



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY



EVERYTHING WE DO IS FOR OUR STUDENTS

This semester's newsletter, so carefully cultivated by Alisa Thomas, prominently features our core concern: our students. Everything we do, from the curriculum, to funding, to research, to the appearance of our department, is first and foremost, for them.

We begin with four of our Sociology Senior Seminar students, who provide a deep understanding of what we're all here for. Then we hear from a student in the midst of her academic journey, Umaima Ali, as she describes her adventures into and through what is prominently known as the third largest major on our campus: Criminology. Then, after meeting our awesome interns, we hear a lovely tale from one of our successful alumni who happens to also be one of our star part-timers: James Ditucci-Cappiello. James' well-told tale is sure to elicit the nostalgia of many who have shared his time in this special place, and

appreciation for how our department and our campus have grown and improved.

We then turn to the remarkable achievements of some of our notable full-timers. Lila Kazemian had the distinction of writing the lead article in the latest issue of *The Criminologist*, discussion the unique impediments to criminal justice reform in the US. Maria Volpe and Henry Pontell share recently achievements that honor their careers as particularly deserving of recognition. Andrew Karmen provides an summary of the profound insights and challenges we face in improving our Criminology major, and Amy Adamczyk, shares her record of another remarkable year of publications, and recognition for her co-authored book, *Handing Down the Faith: How Parents Pass their Religion on to the Next Generation*, published with Oxford University Press. Our accomplishments are rounded out by a

remarkable part-timer, Popy Begum who was the only member of CUNY at that status to receive a prestigious Mellon Fellowship last year.

As we come out of Covid and continue to reinvigorate the campus, these tales, outcomes and accomplishments remind us of where we've been, and inspire us to continue to develop this remarkable legacy. We all *belong* here. Our diversity of backgrounds and outlooks complement each other, and provide the fertile ground for so many enriching experiences for our students, whom we all serve.

Robert Garot

Special points of interest:

- **Student Voices**
- **John Jay Back in the Day**

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What Sociology Means to Me

By our Fall, 2022 Capstone Students



ur capstone courses offer a wonderful opportunity for students to reflect on what they have learned in our majors, and provides a foundation of skills and knowledge for their careers. Below are reflections from five students from Sociology 415, in response to Professor Garot's prompt for the conclusions to their capstone papers: What did you learn as a sociology major at John Jay? How might you put this knowledge to use in your line of work? In their responses, we are reminded of our own reasons for majoring in, and choosing a career in sociology, and a validation for our efforts to pass on passion and knowledge.



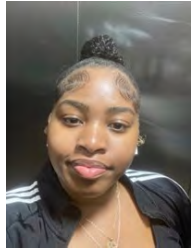
Maryam Kaldi

Majoring in Sociology has given me the ability to learn about how society functions, what norms mean in different societies, how to analyze the flaws of a broken society, and most importantly, how to contribute to improving society. I have been able to learn about Sociology from many different aspects, and the aspect that resonated with me the most involves using my knowledge to advocate for social justice for my community, as well as others'. I am hopeful that I will continue to use the knowledge I have gained through Sociology to continue on with my advocacy work, and to be able to find a career path that aligns with my beliefs.



Sereena Morrison

As a Sociology major here at John Jay College of Criminal Justice I have learned many things about Social Science. During my time here I have learned about how intricate Sociologists have to be in conducting their research. Choosing whether or not they will be doing exploratory, explanatory, or descriptive research is important in trying to know what the goal of their research is and how they want to execute it. I learned that different survey methods may give you a different outcome than what is desired. For example, secondary analysis may not give a sociologist data that fully pertains to their topic. The data might not be beneficial for them since secondary analysis can limit sociologists from obtaining information that is specific to their topic. One of my favorite things about choosing Sociology is applying my studies to the oppression of black people across the globe. I have learned that mental captivity can keep people in bondage before physical captivity can. With Sociology, I have been able to mature and understand that society operates the way it does because we have been programmed to do certain things that we may deem as normal. I have also matured in understanding that Sociology is not limited to the Western world and that the Westernized way of living is not the standard.



