

PUBP 764-001 Transnational Crime and Corruption

Fall 2023– Wednesday (4:30pm – 7:10pm)

Van Metre Hall 322

Bruce Ohr

Office Hours: Virtual, or in person by appointment

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Course Description:

The course will analyze the nature and impact of transnational crime and the relationship between crime groups and corruption. We will analyze the diverse range of activities of transnational crime groups in both the legitimate and illegitimate economy, including human trafficking, environmental crime, cybercrime, drugs, and money laundering. This is an overview class covering a broad range of topics, some of which are addressed more fully in other courses offered in the Schar School. It focuses on the public policy directed to transnational crime and its increasing role as a national and international security concern.

We will examine the difficulties of combatting transnational crime and corruption in the context of transnational law enforcement structures, increasing globalization and the technological revolution. The many aspects of transnational crime and corruption will be analyzed not only from the perspective of American specialists but from those in other parts of the world. We will consider the impact of the most recent developments in drugs, money laundering, environmental crime and the use of technology to facilitate organized crime. Legal, political, and law enforcement responses at the national and international levels will be analyzed, including the role of transparency, free press, and rule of law.

Texts:

There will be one required text. All other readings will be available on Blackboard or through links.

Louise Shelley, *Dirty Entanglements: Corruption, Crime and Terrorism* (Cambridge University Press, 2014)

Recommended Journals:

Trends in Organized Crime (Springer)

Global Crime (Taylor and Francis Publishers)

Recommended Websites:

- 1) See Global Initiative on Transnational Organized Crime
<http://globalinitiative.net/> -- many useful publications, and a great place for the latest reports

- 2) See Links and publications section of TraCCC website: <https://traccc.gmu.edu/>
- 3) Klaus von Lampe's website: <http://www.organized-crime.de/index.html>
- 4) Frank Vogl's website on corruption : <http://www.frankvogl.com/lectures/anticorruption-x5xgt-tg443-h9tey>
- 5) See newsletters and past issues of this Dutch based group:
<https://www.ciroc.nl/en/newsletter.html>
- 6) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: <https://www.unodc.org/>
- 7) US State Department narcotics reports: <https://www.state.gov/international-narcotics-control-strategy-reports/>
- 8) Organized crime in Latin America, WOLA website:
<https://www.wola.org/?s=transnational+crime>
- 9) Bertil Lintner's writings on organized crime in Asia:
<http://www.asiapacificms.com/articles/>
- 10) Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project: <https://www.occrp.org/en/>;
www.reportingproject.net/; <https://www.occrp.org/en/projects>
- 11) Organized Crime in the Americas: <https://www.insightcrime.org/> (copy and paste link into browser)
- 12) *Traffic*, <https://www.traffic.org/> (environmental crime)
- 13) Unicri (United National Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
<http://www.unicri.it/>
- 14) Council on Foreign Relations: <https://www.cfr.org/>
 - a. Global Regime for Transnational Crime, <https://www.cfr.org/report/global-regime-transnational-crime>
 - b. International Efforts not up to Combating Transnational Criminals,
<https://www.cfr.org/news-releases/international-efforts-not-combating-criminals-shows-cfr-interactive>
- 15) International Organization for Migration (IOM) (counter-trafficking part of website): <https://www.iom.int/counter-trafficking>

Course Requirements and Learning Outcomes:

The course is structured to gain a knowledge of the material, to improve your oral presentation skills and your research writing. It is also intended to help you synthesize information from different fields. To achieve these objectives the course requirements are as follows:

Class Attendance and Participation (35%):

Readings and Current Events: A significant amount of reading is required for the course. Students who fall behind will have a difficult time catching up. Students are expected to do the assigned reading in advance of the class. The class will presume knowledge of the readings assigned for that week. Students are expected to keep up with news on transnational crime that is reported in newspapers and on-line sources and to discuss recent developments in class each week. There are many suggestions for recommended reading. Those materials are available on Blackboard and can help on research or a deeper understanding of the topic. **Each week 1-2**

students will report briefly on recent transnational crime developments in the press during the past week. A discussion will follow where all students are welcome to share any recent articles they find interesting. Students will sign up for a specific week to present via Blackboard after the first class meeting.

