

**Chapter 1 : Legal Drafts | White Collar Crime | SoOLEGAL**

*Samoa white-collar crime: hearing before the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Resources, House of of Justice report on American Samoa w [United States.*

Clandestine chemistry [ edit ] Criminal organisations may generate significant income through the manufacture and trafficking of illicit drugs and their precursor chemicals. Increased involvement has resulted in larger and more sophisticated clandestine laboratories being detected in Australia. In 2009, a record 26 clandestine laboratories were detected in Australia a 26 per cent increase from 2008. In 2009, clandestine laboratory detections increased across most jurisdictions, the largest occurring in Western Australia, which increased from 30 laboratories in 2008 to 78 in 2009, an increase of 160 per cent. They can be located virtually anywhere in private residences, motel and hotel rooms, apartments, horse trailers, houseboats, boats, vehicles, buses, trucks, campgrounds and commercial establishments and are usually very portable. Some clandestine laboratories use very simple processes such as extracting cannabis oil from plants using solvents; others use complex processes involving a number of chemicals and a range of equipment to manufacture drugs such as methylamphetamine and ecstasy. Clan labs are usually discovered after they have exploded. Because of the increase in the number of clandestine laboratories detected in Australia, it was determined that there was a need for better exchange of information between the various jurisdictions. As a result, in August the first Chemical Diversion Conference was held at the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence; among other things, a categorisation of the various types of clandestine laboratories was developed. Initially there were three categories but a fourth has since been added. The categories are as follows: Clan lab activity may include but are not limited to strong unusual odours, traffic at extremely late hours, covered windows and reinforced doors, exhaust fans and pipes on windows, high security measures such as bars on windows and an accumulation of chemical containers and waste. These Guidelines provide a framework for regulatory authorities and environmental specialists to investigate and remediate sites that may have been contaminated due to being used as clandestine drug laboratories. They can pose a significant threat to the health and safety of officers, the general public and the environment and hazards include: On 2 June a Gosnells house explodes, resulting in one man in hospital with severe burns. In 2009, clan labs were dismantled. Of the clan labs discovered in 2009, 26 were in the cities of Armadale and Gosnells and the Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale. In Western Australia, Gosnells has proved to be the hotspot for drug manufacture, with six clan labs uncovered by police. Five labs were shut down in Armadale. Almost all drug labs were found to manufacture methylamphetamine. The suburbs of Kelmscott, Huntingdale, Bedforddale and Southern River harboured two clan labs each until these were uncovered and shut down by officers. The majority of heroin imported into Australia comes from Burma. However there are suggestions that due to the continuing decline in opium production in South East Asia, traffickers may begin to look to Afghanistan as a source of heroin. These countries are Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Therefore there is no local production of cocaine in Australia. According to the Australian Crime Commission, there is an increase in the number of young recreational drug users smoking crystal methamphetamine. Research also indicated an increase in use of methamphetamine, which occurred around the same time as the heroin shortage in Australia in 2009. There are 30 types of hallucinogenic mushrooms growing naturally in this country and there have been seizures of spores from other countries. It is now suspected that hydroponics is the most common method of cultivation in the domestic market. Growers believe that hydroponics produce a better yield, reduce the chances of detection and mitigate seasonal climate changes. There is a level of cannabis importation from countries including the Netherlands and United Kingdom. Organised crime groups, including outlaw motorcycle gangs are involved in the cultivation and distribution of cannabis within Australia. According to the Australian Crime Commission, there has been a noticeable increase in the involvement of Vietnamese crime groups in recent years. In a survey, it was reported that one in three Australians aged 14 years and over had used cannabis at least once in their life, with more than half a million indicating use in the last 12 months.

