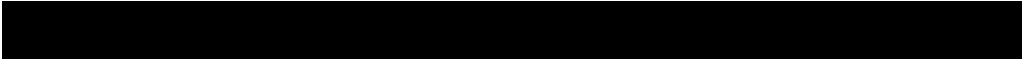


San José State University

Course and Contact Information

Instructor: Allison Martin, Ph.D.
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Email: allison.martin@sjsu.edu
Office Hours: 

- Deflem, M. (2006). Europol and the policing of international terrorism: Counter-terrorism in a global perspective. *Justice Quarterly*, 23(3), 336-359.
- Gill, A. (2009). Honor killings and the quest for justice in black and minority ethnic communities in the United Kingdom. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 20(4), 475-494.
- Hodge, D.R. and Lietz, C.A. (2007). The international sexual trafficking of women and children. *Journal of Women and Social Work*, 22(2), 163-174.
- Koper, C.S. Crime gun risk factors: Buyer, seller, firearm, and transaction characteristics associated with gun trafficking and criminal gun use. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 30, 285-315.
- Leechaianan, Y. and Longmire, D.R. (2013). The use of the death penalty for drug trafficking in the United States, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand: A comparative legal analysis. *Laws*, 2, 115-149.
- MacInnis, N. (2013). Human trafficking: The complexities of a global definition. *Behavioral Sciences Undergraduate Journal*, 1(1), 1-12.
- Mason, C. (2013). *International growth trends in prison privatization*. The Sentencing Project. <https://sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/International-Growth-Trends-in-Prison-Privatization.pdf>.
- Reichel, P. (2018). *Comparative Criminal Justice Systems*, 7th edition. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson.

Fall 2020 Office Hours: Monday-Thursday 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM and Friday 9:00 AM-4:00 PM. You can schedule an appointment and find more information at sjsu.edu/access.

Course Requirements and Assignments

Weekly readings and assignments can be found in the syllabus, as well as on the Modules tab on Canvas. All assignments become available on Monday at 12:00am PSTTJETQ.00000912 0 612 792 reW* nBT/F4 12 Tf1 0 0 1 q n

he criminal either moves on through the process and proceeds to the courts, or the process is terminated. If passed on to the courts, the criminal continues on with the criminal justice process of pleading guilty or not guilty. If found guilty, the process continues. If not, the process ends for the defendant. Finally, if found guilty, the criminal is sentenced and begins their process into corrections. Depending on the sentence, once completed, the criminal is released back into the populations, where the process begins again (p. 6). Louthan also acquitted or convicted, and sentenced by the courts, and removed, punished, and/or rehab 30).

In this criminal justice process, each step feeds the other. Louthan (1974) describes how each distinct function, amongst the police, courts, and corrections, interact and affect one another. Corrections would be non-existent, if not for guilty verdicts from the courts. Courts would be non-existent without arrests by police. And police would be non-existent if there were no punishments for crime. Thus, the agencies within the process are working tow

ak, 2016, iminal justice system is caused because the criminal justice system is a non-system. Components of the criminal justice system are individually fragmented (p. 7). Agencies within the process are only concerned about their needs, and not considering what changes among their agency will affect other components of the process.

organizations that the criminal justice processes through. P

order to obtain the common goal of the system as a whole. Each component has their own series of administration built within their entities. The criminal justice process sends criminals through these organizations, police, courts, and corrections, who each have their own set agendas (objectives) for the criminals. Once the objectives are met by the organization, the criminal moves on to complete the next set the organizations, the common goal is met.

