

Corporate_Violence.edited.docx

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Corporate Violence

Introduction

Corporate violence, a form of white-collar offense, involves businesses injuring or killing people. It is caused by policies and decisions that expose humans and animals to hazardous circumstances, goods, or compounds (Hebert et al. 564). Recent studies of corporate violence also stretch the scope to include injury to non - human life and the contribution of corporate violence in daily life. On the other hand, the use of violent force by groups and individuals in public venues, resulting in harm or death, is referred to as street violence. This meaning is rather extensive and covers the types of abuse that public health workers and experts are most often concerned with, especially gang and adolescent violence, which frequently occurs in the street or outdoor spaces.

The news article reported that an air sensor tethered to a Tampa lead manufacturing company employee detected a red flag in June 2014 (Woolington et al.). Cadmium, a poisonous material associated with cancer, had risen more than 100 times the legal threshold. It occurred again the following winter. Because of the elevated readings, the company should have diligently tracked and documented the risk to workers. However, documents acquired by the Tampa Bay Times offer no signs of any cadmium assessments in the year that preceded. For years, Gopher violated these regulations, placing many staff in danger of severe health hazards (Woolington et al.). Cadmium has long existed within the manufacturing site, but when

regulatory authorities did show up, the company focused primarily on lead or hydrocarbons such as sulfur dioxide. Cadmium can accumulate in the body with time, and even low concentrations can be harmful. Prolonged exposure can lead to lung cancer as well as kidney and skeletal injury. It has been linked to a higher risk of prostate cancer and cardiovascular disease. The overall effect of corporate violence is that it exposes people and the environment to hazardous conditions. These conditions can lead to severe injury or death of the individuals who are the victims of negligent behavior. On the company's side, they are vulnerable to lawsuits or closure if found culpable corporate violence. The news article meets the definition of corporate violence because it is a form of white-collar offense occasioned by policy decisions affecting people. The company failed to ensure that they regularly test for cadmium and hid the true nature of events whenever the regulatory authorities visited their facility. It results from business leaders failing to do what is suitable for their employees, exposing them to life-threatening conditions, such as extended exposure to cadmium that causes cancer and cardiovascular illnesses.

Conclusion

The problem of corporate violence can be solved by strengthening policy and regulations. For instance, the regulatory agencies failed to pick up the cadmium levels, despite regularly visiting the facility to conduct inspections. In this regard, they should be thorough in their regulatory compliance checks. Second, corporate leaders should be guided by the existing laws, and where they are found culpable, they should be fined, imprisoned, and their operating licenses revoked. This approach will ensure that corporate entities abide by the set regulations to avoid any issue of corporate violence.

Works Cited

- Hebert, Jasmine, STEVEN BITTLE, and Steve Tombs. "Obscuring corporate violence: Corporate manslaughter in action." *The Howard Journal of Crime and Justice* 58.4 (2019): 554-579.
- Woolington, R., et al. "Cadmium Spiked Inside a Tampa Lead Factory. Workers Didn't Get Help." *FRONTLINE*, 23 Sept. 2021, www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/cadmium-spiked-inside-tampa-lead-factory-workers-didnt-get-help/. Accessed 30 Sept. 2021.

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