



# *The Critical Criminologist*

**NEWSLETTER 19:4, Fall 2010**

Division on Critical Criminology, American Society of Criminology

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## **Chair's Report**

Let me begin by saying I am looking forward to our upcoming conference in San Francisco this November. At this time, we have 529 members and I am sure that number will increase as the time for the meetings gets nearer.

I would like to remind everyone that the DCC business meeting is on Friday (5:30-6:30) in Foothill E, 2nd floor of the conference hotel. The business meeting will immediately be followed by our Social (6:30-10) in the same location. As always, we will have a cash bar. This year, some of our members will also be bringing their guitars, harmonicas, etc and we will have some music.

I do hope all members are able to make the business meeting as we do have important issues to discuss and a vote to be held regarding the proposed revised constitution that our Constitution Committee worked very hard on. The proposed Constitution is included here for your consideration (see pages 2-5). As most of you know, the Division has been operating under the original constitution which, due to the growth and changes, has become a bit outdated and not reflecting the Divisions full needs. As such, the proposed Constitution provides us with a more current framework reflecting our needs and procedures. We will vote on accepting the Constitution at the business meeting.

Dawn



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## **PROPOSED CONSTITUTION**

### CONSTITUTION OF THE DIVISION ON CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

#### **NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION:**

The name of the organization shall be the Division on Critical Criminology of The American Society of Criminology.

#### **II. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES:**

The Division on Critical Criminology is a division of The American Society of Criminology and acts in accordance with the bylaws of that Society. The purposes of the Division are:

1. To foster research and theory development in the field of critical criminology, which is widely recognized as one of the several major paradigms within criminology.
2. To provide a forum for members of the ASC to discuss ideas and to exchange information, through events at the annual meetings, a scholarly journal, a divisional newsletter, and a divisional website.
3. To organize conference sessions at ASC meetings.
4. To encourage appropriate and effective teaching techniques and practices and to stimulate the development of curricula related to courses on critical criminology.
5. To encourage and support community outreach and activism on issues of importance to critical criminology.

#### **III. MEMBERSHIP:**

Membership in this division will be open to all members in good standing of the American Society of Criminology. Only members in good standing, who have paid divisional dues, are eligible to vote at divisional meetings or elections, or to hold divisional office. (Students are not eligible to vote).



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### CONSTITUTION CONTINUED

#### IV. OFFICERS

1. There shall be seven officers of the Executive Board of the Division (hereafter Executive Board): the Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary Treasurer, Past Chair, and three Executive Counselors. The officers are responsible for the smooth running of the division, including setting the annual dues for the Division, reviewing the budget and expenditure of the Division, and being the policy-making body of the Division.

a. The Chair shall provide executive direction to the Division and shall preside over Division meetings. Further, the Chair serves as Divisional liaison to the ASC Program Chair to ensure representative inclusion of critical criminology panels on each year's program.

b. The Vice Chair shall preside over Division meetings in the Chair's absence, succeed to all duties of the Chair in the event of a vacancy in the office, and carry out such additional tasks as assigned by the Chair.

c. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep minutes of meetings and maintain records of the division. The Secretary-Treasurer is the divisional liaison with the Treasurer of the ASC, who will maintain a separate account in the ASC Treasury for the Division, and will make sure the Division is informed of the Division's balance, debts, credits and any financial issues that may arise.

d. The Past-Chair. The Past-Chair will maintain a seat on the Executive Board for two years after their term is ended. The Past-Chair's primary duties will be to provide organizational stability and continuity over time.

e. Executive Counselors. Three Executive Counselors shall be elected to serve on the Executive Board.

2. Nominees, elected officers, and appointed officers must be members of the Division in good standing.

3. The term of office for each incoming officer will begin with the close of the annual meeting following her/his election.

4. The term of tenure for all Executive Board positions is two years. The Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Counselors may be re-elected for one additional consecutive two-year term. If re-elected for a consecutive term, such officer may not run for re-election of the same office for a period of four years after the end of his/her tenure.



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## CONSTITUTION CONTINUED

### V. ELECTIONS

The division recognizes that in order for its proper functioning that elections will be held on a regular basis. In order to achieve this goal, the Chair first appoints a Nomination Committee of two or more members in good standing. An Elections Committee is also appointed by the Chair and shall not include members of the Nominations Committee.

1. The Chair shall appoint a Nominations Committee of three or more members in good standing. The Nominations Committee is responsible for soliciting nominations for elected offices. Any member in good standing may nominate themselves. The Chair of the Nominations Committee is responsible for creating the ballot for officer positions and ensuring that it is either mailed to voting members in good standing or providing another anonymous method for secure balloting for elections.
2. The Chair shall appoint each year an Elections Committee of two or more members in good standing who reside in the same geographic area. The Committee shall open and count all ballots together.
3. Elections for all elected officers shall be by mail ballot or otherwise secure and anonymous method of all members in good standing, and shall be held every other year in the late Spring or early Summer. All elected officers shall take office at the close of the annual meetings following their election.

### VI. JOURNAL

1. The Journal editor(s) shall be appointed by the Executive Board, for a 3 year term.
2. The term of tenure for all Division Journal Editors is three years. An editor may be re-elected to serve for one additional consecutive three-year term. If re-elected for a consecutive term, no editor may serve for a period of six years after completion of previous term of service.

### VII. NEWSLETTER

The Newsletter shall be an important medium of information in the Division, and the Executive Board is thus charged with providing the maximum size and frequency of publication possible.

1. The Newsletter editor(s) shall be appointed by the Executive Board.
2. The term of tenure for all Editors is three years. An editor may be re-elected to serve for one additional consecutive three-year term. If re-elected for a consecutive term, no editor may serve for a period of six years following completion of previous term of service.