Imani Jenkins



Sociology is such a diverse major that incorporates the discussion and evaluation of a broad range of topics. Majoring in Sociology at John Jay, I was able to learn about a multitude of topics, specifically how oppression is not just institutional, but can be environmental as well (i.e. environmental racism). With this major, I was able to strengthen my research skills by ensuring that I prioritize ethics (i.e. minimize harm and risk, provide subjects with confidentiality, and ensure that interview questions are non-invasive) and it taught me how to effectively analyze secondary data. This major has improved my reading and writing skills as these are two required factors in this field of study. Becoming sufficient in these skills also benefits me personally because it is important in my future career as a clinical social worker. Studying sociology has influenced me to be more socially conscious because I realized that often in times like these we can become consumed in our own individual goals, family life, and unexpected hardships that have resulted in many people lacking basic empathy and genuine social interactions, especially in a fast-paced place like New York City. In conclusion, through this major, I was able to better understand and converse with people from a variety of racial/ethnic, age, and socioeconomic backgrounds. The knowledge I have attained as a Sociology major at John Jay has prompted me to have a more open-minded mentality that will be useful to me in all aspects of life.



Kenneth Soto

Sociology explores a plethora of topics regarding the world. Majoring in sociology at John Jay, I explored topics like racism, violence, discrimination, politics, and unfairness in the world. I was able to hone my critical thinking skills and become open-minded about situations. I also learned how to better my research skills as I studied data and charts. Being a Sociology major taught me many things, not just about society in general but skills I can apply to my life. Also, I can use that information when I work in law enforcement. I can read charts and understand them instead of unknowingly agreeing. Studying sociology helped me understand society and how sometimes people don't choose to be bad, but because of the hand they were dealt, they couldn't find a better way of doing things. Now with these skills, I can understand people and situations better. Just having the understanding of inequality and social problems makes me glad I took this major. The valuable information I learned in this major will stick with me forever, no matter what career I choose.



UMAIMA ALI

CRIMINOLOGY MAJOR

My name is Umaima Ali, and I am currently a Criminology major who plans to pursue a minor in Dispute Resolution. I believe that crime deserves to be studied to prevent future conflict. I chose my major because it dives deeper; we figure out why, instead of simply knowing how. My hobbies include writing, in which I am a self-published author of my poetry. I received the VS Herald 2022 Excellence in Journalism Award which inspired me to continue my passion for writing. During my fall semester at John Jay, I had the opportunity to participate in many engaging classes. My ISP 140 class was most definitely my favorite because it gave me the chance to explore my interests in my major. We dissected many murder cases to find deeper significance and many patterns in crime.

I did not expect my first year to be hectic because it was the beginning of my fall semester, but if I could turn back time, I'd certainly give myself more of a plan, to be able to be more communicative with my professors and take a break when I'm burning out. Organization of time is most vital. I would like to embark on a journey towards law enforcement, and to be able to analyze crime and deviant behavior. I plan on finding an internship that will suit my future career path, and to apply to a government agency.



MEET OUR INTERNS

SPRING 23

DAYSHAWNA SLOAN

SENIOR



I'm an upper senior at John Jay college. I major in Sociology and I minor in Dispute Resolution. I work as an intern in the Sociology department a few days out of the week. Lastly, I also plan on going to grad school once I graduate in spring '23.

JOEL CABRERA

JUNIOR



Hey, my name is Joel Cabrera and I am a junior majoring in Criminology. As an Intern I help with whatever needs the department has. I am interested in exploring how social factors such as race, class and gender influence criminal behavior and justice outcomes.



James Ditucci-Cappiello

“The child of a transit worker and a teacher’s aide, I was the first Cappiello or McLaughlin, to go to college. In the fall of 1985, I entered John Jay College of Criminal Justice.”



Old North Hall Building

Growing up in Brooklyn in the 1970s and 1980s I never gave much thought to things other than baseball and hanging out with friends.

That was until one day in 1984 when three teenagers mugged my grandmother, Anne McLaughlin, as she walked from buying groceries to her home at the Sheepshead-Nostrand NYCHA development. The people who committed the mugging took her purse, which contained thirteen dollars and some unused tissues. Despite at least two witnesses to the assault, there were no arrests. A broken hip and concussion would lead to a week in the hospital and six months of painful recovery at home. For the rest of her life she remained tormented by the memories of her assailants laughing and joking as they punched and kicked her to the ground. Afraid to leave her apartment to shop or socialize, Grandma Annie was never the same. I could not make sense out of any of it. I was full of rage and on a quest for retribution. Advisement then came from a community youth group leader to focus my energies toward seeking an understanding of why this happened to my

grandmother and ways to prevent it from happening to others. The adviser provided literature about a college in Manhattan where one could seek “groundbreaking theoretical and empirical understandings of crime – including its causes and consequences and how it is defined and processed.” The child of a transit worker and a teacher’s aide, I was the first Cappiello or McLaughlin, to go to college. In the fall of 1985, I entered John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

