

# CSU Fresno Dept. of Criminology Newsletter XX





http://zimmer.csufresno.edu/~haralds/newsletter.htm

OFF CAMPUS CRIMINOLOGY DEGREE PROGRAMS

Information and new "on-line" applications are now available at the following web pages:

M.S. in Criminology

http://zimmer.csufresno.edu/~haralds/downtow ngraduateprogram08.htm

Applications are still being accepted for classes beginning on 22 August 08.

B.S. in Criminology

http://zimmer.csufresno.edu/~haralds/downtow nprogramrequirements.htm

Applications are still being accepted until 13 August for classes beginning the first full week in August 08.



The city and county of Fresno provide logistic support for our downtown programs which are restricted to employees of local, state and federal government agencies.



### Global News







## AGE VERIFICATION AT CIGARETTE VENDING MACHINES

In order to prevent or lessen smoking among persons under 20 years of age, new cigarette vending machines with age verification systems are being utilized. They will replace more than one half million older vending machines. Effective 1 July 2008, distributors of cigarette vending machines without a system for age verification face government fines. The Japanese Tobacco Institute is issuing special "Taspo" electronic money cards to smokers who submit a completed application with a photo and government proof of age.

#### http://www.taspo.jp/english/index.html

Given that some "of age" customers are reluctant to apply for a Taspo card, the Fujitaka corporation has developed a camera continued on page 2...

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based facial recognition system that uses a database of 100,000 difference facial characteristics representing age differences. Vending machine customers without a Taspo card can look into the camera which then determines if the "face" appears older or younger than twenty years of age. If the machine denies the purchase due to the facial scan, the purchaser can then show the camera his/her driver's license that is then read for age verification.

This facial scanning based age verification system has not yet been approved by the government. Tests have shown it to be only 90% accurate. Experiments using photographs of old people held in front of the vending machine camera have shown that the system can often be fooled to believe the photo is a real person. Fujitaka has been making cigarette vending machines since 1956. <a href="http://www.fujitaka.com/index.html">http://www.fujitaka.com/index.html</a>

Age Validation Unit

Unit is framed with orange to stand out. Machines are equipped with an IC card reader and users must hold their taspo card up to the reader and have their age verified in order to make their purchase.

The redeeming feature of the machine is that taspo cards need not be inserted into the machine but merely held up to the reader.

This mark indicates 'pidel', electronic money specifically for use with taspo cards.

\* Electronic money 'pidel' may not be used at certain vending machines.

**Above: Taspo Card based Age verification** 

Germany law also requires age verification when purchasing cigarettes from vending machines. The system currently in place involves the use of "debit cards" with IC chips that are issued by most banks. The chips in these so-called EC cards contain the card holder's age information that is then read by the cigarette vending machine prior to releasing the merchandise

Below is a photo of a German cigarette vending machine with a slot for bank cash cards.





During the first year of the German law requiring age verification systems with vending machines, cigarette sales from vending machines plummeted by twenty percent. It could not be determined, however, if in-store sales increased during the same year.

Interesting side note: Last week the German Supreme Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht) overturned a smoking ban in restaurants and bars, indicating it would hurt the small business owner who could not afford to build a separated smoking area and who was losing customers (most of whom smoked).

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#### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Assistant Professor (Tenure Track) of Criminology. Position is for Fall 2009. Additional information can be accessed at:

http://www.csufresno.edu/aps/vacancy/docume nts/09TSS002\_002.pdf

NOTE: A doctorate, or ABD with an expected completion date of a doctorate, from a regionally accredited university is required.

Searching for federal positions? Check out this central site for federal government positions:



http://www.usajobs.gov/

## Crime Analyst Turlock Police Department



\$3,898-\$4,739 per month

Requires two year degree with coursework in Bus. Admin, Computer Science, C.J. or a related field, and two years of experience in data analysis, forecasting, and feasibility studies.

Contact H.R., 156 S. Broadway, suite 235, Turlock (Tel. 209-668-5542 Ext. 1150)

Final filing date: 20 August 2008.



#### PEOPLE SEARCH



Many search engines will give you the name of "listed" phone number subscribers, but do not provide any information on cell phone numbers. The link below will give you some data regarding cell phone numbers, though to access subscriber names will cost you extra.

#### http://www.reversephonedetective.com/

Typing in a random cell phone number resulted in the following screen:

Number:	(559) 740-5050 🔇	Search Date:	08/05/2008	Search Time:	9:03 PM
City:	Visalia	State:	CA	Full Phone Report:	<u>Available</u>

What if the suspect you are searching for is doing time in federal prison? Access the inmate search screen at:

#### http://www.bop.gov/iloc2/LocateInmate.jsp

A search for the name of the mayor in the city I served under as a chief of police (1985-1989) provided the following information:

Inmate Locator - Locate Federal inmates from 1982 to present

Name	Register Number	Age	Race	Sex	Release Date Actual / Projected	Location
1. DONALD R BRANHAM	60396-079	77	White	M	06-21-1996	RELEASED

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#### **MADRASSAS**

Madrassas are Islamic schools teaching a religion based curriculum to primarily Muslim boys. There has been a spotlight on Madrassas after 9/11, when it was realized that many of the top Taliban, Al Queda, Jemaah Islamiyah and members of other Islamic militant groups are the product of madrassas or similar Islamic religious schools.



