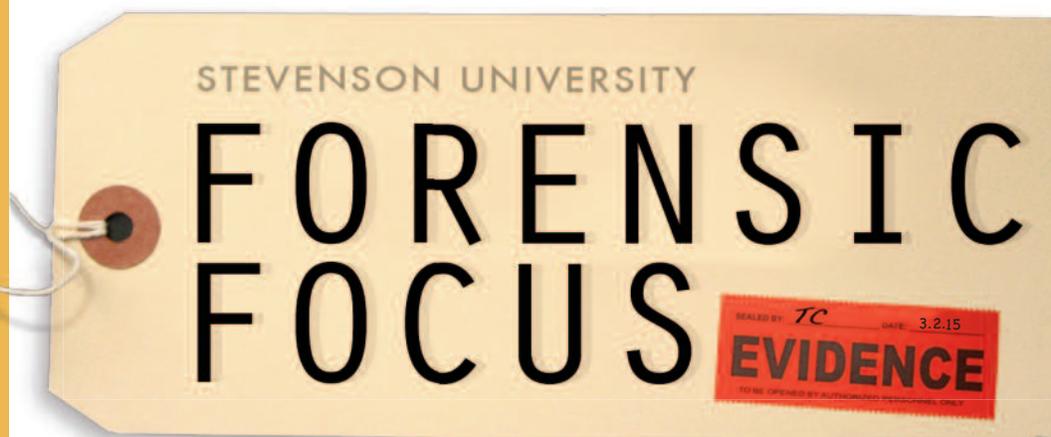


SCHOOL OF GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES



Is That Painting a Picasso or Fake-casso?

Art forgery is a growing threat. An art dealer was recently charged by federal prosecutors for paying an artist to duplicate a Pablo Picasso pastel called "The Woman in the Blue Hat." The forged piece was painted for \$1,000 and then sold by the dealer for \$2 million. After examining the piece and finding it to be a forgery, the buyer reported it to the FBI. In cases such as these, qualified forensic professionals are called in to investigate and detect art fraud as well as to assist in the legal process when forgeries are detected.

Art forgery has become so rampant that some experts suggest that the amount of fake art produced by forgers actually exceeds the number of legitimate artworks. One especially prolific forger was Wolfgang Beltracchi. CBS News reported that Beltracchi's career as a forger made him a multi-millionaire. His forged paintings went undetected in museums, galleries, and private collections all around the world for more than 40 years. In fact, Beltracchi was such a proficient forger that he even created new works under the pretense that these discovered paintings were lost or forgotten.

Art masterpieces are regularly sold for millions and tens of millions of dollars—and in some cases, even more; "When Will You Marry," a painting by the famous French post-Impressionist Paul Gauguin, sold in early 2015 for nearly \$300 million. Given the rise in art forgery and the enormous amount of money at stake, forensic professionals are making efforts to stem the tide of this

epidemic. The FBI has an Art Crime Team that is comprised of special agents who receive comprehensive training in art investigations. Recently, INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization, gathered nearly 70 representatives from law enforcement agencies, private institutions, and international organizations from 22 countries to combat the increasing global trend of art forgeries.

Forensic science is being used to identify forged artwork. Crime laboratory professionals use chemical tests to confirm whether a forger has used modern materials to create a copy of an older piece. X-rays allow forensic scientists to examine layers of paint and verify if a new painting has been forged on top of an old canvas. Laboratory personnel also use ultraviolet and infrared lighting to determine whether anything was added to the painting after it was originally finished.

