OMNI CORPORATE CRIME NEWSLETTER #2, July 9, 2012, Compiled by Dick Bennett for a Culture of Peace and JUSTICE. (#1 July 9, 2011).

Here is the link to all the newsletters archived on the OMNI site.

CORPORATE CRIME IS JUST PART OF THE EXPENSE ACCOUNT

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Heist of the Century: Wall Street's Role in the Financial Crisis
Charles Ferguson, Guardian UK, RSN May 22, 2012
Intro: "Wall Street bankers could have averted the global financial crisis, so why didn't they? In this exclusive extract from his book Inside Job, Charles Ferguson argues that they should be prosecuted."

Retirement Heist: How Companies Plunder and Profit From the Nest Eggs of American Workers, by Ellen E. Schultz, Penguin/ Portfolio. The embedded lesson in Schultz ...
Read more ... [Dick: Rev. by Steve Weinberg in The IRE Journal (Winter 2012]
BANK OF AMERICA
Matt Taibbi, Occupy.com, April 7, 2012
Taibbi writes: "This bank has systematically defrauded almost everyone with whom it has a significant
business relationship, cheating investors, insurers, homeowners, shareholders, depositors and the state.
It is a giant, raging hurricane of theft and fraud, spinning its way through America and leaving a
massive trail of wiped-out retirees and foreclosed-upon families in its wake."
READ MORE   http://www.readerssupportednews.org/opinion2/279-82/10838-fighting-bank-of-
america

CORPORATE ANTI-SOCIAL PRODUCTS AND CONTROL OF INFORMATION
C-SPAN Q&A (Brian Lamb) 2-20-12 served the public well by interviewing the director and the
scientific advisor of the new documentary, Addiction, Inc. (Acappella Pictures). Charles Evans, Dir.,
and Victor de Noble explain the long struggle to stop the tobacco companies from pushing nicotine and
the systematic obstruction of the truth by the tobacco officials. It was not until 2000 that the industry
finally admitted tobacco was addictive and contained many other harmful chemicals, decades after its
officers knew.

The larger significance of the film is its revelation of the enormous power of large, unregulated
corporations to sell harmful and even lethal products by controlling information and Congress.
Another significance only barely discussed but greatly implied is how the US government for forty
years spent billions on a “War Against Drugs” while millions of its citizens were being deliberately and
systematically addicted to nicotine by giant corporations making huge profits and the government was
silent, then feeble, and only recently taking meaningful action. The truly needed war all along was
against tobacco.

Young people need to see this film. Public officials, teachers, regulators, journalism professors,
and other already well-informed people will find this a powerful assistance in their efforts to stop
tobacco companies and other corporations from hurting and killing people. (Dick) (forthcoming in
next number of OMNI's Corporate Crime Newsletter, and see OMNI’s newsletters on Corporations, US
Capitalism, Occupy, and Drug Wars)

see Rachel Maddow last night?
Inboxx

Kristiane Skolmen, BoldProgressives.org info@boldprogressives.org via uark.edu
10:23 AM (8 hours ago)
to Dick

Images are not displayed. Display images below - Always display images from
info@boldprogressives.org
Dick,

Yesterday, we all learned that Wall Street banks will pay $25 billion for their illegal activity -- with the money going mostly to housing victims. New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman told Rachel Maddow that this is just a "down payment" and vowed to keep fighting.

As co-chair of the new federal investigation of Wall Street, he promised that "the big payday is still to come" and "every possible criminal case is still on the table."

Click here to watch Schneiderman on MSNBC last night -- and write him a note with your thoughts on this announcement, which we'll personally deliver.

http://act.boldprogressives.org/survey/survey_foreclosure_schneiderman_note/?akid=6604.371333.9As5_t&rd=1&source=e1-subj&t=1

Eric Schneiderman was the lone public voice against a broad immunity deal for Wall Street until the grassroots rallied against it.

Last night, he thanked the grassroots.

You and over 160,000 other Progressive Change Campaign Committee members signed petitions, called Congress, called state Attorneys General, and attended local events. Other grassroots groups fought by our side.

This activism led to yesterday's news and to the federal investigation with Schneiderman as co-chair.

Eric Schneiderman said last night, "What we've seen is a swing toward progressive populism in this country." We hope other public leaders got the memo.

Thanks for being a bold progressive.

