



Spring 2023

The White Collar Times

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

Message from the Division Executive Board

This academic year brought many milestones to the Division of White-Collar and Corporate Crime. Last fall's ASC conference included over 20 white-collar and corporate crime panels, meetings, and events. We had a great time at our Division Social, and were pleased to be able to open our doors to many members from overseas who had not been able to attend the conference in recent years. We look forward to the continued growth of our Division.

In April, we co-hosted a joint virtual seminar with the European working group on Organizational Crime (EUROC) and hosted by Erasmus University Rotterdam. The event included four keynote speakers and multiple panels covering a variety of topics related to the harms of white-collar and corporate crime. The presenters included scholars across the globe and spanned from early-career researchers and students through senior scholars. The attendees came from all over Europe and the U.S., and even as far away as Australia. For more information about that seminar and the planning process, see the "DWCC-EUROC Seminar Recap" column by Wim Huisman on page 6 of this newsletter.

We are continuing to recruit student members to our Student Committee, led by Megan Parker from the University of Colorado Denver. We are hoping to offer many more opportunities for our students both at the ASC meetings and outside them. For more info about joining the Student Committee, go to <https://ascdwcc.org/student-committee/>. Special thanks to students Megan Parker and Li Huang for assisting with this newsletter!

If you have not done so lately, be sure to check out our website at <https://ascdwcc.org/>. We have lots of information there about the history of our Division, event pictures, and news. If you are on Twitter, follow us @ASCDWCC for news and updates. If you have anything you'd like to share with the Division, let us know! Email any of the Executive Board members or DWCCNews@gmail.com.

Preparations for our annual ASC conference are well underway! We've heard a rumor that there will be plenty of white-collar and corporate crime panels again this year. Keep an eye out for the conference program and take note of our upcoming meetings and panels. We will, of course, send you much more information about that conference as we get closer to the event. We are currently accepting nominations for our Awards Ceremony to be held at this year's conference. Read more about the nominations on page 7 of this newsletter. We will be giving out awards for 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. We will also be awarding the first annual David O. Friedrichs Teaching Award. We would like to thank the committee of leader K. Sebastian León and members Michael Benson, Averi Fegadel, Nick Lord, and Shanna Van Slyke for their help with the awards process.

We look forward to seeing many of you in November in Philadelphia!

-The DWCC Executive Board

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Member Spotlight: Carole Gibbs



*Carole Gibbs is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University. Her research interests include understanding street and elite crime from a systems perspective and advancing diversity, equity, and inclusion in higher education. She is currently serving as Acting Associate Dean for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion in the College of Social Science. Recent publications have appeared in *Criminology* and the *Journal of Higher Education Management*.*

We wanted to ask Carole some questions.

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

Scooby-Doo. Most episodes involved fraud or counterfeiting schemes, and fans have theorized that the culprits quickly confess to minor crimes to stop Mystery Inc. from discovering more egregious ones. Who wouldn't want to unpack such villainous behavior by powerful people, especially in the company of a cool dog? On a (slightly) more serious note, my interest in white collar crime was ignited when I began working with Dr. Sally Simpson at the University of Maryland (UMD). After conducting interviews in the Baltimore Detention Center on women's experiences with violence, I had the opportunity to serve as her graduate assistant on a corporate environmental compliance project. The day-to-day work of identifying changes in manufacturing facility ownership, collecting corporate financial data, and trying to make sense of water pollution reports was tedious and challenging, but it sparked my interest in the complex factors that produce varying patterns of compliance and violations across firms, as well as issues of environmental (in) justice. Understanding how the interplay of people and structures produces differing outcomes and recognizing the embeddedness of multiple dimensions of power in "criminal" activity remain common threads in all my work. I'll also note that the "opportunity" to participate in Sally's corporate environmental compliance project came about after my graduate assistantship was not renewed. At that time, assistantships at UMD were doled out on a yearly basis with no guarantee of continued funding. Luckily for me, Sally pulled off the miraculous feat of securing external funding to study corporate crime and was able to provide me with an assistantship. That project and related work helped me secure a position at Michigan State University. I hope that hearing about my experience is helpful to those who encounter a roadblock during graduate school. Obstacles can be overcome and/or your path can change in unexpected and positive ways, even when it doesn't feel like it in the moment.

Why do you continue to study white-collar crime?