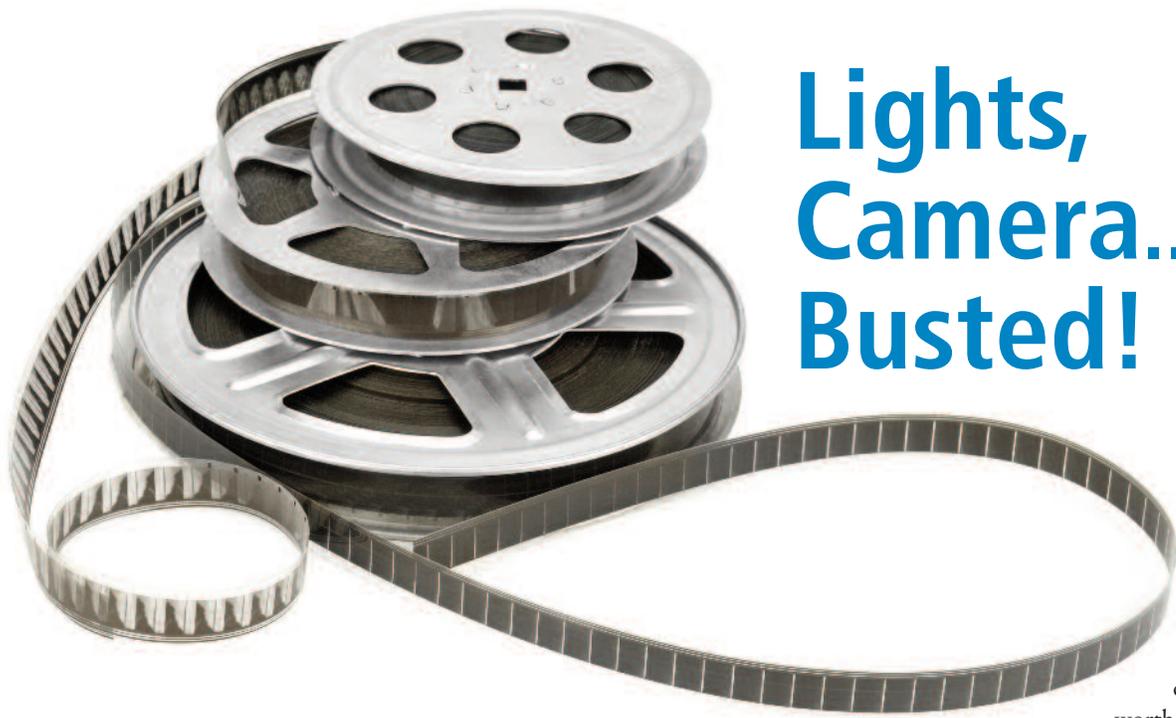
Students in Stevenson's forensics graduate degree programs learn investigative and scientific techniques like those used by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to identify and prosecute art forgers. With the possibility of making massive profits from selling \$1,000 paintings for \$2 million, art forgery is bound to continue and, therefore, the need for qualified forensic professionals will continue as well.



CONTACT INFORMATION

Thomas Coogan
Associate Dean, Forensics
443-352-4075
tcoogan@stevenson.edu

Angela Scagliola Reynolds
Director, School of Graduate
and Professional Studies
Recruiting & Admissions
443-352-4414
amreynolds@stevenson.edu



Lights, Camera... Busted!

Catch Me if You Can: American biographical crime drama film based on the life of Frank Abagnale, who successfully performed cons worth millions of dollars, including committing multiple counts of check fraud.

Did you know...

that forensics is a popular topic in several highly rated movies? You may think we only read books or journals to sharpen our forensics knowledge, but we also understand the value of entertainment. This is especially so when the entertainment is based on real events, specifically on white collar crime. Here are our top-rated movies you should check out to brush up on the variety of white collar crime that exists:

The Insider: Based on the true story of a 60 Minutes segment about Jeffrey Wigand, a whistleblower who accused American tobacco company Brown & Williamson of intentionally manipulating its tobacco blend to increase the amount of nicotine in cigarette smoke.

All the President's Men: Based on the 1974 non-fiction book of the same name about two journalists investigating the Watergate scandal for The Washington Post.

Enron: The Smartest Guys in the Room: Documentary film that examines the 2001 collapse of the Enron Corporation, which resulted in criminal trials for several of the company's top executives during the ensuing Enron scandal.

Glengarry Glen Ross: Film depicting two days in the lives of four New York real estate salesmen and how they become desperate enough to utilize illegal avenues including blackmail and theft in order to make sales.

Trading Places: The story of an upper-class commodities broker and a homeless street hustler who uncover a plot involving insider trading.