-- Kristiane Skolmen, Adam Green, Stephanie Taylor, Jason Rosenbaum, Conor Kennedy, and the PCCC team

Danny Schechter, "Where Were the Wall Street 'Perp Walks' in 2011?"  
Al Jazeera, January 1, 2012, RSN  
"As every media critic learns, the worst sin of our press is not its blatant biases, or crimes of commission, but rather the pervasive patterns of omission; what's left out! ... It has yet to happen and most media outlets are not focusing on why. I am referring to the lack of any real investigation of Wall Street crimes, and the indictments of wrongdoers. I am talking about 'perp walks' by guilty Wall Street CEOs on their way to joining Bernie Madoff in some institute of incarceration."

READ MORE http://readerssupportednews.org/opinion2/277-75/9215-focus-where-were-the-wall-street-perp-walks-in-2011

BANK MORTGAGE CRIMES

Hi, The banks took illegal shortcuts to foreclose on millions of homeowners, and now they want immunity for their crimes. They could get it any day now, unless President Obama steps in and kills the deal. I just signed a petition urging President Obama to kill this bad deal before it's too late. Will you join me at the link below? http://pol.moveon.org/badagdeal/?r_by=32550-8461622-sV1eGlx&rc=pac_badagdeal_letter.email.go  Thanks!
CORRUPTION UNIFIES PROTESTS AGAINST WALL STREET, WARS, WARMING
October 11, 2011 TomDispatch.com
Tomgram: “Bill McKibben, Obama and the Corruption of Big Oil”
At the Occupy Wall Street campgrounds in lower Manhattan, you can find just about anything. Like the sign held by a Marine vet wearing a "Don't Tread on Me" t-shirt (with a "Ban Fracking Now" sticker on one sleeve) and military pants: "2nd time I've fought for my country, 1st time I've known my enemy." It could give you chills. And then there were the older women who cornered me on a visit to the encampment. They were noticeable in part because Zuccotti Park is largely a stakeout for the young and in part because they were insistently shoving a petition at me. It was a call to stop fracking -- the practice of injecting water and potentially dangerous chemicals into rock formations to release natural gas, which can poison local drinking water. (I signed.)

That vet and those women are living reminders that, along with the Wall-Street-focused economic grievances of the new movement, there are other things “too large to fail” in this country which threaten to bring us all down. If they, too, get swept into this movement, it may truly prove a moment to reckon with. After all, our wars, including the now decade-old one in Afghanistan and the drone-fed global war on terror (as well as the military-industrial-homeland-security profiteers who accompany them) have proven a quagmire of corruption and failure, as well as a drain on the national treasury.

At the same time, big oil’s mad pursuit of every last drop of fossil fuel anywhere in the Americas or on Earth, no matter how dirty or destructive to the environment, threatens -- as our last year of rampaging weather may indicate -- to destabilize the planet itself and further degrade our lives. In the case of the environment, there is already a kind of “occupy” movement forming, in particular to protest the proposed 1,700-mile Keystone XL pipeline that is to bring the dirtiest “tough oil” from Canadian tar sands to the Gulf of Mexico. For its construction to begin, however, its “environmental impact” must be assessed by the State Department and then the president must give it the thumbs-up.

As on Wall Street, as in our wars, here, too, corruption is proving almost too deep to fathom. The New York Times recently reported that the State Department assigned the supposedly impartial environmental impact study “to a company with financial ties to the pipeline operator [TransCanada]... At TransCanada’s recommendation, the department hired Cardno Entrix, an environmental contractor based in Houston, even though it had previously worked on projects with TransCanada and describes the pipeline company as a ‘major client’ in its marketing materials.”
Click here to read more of this dispatch. http://www.tomdispatch.com/post/175452/tomgram%3A_bill_mckibben%2C_obama_and_the_corruption_of_big_oil/