One specific motivation is the need to balance the field's (over)emphasis on street crime. White-collar crimes are tremendously damaging to our society, and we ignore them to our own peril. I particularly appreciate the opportunity to compare the similarities and differences in our theoretical accounts of each form of crime. What assumptions do we make about street offenders that we do not make about corporate offenders? Why? I also find white-collar crime interesting in its own right. Unpacking the ways in which people manipulate and exploit business and regulatory systems for profit or use their power to compel others to commit corporate crime is fascinating, and it provides insight into how to strengthen systems and oversight to reduce these destructive crimes.

What is your favorite theoretical explanation of crime?

Explanations that recognize the complex and interlocking nature of systemic, community, interpersonal, and individual factors that produce crime. In other words, I tend to favor integrated theories that recognize how contexts (and variation in experiences within those contexts) shape behavior and outcomes. Over the course of my career, I have come to appreciate feminist approaches to theoretical development, such as pathways frameworks.

What is one area you think could use updated research?

I think there is a lot of great work being done in criminology. At the same time, I also think our field would benefit from a renewed connection to its (many) parent disciplines and slowing the speed of knowledge production so that we can focus on developing the big ideas and theoretical advances. Incremental studies and replication are important, but an overemphasis on numbers of publications is problematic. It impedes our ability to engage in the kinds of deep inquiry (e.g., ethnographic studies, multi- and interdisciplinary theoretical integration, life histories) needed to produce new conceptualizations, paradigms, and areas or methods of study. It places us at risk of continually reproducing the field rather than transforming it.

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

The good Dr. Simpson, of course. In general, I admire scholars who conduct innovative and challenging research to substantively advance knowledge while also developing and promoting students and early career faculty. I think Sally exemplifies that approach.

What are some of your current projects?

Over the last several years, I have been pleased to play a supporting role to two phenomenal scholars who have now graduated from the Michigan State University (MSU) School of Criminal Justice: Drs. Fiona Chan (Indiana University) and Rachel Boratto (Monitor Conservation Research Society). In addition to serving as a sounding board for their independent work on corporate financial fraud and the illegal wildlife trade, respectively, we collaborated on several papers on transnational corporate bribery. We have a great time working together, and they are going to make significant impacts on the field and the world.

I am also building on some of my early career collaborative work with Dr. Louie Rivers, III (North Carolina State University), in which we integrated criminology and the risk and decision sciences to advance understanding of environmental crimes and risks. We are bringing some of the lessons we learned in creating "Conservation Criminology," a multi- and interdisciplinary research framework, to the study of street crime.

Finally, my interests in both corporate and street crime have led me to consider how power and privilege play out in academic spaces. I recently began a project to examine structures for advancing diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives on college campuses.



MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY

Call for Manuscripts for a Special Issue on
Critical Perspectives on Anti-Corruption(ism)

Guest Editors

Steven Bittle (sbittle@uottawa.ca), Jon Frauley (jfrauley@uottawa.ca), Laureen Snider (sniderl@queensu.ca)

Deadline for submission of full papers: 1 September 2023

Anticipated publication date: Summer 2024

Growing in recent decades across the public and private sectors has been a movement that takes corruption as problematic and in need of elimination. The guiding ideology has been invariably termed “anti-corruptionism” (Sampson 2010), the “anti-corruption consensus” (Bukovansky 2006) and the “gospel of enlightened capitalism” (Wedel 2015). A driving force behind this movement is the anti-corruption industry that first emerged in the late 1990s in response to growing concerns internationally with the bribery of public officials by private sector actors competing for lucrative government infrastructure projects. The “cancer of corruption” speech in 1996 by Wolfensohn, then President of the World Bank, was instrumental in advancing the notion that corruption was a disease that needed to be treated or removed. The resulting anti-corruption initiatives, led by the likes of the World Bank, along with the IMF, the OECD, Transparency International, the business sector, and orthodox economists, focused on bribery in so-called ‘under-developed’ countries. From a critical standpoint, the motivations for these anti-corruption efforts were corporations looking to secure access to burgeoning global markets – premised on the idea that good anti-corruption policies are good for business – and embraced by states of the Global North interested in distracting from their corruption problems by pointing to ‘less developed’ countries with illiberal markets and weak governance. Corruption thus became synonymous with bribery, and anti-corruption with the need for transparency in global transactions and ‘more’ democracy.

