



Spring 2020
Volume 1, Issue 3

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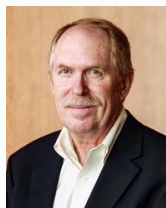
Organization website: <https://ascdwcc.org/>

The White Collar Times

*The official newsletter of the American Society of Criminology
Division of White-Collar and Corporate Crime*

Message from the Division Chair: Michael L. Benson

I started composing this column in early March, hoping to get it done long before the April 15 due date that I was given. That did not happen. Instead, events that I never anticipated intervened. So, rather than jumping into a review of DWCC activities and events for the past year, let me say first that I hope all of you in the white-collar and corporate crime community are safe and most importantly healthy and that you stay that way over the coming months. I had originally hoped that we would all see one another in Washington in November where we could share drinks and some laughs, but as you know, ASC unfortunately has been cancelled for next year because of the pandemic. And speaking of the pandemic, I assume that all of you have noticed that white-collar type scams and frauds are already popping up related to COVID-19. This should not be surprising. There is an old saying in politics that you should never let a good crisis go to waste, and apparently a certain class of criminal offenders has taken this to heart. As the pandemic plays out over time, it will have a wide variety of social consequences and some of them will be related to crime. As scholars of white-collar crime, we should not miss the opportunity to investigate and assess those consequences in relation to fraud and other forms of white-collar crime. In addition, the move to working at home over insecure home networks is bound to have created new vulnerabilities for cyber criminals to exploit.



Now, let me turn to happier topics. I think it is fair to say that the DWCC had a very successful meeting in San Francisco. Special thanks go to Melissa Rorie for putting together and publicizing so many panels and roundtables, not to mention handling the arrangements for our reception at the Table Top restaurant, which was a great success. Special thanks also go to Carole Gibbs for once again handling the labor-intensive job of chairing the awards committee. Indeed, 2019 overall was a good year for the DWCC, especially with the publication of the first issue of *The Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime*, and a second issue scheduled to be published in June 2020. Congrats to co-editors Gregg Barak and Anne Alvesalo-Kuusi.

By now, you should have received the call for award nominations for 2020 from Melissa Rorie. Please get your nominations in to Melissa by September 1. Although there usually is no difficulty in securing candidates for the Lifetime Achievement Award as well as the

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Message from the Division Chair (continued)

American Society of Criminology



Division of White-Collar and
Corporate Crime

Outstanding Article and Book Awards, the other two awards – Young Career and Student Paper – can be more of a problem. So, please consider making nominations for those two awards. Later this year, we will also be soliciting nominations for the DWCC Chair and Secretary-Treasurer elections and I encourage you to consider who you would like to have in those positions in 2021.

In other developments, Jay Kennedy and Megan Novak have continued to update and improve our website. The Executive Board tab now contains pictures and brief bios for board members, and the Events tab has updated information on events and conferences that have been canceled due to COVID-19. Finally, a new tab titled “Productivity Tips and Tools” has been added that contains links to articles from publicly available sources that discuss best practices for remaining productive at the current time, as well as during periods of normalcy. In the future, this section will have information that is specifically relevant to graduate students, junior faculty, and tenured faculty. If you have content that you would like to see included in this area, please let Jay Kennedy know (jpk@msu.edu). This as an opportunity to

engage with members and non-members throughout the year by providing timely, valuable and insightful information.

Our intrepid Student Committee has done amazing work this year, indeed too many things for me to list here, but I will note some of the highlights that you may not be aware of. Besides all their work helping to organize, publicize, and administer the 2019 meeting, they have been posting Twitter announcements, putting together a number of columns for this issue of the newsletter, maintaining the Division’s listserv, and preparing a mid-year evaluation survey for the participants in the DWCC Mentorship Program. I also want to give special thanks to Emily Homer for putting this issue together and for preparing an instructional guide for the newsletter so that the next editor will have a running start.

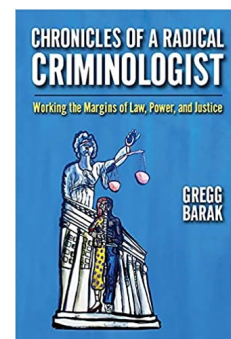
Let me close by noting that our membership numbers are up slightly. As of April 12, 2020, we had 76 members, which is a slight increase over the 73 that we had last year, but we all need to work on recruiting new members. The Division budget is in good shape, so we should be able to afford a reception in 2021.

Featured Book: Gregg Barak

Chronicles of a Radical Criminologist: Working the Margins of Law, Power, and Justice

by Gregg Barak

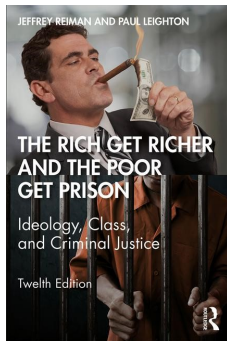
Over the past five decades, prominent criminologist Gregg Barak has worked as an author, editor, and book review editor; his large body of work has been grounded in traditional academic prose. His new book, *Chronicles of a Radical Criminologist*, while remaining scholarly in its intent, departs from the typical academic format. The book is a first-person account that examines the linkages between one scholar’s experiences as a criminologist from the late 1960s to the present and the emergence and evolution of radical criminology as a challenge to developments in mainstream criminology. Barak draws upon his own experiences over this half-century as a window into the various debates and issues among radical, critical, and technocratic criminologies. In doing so, he revisits his own seminal works, showing how they reflect those periods of criminological development.