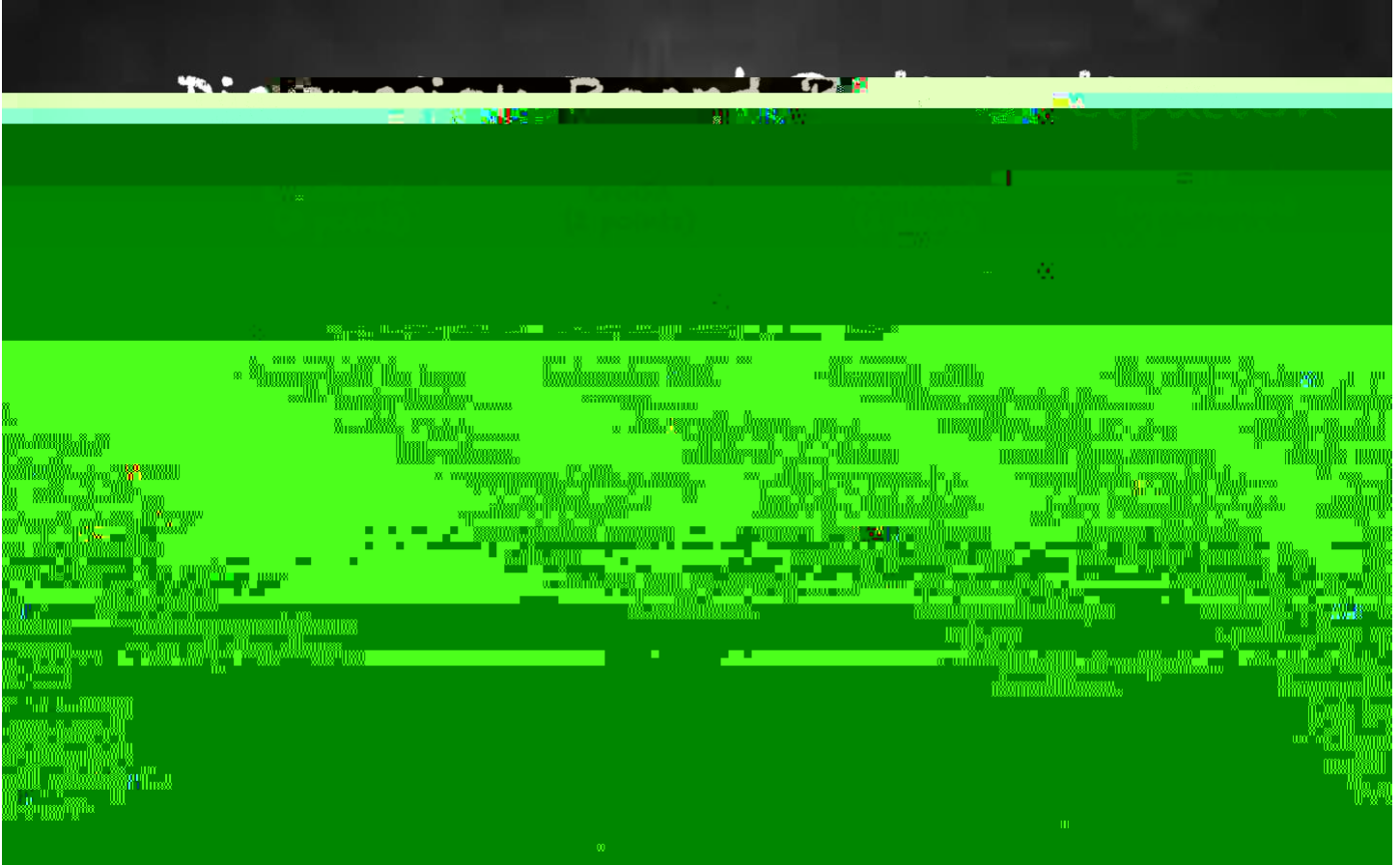
The Department of Government and Justice Studies from Appalachian State University gives a clear description of the s won advance to the next step in the criminal process because they are filtered, or screened out (Appalachian State University, 20 (2016) Figure 1.1, shows the different ways that criminals are filtered out during the process (p. 6). Criminals are unapprehended, no complaints are filed, the accusation is dismissed, they are acquitted, or they are given an unsupervised fine (p. 6). Criminals could also be filtered from the criminal justice process by what Louthan (1974) describes as compliance and attitudes towards other components (p. 33). For example, the courts have decided that when criminals are apprehended, they are given their Miranda rights (p. 33). Police have to comply with this rule in order to successfully move criminals through the rest of the process. If they have negative attitudes towards rules and policies, they are less likely to follow through.

Appalachian State University. (2016). The criminal justice process. Retrieved from <http://gjs.appstate.edu/media-coverage-crime-and-criminal-justice/criminal-justice-process>

Louthan, W.C. (1974). Relationships among police, court, and correctional agencies. (30-37).

Peak, K. (Ed.) (2016). Justice administration: Police, courts, and corrections management, 8th t*q0.00000912 0 612 792 reW* nBT/F8 10 Tf1 0

Please see the sample rubric below for discussion boards:



Exams

In this course there is a Midterm Exam and Final Exam. Both exams are multiple choice and will cover course reading and discussion material. The final exam is not cumulative and will only include information covered after the Midterm exam. Each exam will be taken through the online Canvas system. See the Course Schedule for due dates of each exam; it is suggested you begin your exam no later than 11:00pm on the due date of the exam to give yourself enough time before the exam closes. You will only have one opportunity to complete the exam in a specified time period (see exam directions on Canvas for time allowance). Once your time is up, or you have reached the due date and time, Canvas will automatically close the exam. Viewing exam feedback for incorrect questions will be available the day after the due date has passed. It is recommended that you take notes on all of the readings ahead of time; there will not be time to search all the chapters for answers. Because the exam is open the entire week, no make-up exams are allowed.

Grading Information

This class uses weighted grades. Your grade in the class will be based on the following:

Discussion Boards/Participation	50% of overall grade
Midterm Exam	25% of overall grade
Final Exam	25% of overall grade
Total	100%

Your overall grade is based on the Total percentage earned in the course.

A plus = 98 to 100%	A = 93 to 97.9%	A minus = 90 to 92.9%
B plus = 88 to 89.9%	B = 83 to 87.9%	B minus = 80 to 82.9%
C plus = 78 to 79.9%	C = 73 to 77.9%	C minus = 70 to 72.9%
D plus = 68 to 69.9%	D = 63 to 67.9%	D minus = 63 to 67.9%
F = 0-62.9%		

Note: Must achieve a grade of "C" or better to fulfill Justice Studies major requirements.

Classroom Protocol

Mutual respect and civility will be the foundation in this course. Every student will have an optimum opportunity for learning and gaining knowledge; differences of opinion are welcomed in a positive and encouraging manner. Some topics covered in this course may be considered sensitive, so please be respectful of

University Policies

Per

<p>Week 1: 8/19 8/22</p>	<p>Module 1: Introduction</p>	<p>Review the syllabus Carefully read discussion board requirements Introduction through Google Slides Jamboard: Name an International Crime</p>
<p>Week 2: 8/23 8/29</p>	<p>Module 2: Global Crime in Context</p>	<p>Read Jenks and Fuller (2017) Chapter 1 Readings on Canvas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dammer and Albanese (2014) pages 16-28 ○ Gill (2009)