Why Prosecutors Don't Go After Wall Street
In 2010, Fabrice Tourre, an executive director at Goldman Sachs, became the only person at Goldman Sachs and across Wall Street sued by the SEC for his role in a mortgage securities deal during the housing bubble. July 13, 2011 When the energy giant Enron collapsed 10 years ago, top executives of the company faced criminal prosecution, and many served lengthy prison terms. In the savings and loan scandal of the 1980s, hundreds of bankers went to jail. But the financial meltdown of 2008 hasn't
generated a single prosecution of high-level Wall Street players — even though the Securities and Exchange Commission has brought civil cases against some companies and reached financial settlements. That's a result of new guidelines issued by the Justice Department in 2008, which have allowed prosecutors to take a "softer approach" to corporate crimes. The guidelines — known as deferred prosecution agreements — have permitted financial companies to avoid indictments if they agree to investigate and report their own crimes. "It's a gentlemen's agreement, and it really allows companies to keep their share prices higher and it helps companies continue to do business with the government, but it's a lot lighter [in terms of penalties,]" says New York Times financial reporter Louise Story. "And this [approach] was celebrated on Wall Street." Story and fellow reporter Gretchen Morgenson found a memo that the Wall Street law firm Sullivan & Cromwell sent to its clients in 2008 noting the importance of the Justice Department's decision. "[The memo said] 'It shows that the aggressive days at the Department of Justice were coming to an end or at least decreasing,' " Story tells Fresh Air's Dave Davies. "So this decision was really good news for the banks — and it was interesting that it occurred at the end of the summer of 2008, right when all of these financial crisis cases that might have been made were becoming apparent." In a recent series of stories, Story and Morgenson have examined the lack of criminal prosecutions against financial executives who profited from the 2008 mortgage crisis. "There really have been very few criminal prosecutions [of companies], and there has been no criminal prosecution of a senior executive from a major bank or financial company related to the financial crisis," Story says.

Civil Cases, Not Criminal Prosecutions

New York Times Louise Story is a business reporter for The New York Times. She has also contributed to The Wall Street Journal, The Boston Globe and The Hartford Courant. Some civil cases have been filed by the SEC against some of the mortgage and financial companies that profited throughout the financial crisis, though very few of those cases have actually named individuals who work for the companies. "For instance, the settlement with Goldman Sachs that the SEC entered into last summer was a pretty large one — $550 million — and some people would say, 'That's a big punishment,' " Story says. "But then other people would say, 'But Goldman Sachs makes that in about three weeks of trading. And these penalties are ultimately paid for by Goldman's shareholders — not by the executives or the salespeople or the traders that actually individually played a role in what happened.'" [The leaders of Goldman] are still there, and they're all still getting very large bonuses. "Only one Goldman Sachs employee — a 28-year-old salesman named Fabrice Tourre — has been sued by the SEC for his role in a toxic mortgage-securities fraud case during the 2008 financial crisis. No criminal charges were filed." We were told by a lot of current and former Goldman people that there were a large team of people involved, and in fact, since then many Goldman employees and former employees have told us that they were so surprised that only Fabrice was named," Story says. "Fabrice himself thinks it was a little odd that he was the only one named. And we recently obtained the private reply that Fabrice sent to the SEC trying to convince them that he should not be the only one named. And in the reply, he laid out all kinds of people — six or seven other people — who were just as involved in all of the activities as he was." Other SEC civil cases that have named individuals — as in the case of Countywide ex-CEO Angelo Mozilo, who allegedly profited from toxic mortgages while misleading investors about the risks and agreed to a $67.5 million settlement — have not resulted in criminal prosecutions. Full Disclosure And The Goldman Sachs Investigation Louise Story joined The New York Times in 2006. She covers Wall Street and finance, and was a finalist for the 2009 Pulitzer Prize in Public Service.