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### CONSTITUTION CONTINUED

3. The newsletter shall contain, at minimum, minutes of business meetings, summaries of committee reports, election results, calls for nominations, and information on the annual meetings. The editor shall strive to include information likely to be of interest to the members, information for other organizations, calls for papers, and articles of timely interest.

### VIII. WEBSITE

1. The Division will maintain a website with a domain name reflective of the mission of the organization (e.g., [www.critcrim.org](http://www.critcrim.org)).
2. The Executive Board will appoint a webmaster for the website. The webmaster will serve a two year term and can be reappointed.
3. The website will serve as a location to provide members of the division, and interested individuals globally, access to information on research, teaching, policy and activism related to critical criminology.

### IX. AMENDING THIS CONSITITION

1. Amendments may be proposed by any member of the Division, but the written support of a fifth of the Divisional membership in good standing is required for any further action.
2. A proposed amendment determined by the Executive Board to be supported by the proper number of members, will be approved if it receives a two-thirds majority of those voting by ballot submitted to the members in good standing at the next election. Proponents of the amendment shall have the opportunity to provide a brief explanation in either the Newsletter or in a statement included with the ballot.
3. Approved amendments shall take effect on the first day of the year beginning immediately after the annual ASC meeting.



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### Call for Nominations for 2010 Critical Criminology Awards

The DCC Awards Committee invites you to consider nominating individuals for one of the following awards:

**The Lifetime Achievement Award** honors an individual's sustained and distinguished scholarship, teaching, and/or service in the field of critical criminology.

**The Critical Criminologist of the Year Award** honors a person for distinguished accomplishments which have symbolized the spirit of the Division in some form of scholarship, teaching, and/or service in a recent year or years.

**The Undergraduate Student Paper Awards** recognize and honor outstanding theoretical or empirical critical criminological scholarship by undergraduate students.

**The Graduate Student Paper Awards** recognize and honor outstanding theoretical or empirical critical criminological scholarship by graduate students.

All Nomination Materials are to be submitted in electronic file format (where originals are only paper please scan material):

To nominate for the Lifetime Achievement Award or the Critical Criminologist of the Year please send e-copies of the nominee's vita, nomination letter and supporting materials.

To nominate for the Undergraduate or Graduate paper Awards please submit e-copies of the paper and a brief bio.

Please do not submit materials as email text but rather as attachments.

An email response will acknowledge the receipt of your nomination. Look for this receipt to ensure your nomination was received!

All materials should be sent to **Michael Coyle** at [mjcoyle@csuchico.edu](mailto:mjcoyle@csuchico.edu) no later than September 15, 2010.



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### **The Division of Critical Criminology is seeking an Editor(s) for the Critical Criminologist Newsletter**

Job Duties: The newsletter is published and distributed to all members 3-4 times a year. The potential editor (s) would be responsible for sending out notices to members for submissions (e.g., essays, photos, announcements, and other relevant division news), editing, organizing, and accepting materials to be included then integrating them into the newsletter. The potential editor would need to have access to publisher and pdf writer programs (and good knowledge of the programs). It is a 3 year position, beginning January 2011-January 2014.

Historically there have been joint editors that have worked together and/or are at the same institution, however, given the current format of electronic pdf, one editor would be considered. Please consider serving the division.

Applications should be sent to:

Stephen Muzzatti , Chair  
Editorial Search Committee

Ryerson University  
[muzzatti@ryerson.ca](mailto:muzzatti@ryerson.ca)

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### **TOOTS**

Congratulations to Keith Hayward, Jock Young and Jeff Ferrell as their recently published book--*Cultural Criminology: An Invitation*--won the Distinguished Book Award from the Division of International Criminology at this year's ASC.



## *The Critical Criminologist*

### **A Professor of White Collar Crime Reviews USA's '*White Collar*' series**

Paul Leighton

Author's note: This article is a revised and better version of an entry I originally wrote for PaulsJusticeBlog.com. Because of these origins, some of the references are embedded as links. If the version you are reading does not have working links to underlined words, please check the original version at [http://www.paulsjusticeblog.com/2010/02/a\\_professor\\_of\\_white\\_collar\\_cr.php](http://www.paulsjusticeblog.com/2010/02/a_professor_of_white_collar_cr.php).

A standard critique of media portrayals of crime is that there is an over-emphasis on street crime compared to white collar crime, especially given the prevalence and enormous costs of white collar crime. Certainly the law also criminalizes more harms done by the poor (street crime) rather than harms done by the rich (white collar crime), but the media further magnifies the carnival mirror-like distortions of the criminal law and criminal justice system (Reiman and Leighton 2010). *COPS*, all the varieties of *Law & Order*, *CSI*, etc almost never deal with a white collar crime. Sometimes rich people end up on the show, but usually for committing a homicide or other street crime, not for corporate acts that harm workers, consumers, the environment and/or communities.

So, along comes the USA series *White Collar*. Neal, a convicted art forger, joins forces with an FBI agent to solve white collar crimes. Given that this is just one show compared to a vast sea of programs about street crime, the critique still basically stands. But the media distortion of crime is so important that we also need to be aware that the crimes portrayed on *White Collar* are a narrow apolitical set of white collar crimes - and they are ones that do not challenge abuses of power by corporations or government. The type of crimes on *White Collar* are similar to many other treatments of white collar crime that emphasize employee theft, bank tellers embezzling, and credit card fraud. In each of these cases, the perpetrators, while "white collar" and/or professionals, are victimizing an entity more powerful than themselves (stores, banks, and financial institutions). What's missing from the picture are what Quinney describes as *crimes of domination* that "include 'crimes of control' (i.e., acts by the police and the FBI in violation of civil liberties), 'crimes of government' (i.e., political acts such as Watergate, Iran-Contragate, or torturing suspected terrorists), 'crimes of economic domination' (i.e., corporate acts involving price-fixing, pollution, planned obsolescence), and 'crimes' of 'social injury' (i.e., acts that may not be illegal but deny basic human rights, such as racism, sexism, and economic exploitation)" (Barak, Leighton and Flavin 2011, 11).