Discussion Board: **There will be a discussion board question posted on Blackboard each week that you are to answer 4 times during the semester in 250 to 500 words. You also need to briefly comment on a classmate's post. On weeks when there is a recommended webinar, you may watch the webinar and write a 250 to 500 word discussion of that instead.**

Discussion board posts are due each Sunday at 11:59pm. (Example: Week 2 discussion board posts will be due on Sunday, September 3rd at 11:59pm). You will be expected to do **4 discussion posts in total**, and will alternate each week starting on either Week 2 or Week 3. Please sign up on Blackboard to determine whether you will begin on Week 2 or Week 3.

Attendance: Students will be expected to attend the whole class. Attendance will be taken. Your grade will be reduced for unexplained and unexcused absences. Please inform me if you will be absent from a class.

- *Weekly classes will be held in person.*

Mid-Term Exam (25%):

There will be a mid-term exam on November 8th. It will combine an analysis of a legal case and one long essay. Study questions will be provided in advance. The exam will draw on the readings, class lectures, and discussions.

Class Project (15%):

The class presentations coincide with the material for the course. You will do a group presentation on a notable case of transnational crime and corruption for which there is extensive documentation. **You will lead a discussion of this actual case and prepare a PowerPoint for presentation to the class, with each group member speaking a maximum of 5 minutes.** Each group member should submit 2 double spaced pages on their subtopic. This concise analysis should accompany the PowerPoint that makes the topic understandable to those who are not experts in transnational crime and corruption. You will choose a case and small group by Week 3 by signing up via Blackboard (directions on how to sign up will be shared in class and via email). Cases are suggested but there is a possibility of substitution and addition.

Term Paper Due December 6 (25%):

Length 20-25 pages, standard reference format

The topic will be chosen after consultation with the instructor. It can use insights that are obtained from the oral presentation. It should discuss a topic related to transnational crime and should develop a bibliography of diverse sources. Topics might include such topics as: The rise of drug trafficking in Afghanistan, Examining the role of illicit trade in natural resources in perpetuate conflict? How do crime groups negatively affect the environment? You can choose to focus on a particular area of criminal activity, a region of the world or a strategy or set of strategies used to address the problem.

Special Needs:

If you are a student with a disability and you need academic accommodations, please see me and contact the Disability Resource Center (DRC) at 993-2474. All academic accommodations must be arranged through the DRC.

Grading:

Students will be graded according to the following criteria:

Class attendance and participation (including discussion board) 35%

Mid-Term Exam 25%

Class Project 15%

Term Paper 25%

Plagiarism:

The profession of scholarship and the intellectual life of a university as well as the field of public policy inquiry depend fundamentally on a foundation of trust. Thus any act of plagiarism strikes at the heart of the meaning of the university and the purpose of the School of Public Policy. It constitutes a serious breach of professional ethics and it is unacceptable.

Plagiarism is the use of another's words or ideas presented as one's own. It includes, among other things, the use of specific words, ideas, or frameworks that are the product of another's work. Honesty and thoroughness in citing sources is essential to professional accountability and personal responsibility. Appropriate citation is necessary so that arguments, evidence, and claims can be critically examined.

Plagiarism is wrong because of the injustice it does to the person whose ideas are stolen. But it is also wrong because it constitutes lying to one's professional colleagues. From a prudential perspective, it is shortsighted and self-defeating, and it can ruin a professional career.

The faculty of the Schar School takes plagiarism seriously and has adopted a zero tolerance policy. Any plagiarized assignment will receive an automatic grade of "F." This may lead to failure for the course, resulting in dismissal from the University. This dismissal will be noted on the student's transcript. For foreign students who are on a university-sponsored visa (eg. F-1, J-1 or J-2), dismissal also results in the revocation of their visa.

To help enforce the Schar School policy on plagiarism, all written work submitted in partial fulfillment of course or degree requirements must be available in electronic form so that it can be compared with electronic databases, as well as submitted to commercial services to which the School subscribes. Faculty may at any time submit student's work without prior permission from the student. Individual instructors may require that written work be submitted in electronic as well as printed form. The Schar policy on plagiarism is supplementary to the George Mason University Honor Code; it is not intended to replace it or substitute for it.