Many of these schools are in Pakistan and there was and still is concern about the content and nature of instruction in these schools. What is particularly disturbing is that the actual number of madrassas is unknown.

President Musharaff of Pakistan attempted to compel the registration of all madrassas in Pakistan in order to be able to extend government control and/or supervision to ensure that the schools are not training terrorists or encouraging terrorist acts. His attempt failed due to powerful Islamic political parties in his country.

How many madrassas are there then? Some estimates are that in 1947 there were 250 Madrassas, in 1979 there were 1000, and recent figures varied from 10,000 to 40,000. An August 08 article put the figure at 13,000, yet RAW, the Indian Intelligence service puts the figure at more than ONE MILLION. These wildly different estimates make it clear that we simply do not know how many madrassas we have in Pakistan.

While the focus is on Pakistan, it is easy to overlook that the establishment and operation of Islamic religious schools in other countries is of equal concern.



BANGLADESH: Madrassas are sprouting up all over the country without any government oversight. The curriculum often consists of archaic reading material dating back hundreds of years and these schools are considered the new breeding ground for future terrorists.



FRANCE: The early radical indoctrination of young by religious schools is also a problem in France. Muslims are circumventing that country's laws requiring all pre-schools to be licensed by the government. Young Muslim children are driven to clandestine unregistered preschools by their parents in an attempt to avoid government oversight.



GERMANY: Alice Schwartzer, a German women's rights activist is equally alarmed by the operation of Islamic "Koranschulen" i.e., Madrassas that indoctrinate young males in an ideology that results in the oppression and mistreatment of females. Schwartzer went as far as to call for the closing of these Madrassas.



SOUTH AFRICA: The government is concerned about the large number of foreigners coming to that country to enroll in Islamic religious schools and believe that some of the students are connected to terrorist groups and come to S.A. thinking it would be easy to avoid detection.

Continued in the September newsletter...

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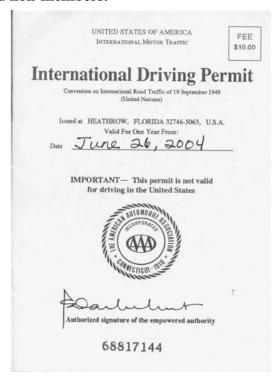


#### **WORKING TRAFFIC???**

Did you know that neither the U.S. government nor any of the states issue an international driver's license? Have you ever wondered why?

The Issuance of a universally recognized international driver's license was the outcome of a treaty between nearly all of the world's countries in 1949. The U.S., however, did not and could not sign that treaty, since driver's licenses are issued by our individual states. Individual states in turn cannot sign treaties with foreign countries.

This has led to the American Automobile Association issuing an "International Driving Permit" for a small fee to both their members and non-members.



This AAA issued permit, however, is not a legitimate document or authorization to drive a vehicle in any country. It is simply a translation of your current state issued driver's license into most major world languages.

The document which authorizes you do drive in most countries is your state issued driver's license and not the International Driving Permit issued by AAA. The AAA permit also has a disclaimer on the first inside page that without your real driver's license in your possession the permit has no value.

What, however, if you work traffic and stop a foreign motorist who shows you an international driving permit issued in a foreign country? Well, those driving permits are valid and do not need to be accompanied by the holder's home country driving permit.



The international permit is issued by the same authority that issues their regular driver's license or driving permit. *Continued on page 6* 

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#### INT'L DRIVING PERMIT continued...

この運転免許証は、すべての締約国の領域(これを発給する締約国の 領域を除く。)において、発給の日から一年間、この運転免許証の最終 ページにおいて特定する種類の車両の運転について有効とする。

This permit is valid in the territory of all the Contracting States with the exception of the territory of the Contracting State where issued, for the period of one year from the date of issue, for the driving of vehicles included in the category or categories mentioned on the last page of this permit.

この運転免許証は、その所持者が自己の旅行する各国において施行 されている居住又は職業に関する法令を遵守する義務にいかなる影響 をも及ぼさないものとする。

It is understood that this permit shall in no way affect the obligation of the holder to conform strictly to the laws and regulations relating to residence or to the exercise of a profession which are in force in each country through which he travels.

Note the comments on the first inside page of the International Driving Permit above issued by the Japanese prefectural government, and compare it with the same page of the IDP issued by the American Automobile Association in the crop below.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HOLDER!

- The International Driving Permit (IDP) requires your signature on the line directly beneath your photograph.
- (2) Your valid U.S. driver's license must accompany the IDP at all times.
- (3) Permit is valid for one year from date of issue.

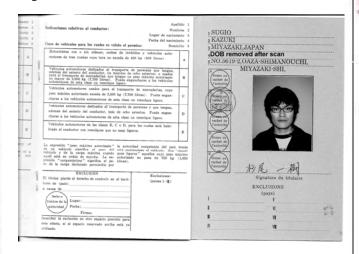
Above: Section of inside first page of AAA permit.



Above AAA issued IDP. The AAA clerk incorrectly copied Coarsegold from my CA DL and also misspelled my place of birth.

At first she stated that the law required a white background in the photo, after which I advised her that the IDP from AAA was not a legitimate government document and that the background is irrelevant.

Below IS a government issued IDP from Japan.



Governments issuing an IDP can also revoke it and it must be turned in if the permit holder loses the right to operate a motor vehicle.