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### Leighton Continued:

The crimes on *White Collar* involve acts such as counterfeiting, which is a crime against the government; the perpetrators may be rich and sophisticated, but still have less resources and power than a government. Art theft or the other variations on the show tend to be interpersonal crimes: one-on-one crimes, either without a clear power dynamic or one in which an individual is protected by the FBI from a more powerful group of obvious "bad guys" like organized crime trafficking in expensive artifacts. Absent are episodes where someone with power and prestige who is seen as a respectable person victimizes the less powerful, which is the essence of white collar crime and the common theme of most definitions. Plots on *White Collar* are not "ripped from the headlines" like *Law and Order*, and the first section below provides some possible story contexts from a from a few months of news to highlight what is missing. While some may argue that such plotlines would not be interesting, the second section argues that the absence of crimes of domination is more directly linked to USA's ownership by NBC Universal, which is owned by GE - a frequent and prolific corporate offender over the course of decades (no 3 strikes and you're out for the powerful).

I should say that I generally like the show. I like USA's *Burn Notice*, so the idea of a series about white collar crime caught my interest. My critique is really about the politics of white collar crime. That is, I've been watching *White Collar* while becoming a co-author of [The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison](#) (Reiman and Leighton 2010, 2010a), working on a new edition of [Class, Race, Gender and Crime](#) (Barak, Leighton and Flavin 2011) and [teaching a class on white collar crime](#). So, it is frustrating to have such a narrow and apolitical set of plot lines about white collar crime in an era where corporate lobbying helped remove the "capable guardian" from routine financial activities that sometimes involve rewards to motivated offenders (i.e. Wall Street just got taxpayer bailouts and huge bonuses for fucking up the world's economy).

#### **If "ripped from the headlines" applied to *White Collar***

"Ripped from the headlines" is part of the advertising for *Law and Order*, which airs in (endless) re-runs on USA, which has an ownership interest in *Law and Order's* production company. This gives the show a timeliness and vague "reality" that catches people's curiosity: "Although the stories tend to wander into make-believe, they rely on the lightly disguised depiction of real people and events for their immediacy and sense of authenticity," [notes the Washington Post in an article about surviving family feel "blindsided" and violated](#) when crimes appear on the show.



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### **Leighton Continued:**

While using people's personal tragedies as fodder for popular TV without contacting them is not a model I would recommend for *White Collar*, a few "ripped from the headlines" examples might help clarify my critique about the apolitical nature of *White Collar*. This is a short list pulled from my recent bookmarks...

**A Big Car Manufacturer that became "a little safety-deaf":** Yes, Toyota in real life; the [safety deaf quote was from Transportation Secretary LaHood, who noted some problems penetrating the corporate culture](#). The plot involve some crashes that are red herrings and questions about whether the dealer's fix really solves the problem. To add to the intrigue, maybe a *West Wing* flare: "[Toyota heads to Capitol Hill with team of lobbyists \[and a \] history of political giving](#)" Can the FBI ensure that justice prevails even though the there's "[a million bucks in donations, a million bucks to charities preferred by key members of Congress, a 32-person \(and growing\) lobbying operation](#)"? Is it a coincidence that "Toyota spent \$45,000 feting Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-W.V.), who, oh my gosh, happens to chair one of the relevant transportation committees readying for hearings on the company"? It might not be Jack Bauer in 24, but lives are on the line.

**A Treasury Secretary misleads Congress about how \$700 billion will be spent:** Then Secretary Paulson said: "During the two weeks that Congress considered the [TARP] legislation, market conditions worsened considerably. It was clear to me by the time the bill was signed on October 3rd that we needed to act quickly and forcefully, and that purchasing troubled assets—our initial focus—would take time to implement and would not be sufficient given the severity of the problem." For those needing more explanation, a financial blogger explains "So [Paulson knew 'by the time the bill was signed' that it wouldn't be used for its advertised purpose](#) – disposing of toxic assets – and would instead be used to give money directly to the big banks. But he didn't tell Congress before they voted to approve the TARP legislation." At what point does misleading Congress and the public become a crime? Was it a "necessary" lie for getting huge amounts of money because the crisis is so big? Is it relevant that the biggest beneficiaries of the new and undisclosed plan was Goldman Sachs, where the Treasury Secretary was a former executive?



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### **Leighton Continued:**

Added intrigue: [The Federal Reserve asks AIG to keep quiet about the huge payments that went to Goldman \(even a national security exemption!](#) - but that wouldn't be believable on TV, would it?). Of course there are further issues about the [payment of huge bonuses](#) by [those institutions receiving taxpayer money](#) through TARP as well as the [lobbying](#) they are doing to [defeat reform](#). (Some Way too much of this behavior seems to be legal, but this could still be part of the plot, just as discussions about whether to charge and what to charge are part of the drama of *Law & Order*.)

**Food processor as mass murderer, knowingly ships contaminated food that kills 5 and sickens 500:** Remember those hundreds of potentially contaminated peanut products? The executive who would not eat any of the products when a Congressman offered him some at a hearing? The back story is that [on 12 occasions over two years they had lab reports that confirmed salmonella and they shipped products anyway, according to a \*Washington Post\* article](#). Investigation is hindered by the fact that companies are not required to report test results to the FDA, so the FBI has a tough case here. The FDA has no power to order a recall, so maybe the FBI will need to help pressure the company into a "voluntary" recall. The story here could involve an older real-life event of a biological weapon where a cult tried to poison people by deliberately introducing salmonella to a salad bar (Dalziel 2009, 19). People are dying - children are dying! – hundreds going to the hospital: terrorists? No, the Peanut Corporation of America (with another related episode that [investigates concerns with hamburger](#)). By the way, more than a year later, there are [no criminal charges, even though there's a very good case to be made for them](#).