Honor Code and Generative AI:

Mason is an Honor Code university; please see the Office for Academic Integrity, <https://oai.gmu.edu/full-honor-code-document/>, for a full description of the code and the honor committee process. Three fundamental principles to follow at all times are that: (1) all work submitted be your own, as defined by the assignment; (2) when you use the work, the words, or the ideas of others, including fellow students or online sites, you give full credit through accurate citations; and (3) if you are uncertain about the ground rules on a particular assignment or exam, ask for clarification. No grade is important enough to justify academic misconduct.

Use of Generative-AI tools should be used following the fundamental principles of the Honor Code. This includes being honest about the use of these tools for submitted work and including citations when using the work of others, whether individual people or Generative-AI tools.

Weekly Schedule:

August 23 Week 1: Introduction to the Course

Why are transnational crime and corruption important public policy concerns and how do they relate to national and international security? How does transnational crime affect international commerce? Why does an understanding of these phenomena require a multi-disciplinary (history, political science, economics, financial, environmental, sociology, gender and security studies) perspective? How is transnational crime related to the prolongation of conflict? What are the linkages between transnational crime, corruption and terrorism? How has transnational crime changed in cyberspace?

Required Readings:

- 1) Annual Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community, February 6, 2023, <https://www.dni.gov/files/ODNI/documents/assessments/ATA-2023-Unclassified-Report.pdf>, pp.30-31.
- 2) How Russia's Wagner mercenary group exploits Africa for funding, May 16, 2023, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cv6Yt_6avKM
- 3) Video: World Atlas of Illicit Flows, Sept. 26, 2018: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rvp2qHn_ugQ
- 4) Transnational Organized Crime: A threat to global public goods, September 2, 2022, <https://www.sipri.org/commentary/topical-background/2022/transnational-organized-crime-threat-global-public-goods>

Recommended Reading:

- 5) Mark Galeotti, 'We Have Conversations': The Gangster as Actor and Agent in Russian Foreign Policy, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09668136.2022.2154316>

August 30 Week 2: Corruption

The problem of corruption and kleptocrats has become a great policy concern in recent years as large amounts of money exit the developing world depriving individuals and societies of the resources they need. Corruption is not only a problem in the developing world but in developed countries as well. Corruption also serves as an incubator of both crime and terrorism.

Required Readings:

- 1) Louise Shelley, *Dirty Entanglements*, chapter 2 ,64-96
- 2) Robert Worth, *The President, the Soccer Hooligans and an Underworld "House of Horrors": A grisly trial in Serbia has raised questions about connections between the country's top leadership and its violent drug gangs*,
<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/05/03/magazine/aleksandar-vucic-veljko-belivuk-serbia.html>
(see Blackboard)

Recommended:

- 1) Frank Vogl, *Waging War on Corruption: Inside the Movement Fighting the Abuse of Power*, 25-32 (see Blackboard)
- 2) Laurence Cockcroft, *Global Corruption: Money, Power, and Ethics in the Modern World*, 1-9, 11-32 (see Blackboard)

September 6 Week 3: Impact of Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption

Transnational crime affects every aspect of life in the contemporary world, to an extent that is not yet fully recognized. Not only does it affect individual security, but, through the proliferation of narcotics and counterfeit drugs, organized crime groups have a major impact on health. The financing of elections and the infiltration of criminals into the political process in many countries undermines democracy and citizen faith in government. Intimidation of muckraking journalists by transnational crime groups is presently one of the greatest threats to journalism and independent media. The purchasing of journalists by organized criminals severely compromises the integrity of the press in many countries. Organized crime's exploitation of labor and its ever-greater role in the smuggling and trafficking of human beings has led to large-scale labor violations and the reemergence of slavery in regions where it had been eradicated.

****Choose Case Group Presentation Topic****

Required Readings:

- 1) UNODC, *Globalization of Crime: Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment*, pp. 25-36; http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/TOCTA_Report_2010_low_res.pdf
- 2) Raymond Fisman and Edward Miguel, *Fighting for Economic Development*, in *Economic Gangsters Corruption, Violence and the Poverty of Nations* Princeton University Press, 2008, ch. 1, pp. 1-18 (see Blackboard).
- 3) Robert Muggah, *How Drugs Are Destroying the Amazon: In the World's Largest Rainforest, Cocaine and Deforestation are Increasingly Linked*. (August 6, 2023), <https://foreignpolicy.com/2023/08/06/amazon-drugs-coca-cocaine-deforestation-environment-biodiversity-climate-change-criminal-brazil-peru-colombia-bolivia-lula-logging/#:~:text=Put%20simply%2C%20drug%20traffickers%20are,by%20an%20ecosystem%20of%20crime>.
- 4) Committee to Protect Journalists, “Deadly Year for Journalists as Killings Rose Sharply in 2022,” <https://cpj.org/reports/2023/01/deadly-year-for-journalists-as-killings-rose-sharply-in-2022/>
- 5) Criminal Investigations and Network Analysis (CINA), “The Effects of the COVID-19 Response on Criminal Network Activity and Investigations” https://cina.gmu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Covid-White-Paper_FINAL.pdf