An entire industry of anti-corruption scholars and entrepreneurs sprang-up to address the corrupt practices of the “other”, but anti-corruption discourses ring hollow, not least because corruption is defined by global neo-liberal bodies such as the World Trade Organization as “bribery of a public official to secure individual and/or corporate gain” (Barutciski and Bandali 2015), a definition that hides the wrong-doing of politically and economically powerful actors (Bratsis 2014; Warren 2015). As Heywood (2018) has observed, “we could argue that anticorruption efforts represent a huge policy failure ... there has been a growing chorus of calls for a fundamental reassessment of how we should understand and combat corruption.” Political corruption, for instance, which is not captured by legal categories of corruption, involves the very making and formation of laws and policies at a level that is “necessarily very removed from the lives of common citizens” whilst bureaucratic corruption – notably, the bribery that constitutes the focus of many anti-corruption measures – is far more visible, as it concerns “the junction where the institutions of the state most directly come into contact with citizens” (Bratsis 2014).

This special issue of the *Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime* will critically examine anti corruption(ism), both historically as a concept and movement and in relation to recent efforts by states, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, NGOs, and businesses to suss out and ‘combat’ corruption. Is the anti-corruption movement more about legitimating and strengthening global capitalism than about “cracking down” on corporate and state criminality? We have seen this many times before.

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:

- Theorising anti-corruption.
- The political-economy of anti-corruption.
- Case studies of corruption and related anti-corruption efforts/measures.
- Globalization and anti-corruptionism.
- Anti-corruption and economic security.
- Globalization, juridification, and anti-corruption law.
- Impacts of anti-corruption laws and policies on the Global South.
- Critical examinations of anti-corruption laws and/or policies.
- Alternatives to the current anti-corruption consensus.

To expedite the submission and review process, we ask that all manuscripts adhere to the journal’s [formatting requirements](#). If you have any questions about your manuscript or submission process, please contact the guest editors. You may also contact: Anne Alvesalo-Kuusi (anne.alvesalo-kuusi@utu.fi) and Kristy Holtfreter (Kristy.holtfreter@asu.edu), the co-editors of the *Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime*.

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



Member Publications

Albanese, J. S. (2023). Development and Surges of Organized Crime: An Application of Enterprise Theory. In *Organized Crime in the 21st Century: Motivations, Opportunities, and Constraints* (pp. 11-24). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

Albanese, J. S., & Wurie, C. (2023). Policing in America: Finding a Way Out of the Cycle of Scandal and Unfulfilled Reform. In *Racial Equity, COVID-19, and Public Policy* (pp. 96-117). Routledge.

Artello, K., & Albanese, J. S. (2022). Culture of corruption: Prosecutions, persistence, and desistence. *Public Integrity*, 24(2), 142-161.

Bittle, S., & Hébert, J. (2022). Corporate violence at the juncture: criminal liability and the deaths of three Canadian Pacific railway workers. *Studies in Political Economy*, 103(2), 153-172.

Bodker, A., Connolly, P., Sing, O., Hutchins, B., Townsley, M., & Drew, J. (2022). Card-not-present fraud: using crime scripts to inform crime prevention initiatives. *Security Journal*, 1-19.

Chan, F., & Gibbs, C. (2022). When guardians become offenders: Understanding guardian capability through the lens of corporate crime. *Criminology*, 60(2), 321-341.

Cohen, M. A. (2023). Benefit-cost analyses are good for society's health—but caveat emptor!. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*.

Desmond, S. A., Rorie, M., & Sohoni, T. (2022). Working for God: Religion and occupational crime and deviance. *Deviant Behavior*, 1-16.

Dodge, M. (2023). Women And White-Collar Crime: Interview for CPJM's Scientific Journal: Women And White-Collar Crime: Interview for CPJM's Scientific Journal. *Revista Científica do CPJM*, 2(Especial), 1-7.

Hannan, K. R., Cullen, F. T., Graham, A., Jonson, C. L., Pickett, J. T., Haner, M., & Sloan, M. M. (2023). Public support for second look sentencing: Is there a Shawshank redemption effect?. *Criminology & Public Policy*.

Harper-Anderson, E. L., Albanese, J. S., & Gooden, S. T. (2023). The Triple Pandemic and the Road Ahead. In *Racial Equity, COVID-19, and Public Policy* (pp. 227-235). Routledge.

Holtfrete, K., & Alvesalo-Kuusi, A. (2023). The Importance of Context in Studies of Victimization and Offending. *Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime*, 4(1), 3-4.