Interview Highlights
On the benefits of deferred prosecutions "You can have really rough consequences if you indict a company. ... A lot of people say, 'You shouldn't indict a company because it can drive down the stock price, it can put a company out of business, it can make people lose their jobs.' Another argument for deferred prosecution is that the government often enters into agreements with companies when they cooperate with the government and when they help the government find out what happened.
But this is a practice that is becoming very common and is becoming criticized by some people who are long-time lawyers who used to be prosecutors. Those former prosecutors told us that relying on these companies for cooperation is not smart because you're essentially outsourcing the investigation to the very company that is under suspicion. "On bank regulators" Bank regulators are supposed to focus on the safety and soundness of the markets, and we were in a crisis [in 2008]. So that was a legitimate part of their role — to focus on the safety and soundness of the banks. But they also are supposed to do enforcement. And part of how you keep a market sound is if there's someone who committed wrongdoing, you hold them accountable. And so those goals came into conflict in 2008 and 2009. These regulators were divided. Not only did the Federal Reserve push to have the banks reimburse fewer customers so that billions of dollars would be saved for the banks — we also found out about a meeting where Timothy Geithner, who is now the Treasury secretary but back then was the president of the New York Federal Reserve, met with the attorney general of New York [in October 2008] and he expressed to him how nervous he was about the markets. And what I heard from a couple people who had heard about this meeting is that it made a big impression on the attorney general that it wasn't a good time to throw a bunch of subpoenas around. It was a really fragile time in the markets. So Geithner did not sit there and say, 'Oh, you cannot bring cases.' But he expressed a strong concern for the markets that really gives a 'slow down' message. "On SEC staffing" There is a real concern that all of the new regulations that have passed related to the financial crisis will be very difficult to enforce, and any wrongdoing that needs to be examined will also be difficult to look at because these agencies are so stretched for staffing. "On the revolving door issue" You've always seen on Capitol Hill, staffers who go in and out, working for senators and then working for lobbyists and then working for companies. You're seeing it a lot at the DOJ. There was a time from 2002 until 2008 that financial-law businesses were booming and there were a lot of law firms hiring any prosecutor who had financial expertise, and a lot of those prosecutors have gone back to government or cycled back out, so the ties between the [legal] defense community and the DOJ have gotten particularly strong when it comes to financial sorts of cases."

Matt Taibbi, “J. P. Morgan Chase Fine: Another Slap on the Wrist for Wall Street.” *Rolling Stone* Excerpt: "... one of the best examples we've had yet of the profound difference in the style of criminal justice enforcement for the very rich and connected, versus the style of justice for everyone else. This scam that Chase, Bank of America and UBS were involved with was no different in any way, really, from old-school mafia-style bid-rigging scams."
READ MORE  [http://www.readersupportednews.org/opinion2/277-75/6546-another-slap-on-the-wrist-for-wall-street](http://www.readersupportednews.org/opinion2/277-75/6546-another-slap-on-the-wrist-for-wall-street)

**THE BIG FIX 2011** Documentary about BP Oil Spill in Gulf of Mexico by Josh and Rebecca Tickell.
Rev. *Yes! Magazine* (Summer 2012): The film reveals BP’s efforts “to minimize awareness of the spill’s extent, creating what one gulf resident calls ‘the worst toxic waste cover-up in America’s history.’” While claiming that bacteria were eating the oil, BP was applying the harmful oil dispersant Corexit, which breaks oil into invisible particles but the oil remains. Worse, the mixture of Corexit and oil is more toxic than either alone. The film tells “the real story of the spill, its aftermath, what BP got away with, and why.”
Moyers & Company: How Big Banks Victimize Our Democracy

http://www.commondreams.org/video/2012/06/23

JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon’s appearances in the last two weeks before Congressional committees — many members of which received campaign contributions from the megabank — beg the question: For how long and how many ways are average Americans going to pay the price for big bank hubris, with our own government acting as accomplice?

On this week’s Moyers & Company, Rolling Stone editor Matt Taibbi and Yves Smith, creator of the finance and economics blog Naked Capitalism, join Bill to discuss the folly and corruption of both banks and government, and how that tag-team leaves deep wounds in our democracy. Taibbi’s latest piece is “The Scam Wall Street Learned from the Mafia.” Smith is the author of ECONned: How Unenlightened Self Interest Undermined Democracy and Corrupted Capitalism.

Meanwhile, for anyone who wants to understand why, in one of the richest nations in the world, so many poor people are teetering on the edge, author and advocate Peter Edelman talks about continuing efforts to fight poverty, and what it will take to keep the needs of poor people on the American political agenda. A former aide to Robert F. Kennedy and faculty director of Georgetown University’s Center on Poverty, Inequality, and Public Policy, Edelman’s new book is So Rich, So Poor: Why It’s So Hard to End Poverty in America. © 2012 Moyers & Company

GlaxoSmithKline admits to massive fraud, bribery of doctors and more from Sue Skidmore via uark.edu July 6, 2012

GlaxoSmithKline just admitted guilt in a massive case of criminal fraud which included the blatant bribing of doctors. They company will pay a $3 billion fine, but of course will be allowed to continue doing business with the U.S. government (which is itself run by criminals): MORE http://www.naturalnews.com/036385_GlaxoSmithKline_criminal_fraud_bribery.html

http://corporatecrimereporter.com/

Reports

No Fault Corporate Crime

Twenty Things You Should Know About Corporate Crime

Crime Without Conviction: The

Wire

WONG DAVIS FROM ROPE'S GRAY TO GIBSON DUNN
WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 2, 2012

Thad Davis and Michael Li-Ming Wong are moving from Ropes & Gray to Gibson Dunn & Crutcher. Davis joins Gibson Dunn as Co-Chair of the Securities Litigation Practice Group. Wong will serve as Co-Chair of the firm’s Securities Enforcement Group and also be a member of the White Collar Defense and Investigations Group.