**Pharmaceutical giant illegally markets drugs:** Pfizer agrees to a \$2.3 billion settlement over illegally marketing drugs. According to the *New York Times*, it was "the largest health care fraud settlement and the largest criminal fine of any kind ever." Reading further, it was "[Pfizer's fourth settlement over illegal marketing activities since 2002](#)." The recidivism seems to be important as "the government charged that executives and sales representatives throughout Pfizer's ranks planned and executed schemes to illegally market not only Bextra but also Geodon, an antipsychotic; Zyvox, an antibiotic; and Lyrica, which treats nerve pain.



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### **Leighton Continued:**

While the government said the fine was a record sum, the \$2.3 billion fine amounts to less than three weeks of Pfizer's sales." There's also an issue that this "occurred while Pfizer was in the midst of resolving allegations that it illegally marketed Neurontin, an epilepsy drug for which the company in 2004 paid a \$430 million fine and signed a corporate integrity agreement — a company wide promise to behave." (More [here](#) and [here](#)). The plot could help dramatize how illegal marketing means higher costs to taxpayers as people on Medicare are prescribed drugs they don't need and/or higher doses of drugs, plus there are all the side effects that people experience because of medication they did not need to take.

As a related episode or subplot, the *NYT* reports that: "[Newly unveiled court documents show that ghostwriters paid by a pharmaceutical company played a major role in producing 26 scientific papers backing the use of hormone replacement therapy in women, suggesting that the level of hidden industry influence on medical literature is broader than previously known.](#)" (Yes, the companies write articles for medical journals about their drugs and "solicit" pay doctors to put their names on it.)

Since I wrote this blog entry, a mine explosion killed 29, with concerns about the large number of serious safety violations that constituted a "[pattern of violation.](#)" The Securities and Exchange Commission files a civil suit against Goldman Sachs – hopefully the first of many against financial firms, with criminal charges to follow (but I'll believe it when I see it). You get the idea. If not, see some [white collar crime reviews](#) I've posted on my blog.

### **Corporate Criminals Own Media**

While some people would say the topics above are boring and that's why they are not on TV, I'd point out the success of John Travolta's *Civil Action* (pollution from chemical company causes cancer); Julia Roberts' *Erin Brockovitch* (same); Al Pacino's *The Insider* (informant on tobacco company); and *Enron: The Smartest Guys in the Room*. Many television plots revolve around cons, swindles and stings. If *White Collar* can create a drama around a stolen piece of art, why not some of the high stakes issues above? Reality presents good raw material for characters in "slimeballs" like Goldman vice president Fabrice Tourre, who called himself "Fab" and wrote:



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### **Leighton Continued:**

"The whole building is about to collapse anytime now. . . . Only potential survivor, the fabulous Fab . . . standing in the middle of all these complex, highly leveraged, exotic trades he created!" (in Tabbi 2010). How about a character like the *X-Files*' Fox Mulder, who in the financial context might say: "Even Khuzami, the SEC guy in charge of the Goldman case, is a fraud; the fucker was Deutsche's general counsel when they pulled the same CDO scam as Goldman. You have no idea how deep this goes" (Ames 2010).

The problem more likely is corporate ownership of the media. Specifically, USA is owned by NBC universal, which is owned by GE. Here's the lowdown, which is part of the opening of Chapter 8 of *Class, Race, Gender and Crime* (the forthcoming 3rd ed [2011]; the 2nd ed [2007] has a less detailed version).

Now consider the case of General Electric, which is not considered a habitual criminal offender despite committing diverse crimes over many decades. In the 1950s, GE and several companies agreed in advance on the sealed bids they submitted for heavy electrical equipment. This price-fixing defeated the purpose of competitive bidding, costing taxpayers and consumers as much as a billion dollars. GE was fined \$437,000—a tax-deductible business expense—the equivalent of a person earning \$175,000 a year getting a \$3 ticket. Two executives spent only 30 days in jail, even though one defendant had commented that price-fixing "had become so common and gone for so many years that we lost sight of the fact that it was illegal" (in Hills 1987, 191).

In the 1970s, GE made illegal campaign contributions to Richard Nixon's presidential campaign. Widespread illegal discrimination against minorities and women at GE resulted in a \$32 million settlement. Also during this time, three former GE nuclear engineers—including one who had worked for the company for twenty-three years and managed the nuclear complain department—resigned to draw attention to serious design defects in the plans for the Mark III nuclear reactor because the standard practice was "sell first, test later" (Hills 1987, 170; Glazer and Glazer 1989).



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### **Leighton Continued:**

In 1981, GE was convicted of paying a \$1.25 million bribe to a Puerto Rican official to obtain a power plant contract. GE has pled guilty to felonies involving illegal procurement of highly classified defense documents, and in 1985, it pled guilty to 108 counts of felony fraud involving defense contracts related to the Minuteman missile. In spite of a new code of ethics, GE was convicted in three more criminal cases over the next few years, plus it paid \$3.5 million to settle cases involving retaliation against four whistleblowers that helped reveal the defense fraud. (GE subsequently lobbied Congress to weaken the False Claims Act.) In 1988, the government returned another 317 indictments against GE for fraud in a \$21 million computer contract.

In 1989, GE's stock brokerage firm paid a \$275,000 civil fine for discriminating against low-income consumers, the largest fine ever under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. A 1990 jury convicted GE of fraud for cheating on a \$254 million contract for battlefield computers, and journalist William Greider reports that the \$27.2 million fine included money to "settle government complaints that it had padded bids on two hundred other military and space contracts" (1996, p. 350; see also Clinard 1990; Greider 1994; Pasztor 1995; Simon 1999).

