



**School of Arts & Science
SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT**

**PSC 212-001
Law and Politics
Winter 2007**

COURSE OUTLINE

The Approved Course Description is available on the web @
<http://www.camosun.bc.ca/calendar/psc.php#104>

Ω Please note: this outline will be electronically stored for five (5) years only.
It is strongly recommended students keep this outline for your records.

1. Instructor Information

(a)	Instructor:	Ross Lambertson		
(b)	Office Hours:	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2:00-3:00pm; and by appointment		
(c)	Location:	Paul 226A		
(d)	Phone:	370-3373	Alternative (home):	384-3390
(e)	Email:	lamberts@camosun.bc.ca		

2. Intended Learning Outcomes

(No changes are to be made to this section, unless the Approved Course Description has been forwarded through EDCO for approval.)

Upon completion of this course the student will be able to describe and explain (and in some cases critically assess):

1. The nature of law, its relationship to the political process, as well as the different kinds of law.
2. The judicial process, and the reasons why this is studied in political science.
3. The history of human rights leading up to the creation of the Charter, with special attention to the role of the judiciary and the major cases.
4. Anti-discrimination law, including the major cases in this field.
5. The law of the Charter, including the major cases in this field.
6. The major criticisms (from both left and right) of the Charter and of Charter decisions.

3. Required Materials

(a)	Texts	"Law and Politics – 2007" - a collection of readings for sale in the College bookstore.
(b)	Other	

4. Course Content and Schedule

(Can include: class hours, lab hours, out of class requirements and/or dates for quizzes, exams, lectures, labs, seminars, practicums, etc.)

Lectures: Tuesday and Thursday – 3:30-4:50 – Young 211

5. Basis of Student Assessment (Weighting)

(Should be linked directly to learning outcomes.)

- (a) Assignments – one term paper, worth 40% of the final grade; this paper can be rewritten and resubmitted after your instructor has graded it. The higher of the two grades will be official.
- (b) Quizzes – three multiple choice tests, each worth 20%, for a total of 60%.
- (c) Exams – none during examination week.
- (d) Class participation – an optional 2%.

6. Grading System

(No changes are to be made to this section, unless the Approved Course Description has been forwarded through EDCO for approval.)

Standard Grading System (GPA)

Percentage	Grade	Description	Grade Point Equivalency
95-100	A+		9
90-94	A		8
85-89	A-		7
80-84	B+		6
75-79	B		5
70-74	B-		4
65-69	C+		3
60-64	C		2
50-59	D		1
0-49	F	Minimum level has not been achieved.	0

Temporary Grades

Temporary grades are assigned for specific circumstances and will convert to a final grade according to the grading scheme being used in the course. See Grading Policy at camosun.ca or information on conversion to final grades, and for additional information on student record and transcript notations.

Temporary Grade	Description
I	<i>Incomplete:</i> A temporary grade assigned when the requirements of a course have not yet been completed due to hardship or extenuating circumstances, such as illness or death in the family.
IP	<i>In progress:</i> A temporary grade assigned for courses that are designed to have an anticipated enrollment that extends beyond one term. No more than two IP grades will be assigned for the same course.

CW	<i>Compulsory Withdrawal:</i> A temporary grade assigned by a Dean when an instructor, after documenting the prescriptive strategies applied and consulting with peers, deems that a student is unsafe to self or others and must be removed from the lab, practicum, worksite, or field placement.
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Temporary grades are assigned for specific circumstances and will convert to a final grade according to the grading scheme being used in the course. See Grading Policy E-1.5 at camosun.ca for information on conversion to final grades, and for additional information on student record and transcript notations.

7. Recommended Materials or Services to Assist Students to Succeed Throughout the Course

LEARNING SUPPORT AND SERVICES FOR STUDENTS

There are a variety of services available for students to assist them throughout their learning. This information is available in the College calendar, at Student Services or the College web site at camosun.ca.

STUDENT CONDUCT POLICY

There is a Student Conduct Policy **which includes plagiarism**. It is the student's responsibility to become familiar with the content of this policy. The policy is available in each School Administration Office, at Student Services and on the College web site in the Policy Section.