“Thad and Mike are terrific additions to the firm,” said Ken Doran, managing partner of Gibson Dunn. “They both have significant trial experience and will expand the capabilities of our Northern California
offices and increase the bench strength of the firm’s white collar, civil and investigations practices.”

for the full story

DEBEVOISE PARTNER JONATHAN TUTTLE ON THE SEC, NEITHER ADMIT NOR DENY AND WHISTLEBLOWERS
WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 2, 2012
As a young man, your heart is set on being a professional soccer player. You play Division I college soccer.
And then you actually play two years professionally.
But alas, things don’t work out. And you end up going to Harvard Law School. And defending corporations and individuals in white collar cases.

for the full story

Sample Interviews

Interview with Mary Jo White,
Partner,
Debevoise &
Plimpton, New
York, New York

Interview with
David Pitofsky,
Partner,
Goodwin &
Procter, New
York, New York

Interview with
Neil Getnick,
Getnick &
Getnick, New
York, New York

Interview with
David Kelley,
Partner, Cahill
Gordon, New
York, New York

Top 100 Corporate Criminals of the Decade
by Russell Mokhiber

Introduction
Top 100 Corporate Criminals -- Brief List
INTRODUCTION
Every year, the major business magazines put out their annual surveys of big business in America.

You have the Fortune 500, the Forbes 400, the Forbes Platinum 100, the International 800 -- among others.

These lists rank big corporations by sales, assets, profits and market share. The point of these surveys is simple -- to identify and glorify the biggest and most profitable corporations.

The point of the list contained in this report, The Top 100 Corporate Criminals of the Decade -- is to focus public attention on a wave of corporate criminality that has swamped prosecutors offices around the country.

This is the dark underside of the marketplace that is given little sustained attention and analysis by politicians and news outlets.

To compile The Top 100 Corporate Criminals of the 1990s, we used the most narrow and conservative of definitions -- corporations that have pled guilty or no contest to crimes and have been criminally fined.

The 100 corporate criminals fell into 14 categories of crime: Environmental (38), antitrust (20), fraud (13), campaign finance (7), food and drug (6), financial crimes (4), false statements (3), illegal exports (3), illegal boycott (1), worker death (1), bribery (1), obstruction of justice (1) public corruption (1), and tax evasion (1).

We did not try to assess and compare the damage committed by these corporate criminals or by other corporate wrongdoers.

There are millions of Americans who care about morality in the marketplace.

But few Americans realize that when they buy Exxon stock, or when they fill up at an Exxon gas station, they are in fact supporting a criminal recidivist corporation.

And few Americans realize that when the take a ride on a cruise ship owned by Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines, they are riding on a ship owned by a criminal recidivist corporation.

Six corporations that made the list of the Top 100 Corporate Criminals were criminal recidivist companies during the 1990s.

In addition to Exxon and Royal Caribbean, Rockwell International, Warner-Lambert, Teledyne, and United Technologies each pled guilty to more than one crime during the 1990s.
A few caveats about this report.

Caveat one: Big companies that are criminally prosecuted represent only the tip of a very large iceberg of corporate wrongdoing.

For every company convicted of health care fraud, there are hundreds of others who get away with ripping off Medicare and Medicaid, or face only mild slap-on-the-wrist fines and civil penalties when caught.

For every company convicted of polluting the nation's waterways, there are many others who are not prosecuted because their corporate defense lawyers are able to offer up a low-level employee to go to jail in exchange for a promise from prosecutors not to touch the company or high-level executives.

For every corporation convicted of bribery or of giving money directly to a public official in violation of federal law, there are thousands who give money legally through political action committees to candidates and political parties. They profit from a system that effectively has legalized bribery.