Because of tax changes that GE had lobbied for and the Reagan tax cuts generally, GE paid no taxes between 1981 and 1983 when net profits were \$6.5 billion. In fact, in a classic example of corporate welfare, GE received a tax rebate of \$283 million during a time of high national deficits even though the company eliminated 50,000 jobs in the United States by closing 73 plants and offices.

Further, "Citizen GE" whose advertising slogan has been—"brings good things to life"—is one of the prime environmental polluters and is identified as responsible for contributing to the damage of 52 active Superfund sites in need of environmental cleanup in this country alone. In 1999, they agreed to a \$250 million dollar settlement to clean up the Housatonic River in Massachusetts. GE is responsible "for one of America's largest Superfund site, the Hudson River, where the company dumped more than a million pounds of toxic wastes including cancer-causing polychlorinated biphenyls over a period of decades, according to the EPA" (Center for Public Integrity 2007).



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### **Leighton Continued:**

Instead of cleaning up their part of the 197-mile site, they mounted an eight-year challenge to the Superfund law that requires polluters to remedy toxic situations they created. (GE's corporate environmental counsel during part of this time, Ignacia Moreno, was appointed by President Obama to be Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division in the Department of Justice.)

Even though felons usually lose political rights, GE donated almost \$18 million to candidates in federal elections between 1989 and 2009 (Center for Responsive politics 2009a), and they spent \$191 million for lobbying between 1998 and 2009 (Center for Responsive Politics 2009b). In spite of having been convicted of defrauding every branch of the military multiple times, GE is frequently invited to testify before Congress.

GE also has the ability to shape public opinion through its ownership of NBC Universal, which owns NBC television (and A & E, USA, and others), MSNBC and the financial news outlet CNBC. Some call CNBC an "economic infomercial" because there's a rather obvious but little discussed conflict of interest between owning a financial news outlet, being one of the world's largest financial operations and receiving government support during the economic crisis.

GE created a number of finance arms to help people and companies buy its products, and those activities account for nearly half of their earnings in the last five years (Gerth and Dennis 2009). Most people know GE "for light bulbs and home appliances, but GE Capital is one of the world's largest and most diverse financial operations, lending money for commercial real estate, aircraft leasing and credit cards for stores such as Wal-Mart. If GE Capital were classified as a banking company, it would be the nation's seventh largest" (ibid). Although GE was not originally eligible for government support through programs enacted to help with the financial crisis, they engaged in lobbying and received \$74 billion in loan guarantees that helped the company finance its operations at low cost (ibid).

For 2008, GE was the sixth largest company on the Fortune 500 list. If the corporation's revenue were compared to the Gross Domestic Product of countries, it would be in the fifty largest economies in the world. With this kind of political, economic, and social power, it is easy to understand why "three strikes and you're out" does not apply to the "big hitters" like GE.



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### Leighton Continued:

#### Conclusion

*White Collar* will never have an episode about corporate pollution poisoning people because it is owned by GE, which is a prime environmental polluter. A review of GE's diverse crimes indicates that almost crime of domination used a television plot would interest viewers in misbehavior that GE has likely engaged in. Although USA is seen by many to be small or independent, the corporate ownership means they would not want a show about white collar crime that was "ripped from the headlines" and more importantly spoke truth to power. When you are the power, you shape people's vision of "truth." And the (corporate) truth is that crime isn't about what the rich and powerful do. Watch *White Collar* to check out the stylish good looking guy with the nice hair, but remember there a quiet corporate interest telling you that white collar crime has nothing to do with your life. It does – and it is worth understanding.

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*The Critical Criminologist*  
**Division Sessions of Interest**  
**WEDNESDAY**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>ROOM</b>
8:00am - 9:20am	Gender and Ethnicity in Qualitative Research	Pacific A, 4th Floor
9:30am - 10:50am	United Nations Panel 1: Panel Eco-Crime and Justice: Continuing the Discussion about a Global 'Green' Research Agenda	Salon 11, Lower B2 Level
9:30am - 10:50am	Convict Criminology 3: Life after Prison	Salon 14, Lower B2 Level
9:30am - 10:50am	Critical Perspectives on Crime and Culture	Salon 13, Lower B2 Level
11:00am - 12:20pm	Protecting Human Rights	Salon 4, Lower B2 Level
11:00am - 12:20pm	Annual Workshop on Crimes of the State	Pacific D, 4th Floor
11:00am - 12:20pm	Protecting Human Rights	Salon 4, Lower B2 Level
2:00pm - 3:20pm	Anti-Security: Toward a Critical Political Economy of Police	Pacific D, 4th Floor
2:00pm - 3:20pm	White Collar and Corporate Crime in the Global Economic Crisis	Salon 1, Lower B2 Level
2:00pm - 3:20pm	Naming Domestic Violence	Sierra G, 5th Floor
2:00pm - 3:20pm	State Crime II: From the Role of Experts and Imagery to Prisoner Resistance	Pacific B, 4th Floor
2:00pm - 3:20pm	Critical and International Perspectives on Crime, the State, and Social Control	Sierra C, 5th Floor
2:00pm - 3:20pm	Anti-Security: Toward a Critical Political Economy of Police	Pacific D, 4th Floor
3:30pm - 4:50pm	Identifying and Addressing Environmental Crimes and Risks	Salon 11, Lower B2 Level
5:00pm - 6:20pm	Convict Criminology 2: International Perspectives	Sierra E, 5th Floor
5:00pm - 6:20pm	Critical Criminological Perspectives on Technology, Biology and Crime	Sierra A, 5th Floor