What holds this book together is the story of how resisting the crimes of the powerful while struggling locally for social justice is the essence of critical criminology. His seven chapters are divided into three parts—academic freedom, academic activism, and academic praxis—and these connected stories link the author’s own academic career in Berkeley, California; Las Vegas, Nevada; Chicago; Alabama; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and across the United States. Barak’s eventful scholarly life involved efforts to overcome laws against abortion and homosexuality; to formalize protective practices for women from domestic violence and sexual assault; to oppose racism and classism in the criminal justice system; to challenge the wars on gangs, drugs, and immigrants; and to confront the policies of mass incarceration and the treatment of juvenile offenders.

For more information, see: <https://www.rutgersuniversitypress.org/chronicles-of-a-radical-criminologist/9781978814127>

Featured Book: Jeffrey Reiman and Paul Leighton



The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison: Thinking Critically About Class and Criminal Justice. 12th edition

By Jeffrey Reiman and Paul Leighton

For 40 years, *The Rich Get Richer* has been exposing the hypocrisy of a system that fails to hold the rich accountable for deep and widespread public harm but engages in mass incarceration of the poor. This new edition provides updated examples, analysis and statistics to show the continued validity of the book's thesis (with continued improvements to flow and readability). The new subtitle reflects the book's growing critique of the role that the disciplines of criminology and criminal justice play in the failure of the criminal justice system to deliver justice. Available June 2020.

For more information, see: <https://www.routledge.com/The-Rich-Get-Richer-and-the-Poor-Get-Prison-Thinking-Critically-About/Reiman-Leighton/p/book/9780367231798>

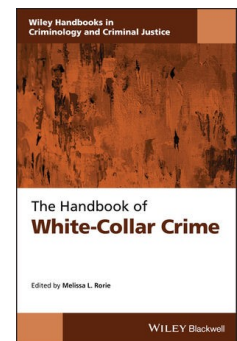
Featured Book: Melissa L. Rorie

The Handbook of White-Collar Crime

By Melissa L. Rorie

Description written by Melissa L. Rorie

Part of the “Wiley Handbooks in Criminology and Criminal Justice Series” edited by Charles Wellford, the *Handbook of White-Collar Crime* was developed to address an ever-present question in white-collar crime research – “What, exactly, do we mean by white-collar crime?” However, the authors of the 30 chapters were encouraged to think beyond *describing* definitional issues and thinking more about what those definitional issues really mean for knowledge building. To that end, the book includes chapters commonplace in most white-collar crime texts – chapters describing victimization, offenders, and theories. However, within those topical areas there are separate contributions based on more specific crime types (following Friedrichs’ well-known typology of occupational, corporate or state-corporate) or units of analysis (micro-, macro-, or integrated). In chapters more broadly covering white-collar crime, I asked authors to articulate (to the extent possible, given the research available) how what we know about public perceptions of crime seriousness, crime prevention strategies, punishment options, etc. differ by Friedrichs’ crime types or level of analysis.

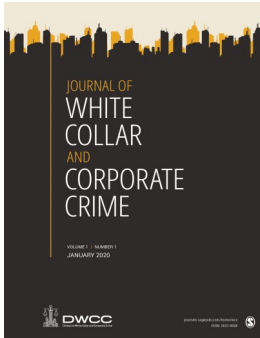


In addition, it was very important to me to include more international perspectives as well as the perspectives of more “junior” white-collar crime scholars. I am very pleased to note that this Handbook is the only one I know of with contributions representing every continent aside from Antarctica. Furthermore, chapter authorship came from scholars in almost every possible career stage (i.e., from graduate students to Emeritus Professors).

Editing this Handbook was truly a labor of love, and I’m so incredibly grateful to Charles as well as to all of the contributors for their efforts. I was often warned that this would be quite the undertaking (and perhaps too distracting before tenure), but the people I met and the content I was fortunate enough to review made this the most enjoyable experience I could have imagined.

If you are interested in learning more about the Handbook, please visit Wiley’s website at <https://www.wiley.com/en-us/The+Handbook+of+White+Collar+Crime-p-9781118774885>. There, you can read an excerpt and check out the Table of Contents. Of course, if you’d like more information don’t hesitate to reach out to me directly at melissa.rorie@unlv.edu.

Contributors to The Handbook of White-Collar Crime include: Aleksandra Jordanoska, Isabel Schoultz, David O. Friedrichs, April Wall-Parker, Petter Gottschalk, Gabrio Forti, Arianna Visconti, Dawn L. Rothe, Corina Medley, Michael L. Benson, Hei Lam Chio, Mary Dodge, Ignasi Bernat, David Whyte, Wim Huisman, Rachel E. Severson, Zachery H. Kodatt, George W. Burruss, Jay P. Kennedy, Fiona Chan, Carole Gibbs, Francis T. Cullen, Cecilia Chouhy, Cheryl Lero Jonson, Benjamin van Rooij, Adam D. Fine, Nicholas Lord, Karin van Wingerde, Angela Francis, Nicholas Ryder, Ronald G. Burns, Michele Bisaccia Meitl, Ben Hunter, Mark A. Cohen, Christian Walburg, Henry N. Pontell, Adam K. Ghazi-Tehrani, Bryan Burton, Diego Zysman-Quirós, Miranda A. Galvin, Sally S. Simpson, Ifeanyi Ezeonu, Arie Freiberg, Tomomi Kawasaki, Thomas J. Holt, Steven Bittle, and Jasmine Hebert.