John Jay was a very different place in the 1980s. Despite being worn and overcrowded, the former shoe factory known as North Hall was the center of everything. Classes, academic departments, clubs, administration, registrar, admissions, bursar, labs, theatre, advisement, cafeteria, bookstore, day care were all housed in a facility that had seen better days. The same instructors taught classes during the day and evening. This unique schedule accommodated the many students who worked rotating shifts as active law enforcement personnel. Smoking in lounges and hallways was commonplace.

Every classroom had an ashtray mounted outside the door for students to extinguish cigarettes before entering class. The drinking age at the time was eighteen. The Ratskeller, a full service bar, sold alcoholic beverages to students and faculty from 4:00 pm to one hour after the last class of the night. Some classes took place in a building more run down and overcrowded than North Hall. It would often take more than the allotted ten minutes to walk to that building on 56th Street known as South Hall. In 1989 and 1990, I participated in student protests against tuition increases, budget cuts, and other concerns. Students took over North and Haaren Halls, which caused the cancellation of final exams in 1989. During the 1990 takeover, I slept for two nights in the Haaren Hall pool that was under construction. As a direct result of the protests, there were no budget cuts or tuition increases in 1989 or 1990.

Although a Criminal Justice major, I focused much of my attention on sociology electives like Juvenile Delinquency and the Sociology of Deviance. As a sophomore, I became aware of the

relatively new Dispute Resolution Certificate. Courses with Dr. Maria Volpe and others allowed me to gain insights into the causes of conflict and alternative ways to seek its resolution. I often utilize the lessons learned (the Ugli Orange Exercise among others) from dispute resolution courses, as well as the mediation internship that was required to earn the certificate. During my years as an undergraduate, I had the opportunity to take courses with the intellectual giants Frances Fox Piven and Blanche Wiesen Cook. These courses introduced me to alternative views of the world that broadened my perspective on human behavior and its causes.

After earning a B.S. in 1990, I immediately returned to John Jay to begin work on a Master of Science Degree. The most challenging graduate course, CRJ 710, required me to move beyond conventional thinking of crime. The course required students to think like a criminologist and provided valuable insights into crime statistics and the causes of crime. CRJ 715 introduced students to research design and

methods with its focus on data collection and analysis. Crime and its causes were not as simple a subject as once thought. Scientific inquiry into these topics required intellect and precision. In the last semester of graduate school, Dr. Andrew Karmen led my comp review course. An A in that course and passing its final exam (the comp review exam) remain academic accomplishments of which I am most proud. I earned a M.S. in 1992 and later embarked on a career with the NYS Division of Parole. My time at the Division of Parole and Department of Corrections and Community Supervision has seen a number of advances. I am currently an Assistant Chief in the Office of Special Investigations.

A graduate course on juvenile delinquency introduced me to Dr. Charles Lindner. Charlie and I established a friendship and Charlie became a mentor. After earning my M.A., Charlie would invite me back every semester to lecture to his juvenile delinquency and probation and parole classes. He was impressed with my ability to speak to his classes and would often comment that he hoped

to help get me a job teaching at John Jay. At the beginning of the spring 2002 semester, Charlie called to say that there was a need for someone to teach Corrections 101. I enthusiastically accepted the offer and started my teaching career at John Jay. The next semester, Charlie introduced me to Dr. Barry Spunt, the Chair of the Department of Sociology. Charlie thought that as a parole officer I would be better suited to teach Sociology 216 and Sociology 301. Dr. Spunt agreed and offered me a lecturer position in Sociology. I was very pleased to be teaching in a department where many of the professors from my time as a John Jay student were still working. Professors such as Andrew Karmen, Maria Volpe, Lydia Rosner, Roy Lotz, Leona Lee, and Richard Lovely were all former professors and resources as I began teaching. Barry and I quickly became friends. Although we viewed the world differently, Barry and I both genuinely sought solutions to the problems facing society. I fondly recall many conversations with Barry about being a father, the Lower Eastside, and the use of heroin among many of