*The Critical Criminologist*  
**Continued**  
**THURSDAY**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>ROOM</b>
8:00am - 9:20am	White-Collar and Corporate Crime: Human Rights	Pacific E, 4th Floor
8:00am - 9:20am	Convict Criminology 4: Minorities and Juveniles	Salon 10, Lower B2 Level
8:00am - 9:20am	Crimes of the State III: From Famine, to War Crimes, to Piracy	Pacific F, 4th Floor
8:00am - 9:20am	Private Policing	Pacific H, 4th Floor
9:30am - 10:50am	The Criminology Capstone Experience: How Do You "Cap" this Discipline?	Sierra B, 5th Floor
11:00am - 12:20pm	Globalization and Borders: Death at the Global Frontier	Pacific G, 4th Floor
11:00am - 12:20pm	Convict Criminology 5: Prison and Prisoner Issues	Pacific E, 4th Floor
11:00am - 12:20pm	Emotion, Romantics and Cultural Criminology	Foothill D, 2nd Floor
11:00am - 12:20pm	Correctional Issues in the Media	Foothill A, 2nd Floor
11:00am - 12:20pm	Globalization and Borders: Death at the Global Frontier	Pacific G, 4th Floor
3:30pm - 4:50pm	Author Meets Critics: James Ptacek's Restorative Justice and Violence against Women	Salon 10, Lower B2 Level
3:30pm - 4:50pm	Critical Perspectives on White-Collar and Corporate Crime	Juniper, B2 Level

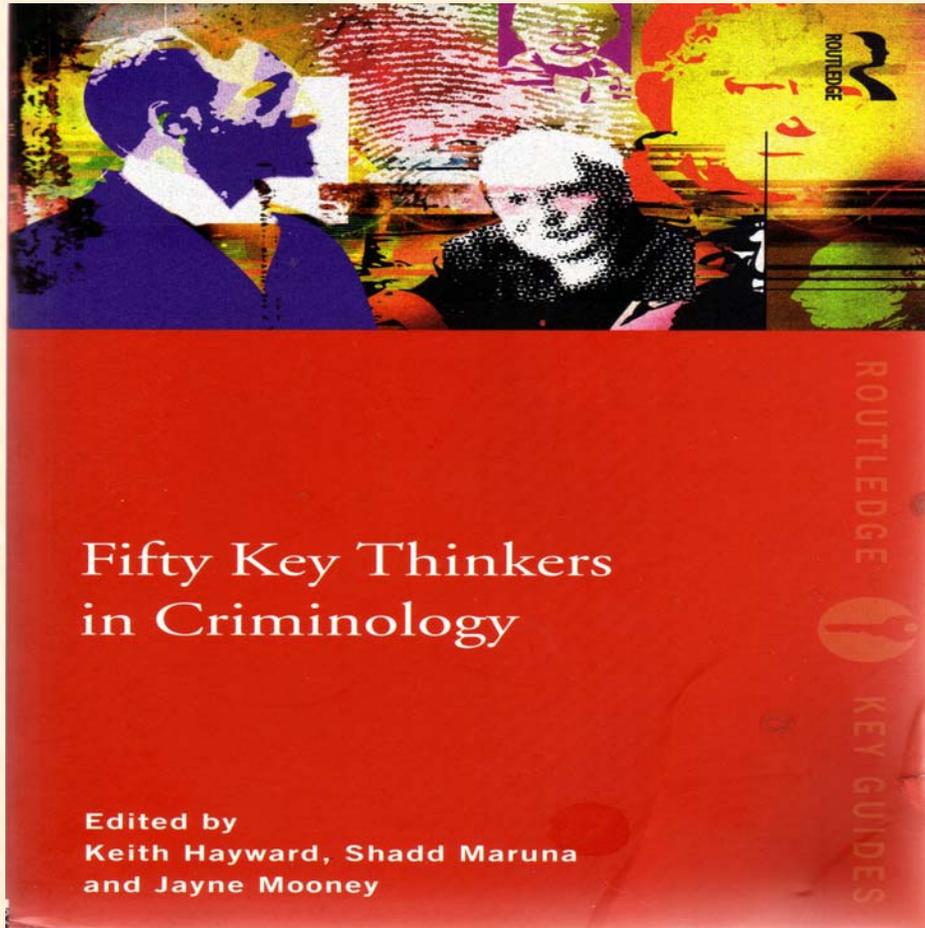
*The Critical Criminologist*  
**Continued**  
**FRIDAY**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>ROOM</b>
8:00am - 9:20am	Convict Criminology: The Politics of Punishment and Corrections	Foothill B, 2nd Floor
8:00am - 9:20am	Race, Ethnicity, Crime and Media Constructions	Salon 2, Lower B2 Level
8:00am - 9:20am	Rethinking the State of the State	Pacific D, 4th Floor
2:00pm - 3:20pm	Cultural Criminology, Space and the City	Sierra B, 5th Floor
3:30pm - 4:50pm	Author Meets Critics: Punishment for Sale: Private Prisons, Big Business and the Incarceration Binge	Salon 1, Lower B2 Level
3:30pm - 4:50pm	Visualizing "Governing through Crime" in California	Pacific E, 4th Floor
3:30pm - 4:50pm	Criminologists Remember John Irwin: His Life and Contributions to	Salon 7, Lower B2 Level
5:00pm - 6:20pm	Media Constructions of Crime and Justice	Sierra K, 5th Floor
5:00pm - 6:20pm	Presidential Plenary, Crime and Religion II: Prisoner Radicalization and Sacred Terrorism: A Life Course Perspective	Salon C2, B2 Level
5:30pm - 6:30pm	<b>Division on Critical Criminology General Business Meeting</b>	Foothill E, 2nd Floor
6:30pm - 10:00pm	<b>Division on Critical Criminology Social</b>	Foothill E, 2nd Floor