Call for Manuscripts for a Special Issue on
Responses to contemporary challenges in the regulation of corporate crimes and harms

Guest Editors

Hanna Malik (hanna.malik@utu.fi)

Jon Davies (davies@mail.tau.ac.il)

Deadline for submission of abstracts: 30 June 2020

Deadline for submission of full papers: 31 December 2020

The regulation of crimes and harms produced at the state-corporate nexus presents ongoing challenges across political-legal systems, markets, and organisations. Experts across disciplines vary in their ideological and methodological approaches to studies of corporate activity and processes of corporate regulation. In scholarship, this has led to disciplinary divides between corporate criminology and regulation-governance studies, with the former prioritising responses based on coercion and deterrence, and the latter emphasising ‘softer’ persuasion, along with associated compliance or ‘social responsibility’-led initiatives (Almond and Van Erp, 2018). Compliance oriented corporate criminal liability laws, regulatory inspections, as well as naming and shaming strategies that prompt social responsibility efforts, are variously critiqued as means to prevent and detect crimes and other violations committed within corporations or other entities. Thus, while theories of corporate regulation span from consensus approaches to conflict-driven strategies, the need to diversify enforcement tools, which harness a variety of actors from civil society, along with continuous regulatory pressure, remains a pressing issue (e.g. Braithwaite, 2020; Pearce and Tombs, 1998).

Growing inequalities, exploitative transformation of labour markets, environmental harms, and proliferation of algorithmic decision-making technologies and other AI-driven technologies, call for a reassessment of prevailing regulatory approaches. The sweeping COVID-19 pandemic will inevitably reshape the social and economic milieus and generate significant debate on future directions in these areas. Some hope for radical socio-economic transformation, whereas others fear extensive austerity measures amid creeping economic crises. The developing COVID-19 situation both stems from and exacerbates struggles underlining capitalist societies. Accordingly, it creates challenges and opportunities to transform corporate crime regulation.

To further discuss corporate crime regulation, we hereby invite theoretical and empirical investigations into innovative approaches focusing on the prevention and regulation of white-collar, state-corporate, corporate and organised crimes, as well as social harms, for a special issue of the *Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime*. Regulation of white collar and corporate crimes spans across sectional boundaries, often overlapping with racial, gender, ecological and class struggles. Thus, to promote interdisciplinary exchanges on the subject, we welcome insight from criminology, zemiology, civil society, social movements literature, and industrial relations studies.

Original manuscripts considered for publication in this special issue should be between 4,000-7,000 words, and can focus on a variety of topics, including but not limited to:

- The role of civil society and social movements in the regulatory process
- Worker-driven social responsibility and other examples of ‘bottom up’ pressure practices
- Co-enforcement and collaborative governance strategies
- Naming and shaming campaigns
- Hybrid regulatory approaches
- Public-private partnerships
- State-led efforts and failures in the regulatory and enforcement process

If you have any questions, please contact the guest editors for the special issue. You may also contact: Anne Alvesalo-Kuusi (anne.alvesalo-kuusi@utu.fi) and Gregg Barak (gbarak@emich.edu), the founding co-editors.

Do you tweet? Follow us on Twitter @ASCdwcc to keep updated on DWCC events, announcements, job postings, and more!



Member News and Announcements

Congratulations, members!

New Positions

- **Megan Novak** has accepted a position as a Research Associate for the Crime Research Group, a non-profit that serves as Vermont's statistical analysis center. The group conducts several grant-funded projects each year and also works closely with community groups on crime-related issues.
- **Nicole Leeper Piquero** has accepted a position as Professor of Sociology at the University of Miami.

Retirements

- **Michael L. Benson** will be retiring from the University of Cincinnati, School of Criminal Justice, on May 31, 2020. He plans to return to teaching and research at UC on a part time basis in August 2020 and to remain active in the DWCC.

Graduations

- **Emily M. Homer** successfully defended her dissertation titled "Examining corporate blameworthiness in relation to federal organizational sentencing for probation and corporate monitors" in March 2020. She will graduate with a PhD from the University of Louisville in May 2020.
- **Cheryl L. Johnson** successfully defended her dissertation titled, "Wading in an OCEAN of distress: A gendered analysis of personality, psychological difficulties, and student weapon carrying" in October 2019 and graduated with a PhD from the University of Cincinnati in December 2019. She will start as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Hartwick College in August 2020.

Grants Received

- The National Institute of Justice awarded a grant of roughly \$843,000 to **Sally S. Simpson**, Director of the Center for the Study of Business Ethics, Regulation, & Crime (C-BERC) and Maryland Smith's Center for Health Information & Decision Systems (CHIDS). The grant will examine physician behavioral big data for high precision fraud prediction and detection. The study will harness the latest data science to assess the value of incorporating non-clinical physician behavioral data into fraud-assessment models and will develop a machine learning algorithm that will estimate the likelihood that a physician will engage in fraud. The Maryland Smith and Criminology researchers working together under the grant will explore whether models using big data on non-clinical physician behaviors – such as illegal behavior, consumer complaints and malpractice, conspicuous spending, other life stressors – can successfully predict whether a physician will engage in fraud in the next year or two. They will also dive deeper into those behavioral factors, to explore which of those represents the greatest risk for fraud engagement. And they'll seek to determine which machine-learning algorithm is most accurate in foreseeing the medical professional's risk of committing a fraud.

Awards

- At the end of 2019, Professor **Michael Levi** won the Lifetime Achievement Award at the inaugural Tackling Economic Crime Awards. See the following link for a list of award winners and a comment from Mike on his award: <https://thetecas.com/2019-winners/>
- **Michael L. Benson**, University of Cincinnati, was named a recipient of the Bruce Smith Sr. Award at the 2020 ACJS Academy Awards. Mike was scheduled to give an address at the ACJS Awards Ceremony but that was cancelled due to the COVID-19 outbreak. His address "Theoretical and Empirical Advances in the Study and Control of White-Collar Offenders" will be published later this year in the journal *Justice Evaluation*.
- **Nicole Leeper Piquero**, University of Texas at Dallas, was named a recipient of the ACJS Outstanding Mentor Award at the 2020 ACJS Academy Awards.