TENTATIVE TIME-TABLE

Tuesday	Jan	9	First class - Course introduction.
Thursday	Jan	11	Lesson 1 - Yates and Yates, "Introduction to law" (in "Law and Politics – 2006").
Tuesday	Jan	16	Lesson 2 - Yates and Yates, "Constitutional law."
Thursday	Jan	18	Lesson 3 - Greene, "Setting the Stage..."
Tuesday	Jan	23	Lesson 4 - Greene, "Setting the Stage" (cont.)
Thursday	Jan	25	Lesson 5 - Greene, "Setting the Stage" (again)
Tuesday	Jan	30	Lesson 6 - Greene, "Setting the Stage" (once again)
Thursday	Feb	1	Lesson - Review - Pretest
Tuesday	Feb	6	TEST #1 - Lessons 1-6
Thursday	Feb	8	NO CLASS - reading break
Tuesday	Feb	13	Lesson 7 - Antidiscrimination cases I - notes to be handed out.
Thursday	Feb	15	Lesson 8 - Antidiscrimination cases II - notes to be handed out.
Tuesday	Feb	20	Lesson 9 - Antidiscrimination cases III - notes to be handed out.
Thursday	Feb	22	Lesson 10 - Dyck, "Civil Liberties and the Charter."
Tuesday	Feb	27	Lesson 11 - Charter cases I - notes to be handed out.
Thursday	Mar	1	Lesson 12 - Charter cases II - notes to be handed out. TERM PAPER DUE – Office (P-226A) – 11:00 A.M.
Tuesday	Mar	6	Lesson 13 - Charter cases III - notes to be handed out.
Thursday	Mar	8	Lesson 14 - Charter cases IV - notes to be handed out.
Tuesday	Mar	13	Review - Pretest
Thursday	Mar	15	TEST #2 - Lessons 7-13
Tuesday	Mar	20	Lesson 15 - Brickey and Comack "The Role of Law In Social Transformation: Is a Jurisprudence of Insurgency Possible?"
Thursday	Mar	22	Lesson 16 - Mandel, "The Charter and Democracy."
Tuesday	Mar	27	Lesson 17 - Morton and Knopff, "Introduction"
Thursday	Mar	29	Lesson 18 - Morton and Knopff, "What's Wrong with the Charter Revolution....?" PAPER REWRITE DUE – Office (P-226A) – 11:00 A.M.
Tuesday	Apr	3	Lesson 19 - Smith, "Ghosts of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council...."
Thursday	Apr	5	Lesson 20 - Aboriginal Rights cases - notes to be handed out.
Tuesday	Apr	10	Review - Pretest
Thursday	Apr	12	TEST #3 - Lessons 14 to 20

CLASSES

- Students are expected to read the material *before* the lectures so they will be ready to ask and answer questions.
- The purpose of the lectures will be:
 - to discuss the political news of the day
 - to explain the more difficult concepts
 - to look at things from other perspectives
 - to bring things up to date
 - to express disagreement with the textbook
 - to give students a chance to ask questions
 - to give students a chance to disagree
- Students are invited to participate, as much as is practical, in class discussion. The lecture format does not work very well unless there is a two-way flow of information, with students asking questions and (where appropriate) expressing disagreement with the instructor. Students should be active learners, not just passive recipients of information.
- Often a lecture will begin with a discussion of current political issues. This material will not necessarily be on the exam (see below), but it should help students gain an understanding of how the Canadian political/legal system operates.
- Review classes, just before a test, will give students a chance to ask questions and give the instructor to focus on anything not yet covered in class. The instructor will also try to provide students with copies of *pretests* that will be discussed in the review classes. These pretests will consist of sample questions that might be on the exam; they will be based on the key terms, as well as current political issues discussed in class.
- Finally, remember the academic rule of thumb that a student should spend, on the average, about two hours of study for every hour of classroom time. A full load of five courses and fifteen hours of classroom time a week therefore translates into an additional thirty hours of study time per week.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE TESTS

- VALUE - there are three multiple-choice tests, each worth 20%.
- DATE - See the timetable on page 2.
- CONTENT - The tests will be based upon the "Key Terms" listed in the "Lesson Notes" (handed out at the course progresses) and any other materials handed out in class.
- FORMAT - The multiple-choice tests will be done on special answer sheets (supplied by your instructor), which are marked by a computer. Please bring a soft-lead pencil and an eraser.
- AFTER - After each test you will be given the answers so that you will know immediately how well you have done. After the computer has marked the tests the grades will be posted outside your instructor's door. Since the computer is not infallible, please check to ensure that you have been given the grade that you deserve.
- MISSED TESTS
- You are expected to write your tests at the scheduled times and place. A student will not be permitted to write at another time unless he/she has a reasonable excuse involving events beyond his/her control, such as illness, a death in the family, etc.
 - Should you miss a test, and have a reasonable excuse, please consult with your instructor in order to arrange a make-up test. This should normally be done within one week of missing your test.
 - A make-up test will normally not be a multiple-choice test, but will consist of a number of "Key Terms" that have to be defined and/or explained.