Recommended:

- 6) Louise Shelley, “Transnational Organized Crime: The New Authoritarianism,” in *The Illicit Global Economy and State Power*, pp.25-6, 30-47 (see Blackboard)
- 7) UNODC, “Research Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on organized crime” pp.13-18 https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/covid/RB_COVID_organized_crime_july13_web.pdf

September 13 Week 4: Conceptualizing the Problem: How have non-state actors evolved with globalization, the decline of the state and the rise of conflicts

The rise of non-state actors (criminals, terrorists, insurgents) has been tied to globalization, the retreat of the state and the presence of weak states and conflicts . We will examine the historical roots of non-state actors and their evolution over time.

****Submit term paper title, short description and sample bibliography****

Required Readings:

- 1) Louise Shelley, *Dirty Entanglements*, introduction 11-19 , chap 3, 97-131.
- 2) Munich Security Forum, *Transnational Security Report, Cooperating Across Borders: Tackling Illicit Flows*,

https://tsr.securityconference.de/assets/2019/Transnational_Security/MS_C_Transnational_Security_Report.pdf, pp. 6-13 only!

- 3) Athar project on the antiquities trade: (key findings), <http://atharproject.org/report2019/>
- 4) Jamille Bigio and Rachel B. Vogelstein, "Human Trafficking and Conflict," https://cdn.cfr.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/Discussion_Paper_Bigio_Vogelstein_Security_Trafficking_OR.pdf, pp.1-15
- 5) Global Initiative on Transnational Organized Crime, Julia Stanyard and Rim Dhaouadi "Culture in Ruins: Mali," November 2020, <https://enact-africa.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/2020-11-12-culture-in-ruins-main-paper-01.pdf>

Recommended:

- 6) Susan Strange, "Organized Crime: the Mafias," in *Retreat of the State: The Diffusion of Power in the World Economy*, p. 110-121, 1996 (see Blackboard).

September 20 Week 5: Convergence of Different Forms of Transnational Crime

Different forms of transnational crime often converge as the criminal actors use the same routes to move different substances and function like diversified businesspeople. Diversified criminal enterprises undoubtedly present a greater threat to their societies, but does their diversification make them a tougher or easier target for law enforcement?

Required Readings:

- 1) Louise Shelley, "The Relationship of Drug and Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective" *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research: Volume 18, Issue 3 (2012)*, Page 241-253 (see Blackboard).
- 2) Global Initiative on Transnational Crime, "Organized Crime and Illegally Mined Gold in Latin America, 2016," <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Organized-Crime-and-Illegally-Mined-Gold-in-Latin-America.pdf>, pp.24-36
- 3) Douglas Farah, "Fixers, Superfixers and Shadow Facilitators: How Networks Connect," In *Convergence*, 75-95, <http://ndupress.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/Books/convergence.pdf>.
- 4) Satellite Data used to Track Forced Labour on Fishing Vessels," <https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2020/12/22/satellite-data-used-to-track-forced-labour-on-fishing-vessels>

CASE PRESENTATION: Bengis:

<https://www.internationalconservation.org/publications/Case%20Study-Bengis.pdf>

methods Bengis used to try and shield his assets in

Jersey. <https://fisherynation.com/archives/tag/arnold-bengis>

<https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdny/pr/officers-fishing-and-seafood-corporations-ordered-pay-nearly-225-million-south-africa>, (see paragraphs on convergence with human trafficking)

<https://www.animallaw.info/case/united-states-v-bengis>

September 27 Week 6: Drug Trafficking

What is the nature of the drug problem? Why is it so prominent in the general problem of organized crime? How do different criminal organizations work together to perpetuate this crime? How has the drug trade affected countries where the traffickers are a dominant political and economic force? What are the new routes and new products?