Presentations

- **Gregg Barak** and **David Friedrichs** have created a PowerPoint presentation entitled "Trump, White Collar Crime & Criminology: Beyond High Crimes & Misdemeanors: A 21st Century Research Agenda" for Investigating the World's Greatest Rule Violator that raises many research questions worth pursuing and answering, while providing a working framework for no fewer than three books waiting to be written by some enterprising white collar and corporate criminologists. The presentation will be made available as an attachment on the DWCC listserv.

- Atiles, Jose. (online ahead of print). Book review: The financial curse: How global finance is making us all poorer. *Journal of White Collar & Corporate Crime*.
- Benson, Michael L. & Jay P. Kennedy. (2018). Forgotten offenders: Race and white-collar crime. In James D. Unnever, Shaun L. Gabbidon, and Cecilia Chouhy (eds.), *Building a Black Criminology: Race, Theory and Crime, Advances in Criminological Theory* (volume 24). Transaction Publishers.
- Benson, Michael L. & William A. Stadler. (Forthcoming). White-collar crime. In Cheryl Lero Jonson and Travis A. Pratt (eds), *A Criminologist's Life: Essays in Honor of the Criminological Legacy of Francis T. Cullen, Advances in Criminological Theory* (volume 25). New York: Routledge.
- Benson, Michael L. & Erin Harbinson. (2020). Gender and criminal thinking among individuals convicted of white-collar crimes. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 33(1), 46-60.
- Benson, Michael L. & Erin Harbinson. (2020). Introduction to the special issue gender and white-collar crime. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 33(1), 1-3.
- Benson, Michael L., William A. Stadler, & Henry N. Pontell. (2019). Harming America: Corporate crime in a context of deregulation. *Victims and Offenders* 14(8), 1063-1083.
- Davies, Jon. (2020). Corporate harm and embedded labour exploitation in agri-food supply networks. *European Journal of Criminology*, 17(1), 70-85.
- Friedrichs, David O., & Dawn L. Rothe. (online ahead of print). Regulatory rollback and white-collar crime in the era of Trump: The challenges of perspective. *Journal of White Collar & Corporate Crime*.
- Galvin, Miranda A. (2020). Gender and white-collar crime – theoretical issues. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 33(1), 61-69.
- Ghazi-Tehrani, Adam. (2019). Corporate crime and the state. In Henry Pontell (ed.), *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gottschalk, Petter & Michael L. Benson. (2020). The evolution of corporate accounts of scandals from exposure to investigation. *British Journal of Criminology*.
- Goulette, Natalie. (2020). What are the gender differences in risk and needs of males and females sentenced for white-collar crimes? *Criminal Justice Studies*, 33(1), 31-45.
- Greife, Matthew J. & Michael O. Maume. (2020). Do companies pay the price for environmental crimes? Consequences of criminal penalties on corporate offenders. *Crime, Law and Social Change* 73(3): 337-356.
- Györy, Csaba. (2020). The institutional context of financial fraud in a post-transition economy: The Quaestor scandal. *European Journal of Criminology*, 17(1), 31-49.
- Halliday, Terence, Michael Levi, & Peter Reuter. (2019). Anti-Money laundering: An inquiry into a disciplinary transnational legal order. *The UC Irvine Journal of International, Transnational and Comparative Law*. 4(1), 1-25.
- Haner, Murat, Francis T. Cullen, & Michael L. Benson. (2019). Code of the terrorist: The PKK and the social construction of violence. *Critical Criminology* 27(3): 393-419.
- Haner, Murat, Francis T. Cullen, & Michael L. Benson. (2019). Women and the PKK: Ideology, gender, and terrorism. *International Criminal Justice Review*.
- Harbinson, Erin, Michael L. Benson, & Edward A. Latessa. (2019). Assessing risk among white-collar offenders under federal supervision in the community. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 46(2): 261-279.
- Harbinson, Erin. (2020). Investigating women and men convicted of white-collar offenses on federal community supervision: sample and methods. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 33(1), 4-12.
- Holtfreter, Kristy, Michael D. Reisig, Travis C. Pratt, & Ryan D. Mays. (2019). The perceived causes of research misconduct among faculty members in the natural, social, and applied sciences. *Studies in Higher Education*. DOI: 10.1080/03075079.2019.1593352
- Homer, Emily M. & George E. Higgins. (2019). An examination of blameworthiness on the federal sentencing of organizations to implement corporate compliance programs. *Social Science Journal*.
- Homer, Emily M. & George E. Higgins. (online ahead of print). Community service sentencing for corporations. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*.
- Homer, Emily M. & George E. Higgins. (2020). Corporation blameworthiness and federal criminal fines. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 27(2), 413-422.
- Homer, Emily M. (2020). Testing the fraud triangle: A systematic review. *Journal of Financial Crime*. 27(1), 172-187.
- Jancsics, David. (2019). Border corruption. *Public Integrity*, 21(4), 406-419.
- Jancsics, David. (2019). Corruption as resource transfer: An interdisciplinary synthesis. *Public Administration Review*, 79(24), 523-537.
- Jancsics, David. (online ahead of print). Law enforcement corruption along the U.S. borders. *Security Journal*.
- Jaspers, J.D. (2020). Leniency in exchange for cartel confessions. *European Journal of Criminology*, 17(1), 106-124.
- Jordanoska, Aleksandra & Nicholas Lord. (2020). Scripting the mechanics of the benchmark manipulation corporate scandals: The 'guardian' paradox. *European Journal of Criminology*, 17(1), 9-30.
- Kramer, Ronald C. (online ahead of print). Rolling back climate regulation: Trump's assault on the planet. *Journal of White Collar & Corporate Crime*.