TERM PAPER

- VALUE - 40% of your final grade.
- DUE - see the time-table in this course outline. Either hand it in personally, or slip it under your instructor's office door (P-226A). **WARNING** - Any work handed in late without a *written* explanation of a reasonable excuse (i.e. illness, a death in the family, etc.) will be penalized.
- TOPIC - **“The Law and Politics of Pornography in Canada.”**
- Include the following: (1) a short **history** of this topic, bringing it up to date (early 2006); (2) a summary of the **law** on this matter -- statutes and major cases; (3) a description of the **politics** of this issue -- parties and interest groups; (4) an **ideological** analysis of the law and politics – liberal, conservative, feminist, etc.; (5) your own **evaluation** of the legal status quo – good or bad? Why?
 - This paper should also (1) demonstrate how much you have learned from the **course readings and lectures**; (2) make use of the **mandatory readings** (a list of which will be handed out early in the course; (3) include your own **research**, bringing things up to date.
- FORMAT
- All term papers must be from **three to six** typewritten pages, double-spaced (at about 250 words per page), written in #12 font, preferably Times New Roman, with citations in the form of **footnotes**, and a **bibliography** at the end. (Refer to “Political Science Papers – Guide to Footnotes and Bibliography” – on reserve in the Camosun library).
 - Your instructor may read more than six pages if he finds merit in what you have to say, but he has the option of finishing after six pages.
 - The readings in this course may have only limited bibliographical information. You are expected to find missing information (e.g. the name of the book's editor or author, etc.) and include this in your footnotes and bibliography. Refer to the original sources; **DO NOT** cite the material as simply coming from a Camosun College course pack.
- HELP - You may consult with your instructor before writing (bring him questions, a summary, or a rough draft).
- REWRITE
- You may rewrite the paper if you are not satisfied with your mark. This version should be marked “REWRITE” and stapled to the original version. Note that you will not receive a better mark unless you pay attention to most or all of the critical comments on your first draft.
 - However, you will certainly not lose points by attempting a rewrite; the higher of the two marks will be used.

EVALUATION

Your written work (except for your project report) will be graded as follows:

“A” level work (95-100% = A+ / 90-100% = A / 85-89% = A-)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - 8.5 to 10
 - the work is long enough (close to the maximum) and
 - it deals with all the prescribed reading materials (and additional research, if called for).
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY - 8.5 to 10
 - the work is free or nearly free of elementary errors in spelling, punctuation, etc.,
 - the work is well organized, and
 - there are adequate footnotes, and a bibliography done according to the instructions.
3. UNDERSTANDING (BASED ON WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - 8.5 to 10
 - the student has demonstrated a superior understanding of all the prescribed materials.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS) - 8.5 to 10
 - the student has developed superior ideas.

“B” level work (84-80% = B+ / 75-79% = B / 70-74% = B-)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - 7 to 8
 - the work is not quite maximum length, or
 - the work deals with not quite enough of the prescribed reading materials.
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY - 7 to 8
 - the work is at a high level, but there are still some errors in spelling, punctuation, etc., or
 - the work is well organized, but could be better, or
 - there are adequate footnotes, and a bibliography done according to the instructions, but they have not been done quite correctly.
3. UNDERSTANDING (BASED ON WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - 7 to 8
 - the student has demonstrated a high level of understanding of all the prescribed materials, but it could be better.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS) - 7 to 8
 - the student has developed some ideas that, although not yet superior, are at a high level.

EVALUATION (cont.)

“C” level work (65-69% = C+ / 60-64% = C)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - 6 to 6.5 out of 10.
 - the work is satisfactory, but fairly short, or
 - the work does not really cover enough of the required readings.
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY) - 6 to 6.5 out of 10.
 - the work is satisfactory, but has too many elementary errors in spelling, punctuation, etc., or
 - the student misuses the apostrophe, or
 - the work is not well organized, or
 - there are few footnotes and bibliography; or they are not done correctly.
3. UNDERSTANDING (WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - 6 to 6.5 out of 10.
 - this work shows a satisfactory understanding of the material, but not much more than this; it is sometimes not clear or just plain wrong, or leaves out some important points.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS) - 6 to 6.5 out of 10.
 - the student has tried to develop some ideas, but they are not well-reasoned and/or they are not based on correct information.

“D” level work (50-59%)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - 5 to 5.5 out of 10.
 - the work is unsatisfactory, it is below minimum length, or
 - the work shows inadequate use of the mandatory readings.
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY) - 5 to 5.5 out of 10.
 - the work is unsatisfactory; it is full of elementary errors, or
 - it is very poorly organized.
3. UNDERSTANDING (WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - 5 to 5.5 out of 10.
 - the work is unsatisfactory; the student has misunderstood several major points, or
 - has omitted several major points.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS)- 5 to 5.5 out of 10.
 - the student has made almost no attempt to develop ideas, or the ideas are inadequate.