Chapter 2 : 35 Surprising White Collar Crimes Statistics - calendrierdelascience.com

*Samoan White-Collar Crime: Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, First Session, on the Department of Justice Report on American Samoa White-Collar Crime Assessment Which Highlights Some Serious Problems and Suggests Possible Resolutions, August 3, Washington, DC, Volume 4.*

It was a response to the concerns that law enforcement typically has with street crime, but not with crime that happens when people are in occupations that have a higher status. Any crime affects someone, even if it is believed to be victimless. White Collar Crime Most people will look at cases like Enron as a good example of white collar crime, or perhaps Bernie Madoff, but crime happens virtually every day on some level. Employees might write an unauthorized check to themselves or to their spouse. Business funds might be used for personal expenses, like paying for soccer gear. Median business losses caused by executives are 16 times those of their employees. The most costly abuses tend to occur not in large organizations, but in companies with less than employees. Losses caused by managers are 4x the amount, on average, of those caused by employees. The typical perpetrator is a college-educated white male who is working in some form of real estate. A higher proportion of white-collar offenders are female compared to other offender types. Although it tends to occur in four and five figure amounts at a local level, these crimes add up over time because they are so often overlooked. Many people can get away with these crimes for years because there is a certain trust that is placed with an employee, their reputation, and their experience. Controls become lax and there ends up being no accountability or oversight. When that happens, it becomes very easy to steal a little bit, month after month, until it adds up to a massive amount. Probation and restitution are the most likely outcome. For every , people in the United States, there are 5, arrests that are directly related to white collar crime. Of those arrests, the number that are related to property crime: Embezzlement is one of the most rare forms of white collar crime, accounting for just 6. Writing bad checks, if included in white collar crime stats, would double the amount of crime that is reported. White collar criminals are 7 times more likely to target the government than they are to target a religious organization. The rarest form of white collar crime that is reported or investigated: White collar crime might not be taken very seriously, but it should be. Every time someone gets away with one of these crimes, it gives them confidence to do it again. Because there is such a lack of oversight, it is very common for a white collar crime to go undetected forever if the criminal only commits one or two acts and then stops. Only property crime that steals actual merchandise tends to have a good chance of recovery. In August , it was reported that there were total white collar prosecutions that occurred in the United States. The prosecutions was an 8. On a year to year comparison with August , the incidents are 6. When compared with prosecution rates from 5 years ago, the incidents are Prosecution rates for white collar crime tends to spike in April every year and then recede into the Summer months. With the exception of April and April , which saw months of more than 1, prosecutions, white collar crime rates have remained historically steady throughout the last decade. White collar crime has been moving away from stealing money from companies to stealing money from people. The most frequently cited charge that leads a prosecution attempt is aggravated identity theft. This charge accounts for Mail fraud or conspiracy charges to commit offenses that defraud the country are also popular charges that are filed. In total, however, bank fraud and wire fraud are still the most popular white collar offenses that are investigated. It is estimated that 1 out of every 4 households will become the victim of a white collar crime at some point. When white collar crime is committed against someone in the same household, the police reporting rate is just Why has there been a shift toward white collar crime? There are three basic reasons: This is why it is so important to make sure that white collar crime is reported. The average amount that is taken during an armed robbery of a bank: It can take more than 2 years for white collar crime charges to make their way through the justice system. More than 50, people die on the job every year because of occupational hazards that are known by an employer, but not addressed. When there is nothing really to lose and everything to gain, the temptation to commit a white collar crime grows very strong indeed. When fines, deferred prosecutions, and even agreements not to prosecute in return

for some sort of favor are the ruling methods of the day to stop these crimes, the only people who come out as a loser are the victims. Until it does, white collar crime may continue to stay at pretty level rates, but will still cost the economy billions. The original source of this infographic can be found here.