1989-1990 Student Tuition Hike Protests

CONTINUED



those on probation and parole. The second Sociology Department person I met was Theresa Rockett. In addition to her duties as Department Secretary, Theresa was also responsible for creating the class schedule and assigning adjuncts. Theresa has been a pleasant and consistent source of helpfulness throughout the years. Andrew Karmen and I remain committed to the notion that a college should focus on the practical aspects of students obtaining employment in their chosen fields of study. On numerous occasions over the years, I have been happy to assist Andrew with his job talks. Students should be aware of the many and varied job opportunities for those studying sociology and criminology. Andrew and I are also kindred spirits when it comes to all things fishing and our conversations often turn to what's biting.

In the twenty years since I have been teaching at John Jay there have been many changes in the Department of Sociology. Barry Spunt, David Brotherton, Henry Pontell, and Robert Garot have all served with distinction in the role of Chair. A renovated space on the fifth floor has provided a much cleaner and more efficient place for adjuncts. Alisa Thomas has brought a high level of enthusiasm and professionalism to our department. Alisa has taken on so

many responsibilities that it is impossible for me to keep track of all she does. Whenever I need assistance with anything, my first thought is to call Alisa. Two of my friends and colleagues from the world of Parole, Corey Burke and Timyiaka Noel have joined the department. Corey and Timyiaka bring a wealth experience and knowledge to our students and we are lucky to have them. I am very pleased that thirteen current NYS Parole Officers are former students of my 216 or 301 classes. Countless other students have received assistance with obtaining internships and gaining acceptance to graduate and law schools. Every semester students receive an invitation to participate in a tour of the Brooklyn or Manhattan parole office. Participating students meet and interact with the many varied professionals who work at Parole. The pandemic has led to a decrease of in-person enrollment. I firmly believe that I am a more effective instructor in person. I look forward to a time when people are safe and in person enrollment returns to pre-pandemic levels.



Lloyd Sealy Library– 1989



Old South Hall Building



John Jay College of Criminal Justice– 2023

Lila Kazemian, Ph.D.

Professor, Department of Sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice



Lead article by Lila Kazemian in the latest issue of *The Criminologist*, the newsletter of the American Society of Criminology.

(Summary)

The United States is exceptional in many positive aspects. However, the distinctive criminal justice policies of the United States are not typically a celebrated feature of American exceptionalism. The body of empirical evidence over the last decades has underlined the exceptional penchant for punishment in the United States by comparison to itself historically, and especially when compared with nations of a comparable level of development. Data suggest that the average sentence length imposed in many U.S. states is more aligned with the criminal justice policies of less developed nations (Latin American countries specifically) than those of industrialized countries (Kazemian, 2022).

In a recent essay published in the American Society of Criminology's publication *The Criminologist*, I highlighted four key features of American exceptionalism that may potentially hinder criminal justice reform in the United States.

- The United States' fragmented political system is a significant challenge to large-scale criminal justice reform.
- The exaggerated focus on public safety in the U.S. comes at the cost of human rights considerations.
- The United States is distinctive in how it measures recidivism.
- The legacies of unresolved individual and collective trauma remain largely absent from reform discussions.

[CLICK LINK TO READ FULL ARTICLE](https://asc41.com/wp-content/uploads/ASC-Criminologist-2022-12.pdf)

<https://asc41.com/wp-content/uploads/ASC-Criminologist-2022-12.pdf>

ANDREW KARMEN, Ph.D.

Coordinator of the Criminology Major and Minor, Fall

Every five years, departments explore the state of their majors by conducting a “self-study.” Last year, we examined the Sociology major and this year, we are looking closely at our Criminology major.

The college provided about 80 questions about the performance of our students and the learning objectives of our instructors. The full report can be viewed on the Department’s Blackboard website.

Next, a subcommittee of the Undergraduate Curriculum and Academic Standards Committee (UCASC) will review it and it will become the foundation for a visit to our campus by two external reviewers who are prominent criminologists selected from a list our department compiled.

Summary of Key Findings:

- 1) Our Criminology major is the **largest** “purely Criminology” major (not incorporating Criminal Justice courses) in the entire country, and perhaps all of academia worldwide, in terms of the variety of courses offered and the number of undergrads served.
- 2) The Criminology major remains the **third largest** in the college (after the B.S. in Criminal Justice, and Forensic Psychology), with nearly 1,000 undergraduates as of the Fall of 2022. (Computer Science is the fourth largest major.)