Required Readings:

- 1) Dirty Entanglements, chap 6, 218-258.
- 2) Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, *Los Zetas Inc* , 87-106 (see Blackboard)
- 3) UN World Drug Report for 2017, <https://www.unodc.org/wdr2017/index.html>, Report 1, pp.9-32 (https://www.unodc.org/wdr2017/field/Booklet_1_EXSUM.pdf), pp.9-32

Recommended:

- 1) Paul Gootenberg, ch. 6 Birth of the Narcos: Pan-American Illicit Networks, 1945-1965 in *Andean Cocaine: The Making of a Global Drug*, 245-289. (see Blackboard)

CASE PRESENTATION: El Chapo case:

<http://documents.latimes.com/indictment-joaquin-el-chapo-guzman/>
<https://www.justice.gov/usao-edny/video/joaquin-el-chapo-guzman-convicted-running-continuing-criminal-enterprise-and-other>

October 4 Week 7: Illicit Financial Flows and Money Laundering

Organized crime is a business, and being able to enjoy the profits is an essential aspect of that business. How do transnational criminals manage to conceal and transform their ill-gotten gains into a form they can use to sustain their activities and support a luxurious lifestyle?

Required Readings:

- 1) Shelley, Dirty Entanglements, ch. 5, 173-217
- 2) Danielle Camner Lindholm and Celina B. Realuyo, "Threat Finance: A Critical Enabler for Illicit Networks," In *Convergence*, <http://ndupress.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/Books/convergence.pdf>, 111-18.
- 3) 2020 Drug Enforcement Administration, National Drug Threat Assessment, https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2021-02/DIR-008-21%202020%20National%20Drug%20Threat%20Assessment_WEB.pdf, pp. 85-90 (illicit finance).
- 4) John A. Cassara, The Next Frontier, Trade-Based Money Laundering: Invoice Fraud, in *Trade-Based Money Laundering*, 2-30 (see Blackboard)

- 5) Sarah Durant and Mangai Natarajan “Cryptocurrencies and Money Laundering Operations,” in *International and Transnational Crime and Justice*, ed. Mangai Natarajan, 2nd ed. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2019, 73-79 (see Blackboard).
- 6) Read: <https://globalinitiative.net/world-atlas-of-illicit-flows/> (read page, whole report is useful for research)

Recommended:

- 1) Global Financial Integrity, Illicit Financial Flows to and From Developing Countries, 2005-2014, http://www.gfintegrity.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/GFI-IFF-Report-2017_final.pdf, read the report
- 2) Tom Wainwright, *Narco-Nomics: How to Run a Drug Cartel*, The People Problems of a Drug Cartel, chap 3, 53-76 (see Blackboard).
- 3) J. Ferrie, M. Young, T.A. Akerblom, Hong Kong Developer’s Corporate Ties to Chinese Criminal Underworld (August 7, 2023), <https://www.occrp.org/en/investigations/canadian-case-exposes-hong-kong-developers-corporate-ties-to-chinese-criminal-underworld>

October 11 Week 8: Taking the Profit Out of Crime?

Denying transnational criminals the ability to launder their gains is clearly an important strategy in the worldwide battle against transnational crime. How well are authorities managing this critical task?

Required Readings:

- 1) NDAA, David Luna, <https://www.businessinsider.com/congress-needs-to-override-trump-veto-ban-anonymous-shell-companies-2020-12>
- 2) The Fact Coalition, <https://thefactcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/FACT-Sheet-Summary-of-CTA-Dec-17-2020.pdf>
- 3) Senate Judiciary Committee on reforming AML (statement of John Cassara); <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Cassara%20Testimony.pdf>
- 4) Transnational Criminal Organizations Sanctions Regulations (January 21, 2022)(you only need to read the **Background** section of the announcement), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/01/21/2022-01072/transnational-criminal-organizations-sanctions-regulations>
- 5) Treasury Sanctions Wildlife Trafficking Organized Crime Group (October 7, 2022), <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1001>

October 18 Week 9: Organized Environmental Crime

Transnational criminals function as important traders in endangered species, illegal timber and fish. They are also active in the improper disposal of hazardous waste and engage in illegal

carbon trading and defrauding programs for sustainable energy, exacerbating major environmental threats and the undermining prospects for sustainable development.