Homer, E. M., & Higgins, G. E. (2022). An examination of blameworthiness on the federal sentencing of organizations to implement corporate compliance programs. *The Social Science Journal*, 59(2), 283-296.

Jin, S., Mao, K., Han, D., & Hu, Y. (2022). Top-Down Implementation and Fragmented Bureaucracy: An Analysis of the Livestock Waste Prevention Regulation in China. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 10(8), 1-17.

Ledford, L., Osborne, D., Edwards, B., & Stickle, B. (2022). Conservation officer perceptions of stress associated with traditional policing duties. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, paac058.

León, K. S., & Barak, M. (2023). MS-13, gang studies, and crimes of the powerful. *Critical and Intersectional Gang Studies*.

Lettieri, J., Logie, K., & Paccione-Frometa, J. (2023). Noise complaints and land rezoning as a predictor of hate crimes in a New York City borough. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 08862605231158756.

Lord, N. (2023). Nelen, H.(2022) Ostrageous: How greed and crime erode professional football and we all look the other way.

Lundberg, K. (2022). Moved by fire: Green criminology in flux. *Crime, Media, Culture*, 18(1), 3-20.

Lundberg, K. (2022). Walking at the edges of green criminology: The edges of the city and the extraordinary consequences of ordinary harms. *Criminological Encounters*, 5(1), 18-34.

Mao, K., Jin, S., Hu, Y., Weeks, N., & Ye, L. (2022). Environmental conservation or the treadmill of law: A case study of the post-2014 husbandry waste regulations in China. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 66(4), 296-326.

Maras, M. H., Arsovska, J., Wandt, A. S., & Logie, K. (2023). Keeping Pace With the Evolution of Illicit Darknet Fentanyl Markets: Using a Mixed Methods Approach to Identify Trust Signals and Develop a Vendor Trustworthiness Index. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 10439862231159530.

Martínez, B. Á., Allmendinger, R., Khorshidi, H. A., Papamarkou, T., Freitas, A., Trippas, J., ... & Benson, K. (2023). Mapping the state of the art: Artificial intelligence for decision-making in financial crime. *Cybersecurity for Decision Makers*.

McKinley, A. (2023). Are the 'Five Eyes' nations' militaries, New South Wales and Victorian Police Forces effectively responding to sexual offences within their organisations?: FVEYS sexual crimes.

McKinley, A. (2023). Solvability and the impacts of homicide typologies. In *The Routledge Handbook of Homicide Investigation*. Routledge.

McKinley, A., & Jones, S. (2023). Unsolved serial homicides in Australia, 1965–2022. *Salus Journal*, 11(1), 1-24.

Miner-Romanoff, K. (2023). Bigs in blue: Police officer mentoring for middle-school students—building trust and understanding through structured programming. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 102227.



Continued on the next page

Member Publications (continued)