Continued on next page

Member Publications (continued)

- Levi, Michael & Alan Doig (2019). Exploring the 'shadows' in the implementation processes for national anti-fraud strategies at the local level: Aims, ownership and impact. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*.
- Levi, Michael & Melvin Soudijn. (online ahead of print). Understanding the laundering of organized crime money. *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*.
- Levi, Michael. (2019). International fraud. In *International and Transnational Crime and Justice* (2nd edition), editor Mangai Natarajan. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 86-91.
- Levi, Michael. (2019). Theoretical perspectives on white collar crime. In Henry Pontell (ed.), *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Levi, Michael. (2019). Combatting financial crimes in Australia: Some reflections on what criminologists can contribute. In David Chaikin and Derwent Coshott (eds.), *Markets, Misconduct and the Technological Age*. Australian Scholarly Publishing. pp.86-112.
- Lord, Nicholas, Alan Doig, Michael Levi, Karin van Wingerde, & Katie Benson. (online ahead of print). Implementing a divergent response? The UK approach to bribery in international and domestic contexts. *Public Money and Management*.
- Lord, Nicholas, Colin King, & Susan Hawley. (2020, January 16) Where next for deferred prosecution agreements?. *The Law Society Gazette*: <https://www.lawgazette.co.uk/commentary-and-opinion/where-next-for-deferred-prosecution-agreements/5102733.article>
- Lord, Nicholas. (2020). How the digital space oils the wheels of unlawful and unethical business. *On Digital Trust*. <https://policyatmanchester.shorthandstories.com/on-digital-trust/index.html#group-Business-2rw3Lu1UZy>
- McGrath, Joe. (2020). 'Walk softly and carry no stick': Culture, opportunity and irresponsible risk-taking in the Irish banking sector. *European Journal of Criminology*, 17(1), 86–105.
- Ndrecka, Mirlinda. (2020). Gender and white collar crime – implications for corrections research and practice. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 33(1), 70-78.
- Peeters, Marlijn, Adriaan Denkers, & Wim Huisman. (2020). Rule violations by SMEs: The influence of conduct within the industry, company culture and personal motives. *European Journal of Criminology*, 17(1), 50–69.
- Pratt, Travis C., Michael D. Reisig, Kristy Holtfreter, & Katelyn A. Golladay. (2019). Scholars' preferred solutions for research misconduct: Results from a survey of faculty members at America's top 100 universities. *Ethics & Behavior*, 29(7): 510-520.
- Pusch, Natasha, & Kristy Holtfreter. (online ahead of print). Individual and organizational predictors of white-collar crime: A meta-analysis. *Journal of White Collar & Corporate Crime*.
- Ruhland, Ebony L. & Nicole Selzer. (2020). Gender differences in white-collar offending and supervision. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 33(1), 13-30.
- Schoultz, Isabel & Janne Flyghed. (online ahead of print). "We have been thrown under the bus": Corporate versus individual defense mechanisms against transnational corporate bribery charges. *Journal of White Collar & Corporate Crime*.
- Van Erp, Judith & Nicholas Lord. (2020). Is there a 'European' corporate criminology? Introduction to the Special Issue on European corporate crime. *European Journal of Criminology*, 17(1), 3–8.
- Wilson, Jeremy M., & Grammich, Clifford (2020). Brand protection across the enterprise: Toward a total business solution. *Business Horizons*, 63(3): 363-376.



Calendar of Events

Due to current conditions internationally, the DWCC recommends members investigate all potential events for cancellations or postponements.

The first annual White Collar Crime Conference originally planned for the end of May at Michigan State University has been postponed until May 2021. For more information, contact Jay Kennedy (jpk@msu.edu).

The American Society of Criminology annual conference has been cancelled for 2020. We will see you in Chicago in November 2021!

Renew your ASC membership now!
**Remember to include the DWCC section
membership!**

Member Spotlight: John Braithwaite



John Braithwaite is an Emeritus Professor at the Australian National University. He is best known for work on restorative justice and responsive regulation. His current empirical project is Peace-building Compared, which

has been running since 2004 and has coded the crime and war characteristics of 65 armed conflicts to date. Free downloads to his publications are available on his website: www.johnbraithwaite.com.

We wanted to ask John some questions.

Do you recall what first sparked your interest in studying white collar crime?

When I was completing my PhD and my first book on *Inequality, Crime and Public Policy* in the 1970s I came under attack for the seeming irrelevance of poverty to the explanation of white collar crime. This led to serious engagement with white collar crime in that book. This is what stimulated my analysis that inequality engenders both crimes of domination and crimes of the dominated.

What is your favourite theoretical explanation of crime?

From early on I drew on the work of Willem Bongers. It had a deep relevance both to my earliest research on *Inequality, Crime and Public Policy* and my most recent work on *Cascades of Violence*. The latter relevance is on the way war cascades to crime.

Who do you admire as a scholar? Who do you admire as an individual?

So many. I must say that I am uncomfortable with the question because so many have inspired me, starting with Valerie Braithwaite in my own family, and helped me to see better ways of thinking than my

own. Susanne Karstedt is not viewed by most DWCC members as a white collar crime scholar, but she is. Her work is unusually important among contemporary scholars, for example on crimes of the middle class. I admire her breadth of historical, macro and micro, quantitative and qualitative skills. That is why I have so often learnt from conversations with her. The most important individual in the field for me personally was Gil Geis. He was such a kind and generous mentor and I tried to be like him in many ways, though not successfully.