**Chapter 3 : Organised crime in Australia - Wikipedia**

*Samoan white-collar crime: hearing before the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, first session, on the Department of Justice report on American Samoa white-collar crime assessment which highlights some serious problems and suggests possible resolutions, August 3, Washington, DC.*

Definitional issues[ edit ] Modern criminology generally rejects a limitation of the term by reference, rather classifies the type of crime and the topic: By the type of offense, e. Some crime is only possible because of the identity of the offender, e. But the FBI has adopted the narrow approach, defining white-collar crime as "those illegal acts which are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and which are not dependent upon the application or threat of physical force or violence" , 3. Shover and Wright point to the essential neutrality of a crime as enacted in a statute. Thus, the only way that one crime differs from another is in the backgrounds and characteristics of its perpetrators. By organizational culture rather than the offender or offense which overlaps with organized crime. Appelbaum and Chambliss offer a twofold definition: Organizational or corporate crime which occurs when corporate executives commit criminal acts to benefit their company by overcharging or price fixing , false advertising, etc. Relationship to other types of crime[ edit ] Main article: Blue-collar crime The types of crime committed are a function of what is available to the potential offender. Thus, those employed in relatively unskilled environments and living in inner-city areas have fewer opportunities to exploit than those who work in situations where large financial transactions occur and live in areas where there is relative prosperity. In contrast, white-collar employees can incorporate legitimate and criminal behavior, thus making themselves less obvious when committing the crime. Therefore, blue-collar crime will more often use physical force, whereas in the corporate world, the identification of a victim is less obvious and the issue of reporting is complicated by a culture of commercial confidentiality to protect shareholder value. It is estimated that a great deal of white-collar crime is undetected or, if detected, it is not reported. Corporate crime Corporate crime deals with the company as a whole. The crime benefits the investors or the individuals who are in high positions in the company or corporation. The relationship white-collar crime has with corporate crime is that they are similar because they both are involved within the business world. Their difference is that white-collar crime benefits the individual involved, and corporate crime benefits the company or the corporation. One well-known insider trading case in the United States is the ImClone stock trading case. In December , top-level executives sold their shares in ImClone Systems , a pharmaceutical company that manufactured an anti-cancer drug. The SEC reached a settlement in Although law enforcement claims to have prioritized white-collar crime, [11] evidence shows that it continues to be a low priority. Organized transnational crime[ edit ] Organized transnational crime is organized criminal activity that takes place across national jurisdictions, and with advances in transportation and information technology, law enforcement officials and policymakers have needed to respond to this form of crime on a global scale. Some examples include human trafficking , money laundering, drug smuggling, illegal arms dealing, terrorism, and cybercrime. Although it is impossible to precisely gauge transnational crime, the Millennium Project, an international think tank , assembled statistics on several aspects of transnational crime in The two most common forms are theft and fraud. Theft can be of varying degrees, from a pencil to furnishings to a car. Insider trading , the trading of stock by someone with access to publicly unavailable information, is a type of fraud. Treason In the modern world, there are a lot of nations which divide the crimes into some laws. Depending on a country, conspiracy is added to these. One example is Jho Low , a mega thief and traitor who stole billions in USA currency from a Malaysian government fund and is now on a run as a fugitive. Bush , defining new crimes and increasing the penalties for crimes such as mail and wire fraud. In other countries, such as China , white-collar criminals can be given the death penalty , [15] yet some countries have a maximum of 10â€”25 years imprisonment. Certain countries like Canada consider the relationship between the parties to be a significant feature on sentence when there is a breach of trust component involved. The FBI, concerned with identifying this type of offense, collects annual statistical information on only three categories:

All other types of white-collar crime are listed in an, "miscellaneous" category.

### Chapter 4 : Samoan White-Collar Crime : U S Committee on Resources :

*Full text of "Samoan white-collar crime: hearing before the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, first session, on the Department of Justice report on American Samoa white-collar crime assessment which highlights some serious problems and suggests possible resolutions, August 3,*

### Chapter 5 : White-collar crime - Wikipedia

*Loading Samoan white-collar crime: hearing before the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, first session, on the Department of Justice report on American Samoa white-collar crime assessment which highlights some serious problems and suggests possible resolutions, August 3, Washington, DC.*

### Chapter 6 : American Samoa Lawyers | Find the right Attorney in American Samoa

*Samoan white-collar crime hearing before the Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, first session, on the Department of Justice report on American Samoa white-collar crime assessment which highlights some serious problems and suggests possible.*