

Ninth Edition

Criminology TODAY

AN INTEGRATIVE INTRODUCTION

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For my daughter Nicole,
a next-generation criminologist.

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Major Theoretical Developments

Classical School

Classical Criminology

- 1764 Cesare Beccaria** Deterrence through punishment, free will, social contract
- 1789 Jeremy Bentham** Hedonistic calculus, utilitarianism

Neoclassical Criminology

- 1974 Robert Martinson** Nothing-works doctrine
- 1975 James Q. Wilson** Thinking about crime
- 1986 Clarke & Cornish** Rational choice
- 1988 Jack Katz** Seductions of crime, emotions and crime
- 1992 Clarke & Cornish** Situational choice, situational crime prevention

Biological and Biosocial Theories

Early Positivism

- 1810 Franz Joseph Gall** Phrenology, scientific understanding of crime
- 1830s Johann Gaspar Spurzheim** Brought phrenology to America

Criminal Anthropology

- 1863 Cesare Lombroso** Atavism, born criminals, criminaloids, Italian School
- 1913 Charles Buckman Goring** Challenged Lombroso's theory
- 1939 Earnest Hooton** Environment + low-grade human = crime

Criminal Families

- 1877 Richard Dugdale** The Juke family
- 1912 Henry Goddard** The Kallikak family
- 1915 Arthur Estabrook**

Constitutional Theories

- 1925 Ernst Kretschmer** Somatotyping
- 1949 William Sheldon** Body types, behavioral genetics/twins, heritability, human genome

Twin studies

- 1968 Karl Christiansen and Sarnoff Mednick** Genetic determinism

Sociobiology

- 1975 Edward O. Wilson** Altruism, territoriality, tribalism, survival of gene pool

Biosocial Criminology

- 1980 Darrell J. Steffensmeier**
- 1997 Anthony Walsh** Environmental mediation of genetic influences
- 1990s Adrian Raine** Brain dysfunction
- 2003 Kevin M. Beaver and Anthony Walsh** Biosocial criminology
- 2010 Thomas Bernard** Gender-ratio problem
- 2010 Kevin M. Beaver, John P. Wright, and Anthony Walsh** Evolutionary theory

Psychological/ Psychiatric Theories

Modeling Theory

- 1890 Gabriel Tarde** Imitation
- 1973 Albert Bandura** Aggression is learned, aggression is rewarded, disengagement, social cognition theory, modeling

Psychoanalytic Criminology

- 1920s– Sigmund Freud** Psychoanalysis,
- 1930s** Id, ego, superego, sublimation
- 1930s August Aichorn** Damaged egos

Personality Theory

- 1941 Hervey Cleckley** Psychopathology, psychopath, sociopath
- 1964 Hans Eysenck** Traits, supertraits
- 1968 DSM-II** Antisocial personality disorder

Behavior Theory

- 1950s– B. F. Skinner** Operant
- 1970s** Conditioning, operant behavior, rewards/punishments, stimulus-response

Frustration–Aggression Theory

- 1939 J. Dollard** Displacement, catharsis

Cognitive Theory

- 1955 Jean Piaget** Stages of human intellectual development
- 1969 Lawrence Kohlberg** Stages of moral development
- 1970 Stanton Samenow and Samuel Yochelson** The criminal mindset
- 1979 Roger Shank and Robert Abelson** Script theory

Crime as Adaptation

- 1950s John Bowlby** Secure attachment, anxious resistant attachment, anxious avoidance attachment
- 1971 S. M. Halleck** Alloplastic adaptation, autoplasic adaptation
- 1995 Linksy, Bachman, Straus** Societal stress, aggression
- 1998 Donald Andrews and James Bonta** Criminogenic needs, criminogenic domains

In Criminology

Social Structure Approaches

Social Disorganization

- 1920** **Thomas & Znaniecki** Displaced immigrants
- 1920s** **Park & Burgess** Social ecology
- 1930s** Social pathology, concentric zones (Chicago School)
- 1929** **Shaw & McKay** Cultural transmission (Chicago School)
- 1973** **Oscar Newman** Defensible space
- 1982** **James Q. Wilson & George L. Kelling** Broken windows, criminology of place
- 1987** **Rodney Stark** Theory of deviant neighborhoods