From an international perspective, what differences and similarities do you see in white collar criminality?

Quite unlike the situation with war crimes, gang crime, or crimes of the poor, with corporate crime I see more similarities than differences. Corporate crime in the pharmaceutical industry, enslaving the elderly through restraint in aged care facilities, seem increasingly ubiquitous. Most of all, with the financialization of capitalism, banks increasingly own everything, including politicians. Hence, banking crimes are everywhere a great threat to our children's future.

Why is international criminal justice research important?

Control theory is perhaps the most cited and influential theory in contemporary criminology. Yet bankers who short banking stocks at times of crisis may have rather superior impulse control compared to we law abiding citizens who tend to panic and follow herds over cliffs at such times. Is it really persuasive to argue that the United States is an international leader in financial crime because Americans have poorer impulse control than other societies? Does it make sense to argue that the US continues to have much higher homicide rates than Western European societies because Americans have weaker impulse control than Europeans? No might seem a worthy answer if we consider criminal justice in an international research frame.

What is one area you think could use updated research?

Restorative justice for corporate crime.

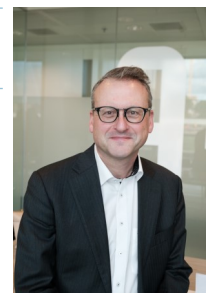
Currents Trends in White-Collar Crime Research in Europe

Written by Wim Huisman, Professor of Criminology and the head of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam School of Criminology

I was honored to be invited to inform the readers of the DWCC newsletter about developments in European white-collar crime research. Thinking about what to write about, the first question that came up was "What is European?" Does this refer to the continent (and where does that end?), to the European Union, or the European Society of Criminology? And what is 'European' about white-collar and white-collar crime research in Europe? It is exactly this last question that DWCC's sibling, the working group on white-collar crime 'EUROC' of the European Society of Criminology (ESC), is trying to address in a new edited volume that will be published with Bristol University Press. It will include an original series of provocative essays that seek to challenge traditional scholarly approaches (i.e. preoccupation with national/local case studies) by taking a European-wide framing of white-collar crime that in turn challenges mainstream white-collar crime theories and concepts that emanate primarily from the US context. According to the leading editor, Nick Lord, such a European voice is currently lacking in the academic discourse on white-collar crime.

This is not the first publication EUROC produces. In 2015, the group published the first handbook on white-collar and corporate crime in Europe with Routledge. The handbook presents state of the art research on white-collar crime in Europe and is primarily a series of case study analyses of individual countries or specific cases and typical European features of white-collar crime, ranging from the origins of the study of white collar crime (pre-dating Sutherland!), to contemporary topics, such as white-collar crime in countries post-transition from communist regimes, the Icelandic Banking Crisis, the illegal e-waste trade and white-collar crime in professional football.

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Current Trends in Europe (continued)

This year, EUROCR produced a special issue with the European Journal of Criminology (17/1). This issue brings to the forefront the rich value that the diverse European region offers in terms of theory building on white-collar and corporate crime. A central theme is how regional European dynamics shape the conditions that facilitate corporate and white-collar crime; the motives, opportunities, and modus operandi of criminal corporations; and effective prevention and sanctioning strategies. Papers analyze how these factors play out in major corporate scandals, such as Dieselgate and LIBOR-fraud, as well as on aggregate levels, such as the impact of ethical business cultures on compliance in small and medium sized companies and the effects of EU cartel-leniency policies.

With these three joined publications, EUROCR is one of the most active working groups ('divisions') of the ESC. EUROCR organizes a series of thematic panels at the annual ESC-conferences as well as stand-alone works, leading to the publications mentioned above. Especially the 2020 conference in Romania promises to be a highlight, with '(Il)legal organizations and crime' as the main theme and with Sally Simpson and Nick Lord as speakers in a white-collar crime plenary. Because of the Corona-crisis, the conference organizers are now thinking of using an on-line format, with the positive effect of making the conference more accessible to American criminologists.

So much for advertising the work of EUROCR. Of course not all research on white-collar crime is initiated by this working group. Across Europe there are many scholars working on a broad range of white-collar crime related topics, from various academic disciplines and traditions (regularly not labelled as 'criminology') and within diverse cultural and language contexts. Like in the US, we do not find large concentrations of white-collar crime scholars in one institute or school, but specialists spread over schools of criminology, law, sociology, psychology and business.

European and American white-collar crime research are alike in many ways. This is not a surprise considering the many cross-Atlantic collaborations. And notwithstanding significant differences, European and North-American cultural, economic and political contexts share many similarities, creating similar criminogenic opportunity structures and incentives for white-collar crime. This means that European scholars are often working with the same theories and research methods, facilitating collaboration and comparison. One example is life-course criminology, that has been a rapidly developing field in criminology and that is being applied to white-collar crime in both sides of the Atlantic, analyzing criminal careers of white-collar offenders using longitudinal crime data. These applications have been discussed by Sally Simpson in her Sutherland address at the 2019 ASC conference (published in *Criminology*, 57(2)). The latest twist is the live-course criminology of corporate crime, building on business life-cycle theories. Both in the US and the Netherlands longitudinal databases of corporate offending are used to put this to the test. Also from this perspective, worth noting is the project of the criminologists at the university of Porto on the risk for misconduct of entrepreneurs during the startup phase (miscrisk.org).