Boiler Room: Based on interviews the writer conducted with numerous brokers over a two-year period and inspired by both the firm Stratton Oakmont and the life of Jordan Belfort, famed securities fraud and money laundering criminal.

Wall Street: Film telling the story of a young stockbroker who becomes involved with Gordon Gekko, a wealthy, unscrupulous corporate raider and notorious inside trader.

Weekend at Bernie's: Film about two young insurance corporation employees who discover their boss was going to kill them in order to cover up his embezzlement.

Owning Mahowny: Based on the true story of a Toronto bank employee who embezzled more than \$10 million to feed his gambling habit.

Office Space: Satire of work life in a typical mid-to-late-1990s software company that focuses on a handful of individuals who are fed up with their jobs and steal money from the company.

Chinatown: Film inspired by the California Water Wars, a series of disputes over southern California water at the beginning of the 20th century that led to multiple crimes including blackmail and murder.

Want to dive in deeper and learn more about white collar crimes?

At Stevenson University, you can learn about subjects such as securities fraud, environmental crimes, and racketeering as part of our forensics curriculum.

White collar crime is not only a popular movie topic but solving it is also an interesting and rewarding career option.

For more information visit stevenson.edu/path.

Paging the Information Technology Expert

Can you guess who asked the following questions in 2010 about the technology used in wireless pager devices?

Questioner 1:

What is the difference between email and a pager?

Questioner 2:

What would happen if a text message was sent to someone at the same time the person was sending one to someone else? Does it say, "Your call is important to us, and we will get back to you?"

Questioner 3:

Does the text go right to me or through a service provider? Can the pager text be printed out in hard copy?

If you guessed the questions came from non-digital natives, you are correct! But what you probably didn't guess is that they all came from U.S. Supreme Court Justices: 1. Chief Justice John Roberts, 2. Justice Anthony Kennedy, and 3. Justice Antonin Scalia.

The questions were asked during the case of *City of Ontario vs. Quon*. In the case, Sergeant Jeff Quon sued his employer for reading sexually explicit messages sent via pagers provided by his employer. The Supreme Court ruled that his employer did not invade Quon's privacy by reading the "sexts" on his employer-issued pager. As noted above, during the oral argument, several of the justices required clarification on some of the technological details of the case.

During trials and other legal proceedings, lawyers need complex information technology (IT) evidence explained to judges and juries so they understand the facts of the case. As our society becomes more reliant on IT, there is a growing demand for trained professionals, including forensic experts, who are skilled at writing expert reports and testifying as experts. Students in our forensics programs learn how to present technological evidence that can be easily understood by judges and juries and serve as valuable resources for lawyers and the justice system.



Dr. John "Jay" Tobin

Home: Fallston, Md.

Profession: Associate Professor and Program Coordinator of Forensic Science

Hobbies: Running, Triathlons, Racing, "Pumping Iron"

Last Book Read: *Faster: Demystifying the Science of Triathlon Speed* by Jim Gourley

Last Accomplishment: Earning two silver medals in the ITU World Triathlon Championship in the 55-59 Age Group

Quote: "I have competed well; I have finished the race; I have kept the faith." (2 Timothy 4:7) Modern translation: "I came, I saw, I triumphed!"

Profile: Forensic scientist with the Maryland State Police Forensic Science Division for 37 years, Director of the Crime Lab for seven years. Taught Forensic Science at the university level since 1978. Married to my loving wife Diane, father of five and grandfather of five.

Courses Taught: Research Project/Thesis, Forensic Seminars, Quality Assurance/Quality Control/Safety, Forensic Toxicology, Practicum Rotations



Join Stevenson University's School of Graduate and Professional Studies at the
26th Annual ACFE Global Fraud Conference
 June 14-19, 2015 • Baltimore Convention Center • Baltimore, Md.

Stop by our conference booth to learn more about Stevenson's flexible and fully accredited forensic programs. Designed for working professionals, our program allows you to earn your degree quickly. For more information contact **443-352-4399** or visit **stevenson.edu/path**.



100 Campus Circle
 Owings Mills, MD 21117
 443-352-4399
 1-877-531-7118
 stevenson.edu