Culture Conflict

- 1927** **Frederic Thrasher** Gangs and gang typologies
- 1938** **Thorsten Sellin** Conduct norms, primary conflict, secondary conflict
- 1943** **William F. Whyte** Subcultures
- 1955** **Albert Cohen** Gangs, reaction formation
- 1957** **Sykes & Matza** Techniques of neutralization
- 1958** **Walter B. Miller** Focal concerns
- 1960s** **Cloward & Ohlin** Illegitimate opportunity structure, delinquent subcultures
- 1967** **Ferracuti & Wolfgang** Violent subcultures

Strain Theory

- 1938** **Robert Merton** Anomie, conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, rebellion
- 1982** **Blau & Blau** Relative deprivation, frustration, distributive justice
- 1992** **Robert Agnew** General strain theory
- 1994** **Messner & Rosenfeld** American Dream

Social Process & Social Development Theories

Social Learning Theory

- 1939** **Edwin Sutherland** Differential association
- 1960** **Daniel Glaser** Differential identification theory
- 1966** **Burgess & Akers** Differential association-reinforcement

Social Control Theory

- 1950s** **Walter Reckless** Containment theory, inner and outer containment
- 1969** **Travis Hirschi** Social bond and self-control: attachment, commitment, belief, involvement
- 1970s** **Howard Kaplan** Self-degradation
- 1990** **Hirschi & Gottfredson** Social bonds and self-control, general theory of crime
- 1995** **Charles Tittle** Control-balance, control surplus, control deficit
- 1995** **Per-Olof H. Wikström** Situational action theory

Labeling Theory

- 1938** **Frank Tannenbaum** Tagging, dramatization of evil
- 1951** **Edwin Lemert** Primary deviance, secondary deviance
- 1963** **Howard Becker** Outsiders, moral enterprise
- 1997** **John Braithwaite** Reintegrative shaming, stigmatic shaming

Dramaturgy

- 1960s** **Erving Goffman** Dramaturgy, impression management, discrediting information, total institutions, disculturation

Social Development

- 1920s** **Sheldon & Eleanor Glueck** Family dynamics and delinquent careers
- 1960s** **Marvin Wolfgang** Chronic offending
- 1980s** **David P. Farrington** Delinquent development theory
- 1987** **Terrence Thornberry** Intereactional theory
- 1988** **Lawrence E. Cohen and Richard Machalek** Evolutionary ecology
- 1993** **Robert J. Sampson and John H. Laub** Life course criminology
- 1993** **Terrie Moffitt** Life course persisters, adolescence-limited offenders

Social Conflict Theories

Conflict Theories

- 1848** **Karl Marx** *The Communist Manifesto*
- 1916** **Willem Bonger** Class struggle
- 1938** **Thorsten Sellin** Culture conflict

Radical Criminology

- 1958** **George Vold** Political conflict between groups, conflict is normal
- 1959** **Ralf Dahrendorf** Conflict is normal, destructive change
- 1969** **Austin Turk** Social order = pattern of conflict, laws serve to control
- 1970s** **William Chambliss** Power gaps, crime reduces surplus labor
- 1974** **Richard Quinney** Contradictions of capitalism, socialist principles

Left-realist Criminology

- 1991** **Jock Young & Walter DeKeseredy** The new criminology

Feminist Criminology

- 1975** **Adler & Simon** Gender socialization
- 1977** **Carol Smart** Gender bias in criminology
- 1988** **Daly & Chesney-Lind** Androcentricity, crime may not be normal
- 1989** **John Hagan** Power-control theory

Peacemaking Criminology

- 1986** **Pepinsky & Quinney** Restorative justice, participatory justice
- 1989** **Lozoff & Braswell** New Age principles

Convict Criminology

- 2001** **John Irwin, Ian Ross, K. C. Carceral, Thomas J. Bernard, Stephen Richards** Insights from convicted offenders

Theories of Victimology

Victim Precipitation Theory

- 1947** **Benjamin Mendelssohn** Coined the term "victimology"
- 1948** **Hans von Hentig** The criminal and his victim
- 1958** **Marvin Wolfgang** Some victims are positive precipitators in crime
- 1968** **Stephen Schafer** The victim and his criminal
- 1970** **Menachem Amir** Victim contribution to victimization

Lifestyle Theory

- 1970** **Michael J. Hindelang & Michael R. Gottfredson** **James Garofalo** Demographic variables influence lifestyles and determine victimization risk