In what may be seen as an European take on opportunity theory, Petter Gottschalk has developed 'Convenience theory', which suggests that the extent to which elite members commit and conceal economic crime is dependent on their extent of orientation towards convenience in problematic and attractive situations. The author as well as colleagues put this new theory to the test, comparing Norwegian cases and data with cases and data from other European and non-European countries.

The diversity of the European region and its rich geo-historical context explains for the multiplicity of European white-collar crime and its control, including processes of divergence and convergence within and across Europe. Dialogue – sometimes heated – and collaboration lead to establishing common referents across varied cultures about what white-collar and corporate crime means in Europe. Overlooking the criminology portfolio of white-collar crime, certain topics seem of greater interest to European scholars.

As European Law is strongly influenced by the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights, human rights violations are included in the study of corporate misconduct. With The Hague as the capital of international (criminal) law, it is not a coincidence that European criminology saw the rise of the study of atrocity crimes, in which also the role business in the commission of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity is acknowledged. A large EU-funded research project 'Victims and Corporations' focused on the implementation of the EU Directive 2012/29/EU for victims of corporate crimes and corporate violence.

Funding schemes of the European Research Council (with a budget of €80 billion) are yet to be exhausted by European (and American!) white-collar crime scholars. Notable exceptions have been projects on environmental crime (EFFACE), food fraud (FoodIntegrity) and corruption (ANTICORRP). These reflect other topics of interest in European scholarship. Food fraud is an understudied form of corporate crime and was added to the criminological research agenda after the 2013 Horsemeat scandal hit Europe. A special issue with *Crime, Law and Social Change* is coming up.

Next, corruption has been a long-standing field of study. Perhaps because of the legacy of the high prevalence of corruption in the countries of transition from communist to capitalist economies. Or perhaps because they are just replacing the petty corruption in communist societies for the grand corruption of corporate bribery in capitalist societies.

Finally, the current Corona crisis brings cases of fraud (e.g. PPE-scams) that will certainly have the interest of white-collar crime scholars. While being a global crisis, with parts of Europe being epicenters in the spread of the pandemic, criminologists have expressed concerns of increased motivations and opportunities for crime. As this is affecting the US as much (or even more), American and European can join hands (symbolically) to help fight yet another threat of white-collar crime.

Reflections on Receiving the Gil Geis Award



Written by Michael Levi, Professor at Cardiff University

When I commenced my PhD on the organization and control of bankruptcy fraud in 1972, crimes of deception and the transnational component of both crime and crime control were largely absent from policy or practice debate or from criminological discourses in the UK. Since then, I have had the good fortune to be involved in UK, European and some other international academic and policy developments in white-collar and other 'organized' crimes, researching their interface with globalization and with the (ever?) emerging framework of transnational policing and regulation.

Unlike those who have existing datasets to play with or are smart enough to create them, this research has required intensive 'relationship management' with practitioners around the world to enable continuing access while producing independent and sometimes very critical analysis: though I sense that tolerance of criticism has fallen despite the evidence-led policy mantra in the UK and EU. In the last two decades, I have had the pleasure of working also with a range of other senior (e.g. Peter Reuter) and younger (e.g. Nick Lord) scholars, mainly in Europe but also in Australia and the US, in work that may be classified under what I consider to be the overlapping headings of white-collar crime; money laundering; and organized crime.

White-Collar Crime

My major *empirical* contributions have been to the study of a range of frauds (from elite to more banal, such as credit card fraud), investigating how crimes are organized and how (and with what effects) they are controlled, including how and why the *criminal* law and/or administrative mechanisms are brought into play. Based on my doctoral thesis written in the age of the typewriter, *The Phantom Capitalists* was re-published in 2008 with a fresh introduction discussing changes in the organization of the activity and reflecting on what the sorts of offenders who did bankruptcy frauds in the late 1960s and early 1970s would be doing if they were operating today. It combined interviews with major professional fraudsters and with police, lawyers and judges; participant observation (as a defense lawyer in a major fraud case); and historical research (going back to the 15th century) on bankruptcy, company & criminal law, enforcement and patterns of crime. In this and later work, I sought to integrate patterns of crime with business and criminal justice controls – not just what would later be seen as 'routine activities theory' but also deeper social structural and economic influences on the criminalization of social harms, police resourcing, risk identification, and both continuities and changes in the involvement of 'organized criminals' in commercial fraud. One of the paradoxes explored in this and other, later work on the anti-money laundering process is the quiescence of otherwise socially powerful business interests in the light of the very modest assistance they receive from the police when they suffer frauds, and their compulsory 'responsibilization' into the crime prevention and law enforcement processes in identifying 'suspicious' transactions and reporting them, and in denying (some, but arguably not enough) 'risky' clients access to their facilities. The latter component comes under money laundering.

Money Laundering

As one of the very few criminologists interested in the control of sophisticated business crime, I had discussions with bankers and police after the 1983 (\$100m) Brinks-Mat gold bullion robbery from Heathrow about how the offenders were able to launder the proceeds and about the evolving criminalization of money laundering. This led to two major studies from the late 1980s into the mutual obligations of banks and police, and of what happened to the 'suspicious transaction reports' banks made to the financial intelligence unit. Later this stimulated my research on investigation and confiscation of proceeds of crime and ongoing involvement in UK and EU committees on this subject, where I had to press the distinction between the *popularity* of commonsense conceptions about the value of stripping criminals of their profits from crime and the questionable *impact* of this on levels and organization of crime, whether in the Global North or (for dealing with kleptocracy) in the Global South. This skepticism was unpopular both with governments and with NGOs keen to see these as 'solutions' to Grand Corruption and organized crime.