Required Readings:

- 1) C. Nellemann, et. al. , eds. *The Rise of Environmental Crime – A Growing Threat To Natural Resources Peace, Development And Security*. A UNEP/INTERPOL Rapid Response Assessment, 2017, 15-24, 39-51, 57-63. https://gridarendal-website-live.s3.amazonaws.com/production/documents/:s_document/327/original/RRACrimerise_finaldraft_screen.pdf?1490613379
- 2) UNODC, *World Wildlife Crime Report, 2020*, 9-28, https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/wildlife/2020/World_Wildlife_Report_2020_9July.pdf
- 3) FATF, “Money Laundering and the Illegal Wildlife Trade,” 2020, executive summary, 7-17 <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/content/fatf-gafi/en/publications/Environmentalcrime/Money-laundering-wildlife-trade.html>
- 4) National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, 2014 <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/nationalstrategywildlifetrafficking.pdf>
- 5) Illegal Gold Mining: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/08/02/world/americas/brazil-airstrips-illegal-mining.html>
- 6) “Asian Roulette: Criminogenic Casinos and illicit trade in environmental commodities in South East Asia,” pp.12-19, 2022, <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/casino-crime-south-east-asia/>

Recommended:

- 1) Traffic website—for more research done by Traffic see: <http://www.traffic.org/general-topics/>
- 2) Patrick Alley, *Very Bad People* (London: Monoray, 2022), Chap. 2, Angola—Blood on the Rocks, pp.59-85 (see Blackboard)
- 3) For Cases of Illicit Wildlife Trade, see the website: http://animalstudies.msu.edu/animal_law.php

Videos:

- 4) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1RRNggnM6A&feature=youtu.be> (Global Witness on corruption and deforestation of Sarawak)
- 5) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_ovik0ciF-8 (RUSI --Royal United Service Institute) Panel discussion on environmental crime as a security issue

CASES PRESENTATION: Examining the case of environmental crime:

1. Khadija Sharife and Mark Anderson, “How Yahya Jammeh Stole a Country,” March 27, 2019, <https://www.occrp.org/en/greatambiaheist/how-yahya-jammeh-stole-a-country>.

2. Groenewald case of rhino trafficking:

https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/press-releases/attachments/2014/10/23/rhino_indictment.pdf
<https://annamiticus.com/2014/10/23/u-s-indicts-groenewald-brothers-rhino-horn-trafficking/>
<https://www.naclec.org/press-pages/2017/10/11/operation-crash-stopping-a-network-of-illegal-wildlife-traffickers-in-united-states>

3. Shark fin and drug case:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20200904030325/https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdga/pr/international-money-laundering-drug-trafficking-and-illegal-wildlife-trade-operation>
<https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdga/press-release/file/1313441/download>
[apex u.s. attorney bobby christine dea atlanta sac robert murphy fws aurelia skipwith.jpg](#)
[Download apex gold bars and coins.jpg](#)
[Download apex money flow map.jpg](#)
[Download apex seized shark fins totoaba bladders.jpg](#)
[Download apex marijuana cut.jpg](#)

October 25 Week 10: Human Trafficking

The problems of human trafficking and human smuggling are closely related. We will examine the diverse forms of human trafficking and address the reasons for the presence of the problem in all regions of the world and the reasons that it is particularly pronounced in Asia and Africa. The complex strategies needed to address it will also be discussed.

Required Readings:

- 1) UNODC Global Report on Human Trafficking 2018, 1-47,
https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTiP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf
- 2) *Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Context*, <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/2019-06-30-tip-policy-brief-10.pdf>
- 3) Jean Baderschneider, “*The Palermo Protocol and the Next Twenty Years of the Global Fight against Modern Slavery*” <https://www.cfr.org/blog/palermo-protocol-and-next-twenty-years-global-fight-against-modern-slavery>
- 4) International Bar Association, *Human Trafficking and Corruption*, 2016, pp.15-37.
<https://www.ibanet.org/MediaHandler?id=E34FFA1D-8038-4AEC-A631-E0E2A7E0AD86>
- 5) Alice Eckstein and Nesrien Hamid, *Addressing Child Labor in a Pandemic: Notes from the Field*, <https://www.cfr.org/blog/addressing-child-labor-pandemic-notes-field>
- 6) See video: *Why It Matters: Turning the Tables on Human Traffickers*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oINgAGBAp9w>
- 7) *Evidential Issues in Trafficking in Persons Cases* https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2017/Case_Digest_Evidential_Issues_in_Trafficking.pdf (see actual cases)