EVALUATION (cont.)

"F" level work (below 50%)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - less than 5 out of 10.
 - the paper is below minimum length, or
 - the paper deals with less than half of the mandatory material.
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY) - less than 5 out of 10.
 - there are so many elementary errors that this is unacceptable, or
 - the student has committed an act of plagiarism or quasi-plagiarism.
3. UNDERSTANDING (WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - less than 5 out of 10.
 - this shows no real understanding of the main points.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS) - less than 5 out of 10.
 - there is no real attempt to develop any ideas.

All grades

5. FINAL GRADE: _____ out of 40.

- The FINAL GRADE is *not* an average of the four grades. It primarily based on the lowest grade of the first three criteria, multiplied by 4. (Your grade for "Ideas" will also be taken into consideration, although primarily for papers which are B+ or A level.)

- Your instructor sees the term papers as involving a set of hurdles, each of which is equally important. To receive a passing grade you must pass each one of these hurdles -- to receive an "A" you must do first-rate work at each level, to get a "B" you must do at least second-rate work at each level, and so forth. This is not the usual way of marking papers, but it can be defended on the basis that each student can rewrite his/her paper for a higher grade, and in doing so can concentrate upon improvements where they are most needed.

- Your paper should be a very carefully written draft, representing your best effort without detailed help from the instructor. When you get it back, you will receive comments about how to improve it, and you can decide whether or not you want to put in the extra work required to raise your grade. The process of writing a paper for this course should, therefore, be seen as involving an extended conversation between your instructor and yourself.

POL. SCI. 212 - LESSON NOTES - LESSON 1 - INTRODUCTION TO LAW

READINGS: - Richard and Ruth Yates, Chapter 1 ("Introduction") of *Canada's Legal Environment*. This is the first reading in "Law and Politics - 2006," which is for sale in the College bookstore.

KEY TERMS: Key terms marked with an asterisk (*) are either not mentioned in the reading, or not well explained. They will be explained in class.

law

- rule (norms of behaviour)
- imperative (obligatory)
- authoritatively recognized (see Hart, below)

- law creates rights - some individual, some collective*
- libertarian vs. egalitarian rights

legal theories:

1. natural law - St. Thomas Aquinas - law is social rules which do not violate the higher norms of natural law – natural law creates natural rights
 - natural law and natural rights are discerned by religion and/or reason
 - natural law invalidates unjust human "laws"
 - natural rights have now been replaced by human rights
2. positivist - Austin - law is the command of sovereign
 - Hart - law consists of primary (substantive) and secondary (procedural) rules, authoritatively recognized according to a fundamental secondary rule, the "rule of recognition."*
 - no natural law can invalidate human law
 - human rights can invalidate human law if the former is incorporated into positive law (for example, the Charter of Rights).
3. legal realist - Holmes - law is whatever the judges say it is
 - the task of lawyers is prediction
 - prediction depends upon past cases, procedural rules, and the judges' backgrounds
 - Frank - $R \times F = D$ or $R \times F \times JV = D$
(Rules x Facts x Judicial Values = Decision)*
4. critical legal - moves away from a discussion of what the law is to a discussion of what the law does.
 - the law is an instrument of "hegemony" by which the dominant class or classes maintain control over the rest of society.
 - usually connected to Marxist analysis*
5. feminist - builds on insights of critical legal theory
 - emphasizes the ways in which the law supports the hegemony of male dominance (patriarchy)

function of law

- to regulate social conduct, encouraging some kinds of behaviour and discouraging others

- liberal view* - the law in modern liberal-democracies provides protection from crime and an orderly way to engage in business, marriage, etc. In general, the law is neutral, benefiting all people equally.

- critical legal theory view - the law benefits the capitalist class more than the workers

- feminist theory view - the law benefits men more than women

types
of law

- either judge-made (common law) or legislated (statutory)*

1. international law - e.g. 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*

2. municipal law - common law system (federal, nine provinces)
- civil law system (Quebec)

a. public law

- i. constitutional - Constitution Act, 1867 (aka BNA Act)
- Charter of Rights and Freedoms, 1982
- other (see below)*
- ii. criminal (Crown prosecutions)
- iii. administrative*

b. private law (civil law) - torts

- contracts
- etc.

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Special note – in addition to the Constitution Act of 1867 and the Charter, constitutional law in Canada includes a number of other statutes, such as the Supreme Court Act, as well as the laws which brought new provinces into confederation after 1867. Moreover, the Supreme Court of Canada has ruled that both federal and provincial human rights statutes (which prohibit discrimination by both individuals and government for a number of reasons, including sex, race, and religion) have a “quasi-constitutional” status – they are to be considered more important than ordinary statutes.