*The Critical Criminologist*  
**Continued**  
**SATURDAY**

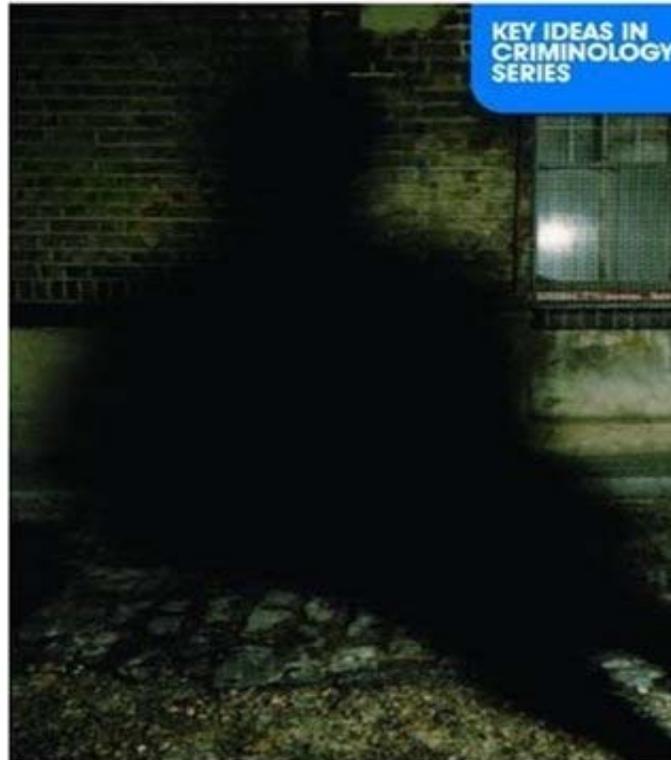
<b>TIME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>ROOM</b>
8:30am - 9:50am	Cultural Criminology and Formal Systems of Social Control	Salon C1, B2 Level
8:30am - 9:50am	Crimes of the State I: The Empire, Colonialism, and a Public Criminology	Sierra C, 5th Floor
10:00am - 11:20am	State Crime: Environmental Crime in America	Salon C3, B2 Level



***Fifty Key Thinkers in Criminology***

Keith Hayward, Shadd Maruna & Jayne Mooney (Routledge, 2010)

*Fifty Key Thinkers in Criminology* brings the history of criminological thought alive through a collection of fascinating life stories. The book covers a range of historical and contemporary thinkers from around the world, offering a stimulating combination of biographical fact with historical and cultural context. A rich mix of life-and-times detail and theoretical reflection is designed to generate further discussion on some of the key contributions that have shaped the field of criminology. More than simply an encyclopedic litany of “usual suspects,” this collection features many core figures in critical criminology including; Karl Marx, Peter Kropotkin, Stan Cohen, Hy and Julian Scwendinger, Michel Foucault, Howard Becker, Carol Smart, Stuart Hall, John Irwin and others.



Cont-

**CONTEMPORARY  
CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY**  
WALTER S. DeKESEREDY

***Contemporary Critical Criminology***  
Walter DeKeseredy (Routledge, 2010)

The concept of critical criminology – that crime and the present day processes of criminalization are rooted in the core structures of society – is of more relevance today than it has been at any other time. Contemporary Critical Criminology introduces the most up-to-date empirical, theoretical, and political contributions made by critical criminologists around the world. In its exploration of this material, the book also challenges the erroneous but widely held notion that the critical criminological project is restricted to mechanically applying theories to substantive topics, or to simple calling for radical political, economic, cultural, and social transformations.



Mike Presdee

## The Muck of Ages



A working class upbringing in Gloucestershire

***The Muck of Ages: A Working Class Upbringing in Gloucestershire***

Mike Presdee (Puckle Lane Publishing, 2009)

In this book cultural criminologist Mike Presdee intertwines an autobiographic account of his own trouble-prone working class youth with his broader analysis of inequality, crime, and transgression. For Presdee the act of reflexive autobiography is a vital uncovering of truths hidden by traditional academic discourse. As a sociological autobiography of a working class youth in Gloucester, Presdee's book is simultaneously insightful and irreverent, heartrending and humorous. Published posthumously, the book is penetrating, razor witted, and a marvellous tribute to both the person and the theoretical trajectory and praxis he propelled so influentially.