- Morgan, M. A., Logan, M. W., & Arnio, A. N. (2023). Hazardous Duty: Investigating Resistance to Police at the Point of Arrest Among Incarcerated Military Veterans. *Armed Forces & Society*, 49(1), 91-114.
- O'Hanlon, R., & Broome, J. (2022). The experiences of older formerly incarcerated adults in a specialized reentry program during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 61(6), 281-309.
- Oke, C., Walsh, B., Assarkhaniki, Z., Jance, B., Deacon, A., & Lundberg, K. (2022). The City Research and Innovation Agenda: Prioritizing Knowledge Gaps and Policy Processes to Accelerate City Climate Action. *Journal of City Climate Policy and Economy*, 1(1), 94-110.
- Ozmy, D., Jarrell Ozmy, D., & McGurrin, D. (2023). Politics and the Criminal Enforcement of The Toxic Substances Control Act. *Seattle Journal of Technology, Environmental & Innovation Law*, 13(1), 1.
- Ozmy, D., Ozmy, D., Jarrell, M., & McGurrin, D. (2023). The Politics of the Criminal Enforcement of the US Clean Water Act, 1983-2021. *Villanova Environmental Law Journal*, 34(1), 1.
- Parker, M. J., & Dodge, M. (2022). An exploratory study of deferred prosecution agreements and the adjudication of corporate crime. *Journal of Financial Crime*, (ahead-of-print).
- Ranson, J. A., Arnio, A. N., & Copp, J. E. (2023). Jurisdictional context and the (over) use of pretrial detention. *Social Science Research*, 112, 102872.
- Rothe, D. L., Kauzlarich, D., & Arneklev, B. (2022). \$ over Ethics: Higher Education and the Private Prisons Industry, a Symptom of the Theology of Neoliberalism. *Critical Criminology*, 30(3), 557-574.
- Rothe, D., & Kauzlarich, D. (2022). *Crimes of the Powerful: White-collar Crime and Beyond*. Taylor & Francis.
- Simpson, S. S., Galvin, M. A., Loughran, T. A., & Cohen, M. A. (2022). Perceptions of white-collar crime seriousness: Unpacking and translating attitudes into policy preferences. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*.
- Sohoni, T., & Piatkowska, S. (2022). Begging for Crime? The Effect of State Laws Restricting Access to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families on Unsuccessful Completion of Parole. *Crime & Delinquency*, 68(11), 2115-2145.
- Stadler, W. A., & Gottschalk, P. (2022). Testing convenience theory for white-collar crime: Perceptions of potential offenders and non-offenders. *Deviant Behavior*, 43(7), 804-820.
- Stadler, W. A., Jonson, C. L., & Gialopsos, B. M. (2023). Are we loving our National Parks to death? A call for research on crime and law enforcement in the US National Park System. *Criminal Justice Review*, 48(1), 85-105.
- Van Slyke, S. R., Corbo, L. A., & Benson, M. L. (2022). Punishment before trial: public opinion, perp walks, and compensatory justice in the United States. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 1-16.
- Vanhee, A. J. (2022). Increased Protection Versus the Cost of Increased Protection: Victimization and the Use of Protective Measures Against Identity Theft. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(12), 1779-1799.
- Woerner, J., Fissel, E. R., Flori, J. N., & Memphis, R. N. (2023). Problem drinking is associated with intimate partner cyber abuse perpetration but is buffered by high relationship satisfaction. *Journal of Family Violence*, 1-14.

Featured Book: *The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison* (13th edition)

A 13th (2023) edition of Reiman and Leighton's *The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison* is now available. We are both pleased and horrified that the book is as useful and relevant now as when it was first published in 1979.

The updates include a new opening to chapter 2 on COVID and meatpackers/slaughterhouse workers. Chapter 2 also now discusses global warming and the climate crisis in the chemical warfare section. Chapter 3 now finishes with a review of state-corporate crime and links back to a variety of examples in the book.

Other substantive updates include a review of why BLM protests did not cause increases in violent crime in 2020/21 (ch 1) and corporate ownership of the media (ch 4). We have also provided more detailed chapter overviews and numbered the headings within chapters so students can more easily see the chapter's argument and outline it. Of course, the statistics, research and other aspects have been updated while maintaining the word count of previous editions.



DWCC-EUROC Seminar Recap



Wim Huisman is a Professor of Criminology and the head of the VU School of Criminology. He is also the founder and board member of the European Working Group on Organizational Crime (EUROC) of the European Society of Criminology.

On April 20-21, an historic event occurred: the first joint seminar of the Division of White-Collar and Corporate Crime and the European working group on Organizational Crime (EUROC). And perhaps this was even the first time in history that a division of the American Society of Criminology and a working group of the European Society of Criminology have organized a stand-alone event together, besides the jointly organized thematic panels at the annual ASC and ESC meetings. The seminar was organized as an online event. The experience and skill of organizing online meetings is one of the rare benefits of the COVID pandemic. In 2020 and 2021, the annual conference of the European Society of Criminology turned to an online format, making it easy for many U.S. scholars to join. While meeting – and socializing – in the real world at a nice conference venue is of course more attractive, an online event offers an easy, efficient and cheap way of including scholars from all over the world: No travel and accommodation costs, no travel time, no Carbon footprint. And this event did so with colleagues joining not only from the US and Europe, but also from Africa, Australia, Latin America and Canada.

In previous years, the boards of DWCC and EUROC have formulated the ambition to strengthen collaboration between both groups and to further international exchange in scholarship on white-collar crime in the broadest sense. An organizing committee with members of both groups has been busy organizing the event since June 2022. This committee included Emily Homer (Texas A&M University—Commerce), Marieke Kluin (Leiden University), Vincenzo Ruggiero (Middlesex University London), Diana Bociga Gelvez (University of Manchester), Lieselot Bisschop (Erasmus University Rotterdam), and Wim Huisman (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam).