For every corporation convicted of selling illegal pesticides, there are hundreds more who are not prosecuted because their lobbyists have worked their way in Washington to ensure that dangerous pesticides remain legal.

For every corporation convicted of reckless homicide in the death of a worker, there are hundreds of others that don't even get investigated for reckless homicide when a worker is killed on the job. Only a few district attorneys across the country (Michael McCann, the DA in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, being one) regularly investigate workplace deaths as homicides.

Caveat two: Corporations define the laws under which they live.

For example, the automobile industry over the past 30 years has worked its will on Congress to block legislation that would impose criminal sanctions on knowing and willful violations of the federal auto safety laws. Now, if an auto company is caught violating the law, and if the cops are not asleep at the wheel, only a civil fine is imposed.

Caveat three: Because of their immense political power, big corporations have the resources to defend themselves in courts of law and in the court of public opinion.

Few prosecutors are willing to subject themselves to the constant legal and public relations barrage that a corporation's well connected and high-priced legal talent can inflict.

It is a testament to the tenacity of a few dedicated federal prosecutors that Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines, for example, was criminally convicted of polluting the oceans.

In the criminal prosecution of Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines the company was facing a team
of two federal criminal prosecutors.

To defend itself, Royal Caribbean hired Judson Starr and Jerry Block, both of whom have served as head of the Justice Department's Environmental Crimes Section, and former Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti.

Also representing Royal Caribbean were former federal prosecutors Kenneth C. Bass III, and Norman Moscowitz. Donald Carr of Winthrop & Stimson also joined the defense team.

Hired on as experts on international law issues were former Attorney General Eliot Richardson, University of Virginia law professor John Norton Moore, former State Department officials Terry Leitzell and Bernard Oxman, and four retired senior admirals.

As the case proceeded to trial, Royal Caribbean engaged in a massive public relations campaign, taking out ads during the Super Bowl, putting former Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrators on its board of directors, and donating thousands of dollars to environmental groups.

Federal prosecutors overcame this legal and public relations barrage and convicted the company. But that was an unusual prosecution and unusually determined prosecutors.

While the 1990s was a decade of booming markets and booming profits, it was also a decade of rampant corporate criminality.

There is an emerging consensus among corporate criminologists.

And that emerging consensus is this: corporate crime and violence inflicts far more damage on society than all street crime combined.

The FBI estimates, for example, that burglary and robbery -- street crimes -- costs the nation $3.8 billion a year.

Compare this to the hundreds of billions of dollars stolen from Americans as a result of corporate and white-collar fraud.

Health care fraud alone costs Americans $100 billion to $400 billion a year.

The savings and loan fraud -- which former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh called "the biggest white collar swindle in history" -- cost us anywhere from $300 billion to $500 billion.

And then you have your lesser frauds: auto repair fraud, $40 billion a year, securities fraud, $15 billion a year -- and on down the list.

Recite this list of corporate frauds and people will immediately say to you: but you can't compare street crime and corporate crime -- corporate crime is not violent crime.
Unfortunately, corporate crime is often violent crime.

The FBI estimates that, 19,000 Americans are murdered every year.

Compare this to the 56,000 Americans who die every year on the job or from occupational diseases such as black lung and asbestosis and the tens of thousands of other Americans who fall victim to the silent violence of pollution, contaminated foods, hazardous consumer products, and hospital malpractice.

These deaths are often the result of criminal recklessness. They are sometimes prosecuted as homicides or as criminal violations of federal laws.

And environmental crimes often result in death, disease and injury.

In 1998, for example, a Tampa, Florida company and the company's plant manager were found guilty of violating a federal hazardous waste law. Those illegal acts resulted in the deaths of two nine-year-old boys who were playing in a dumpster at the company's facility.

This report is only a tiny step in an effort to fill a great void in corporate crime research.

The Justice Department has the information and should get the budget to begin putting out yearly reports on corporate crime.

Every year, the Justice Department puts out an annual report titled "Crime in the United States."

But by "Crime in the United States," the Justice Department means "street crime in the United States."

So, in "Crime in the United States" document you will read about burglary, robbery and theft. There is nothing in it about price-fixing, corporate fraud, pollution, or public corruption.

A yearly Justice Department report on Corporate Crime in the United States is long overdue.

THE TOP 100 CORPORATE CRIMINALS OF THE 1990's

Go to
http://corporatecrimereporter.com/top100.html