CASE PRESENTATION: Senate Investigation of Backpage:

<https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Backpage%20Report%202017.01.10%20FINAL.pdf>

Popular article on the case: <https://www.wired.com/story/inside-backpage-vicious-battle-feds/>

November 1 Week 11: Transnational Crime and Technology

Transnational crime is able to function because there has been a decline of borders, a rise of ease of communications through the internet and advanced communications as well as high level facilitators. How does organized crime use the internet and encryption? How does it market its goods through the internet? How does it use sophisticated computer specialists to evade detection?

Required Readings:

- 1) Steve Morgan, Cybercrime To Cost The World \$10.5 Trillion Annually By 2025 (Nov. 13, 2020), <https://cybersecurityventures.com/cybercrime-damage-costs-10-trillion-by-2025/>
- 2) Julie Viollaz, Jessica Graham and Leonid Lantsman, "Using Script Analysis to understand the financial crimes involved in wildlife trafficking," *Crime, Law and Social Change* published on line 26 Jan. 2018 (see Blackboard)
- 3) FBI's Encrypted Phone Platform Infiltrated Hundreds of Criminal Syndicates; Result is Massive Worldwide Takedown (June 8, 2021), <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdca/pr/fbi-s-encrypted-phone-platform-infiltrated-hundreds-criminal-syndicates-result-massive>
- 4) See Krebs on Security for the latest on cyber criminals, <https://krebsonsecurity.com/2022/08/no-socks-no-shoes-no-malware-proxy-services/>

Recommended:

- 5) Misha Glenny, *Dark Markets: Cyberthieves, Cybercops and You*, Prologue, pp. 1-11. (see Blackboard)
- 6) Marc Goodman, *Future Crimes: Everything is Connected, Everyone is Vulnerable and What We can do about it*, 171-213. (see Blackboard)

CASE PRESENTATION: Chinese network of human trafficking:

<https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/pr/nationwide-sting-operation-targets-illegal-asian-brothels-six-indicted-racketeering> ;

<https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/press-release/file/1124296/download>

November 8 Week 12 Exam

November 15, 29 Weeks 13 and 14: Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption

What is the future of organized crime and what are the US and global strategies needed to address it? The class will address the strategies that are needed to combat the phenomenon in fragile states. We will also examine many other strategies that must be part of this strategy such as free and accountable journalism, following the money trail, and reducing demand for illicit commodities. How can businesses become more involved in combating transnational crime? What can be done to combat the corruption that facilitates transnational crime?

Required Readings:

- 1) Louise Shelley, *Dirty Entanglements*, Conclusion
- 2) Environmental Crime: Tackling the Greatest Threat to our Planet, https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/655326_4bbc5cdf77384d48adf980c3ec39237a.pdf , 6-17
- 3) UN conventions on Transnational Crime (Various treaties). <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/index.html>
- 4) Munich Security Forum, *Transnational Security Report, Cooperating Across Borders: Tackling Illicit Flows*, https://tsr.securityconference.de/assets/2019/Transnational_Security/MSF_Transnational_Security_Report.pdf,
- 5) UN System wide Response to Organized Crime, https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/gitoc_un_june_19.pdf
- 6) Shaazka Beyerle, *Curtailing Corruption: People Power for Accountability and Justice*, Chapter 2 “Approaches to Curbing Corruption” https://www.nonviolent-conflict.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Beyerle_ch2.pdf and Chapter 6 “Nonviolent Resistance Against the Mafia” <https://www.nonviolent-conflict.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Curtailing-Corruption-Ch-6.pdf>
- 7) Browse OCCRP (Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project) website: <https://www.occrp.org/en/>
- 7) IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature—proposed legislation), organized crime and illegal wildlife trade, https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/resrecfiles/WCC_2020_RES_038_EN.pdf https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/resrecfiles/WCC_2020_RES_040_EN.pdf

Recommended:

- 8) Jay S. Albanese, in *Transnational Crime and the 21st Century* , pp. 133-138 (see Blackboard).

Term Paper Due by December 13th, they should be handed in by the exam time which is 430-715 (can be submitted by email)