Routine Activities Theory (RAT)

- 1970** **Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson** Motivated offenders combine with suitable targets in the absence of a capable guardian

Deviant Places Theory

- 1980s** **Rodney Stark** Stigmatized neighborhoods produce crime

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New to This Edition

The ninth edition of *Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction* continues to offer students a clear, contemporary, and comprehensive introduction to criminology that encourages critical thinking about the causes of crime and crime-prevention strategies. The text's hallmark thematic approach of social problems versus individual responsibility (Is crime a matter of individual responsibility or a symptom of a dysfunctional society?) prompts students to think critically about the causes of crime and helps them see the link between crime theories and crime policies.

New Features in the Ninth Edition

There are many important new features in this ninth edition:

- Start of chapter learning objectives now align with chapter headings, as well as with bulleted summary items and end of chapter discussion questions.
- A series of “Putting Criminology to Work” boxes are now included in the text. Those boxes are based on findings published on <https://www.crimesolutions.gov>. This federal government website strives to evaluate the effectiveness of theory-based practices, and then communicates findings about some of the most effective and promising crime-control and prevention programs.
- The online REVEL version of this text now includes dozens of short author explanatory videos.
- A new series of Criminology Interactive boxes can be found throughout the online REVEL version of this text. These boxes show the relationship between variables of interest in the study of criminology, such as unemployment rates and rates of crime.

New Chapter Content in the Ninth Edition

Chapter 1: What Is Criminology?

The concept of “evidence-based criminology” is now introduced in this chapter, and it continues to be discussed throughout the text.

A “Who’s to Blame?” box has been added to this chapter that poses the question of whether criminology is merely a form of academic excuse-making.

The “Criminal Profiles” box at the end of Chapter 1 now focuses on Ross Ulbricht, the mastermind behind the illegal online marketplace known as Silk Road. Ulbricht’s case is used to illustrate “the new face of crime.”

Varying perspectives on the legalization of marijuana and on the burning of the American flag during political protests are used to illustrate the question of “What Should Be a Crime?” A map showing the legal status of medical and recreational marijuana use in the United States is included.

Chapter 2: Where Do Theories Come From?

The box describing the Stockholm Prize in Criminology has been updated to showcase the work of 2017 award recipient, Richard Tremblay.

Chapter 3: Classical and Neoclassical Thought

The Excitement of Crime section has been expanded to include the recent rash of car burnings throughout Sweden.

The chart used to illustrate prison populations in the United States over time has been simplified and made easier to comprehend.

A description of Washington State’s new Swift and Certain Sanctioning model for use in community supervision is now included.

A new “Crime in the News” box describing efforts made by the Washington, D.C., city government to implement a program that pays criminal offenders not to commit any new crimes appears in the chapter.

A new “Putting Criminology to Work” box focusing on the challenges of implementing evidence-based crime policy is now included in the chapter.

Chapter 4: Early Biological Perspectives on Criminal Behavior

A new “Crime in the News” box entitled “President of Philippines Says ‘Criminals Aren’t Humanity’” has been added.

Chapter 5: Biosocial and Other Contemporary Perspectives

The concept of genetic memory is introduced, defined, and discussed, showing its relevance to human behavior and crime commission.

Richard E. Tremblay’s work on the predictors of early and persistent violence is described.

The 2D-4D finger ratio is now discussed in relationship to the likelihood of prenatal androgen exposure and the likelihood of later criminal behavior.

Chapter 6: Psychological and Psychiatric Foundations of Criminal Behavior

The various branches of cognitive theory are discussed and clarified.

A “Putting Criminology to Work” box has been added to the chapter.

The results of a recent meta-analysis of risk assessment modeling have been added to the chapter.

The concept of Serious Violent and Chronic offenders (SVCs) has been added to the chapter.

Chapter 7: Social Structure Theories

A new Criminology Interactive feature has been added to the online REVEL version of this chapter. It examines the correlation between rates of U.S. unemployment, interest, and crime.

Two new “Putting Criminology to Work” boxes have been added to this chapter.

A new key term, crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED), has been added to the chapter.

The “Crime in the News” box on Broken Windows Policing has been updated.

The discussion of Sykes and Matza’s “techniques of neutralization” has been expanded.

