

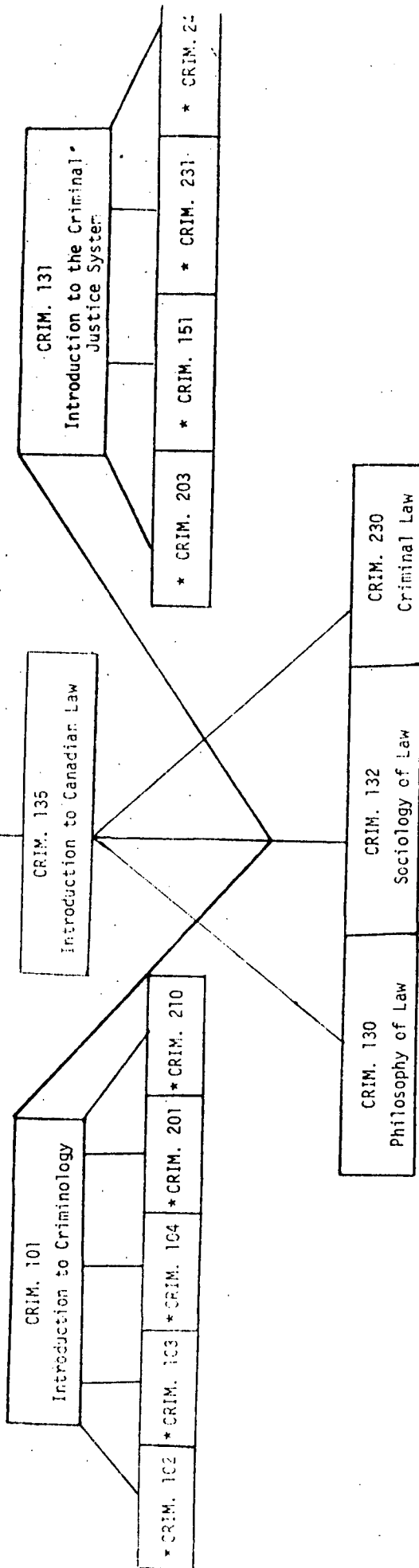
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LOWER LEVEL CRIMINOLOGY COURSES

CRIMINOLOGY

LAW

CRIMINAL JUSTICE



- *CRIM. 102 Crime: An Analytical Approach
- *CRIM. 103 Psychological Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior
- *CRIM. 104 Sociological Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior
- *CRIM. 201 Psychiatric and Bio-Genetic Explanations of Criminal and Deviant Behavior
- *CRIM. 210 Juvenile Delinquency
- *CRIM. 203 Societal Reaction to Crime and Deviance
- *CRIM. 151 Introduction to Law Enforcement
- *CRIM. 231 Introduction to the Judicial Process
- *CRIM. 241 Introduction to Corrections

September 1977

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

I.S.C. 77-25

SCUS 78-6B

To Ms. Janet Blanchet, Secretary to
I.D.S. Undergraduate Curriculum
Committee

From Ezzat A. Fattah, Chairman
Department of Criminology

Subject New Course Proposal - CRIM. 135-3

Date 15 September, 1977

In response to the suggestions made at the last meeting of the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, the Criminology Department Undergraduate Curriculum Committee has met and suggests the following changes to the calendar in connection with the new course proposal CRIM. 135-3 - Introduction to Canadian Law and Legal Institutions.

1. that CRIM. 135 replace CRIM. 130 as a "strongly recommended" course for students taking CRIM. 230.
2. that CRIM. 230 be removed as a prerequisite to CRIM. 330 and that CRIM. 135 be added as a "strongly recommended" course.

Would you please forward these recommendations together with the new course proposal to the Senate Undergraduate Curriculum Committee.