3) Positives:

Criminology **retains** a slightly higher share of its freshmen until they graduate than other majors (where a slightly higher percent switch out to other fields).

Our students complete their degrees a little **faster** on average than those in other majors.

Our graduates go on to **masters programs and professional schools** at a slightly higher rate than the college as a whole.

Many of our recent graduates have found **jobs** in their chosen profession, according to our small-scale survey we carried out.

Few of our majors dropped out or became “unresponsive” during the early stages of the Covid pandemic, according to another small scale department-wide survey.

A very small percentage of our majors “stopped out” right before graduating, and of those who did, almost all had reasons (family troubles, financial problems, demanding jobs) that were beyond our control to rectify and were not deterred by our difficult statistics and methodology requirements, according to another small-scale survey.

When surveyed by the department, recent grads had only **positive** things to say about the college, the coursework, and our faculty.

4) Room for Improvement

Over the past 10 years, budget shortfalls have plagued CUNY’s operations. The Sociology department frequently has been asked to “tighten our belts” and to “do more with less.” Our **27 full-time faculty members** have been able to successfully carry out the college’s mission as well as the major’s mission despite these difficulties, largely by relying upon about **75 well qualified and highly dedicated Part-timers**.

More full-time faculty are needed. The department is much too dependent on adjuncts, who usually are excellent instructors but do not share in the governance and administrative responsibilities of the department and usually don’t have the time to remain on campus and to take part in the intellectual life of the college community.

Four new full-timers have helped to improve the racial/ethnic diversity of the department but the current composition of **the full-time faculty does not come close to mirroring the diversity of the student body or the racial/ethnic demographics of New York City**. However, our part-timers are a much more diverse group.

The number of students attending high schools in the NYC metropolitan area is decreasing, so demographic trends indicate that **incoming first year students might decline over the years**. The loss of incoming

freshmen that took place in 2019, and during the pandemic - 2020, 2021, and 2022 - must be reversed before it causes limitations and disruptions of our elective course offerings during the next few years. Measures to restore recruitment levels include:

improving efforts to **distinguish** Criminology from criminal justice, stepping-up **outreach** initiatives to prospective students, and forging additional **articulation agreements** with nearby community colleges (since transfer students make up nearly half of our majors).

Some other Criminology programs across the globe have developed **innovative courses** that we might want to consider (Cyber-Criminology, "Green Criminology," and the Sociology of Policing).

Since many students say that they want to work as practitioners in the helping professions, perhaps the department should offer Introduction to Social Work.

The major attracts a **diverse** group of John Jay students, and does not have any serious retention or attrition problems. However, one finding requires further investigation: A disproportionately **high percentage of Latinx students declare Criminology as their major** during their first two years and yet a disproportionately **low percentage of our graduating seniors self-identify as Hispanic**.

Even though Criminology already has a positive track record in terms of our graduates going on to masters and professional programs compared to other majors, the department – and the college - could **do more to prepare students for advanced studies** (law schools, MSW programs, our own M.A. in CRJ degree),

The department should compile its own **comprehensive contact list** of every graduating senior majoring in Criminology, so that **follow-up studies** asking "Where are they now, and what are they doing" could be carried out periodically. Contact information (email and social media accounts, addresses, phone numbers) could easily be aggregated from data collected by each of the instructors in the multiple sections of the SOC 440 Senior Seminar each semester.

The number of students who meet or exceed the program's learning objectives – especially in quantitative reasoning and the application of crime theories to real-life situations - needs to be improved. More accurate assessment instruments and rubrics must be developed so that the required core courses can be revised to address these two inadequacies.

The department must devise ways to **more effectively foster a sense of a stimulating, supportive and welcoming intellectual community** in its corridor on the 5th floor. The creation of a Criminology or **Criminology/Sociology club** could greatly further this objective.

To make the Criminology major more attractive to scholarly-oriented students, and to put Criminology on par with the B.A. in CRJ, the B.S. in CRJ, and the undergrad ICJ major, our major should begin to **offer and promote its own fast-track BA/MA in CRJ**. (Eligible undergraduates can earn a masters degree without taking as many grad courses). Already, there are more SOC courses in the undergraduate Criminology major that correspond to the core requirements plus one of the areas of specialization in John Jay's Masters degree program in Criminal Justice, than from any other department's major, including the Department of Law and Police Science and the Department of Criminal Justice.