Added coverage of Arnold S. Linsky and Murray A. Straus, to include their idea that the relationship between the occurrence of stress and the incidence of crime, illness, and other forms of maladaptive behavior was more common in states that had higher levels of social stress, as measured by such factors as business failures, personal bankruptcies, and unemployment claims.

The pattern theory of crime has been added to the chapter. Pattern theory says that the spatial distribution of specific types of crime are determined by the characteristics of the areas in which they occur.

Chapter 8: Theories of Social Process and Social Development

A brief discussion of the “ban the box” movement has been added to the discussion of labeling theory.

A new “Putting Criminology to Work” box has been added to the chapter.

A new “Criminal Profile” box featuring Dr. Farid Fata, the Detroit-area oncologist who dramatically overtreated patients, and received a lengthy prison sentence.

The chapter now ends with a “Criminal Profile” box depicting Adam Lanza.

Chapter 9: Social Conflict Theories

The chapter now opens with a discussion of the growing debate over the legalization of recreational marijuana.

Two new “Putting Criminology to Work” boxes have been added to the chapter.

“Moral time,” a concept that is discussed in the chapter, has now been defined and added to the list of key terms.

A new Putting Criminology to Work box has been added to the chapter.

Chapter 10: Criminal Victimization

The chapter opening story has been modified.

Chapter 11: Crimes Against Persons

A new section on bullying and cyberbullying has been added.

The “Stanford rape” case has been written into the chapter.

The criminal profiles box on Dennis Rader has been replaced with a new box about Dylann Roof.

Chapter 12: Crimes Against Property

Now includes the results of a new study of decision-making by burglars. The study showed that burglars burglarize property close to their homes, and that familiarity with the area and with roads influences their choice of targets. The results of a new study of Los Angeles car thieves were added, showing that car types are stolen almost exclusively in response to their environmental availability.

Chapter 13: White-Collar and Organized Crime

A new section on criminal street gangs has been added.

Added discussion of *Why They Do It*, a 2016 book authored by Harvard Business School Professor Eugene Soltes. In the book, Soltes recounts the results of seven years of research and correspondence with 50 convicted white-collar criminals.

Chapter 14: Drug and Sex Crimes

A new story now opens the chapter.

The key term “victimless crimes” is now used and defined in the chapter.

The discussion of medical marijuana has been updated and expanded to include new graphics.

A new “Putting Criminology to Work” box has been added. It describes SAMHSA’s National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices program and discusses the AlcoholEdu for College student-oriented initiative.

A discussion of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and sex trafficking has been added to the chapter.

A new discussion about the sex trade has been added.

Chapter 15: Technology and Crime

Discussion of the Cyberscurity Enhancement Act of 2016 has been added to the chapter.

The line art depicting a timeline of federal research reports on cybercrime has replaced with one showing the enactment of significant federal cybersecurity legislation.

Chapter 16: Globalization and Terrorism

The discussion of international terrorism has been substantially reduced, and the materials on the War on Terrorism have been removed, allowing for a clearer focus on cybercrimes and cyber criminal activity.

Three categories of terrorism are now identified: domestic, international, and cyber.

A new section on terrorist radicalization has been added to the chapter.

A new section on international crime-fighting organizations has been added to include Europol, INTERPOL, and the International Criminal Court.

An end-of-chapter “Criminal Profile” box on the Tsarnaev Brothers has been added.

Preface

The opening decade of the twenty-first century was filled with momentous events in the United States, including the destruction of the World Trade Center and an attack on the Pentagon by Islamic terrorists, a fearsome recession, and corporate scandals that cost Americans billions of dollars in lost investments. The second decade saw the advent of a relatively large number of homegrown terrorist efforts to attack American population centers and landmarks, but only the Boston Marathon bombings of 2013 were carried out successfully. The crimes committed by terrorists set a tone for the start of the new century unlike any in living memory. Homeland security became an important buzzword at all levels of American government, while pundits questioned just how much freedom people would be willing to sacrifice to enhance security. Americans felt both physically and economically threatened as stock market losses were traced to the unethical actions of a surprising cadre of corporate executives who had previously been held in high regard in the business world and in the communities where they lived. Soon the media were busily showing a parade of business leaders being led away in handcuffs to face trial on charges of crooked accounting.