Ezzat A. Fattah
Ezzat A. Fattah

EAF/djm

Registrar's Note: This item formed part of
SCUS 78-12 which was considered &
approved March 21, 1978. Unfortunately, the
above items were overlooked at that meeting.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

SCUS 78-6C

To: Dr. J. Dickinson, Chairman
Faculty of Interdisciplinary
Studies Undergraduate Curriculum
Committee

From: W. Roberts, Chairman
Faculty of Arts Curriculum Committee

Subject: CRIM 135-5 - Introduction to
Canadian Law and Legal Institutions

Date: September 26, 1977

The Faculty of Arts Curriculum Committee at its meeting of September 22, 1977 considered CRIM 135-5 in terms of overlap. After considerable discussion the Committee unanimously passed the following motion:

"That there is a significant degree of overlap between Criminology 135-3, Economics 293-4 and Political Science 151-3."

I have attached a memo from Political Science addressing this issue and the course outline and Calendar description for ECON 293-3.

It would appear that insufficient consultation has taken place between Criminology, Political Science and Economics and Commerce during the developmental phase of this course, and I am returning the proposal to you with the request that you attempt to facilitate such discussions before the course comes to SCUS.

W. Roberts

W. Roberts

cc. H. Evans
Q. Quo
B. Schoner
A. Doerr
R. Rogow

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. E. W. Roberts
Chairman, Arts Curriculum Committee
c.c. Members-Arts Curriculum Committee
Subject COURSE OVERLAP QUESTION -
PROPOSED CRIM. 135-3

From Dr. Audrey Doerr
Chairman, Curriculum Committee
Department of Political Science
Date September 21, 1977

The material respecting the background to and the proposal for a new introductory course in the Department of Criminology has been circulated to committee members. The purpose of this memorandum is to comment upon the question put to the committee regarding course overlap. The following discussion sets out the basic assumptions pertaining to the proposal, the particular concerns respecting overlap, and recommendations.

Assumptions

To begin, it should be noted, as indicated in the memorandum of April 4, 1977, from the Chairman of the Department of Political Science to the Chairman of the Department of Criminology, that:

1. it is the prerogative of the Department of Criminology to determine the courses required for a student to obtain a degree in that discipline.
2. if Politics 151 has not been found to adequately fit the curriculum sequence in the Department of Criminology, then the latter should seek to design a course that does.
3. the Department of Political Science, for its part, has and will continue its course offerings in the study of the administration of justice, judicial systems, constitutional law and administrative and public law for those properly fall within the several sub-fields of the Political Science discipline.

Issues

The proposal of the Department of Criminology identifies six political science courses and one Econ/Com course from which the content of Crim. 135-3 will be drawn. It is noted that "While Crim. 135-3 would cover the material dealt within the seven courses discussed, it would do so at a much lower level of detail and complexity".

An examination of the objectives and outline of the proposed Crim.135-3 reveals an intention to cover a very broad range of subjects and issues. It is indeed commendable that the Department feels that the totality of the proposed subject matter can be adequately covered, albeit at a low level of detail and complexity, within the scope of a 100 level course in an undergraduate program. It is noted that "the outline is similar to many introductory courses offered at Commonwealth law schools in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States". I was not aware that the Department of Criminology either has or is seeking the status of a law faculty.

The overlap of the course content with the several political science courses has been admitted to in the proposal. (In that regard, it might be noted that the proposal also overlaps with Political Science 357 - Public Law in addition to the other courses identified.) In addition to those sections of

September 21, 1977

Canadian court system, the sections respecting administrative law raises serious questions respecting duplication and overlap. Administrative law is an integral part of the public administration field. Regulatory boards and commissions and quasi-judicial tribunals constitute the largest component of structures in the public sector. The issues of subordinate legislation, proceedings before quasi-judicial agencies and the application of the principles of the natural justice to those proceedings, the decision-making process of regulatory agencies, etc. are integral issues to the student of public administration.

These considerations in turn raise another difficulty with the proposed course respecting its relationship to upper-level courses in the Criminology Department. The latter, for the most part, focus on criminal law and the criminal justice system. Is it intended that this course would serve as a prerequisite for a spate of future upper-division courses in the several areas that it covers?