The organizing committee decided to chose a broad yet distinctive theme for the seminar. While non-legal, harm-based definitions of crime have become more popular in the study of white-collar and corporate crime, the nature and scale of the various harms remain understudied compared to research on the perpetration and causation of white-collar and corporate crime. The committee therefore envisioned to use the seminar for examining the multifaceted harms of corporate and white-collar crime. With this overarching theme, the seminar attracted over 30 submissions of paper proposals and over 80 attendees registering for the seminar. Due to time differences, the program was spread over two days: mornings in the US and afternoons in Europe. Because of the various time zones, not everybody could join at the same time: At the start, some would still be asleep on the west-coast of the US, while in Australia it turned bedtime half-way the day's program. Yet, with about 45 participating at every time slot on average, attendance was good.

The program of the seminar featured keynotes, individual paper sessions and lightning talks. On the first day, the keynote session was organized around the harms that corporations from the global North are producing in the global South. Vincenzo Ruggiero explained how corporate actions produce poverty that lead to more crimes in developing nations. Annika van Baar gave a historical overview of trends and patterns in regulations of corporate involvement in atrocity crimes. The second day, the keynote presentations focused on victimization of harm-prone groups. Mary Dodge presented the perplexing aspects of gender & victimization in white-collar crime, using the harms of the pharmaceutical industry against women as a case study. Kenneth Sebastian Léon illustrated the normalization of horror in the case of industrial meatpacking, and related labor exploitation and animal welfare. Past-DWCC chair Henry Pontell and current EUROC chair Rita Faria were so kind to chair the keynote sessions, for which Henry had to be fit and present at 5:45AM!

At both days, two time slots for individual paper presentations were scheduled: two panel sessions at the same time. The topics included harms produced in regulatory & corporate interactions, harms and crime in professionals sports, harms of state crime, regulatory policies and harm, multi-media representations of corporate harm, harms of corruption as well as anti-corruption policies, harm experiences of victims and citizens, and harms emerging from new economies. Fifteen minute presentations were followed by lively Q&A's and debates.

Both days also included a plenary lightning round to discover the new and talented white-collar crime scholars of the future. These sessions offered five-minute research presentations by PhD students and other early career scholars, followed by feedback from senior scholars. Past-chairs Nicole Piquero and Nick Lord acted as discussants giving feedback to the research plan of the PhD students. Nick perspicaciously identified the search for smart mixes of regulatory interventions in the proposed studies, as is now the cutting-edge in regulatory theory. Nicole remarked that in her time as PhD-student, she was advised not to base her PhD projects on research on white-collar crime because it would be very difficult getting tenure. Thankfully, this advice has changed after looking at the many PhD projects in the field, including the ones presented at the seminar. This led her to the happy observation of the current status of the field: "We are in good shape. Better than ever!"

In my view, the seminar has shown that there is no particular American or European criminology of white-collar crime. Research themes and approaches overlap and are shared between both groups. Also, membership of both groups does not depend on the location or country from which a colleague is studying the harms of white-collar and corporate crime. The program showcased European scholars studying corporate crimes in the US, US scholars studying white-collar crime in Latin America and many studying globalized crimes and globalized harms. The seminar has shown once again that white-collar crime and corporate crime are international, that harms are international and that also the academic community studying these, is very international. And the seminar showed that the harms of corporate crime necessitate critical research more than ever.

I hope this will not be the first and the last joint seminar DWCC and EUROC. The work is however not yet done: the organizing committee has the ambition to get a special issue of a criminology journal out of this seminar. So more good news to follow!

DWCC Call for Awards Nominations

The Division on White-Collar and Corporate Crime (DWCC) is seeking nominations for 2022 and 2023 Division Awards, designed to promote and highlight scholarly efforts in the broad areas of **white-collar crime, corporate crime, organizational deviance, crimes of the powerful, and corruption**. See descriptions and submission information below.

All nominations (including self-nominations) must come from individuals who are DWCC dues-paying members in good standing as of May 15, 2023. Award winners must agree to join the Division prior to receiving the award.

Deadline for receipt of nomination materials is May 15, 2023.

Submission Procedures

A letter of nomination that includes a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. Self-nominations are accepted for the Student Paper Award, the Outstanding Book Award, and the Outstanding Article/Book Chapter Award. Where relevant to the award, a copy of the paper(s), chapter, or book to be considered (PDF/electronic versions preferred). Nominations will be reviewed by the DWCC Awards Committee, and winners will be announced by September 1, 2023.