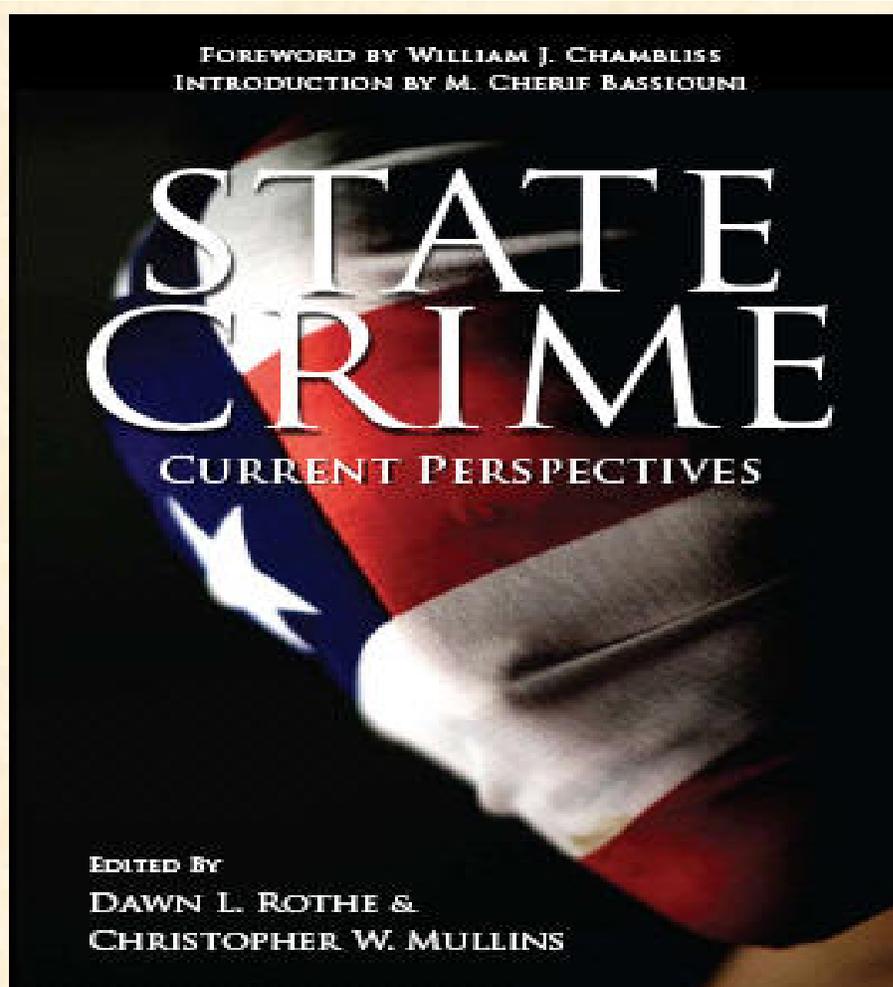
# PUNISHMENT FOR SALE

PRIVATE PRISONS, BIG BUSINESS, AND THE INCARCERATION BINGE  
DONNA SELMAN AND PAUL LEIGHTON

***Punishment for Sale: Private Prisons, Big Business, and the Incarceration Binge***

Paul Leighton and Donna Selman (Rowman and Littlefield, 2009)

*Punishment for Sale* is the definitive modern history of private prisons, told through social, economic and political frames. The authors explore the origin of the ideas of modern privatization, the establishment of private prisons, and the efforts to keep expanding in the face of problems and bad publicity. The book provides a balanced telling of the story of private prisons and the resistance they engendered within the context of criminology, and it is intended for supplemental use in undergraduate and graduate courses in criminology, social problems, and race & ethnicity.



Current media and political discourse on crime has long ignored crimes committed by States themselves, despite their greater financial and human toll. For the past two decades, scholars have examined how and why States violate their own laws and international law and explored what can be done to reduce or prevent these injustices. Through a collection of essays by leading scholars in the field, *State Crime* offers a set of cases exemplifying state criminality along with various methods for controlling governmental transgressions. With topics ranging from crimes of aggression to nuclear weapons to the construction and implementation of social controls, this volume is an indispensable resource for those who examine the behavior of States and those who study crime in its varied forms .



The York  
**Deviancy  
Conference**  
29th June - 1st July 2011

Critical perspectives  
on crime, deviance,  
disorder and social harm

**KEY SPEAKERS:**

Pat Carlen	Keith Hayward	Loïc Wacquant
Alex Callinicos	Angela McRobbie	Sandra Walklate
Stan Cohen	Laurie Taylor	Rob White
Jeff Ferrell	Jock Young	
Steve Hall	David Downes	

Conference website and registration:  
[www.york.ac.uk/depts/soc/newyork](http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/soc/newyork)

Please send paper proposals to:  
Simon Winlow [sw614@york.ac.uk](mailto:sw614@york.ac.uk)  
or Rowland Atkinson [ra630@york.ac.uk](mailto:ra630@york.ac.uk)

THE UNIVERSITY *of* York



## The Ann Lucas Lecture Series in Law & Justice

 Department of Justice Studies | College of Applied Sciences & Arts

The *Ann Lucas Lecture Series in Law and Justice* was established in 2009 by the Justice Studies Department at San José State University to honor the memory of Dr. Ann Lucas (1962-2009). Before joining the Department in 2000, Ann Lucas earned her J.D. and Ph.D. at the University of California, Berkeley. Her internationally recognized research focused on issues of gender inequality, domestic violence, prostitution, and drugs.

A distinguished scholar, experienced teacher, inspiring mentor, and dedicated friend, Ann Lucas gave an invaluable contribution to the growth of the Justice Studies Department as a vibrant and diverse academic community, and served as department's chair during the academic year 2008/2009. Ann passed away on October 22, 2009 after a brief battle with cancer.

The *Ann Lucas Lecture Series* consists of four annual symposia (two in the Fall and two in the Spring of each academic year) featuring internationally renowned scholars whose recent books offer outstanding contributions to the advancement of critical perspectives in the fields of law, social theory, and the humanities. In keeping with Ann's dedication to engaged scholarship and open intellectual debate, the symposia are organized as dialogues between authors and their critics. All the symposia are held at San José State University and are open to students, faculty, and the broader community.

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## The Ann Lucas Lecture Series in Law & Justice

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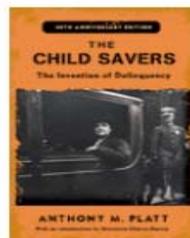
OCTOBER 27, 2010

4pm-6pm

Department of Justice Studies  
San José State University

ANTHONY M. PLATT

*The Child Savers: The Invention of Delinquency* (40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Edition).  
New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2009.



### PARTICIPANTS

ANTHONY M. PLATT (Professor Emeritus), *Sacramento State University*

MIROSLAVA CHAVEZ GARCIA, *University of California, Davis*

BARRY KRISBERG, *University of California, Berkeley*

GEOFF WARD, *University of California, Irvine*

### THE BOOK

Hailed as a definitive analytical and historical study of the juvenile justice system, this 40th anniversary edition of *The Child Savers* features a new essay by Anthony M. Platt that highlights recent directions in the field, as well as a critique of his original text. Focusing on social reformers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Platt's principal argument is that the "child savers" movement was not an effort to liberate and dignify youth but, instead, a punitive and intrusive attempt to control the lives of working-class urban adolescents. This expanded edition provides a renewed and distinguished contribution by placing it in historical context through insightful commentaries from cross-disciplinary academics, along with an essay by Miroslava Chávez-García examining how Platt's influential study has impacted many of the central arguments social scientists and historians face today.