This and other expertise led to my participation with Terry Halliday and Peter Reuter in a study in collaboration with the IMF into how countries are evaluated for their anti-money laundering performance, and what the principal analytical defects of those evaluations are (Halliday et al., 2014, 2019; Levi et al., 2018). Alone and with Peter Reuter, I continue to advocate more (mixed methods) evidence-influenced policy and practice in money laundering control measures at international practitioner and NGO gatherings, and engage with policy makers in the UK, the EU and Australia.

Organized crime

As an early enthusiast for the non-hierarchical network construct of 'organized crime', I applied an evidence-based approach to the reduction of payment card fraud (Levi et al., 1991), organized crime (Levi and Maguire, 2004) and cybercrime (Levi et al., 2017). This included work for the European Parliament and the European Commission on the costs of organized crime in the EU, the implementation of organised crime membership offences in the EU, the financing of organized crime in the EU, the possible impact of US Racketeering laws if adopted by the UK, and the implementation of the EU Social and Organised Crime Policy Cycle, including proceeds of crime recovery.

Although it presents challenges, not least for policy makers and funders who are primarily interested only in their own countries, comparative international work is vital for understanding and controlling those crimes that are impacted by globalization, *continued on the next page*

Reflections on Receiving the Gil Geis Award (continued)

and for envisaging how and why crimes and controls can be different: but methodologically, we need to remain sensitive to variations in legal regimes and cultures when interpreting the evidence. My long-standing model of the organization of serious crime for gain begins with the financing of/recruitment for crimes and ends with what offenders do with the profits from crime. This applies also to corporate crimes, though mainly licit corporations start from a different point and confront different 'problems', as do regulators, prosecutors and judges aiming to avoid the collateral damage that may flow from imposing 'just deserts'. Many health & safety and 'green' crimes interact with international clothing, food and wildlife chains. But along with Aubert, I would also plead that corporate and white-collar crime scholars should *not* seek magically to 'criminalize' or 'zemiologize' everything into the same bracket: studying ambiguity is important. We need to incorporate civil and administrative penalties and compensation into our analysis of 'crime/harm control' and to examine their combined and separate effects alongside criminal justice mechanisms, however hypocritical we may find conventional claims about 'justice'.

Though I intend to continue till Parent Time calls a halt, I have been fortunate in the last year to receive lifetime achievement awards from the British Society of Criminology and (for engagement with policy and practice) the first UK Tackling Economic Crime Award, to go alongside the earlier, ASC Sellin-Glueck, IASOC and DIC Distinguished Scholar awards. But the Gil Geis Award means an enormous amount to me, reflecting the central subject of my academic life and my friendship with Gil, who joked that he should have inscribed on his gravestone 'Revise and Resubmit'. As far as I know, we don't get a second chance, so let's make good use of our first draft on earth.

2020 DWCC Call for Nominations

The DWCC is pleased to announce our awards designed to promote and highlight scholarly efforts in the broad areas of white collar crime, economic crime, corporate crime, organizational crime and corruption. Five annual awards are anticipated: The Gilbert Geis Lifetime Achievement Award, The Young Career Award, The Student Paper Award, the Outstanding Book Award, and the Outstanding Article or Book Chapter Award. See descriptions and submission information below. Award winners must be either regular or student members of the DWCC or agree to join the Division prior to receiving the award. **Deadline for receipt of materials is September 1, 2020.**

Gilbert Geis Lifetime Achievement Award: This award recognizes sustained outstanding professional contributions by an individual to the broadly defined areas of white-collar crime and corporate crime. Scholarly contributions may be empirical or theoretical. Professional contributions also include advocating for white-collar crime as an area of scholarship within criminology and related disciplines and mentoring graduate students. Persons who have made substantial practical contributions to white-collar crime control also are eligible to receive this award. The committee may elect not to make this award in any given year.

Young Career Award: The award recognizes outstanding contributions to scholarship to the broadly defined areas of white-collar and corporate crime by persons early in their professional careers. To be eligible for this award, an individual must have received his or her terminal degree no more than eight years before the year of the award and have developed a strong research agenda in white-collar or corporate crime since the time of the terminal degree as indicated by regular publications in these areas. The committee may elect not to make this award in any given year.

Student Paper Award: The award recognizes scholarly work of students in the broadly defined areas of white-collar and corporate crime. Students working by themselves or as part of a team of co-authors who are currently enrolled in an academic program or a recent graduate of such a program (no more than one year removed from the year of the award) at either the undergraduate or graduate level are eligible for the competition. Paper submissions may be conceptual, theoretical and/or empirical (quantitative or qualitative) and must be a completed project directly related to white-collar or corporate crime. Papers must be the work of one or more students but should not be co-authored with a faculty member, though a review and endorsement by a faculty member of the student's choice is required for submission. Papers must also be a maximum of 30 pages (including tables and references) and formatted in APA style. The committee may elect not to make this award in any given year.

Outstanding Book Award: This award recognizes outstanding scholarship in a monograph or textbook within the broadly defined areas of white-collar crime and corporate crime. Books published within three years of the award are eligible for consideration. The committee may elect not to give this award in any given year.

Outstanding Article or Book Chapter Award: This award recognizes outstanding scholarship in the form of an article or book chapter in the broadly defined areas of white-collar and corporate crime. Articles or chapters published within three years of the award are eligible for consideration. The committee may elect not to give this award in any given year.

Submission Procedures: 1. A letter of nomination that includes a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. 2. Where relevant to the award, a copy of the paper(s), chapter, or book to be considered (electronic versions preferred). 3. Nominations will be reviewed by the DWCC Executive Board.

Please forward submissions to: Melissa Rorie, Associate Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Criminal Justice, melissa.rorie@unlv.edu.