We are encouraged by the positive findings and motivated by the areas of improvement. We look forward to feedback from USASC and our external reviewers and we will report further findings when we have more information.

CRIMINOLOGY

"Our Criminology major is the largest "purely Criminology" major (not incorporating Criminal Justice courses) in the entire country, and perhaps all of academia worldwide"

HENRY PONTELL



Henry Pontell has received the coveted Bruce Smith Sr. Award!!

This is the most prestigious award of the **Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences**, in recognition of outstanding contributions to criminal justice as an academic or professional endeavor. He will receive the award in March at the ACJS conference in Maryland.

CLICK LINK TO SEE FULL LIST OF WINNERS https://www.acjs.org/page/2023_AwardWinners



MARIA VOLPE



Maria Volpe, a professor of sociology and director of the Dispute Resolution Program at John Jay College of Criminal Justice – City University of New York, has been chosen to receive the inaugural Charles M. Newman Award by the Dispute Resolution Section of the New York State Bar Association during its Annual Meeting Jan. 18-24 in New York City.

The full event preview is up!

<https://nysba.org/inaugural-chuck-newman-award-to-be-presented-to-dispute-resolution-leader-and-john-jay-college-professor/>



POPY BEGUM



TLH Faculty Fellows

Popy Begum is being recognized for her "cutting edge work as a Mellon Foundation Transformative Learning in the Humanities (TLH) Faculty Fellow." She is the only part-timer and one of only three people at John Jay to be awarded this CUNY-wide fellowship!



AMY ADAMCZYK

Professor Amy Adamczyk, Ph.D.
Department of Sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Doctoral Faculty in Sociology and Criminal Justice, The Graduate Center



Professor Adamczyk's latest coauthored book, *Handing Down the Faith: How Parents Pass Their Religion on to the Next Generation* (Oxford University Press), was a finalist for *Christianity Today's* 2022 Book of the Year Award, Marriage & Family Category.

She also had the following six journal articles accepted for publication this year, most of which were with undergraduate and Ph.D. students:

Amy Adamczyk. 2022 (forthcoming). "Religion as A Micro and Macro Property: Investigating The Multilevel Relationship Between Religion and Abortion Attitudes Across the Globe." *European Sociological Review*.

• Interview about findings in [International Horizons podcast](#)

Amy Adamczyk, Emily Greene-Colozzi (student), Senahan Kiyal Keles (student), and Aida Murati (student). 2022. "Assessing Variation and Change in Newspaper Portrayals of Muslims: The influence of the Trump Election and Differences across the United States in Local and National Papers." *Sociological Inquiry*: 92(4), 1251-1473.

Amy Adamczyk, Jacqueline Scott (student), and Steven Hitlin. 2022. "Using Internet-Derived Data to Measure Religion: Understanding How Google Can Provide Insight into Cross National Religious Differences." *Sociology of Religion*: 83(2), 222-251.

Brittany Hayes (former student) and Amy Adamczyk. 2022. "Unpacking the Influence of Islamic Religious Culture and Individual Religious Affiliation on Testing HIV-Positive." *Sociological Perspectives*: 65(5): 1001-1024.

Matteo Vergani, Dan Goodhardt, Rouven Link, Amy Adamczyk, Joshua Freilich, Steven Chermak. 2022. "When and How Does Anti-Semitism Occur? The Different Trigger Mechanisms Associated with Different Types of Criminal and Non-Criminal Hate Incidents." *Deviant Behavior*. 43(9) 1135-1152.

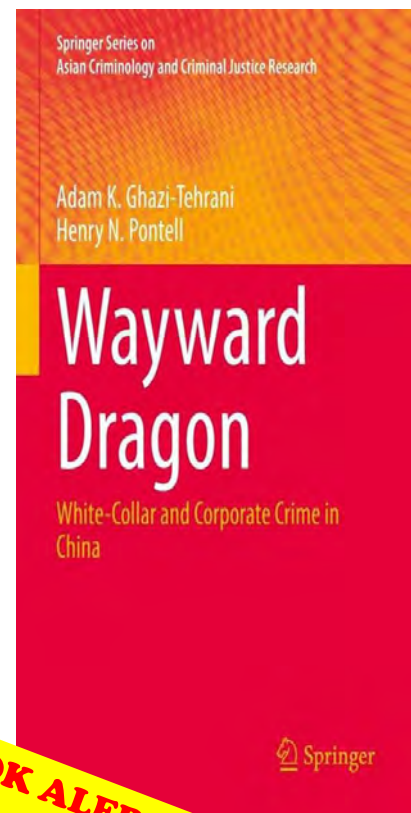
Amy Adamczyk, Katheryn Crawford, and Yuna Kim (student). 2022. "Assessing the Benefits of College Internships at a Hispanic Serving Institution." *Journal of Hispanic Higher Education*: 21 (4), 432-449.

