Statement of Scope: For my assignment I would like to examine the ethical implications of white-collar crimes and how they are prosecuted within the United States justice system.

Annotated Bibliography


The purpose of this article is to present results from an exploratory study of private investigations by fraud examiners in Norway, in relation to white-collar crimes. Specifically, the purpose of this paper is to present results from a study of investigation reports produced by law firms, auditing firms, and other firms for clients in both the private and public sectors to evaluate the blame game hypothesis. This article also makes a point to describe the mentality and personal characteristics they have examined from executors of white-collar crime.


This article establishes that the social impact of white-collar crime greatly exceeds that of street crime, both in terms of financial costs and physical harmfulness. It also mentions that despite staggering differences, however, white-collar crime is still less prosecuted than street crime. This article also argues that because corporate regulations are weak, the culpability of corporations is harder to prove for prosecutors, and sentences for corporate offenders have up until recently typically been lenient compared to those imposed upon street criminals.

This book distinguishes ordinary and upper world white-collar crime and presents reasons for believing that both have increased substantially in recent decades. This book also examines the generative world of white-collar criminals, their decision making patterns, and their criminal careers. The book concludes with reasons for believing that the problems of white-collar crime will continue unchecked in the increasingly global economy and calls for strengthened citizen movements to rein in the increases.


Despite recent increases in incarceration for white-collar offenders, little is known about their prison experiences or how they adjust to imprisonment. In the justice system, a view has prevailed that white-collar offenders have a special sensitivity to imprisonment, and that they are more susceptible to the pains of prison. This book explores this view to determine how white-collar inmates adjust to life in prison and whether they do so differently than street offenders. Evidence suggests that white-collar inmates are no more likely to experience negative prison adjustment than street offenders.
A) Copy of the front and back cover of the print book

![Print book cover image]

B) Print book: record copy from the MCU online library catalog

1. **Choosing white-collar crime**
   by Neal Shover, Andrew Hochstetler
   - Print book: 2005

   This systematic application of rational-choice theory to the problem of white collar crime examines the reasons for crimes committed by the privileged.

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1. **Special sensitivity?: the white-collar offender in prison**
   
   by William Andrew Stedler  
   
   eBook 2012
   
   Despite recent increases in incarceration for white-collar offenders, little is known about their prison experiences or how they adjust to imprisonment. In the justice system a view has prev...  
   
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**CHAPTER 1**

The White-Collar Crime Problem

**INTRODUCTION**

Despite federal and state budget reductions in recent years, as of 2017 over 500,000 businesses in the U.S. were classified as white-collar offenders. The primary offenses included embezzlement, fraud, and theft. This phenomenon has long been associated with the perception of white-collar crime as a lesser evil compared to traditional crimes like murder or violent crimes.

The term "white-collar crime" was first coined in the 1970s by sociologist Robert Merton. It refers to crimes committed by individuals in a position of trust or authority, often involving complex financial transactions.

In recent decades, white-collar crime has become a significant issue in many countries, with examples ranging from corporate fraud to computer hacking. The increased use of technology and globalization have contributed to the rise of this type of crime, making it more difficult for law enforcement agencies to detect and prosecute.

In this chapter, we will explore the nature of white-collar crime, examining its causes, consequences, and implications for society. We will also discuss the challenges faced by law enforcement in tackling this complex problem.
E) Article #1: record copy of first page from Academic Search Premier

Private Investigations of White-Collar Crime Suspicions: A Qualitative Study of the Blame Game Hypothesis

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Abstract
The activity of private investigations by fraud examiners is a business of lawyers, auditors, and other professionals who investigate suspicions of financial crime by white-collar criminals. This paper presents results from an empirical study of investigation reports. The available sample consists of 28 reports written mostly by auditing firms such as Deloitte, Ernst & Young, and PwC. The blame game can occur in two stages in a private investigation. First, the mandate formulated by a client may point investigators in a specific direction. Next, investigators sometimes suffer from a tunnel view of predetermined opinions. In the sample of 28 investigations reports, more than half of them involve potential blame game victims. Copyright © 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Key words: financial crime; fraud examination; empirical study; blame game; private investigators; white-collar criminals

INTRODUCTION

Financial crime investigation is a growing business area for law firms, auditing firms, consulting firms, and other professional services firms. Financial crime specialists in these firms are investigating suspicions of corruption, insider trading, embellishment, tax evasion, and other kinds of financial crime. Their clients are organisations wanting to investigate facts, causes, and responsibilities for incidents, adverse events, and internal mismanagement. Financial
Public knowledge about white-collar crime: an exploratory study

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