Recommendations

Given the scope and content of the proposed course, I would suggest in the first instance that the question of using existing courses albeit in the Political Science Department be re-examined. I would have thought that the main problem with Politics 151-3 as a prerequisite in the Criminology Department would be the fact that it would focus on civil and administrative, as opposed to criminal law issues.

If, however, the decision to develop a new introductory course in the Department of Criminology which is based on the six or seven existing political science courses identified is irreversible, then it will be necessary to consider the modification of the present proposed outline to reduce the duplication of material in areas where overlap is most contentious.



ADD/md

c.c. Members, Arts Curriculum Committee

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
Department of Economics and Commerce

COURSE OUTLINE

COURSE: Economics 293

SEMESTER: Summer 1975

TITLE: Law in the Economic Society

INSTRUCTOR: Marvin Stark

At the outset, it should be made clear that "Law in the Economic Society" (Economics 293) is an unstructured course. There is no definitive beginning or end to the course.

The prime purpose of Economics 293 is to expose the student in a very general fashion, to the function, role and place of law in the fabric of society. To our examination of this object called "Law", we will attempt to identify it as one of the infinite parts of society as a whole. From that point we hopefully will pursue our examination, to discover the law's role and affect on many of the other parts that make up the whole of society, and the reciprocal affect that those parts impose on the law. That is - to attempt to understand our legal system and bring its role into focus and perspective within the whole of society.

Particular attention will be directed to the history, evolution and present posture of the Common Law system as it developed in England, and its influence on and adaptation by Canada. We will also - in a broad conceptual way - compare the "Common Law" system with the "Civil Code" countries and jurisdictions including Quebec.

We will explore many of the basic concepts of law as they have evolved to shape the relationship between members of our Canadian society individually one to the other, as well as with the State. In essence, to examine in a general overall way, the legal rights, privileges, powers, immunities, duties, disabilities and liabilities of each of us according to law.

The course will be most meaningful to those students who have a genuine curiosity and concern about the rule of law in our society, and the system of law that attempts to regulate our conduct in Canada.

It is hoped that through such a general overall introduction to the "Law" the student will become better equipped to appreciate the "whys" of the "Law's" inadequacies and difficulties as well as its values and aspirations. The student will be encouraged to be critical of the "Law's" difficulties in pursuing the "ideal" and at the same time more knowledgeable of its problems in striving to overcome such difficulties. With such a result the critical student can direct his criticism in a more effective and meaningful way.

It is suggested that the course will be more enjoyable to those students whose practical experiences in life or exposure to academic learning to date have created a desire for self-motivated exploration into a discipline that involves each member of society. As well, it is hoped that such students will bring with them many questions and concerns that have troubled them about "Law". Such an enquiring student will hopefully be able to displace the mysteries and mystic that many feel encompass the law. However, it should be stated that a student who is not "self-motivated" may find the course confusing and perhaps boring.

There is a considerable amount of material in the Simon Fraser University library. For those students who wish to pursue various areas and topics of law in more depth, they will be entitled to the use of the facilities of the Law School library at the University of British Columbia.

Also, as part of the material to observe, dissect and examine, there will be the lecturer who is a practising lawyer. Through such an autopsy of the lecturer and the resulting exposure to the particular and perhaps peculiar way he, as a lawyer, thinks and looks at life, a better understanding of the law might result.

Perhaps in a trite way and to borrow from an author, one could say that the purpose of the course is to enquire into,

"Much of what you have always wanted to know
about the law, but were afraid to ask"

or perhaps better said - to be a general canvass into and a tour through the forest of the law using the texts and the lecturer as guides.

How the designated lecture and tutorial times will be utilized will depend largely on the number of students who enroll in the course, as well as the general consensus of the group as to how to best utilize these time slots.

It is hoped that during the first one or two weeks, the general student body enrolled in the course will volunteer those questions and general issues that concern them about "Law". From those general areas, we should discover and determine what should be confined to general discussion during lecture hours with the whole group, and what should be more intensively explored in tutorials with smaller and more intimate groups.