Added to the mix by the beginning of 2018 were shocking acts of criminality that emanated from all corners of the world, including mass shootings in the United States; terror attacks in Paris, France; depravities of sex tourism involving human trafficking; sex acts with minors streaming across the Internet in real time; websites like Silk Road selling drugs, hits for hire, sexual services, weapons, and just about anything else; massive copyright-infringement activities like those of New Zealand-based Megaupload; and the theft of hundreds of thousands of personal identities. This in terms of an economic, educational, online, and ever-more-complex social nexus.

Criminologists found themselves wondering what new laws might be enacted to add additional control to handgun sales and ownership; and they also focused on the potential last issue constitutes a very intimate crime that can literally cause a person to face the loss of his or her social self in a complex culture that increasingly defines someone's essence misuse of technology by Internet and energy companies, along with emerging computer capabilities and biotechnologies that, while seeming to hold amazing promise to cure disease and reshape humanity's future, threaten the social fabric in a way not seen since the birth of the atomic bomb or the harnessing of electricity. Similarly, climate changes, violent storms such as Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Katrina, the Gulf oil spill, our nation's desperate need for alternative and additional energy sources, and the instability in the Middle East contribute to a growing awareness that the

challenges facing criminologists in the twenty-first century are unlike any they have previously faced.

It was against this backdrop that the need for a comprehensive revision of *Criminology Today* emerged. This new edition addresses the poignant question of how security and freedom interface in an age of increasing globalism. Chapter 16, in particular, provides substantially enlarged coverage of terrorism and cyberterrorism, including an overview of many types of terrorist groups, such as nationalist, religious, state-sponsored, left-wing, right-wing, and anarchist groups. The findings and recommendations of special committees and government bodies that have focused on terrorism in recent years are also discussed, and online links to the full text of their reports are provided.

The ninth edition, which is now available in a variety of print and electronic formats, presents historical and modern criminological approaches with the aid of real-life stories, up-to-date examples and issues, and interactive media. Key features include



Who's to Blame boxes in each chapter highlight the book's ever-evolving theme of social problems versus social responsibility, a hallmark feature of this text. In each chapter, Who's to Blame boxes build on this theme by illustrating some of the issues that challenge criminologists and policy makers today. Each box includes a case study followed by critical thinking questions that ask readers to ponder to what extent the individual or society is responsible for a given crime.

Supplements

Instructor Supplements

Instructor's Manual with Test Bank. Includes content outlines for classroom discussion, teaching suggestions, and answers to selected end-of-chapter questions from the text. This also contains a Word document version of the test bank.

TestGen. This computerized test generation system gives you maximum flexibility in creating and administering tests on paper, electronically, or online. It provides state-of-the-art features for viewing and editing test bank questions, dragging a selected question into a test you are creating, and printing sleek, formatted tests in a variety of layouts. Select test items from test banks included with TestGen for quick test creation, or write your own questions from scratch. TestGen's random generator provides the option to display different text or calculated number values each time questions are used.

PowerPoint Presentations. Our presentations offer clear, straightforward outlines and notes to use for class lectures or study materials. Photos, illustrations, charts, and tables from the book are included in the presentations when applicable.

Annotated Instructor's Edition (AIE). The AIE of *Criminology Today*, 9e contains notes in the top margins identifying key topics with suggestions for stimulating and guiding class discussion.

To access supplementary materials online, instructors need to request a free instructor access code. Go to www.pearsonhighered.com/irc, where you can register for an instructor access code. Within 48 hours after registering, you will receive a confirming email, including an instructor access code. Once you have received your code, go to the site and log on for full instructions on downloading the materials you wish to use.

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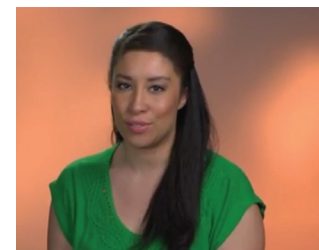
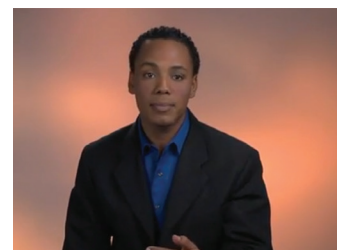
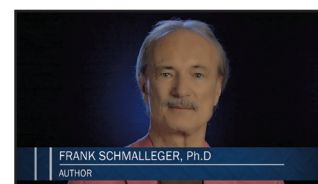
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REVEL for Criminology Today, Ninth Edition by Frank Schmalleger

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Acknowledgments

A book like *Criminology Today* draws on the talents and resources of many people and is the end result of much previous effort. This text could not have been written without the groundwork laid by previous criminologists, academics, and researchers; hence, a hearty thank-you is due everyone who has contributed to the development of the field of criminology throughout the years, especially to those theorists, authors, and social commentators who are cited in this book. Without their work, the field would be that much poorer. I would like to thank, as well, all the adopters—professors and students alike—of my previous textbooks, for they have given me the encouragement and fostered the steadfastness required to write this new edition of *Criminology Today*.