Send nominating materials to Shanna Van Slyke: svansly@utica.edu and K. Sebastian León: Kenneth.sebastian.leon@rutgers.edu on/before May 15, 2023.

1. 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.

2. David O. Friedrichs Teaching Award

This inaugural award celebrates the life and achievements of David O. Friedrichs, who passed away on December 1, 2022. His text, *Trusted Criminals: White Collar Crime in Contemporary Society* – now in its fourth edition – helped countless students embark on both research and practitioner-oriented careers related to confronting white-collar crime and crimes of the powerful. The award recognizes innovative contributions to teaching in the area of white-collar crime. Persons who have developed courses, seminars, and/or pedagogical materials on the study of white-collar crime within and beyond the criminology and criminal justice curriculum are eligible to receive this award. The committee may elect not to make this award in any given year.

3. 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 their 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.

4. 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.

5. 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** (i.e., a publication date of 2020 or later) of the award are eligible for consideration. The committee may elect not to give this award in any given year.

6. 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** (i.e., a publication date of 2020 or later) of the award are eligible for consideration. The committee may give one primary award as well as award an "Honorable Mention" – or may elect not to give this award in any given year.

In Memoriam—Tributes to David Friedrichs

David O. Friedrichs passed away December 1, 2022, in Scranton, PA. David had worked in academia for 50 years and wrote over 150 publications. He is noted for his contributions to white collar crime research specifically, including his text *Trusted Criminals: White Collar Crime in Contemporary Society*, one of the first on the subject. Here, some of his colleagues take a few moments to discuss David's impact on their lives, which extends far beyond the bounds of criminal justice.

What I remember the most and what I liked the most about David was his company. For a number of years, we had lunch together at ASC where we had wide-ranging talks about white-collar crime, politics, the DWCC, and the general state of the world. Actually, I should say that David talked while I occasionally got a word in edgewise. I enjoyed listening to him ramble on about one thing or the other, and he always had something insightful to say. Even though we approached white-collar crime from different theoretical perspectives, I admired his work and found it thought-provoking. I would be honored if he felt the same about mine. I'm going to miss him.

—Mike Benson

One of the many memories that I will cherish about David is how energetically and authentically he mentored white collar crime scholars starting out in the field and how much he relished collaborating on projects ranging from state crime, economic crime, and law, to radical, postmodern, peacemaking, and global criminologies. David's colleagues were often his friends, and conversations with David were always so interestingly varied because of his voracious intellectual curiosity, astounding memory, and life-long international travel. David's written communications characteristically contained historical white collar crime references, thoughtful acknowledgments about the latest white collar crime research and its relevance, and a family-focused travel story, usually involving his children, Jessica and Bryan. David's extraordinary kindness, generosity, delightful sense of humor, encyclopedic knowledge of all things white collar crime, and profound contributions to the discipline will be sorely missed but not forgotten.

—Danielle McGurrian

I first encountered David O. Friedrichs in the summer of 2009. It was a slow, hot, and humid summer semester at Florida State University, and I was a student in a course on white-collar crime that was co-taught by Ashley Arnio and Kevin Wolff. As a financially destitute 18 year old, I had no idea that this robustly used, wrinkled, secondhand copy of *Trusted Criminals* would be a portal into an intellectual and professional space that would change my life for the better.

I became a criminology and criminal justice major because of my intellectual and biographical fixations with questions of justice and systems of injustice. I stuck with it because of writers and scholars like David O. Friedrichs. Up until this point, the majority of my undergraduate courses had a technobureaucratic approach to questions of crime and criminality, and at times, a rather passive and power-neutral orientation to matters of criminalization and systemic inequalities. Laws and policies were these levers that needed to be pushed or pulled to be calibrated enough to show "forward progress" on percentages and performance metrics involving things like arrests, convictions, and recidivism. *Trusted Criminals* did not replicate that pattern.

This 2009 summer course on white-collar crime was a game changer for me, and it was my first formal introduction to David Friedrichs' life and living legacy. Of course, he had no clue who I was. The David Friedrichs that I first met was a disembodied, text-based version. But it was him. His authorial voice, perspective, and righteous indignation about white-collar crime always came through in his writing, and *Trusted Criminals* provided me with that introduction to David's spirit. The technical phrasing would be that he very much gave a shit. He cared about injustice, and he always punched upward to direct our attention to powerful actors, organizations, and systems that cause various kinds of legal and illegal harms.