HENRY PONTELL



WAYWARD DRAGON

White-Collar and Corporate Crime in China



NEW BOOK ALERT!

(Recent Reviews)

A ground-breaking exploration of white-collar crime that advances comparative criminology in a comprehensive and thoughtful manner. Filling a glaring gap in scholarly research, this unique examination of elite crime in China represents a major contribution to the study of white-collar and corporate crime. Kudos to the authors for enlightening readers on a topic of worldwide importance.

Mary Dodge

Professor, School of Public Affairs, University of Colorado, Denver

A brilliant comparative analysis of Chinese white-collar and corporate crime, documenting that the effects of state and upper-class profit-seeking crime mirror those of street crime. The Chinese rhetoric of “class-struggle” is turned on its head. The book proves that corruption kills.

Børge Bakken

Visiting Fellow, College of Asia & the Pacific, Australian National University

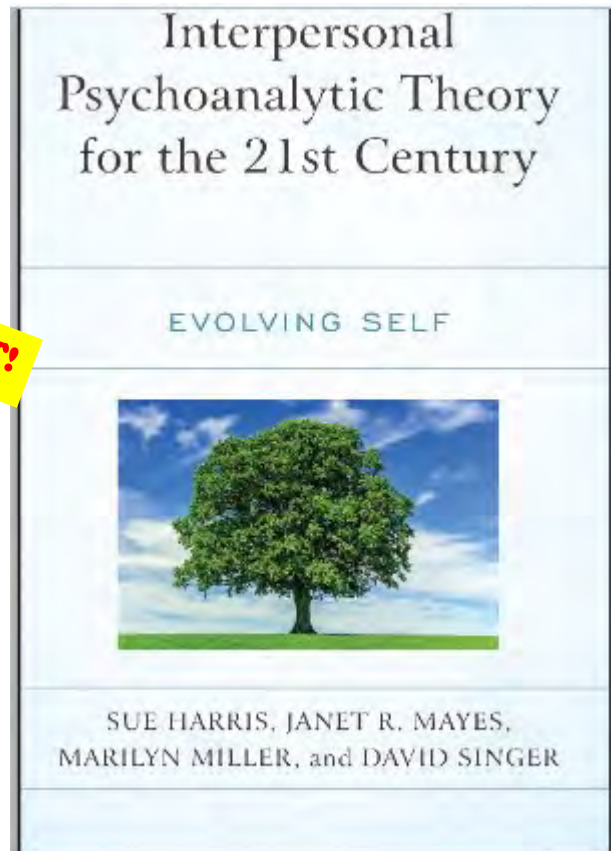
My book of the year, and perhaps the decade. Well written, edgy, theoretical, and disturbing, it illuminates how white-collar and corporate crime have been silent companions of China’s glamorous economic growth over the past four decades.

Liqun Cao, Professor, Ontario Tech University

DAVID SINGER

NEW BOOK ALERT!

Interpersonal Psychoanalytic Theory for the 21st Century: Evolving Self



ABOUT THIS BOOK

This book examines relevant social/political issues while analyzing how repetitive patterns of interactions with significant people and the wider world develop one's expanding personality and how some repetitive patterns create "problems in living." The authors argue that people evolve by comprehending and challenging those patterns.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Sue Harris has been in private practice in New York City since 1968.

Janet R. Mayes is in private practice in New York City and was an adjunct lecturer of psychology at various colleges and universities, including Montclair State University and Kean University.

Marilyn Miller (1939-2020) was a certified clinical nurse specialist in adult psychiatric and mental health nursing in addition to her private practice in New York City.

David Singer has his private practice in New York City and serves as clinical psychologist at Abbott House and as adjunct assistant professor at John Jay College for Criminal Justice

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