The Pearson team members, many of whom I have come to know very well and all of whom have worked so professionally with me on this and other projects, deserve special thanks. The team includes Gary Bauer, Lynda Cramer, Maura Barclay, Bob Nisbet, and Heather Taylor. My thanks to the photo researcher Amanda Larkin, whose efforts have helped make *Criminology Today* both attractive and visually appealing. Finally, my sincere thanks to project manager Abinaya Rajendran at Integra for her very capable handling of numerous details.

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This book has benefited greatly from the quick availability of information and other resources through online services and in various locations on the Internet's World Wide Web. I am grateful to the many information providers who, although they are too numerous to list, have helped establish such useful resources.

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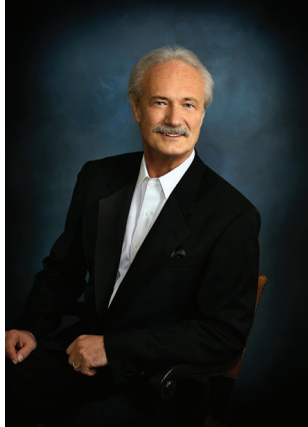
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About the Author



Frank Schmalleger, Ph.D., is Professor Emeritus at The University of North Carolina at Pembroke, where he also was recognized as Distinguished Professor. Dr. Schmalleger holds degrees from the University of Notre Dame and The Ohio State University; he earned both a master's (1970) and a doctorate (1974) in sociology, with a special emphasis in criminology, from The Ohio State University. From 1976 to 1994, he taught criminology

and criminal justice courses at The University of North Carolina at Pembroke, and for the last 16 of those years, he chaired the university's Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice. As an adjunct professor with Webster University in St. Louis, Missouri, Schmalleger helped develop the university's graduate program in security administration and loss prevention and taught courses in that curriculum for more than a decade. He has also taught in the New School for Social Research's online graduate program, helping build the world's first electronic classrooms in support of distance learning through computer telecommunications.

Schmalleger is the author of numerous articles as well as many books: *Criminal Justice Today: An Introductory Text for the 21st Century* (Pearson, 2016), now in its 14th edition; *Juvenile Delinquency*, 9th edition (with Clemmens Bartollas; Pearson, 2014); *Criminal Justice: A Brief Introduction*, 11th edition (Pearson, 2016); *Criminal Law Today*, 6th edition (Pearson, 2016); *Corrections in the Twenty-First Century* (with John Smykla; McGraw-Hill, 2015); *Crime and the Justice System in America: An Encyclopedia* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1997); *Trial of the Century: People of the State of California vs. Orenthal James Simpson* (Prentice Hall, 1996); *Career Paths: A Guide to Jobs in Federal Law Enforcement* (Regents/Prentice Hall, 1994); *Computers in Criminal Justice* (Wyndham Hall Press, 1991); *Criminal Justice Ethics* (Greenwood Press, 1991); *Finding Criminal Justice in the Library* (Wyndham Hall Press, 1991); *Ethics in Criminal Justice* (Wyndham Hall Press, 1990); *A History of Corrections* (Foundations Press of Notre Dame, 1983); and *The Social Basis of Criminal Justice* (University Press of America, 1981). He is also the founding editor of the journal *Criminal Justice Studies* (formerly *The Justice Professional*).

Schmalleger's philosophy of both teaching and writing can be summed up in these words: "In order to communicate knowledge we must first catch, then hold, a person's interest—be it student, colleague, or policy maker. Our writing, our speaking, and our teaching must be relevant to the problems facing people today, and they must—in some way—help solve those problems." Visit Schmalleger's Amazon author page at: <http://amazon.com/author/frankschmalleger>. Follow his tweets @schmalleger.