Fast forwarding to late 2015 and early 2016...at some point in the haze of my doctoral training, Maya Barak and Marty Schwartz encouraged me to assemble a dissertation committee that best served my topic. My dissertation chair, Ed Maguire, was supportive and inclusive of having three external members on my committee and ensuring that the dissertation was equally guided by the committee's respective strengths. David's presence on the committee was always supportive, and most importantly, human. He made time to write extensive emails that included substantive questions about my dissertation research, supportive questions about my family and biography, and he shared heartwarming photos of his own family members and travels with his friends and colleagues.

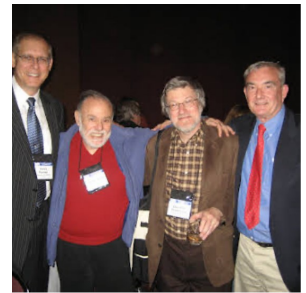
David was not your typical superhero figure. For example, rather than a cape, David preferred his trademark vest. Rather than any high-tech gadgets, David's tools were the copious amounts of papers, magazines, and books that he voraciously read, annotated, and discussed with anyone who had something interesting to say. He cared about the next generation of white-collar researchers and educators, and he showed that through his words, letters, and deeds. Our intellectual community is better because of David O. Friedrichs, who for decades championed the teaching and researching of white-collar crime, and who influenced and energized countless students and scholars in the process. You are deeply missed, and we are forever grateful.

—Sebastian León



David Friedrichs, Gil Geis, and Henry Pontell at the National White-Collar Crime Research Consortium Luncheon at the 2008 ASC meeting in St. Louis

Photograph courtesy of Henry Pontell



Henry Pontell, Gil Geis, David Friedrichs, and Peter Grabosky at the awards ceremony of the 2008 ASC meeting in St. Louis

Photograph courtesy of Henry Pontell



David Friedrichs and Sebastian León, August 7, 2019, in Boca Raton, FL

Photograph courtesy of Sebastian León

Member News and Updates

Adam Ghazi-Tehrani is being promoted to Associate Professor in the University of Alabama Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

Henry Pontell received the 2023 Bruce Smith, Jr. Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences at their annual conference in National Harbor, Maryland, in March.

Nicky Piquero received the 2023 Academy Fellow Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences at their annual conference in National Harbor, Maryland, in March.

Heidi Chio graduated from the University of Cincinnati in December 2022. The title of her dissertation is "Gender, Opportunities, and Antitrust Offenses: Exploring the Evolving Role of Women in the Workforce and White-Collar Crime." Her committee included Michael Benson, Miranda Galvin, Ben Feldmeyer, and John Eck.

Events of Interest

Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, June 1-4, 2023, <https://www.lawandsociety.org/sanjuan2023/>

LSE Conference on the economics of crime and justice, May 19-20, 2023, <https://cep.lse.ac.uk/new/events/event.asp?index=8477>

LSE Financial Law and Regulation Conference 2023, September 12-13, 2023, <https://blogs.law.ox.ac.uk/blog-post/2023/03/lse-financial-law-and-regulation-conference-2023-call-papers>

The Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime: 40th Symposium on Economic Crime, September 3-10, 2023, <https://www.crimesymposium.org/>

Annual National Seminar on Federal Sentencing, May 31-June 2, 2023, <https://www.federalbartampa.org/fsg2023/>

Southeastern White Collar Crime Institute, September 6-8, 2023, <https://abamedia-events.com/aba-criminal-justice-south-eastern-white-collar-crime>

11th Annual London White Collar Crime Institute, October 9-10, 2023, <https://abamedia-events.com/aba-criminal-justice-london-white-collar-crime>

CJS Fall Institute, November 2-3, 2023, https://www.americanbar.org/groups/criminal_justice/committees/wccc/

Compliance Week National, May 15-17, 2023, <https://www.complianceweeknational.com/>

Corporate Compliance Enforcement Conference, July 25, 2023, <https://www.corporatecompliance.org/conferences/specialized-knowledge/2023-corporate-compliance-enforcement-conference>

Association of Certified Fraud Examiners Global Fraud Conference, June 11-16, 2023, <https://www.fraudconference.com/34annual/>

