



From the President

Planning for the Future of AP-LS and the Discipline

by James Ogloff, President

As has become abundantly clear in my past two presidential columns, the presidential initiative has been the focus of my presidency. In between responding to countless requests for information from APA, and ongoing dialogue with members, I have been busy planning for and preparing the presidential initiative. I want to take time here to update members on the status of the initiatives. To recap, the initiative has two components. The first component, "Reviewing the Discipline: A Bridge to the Future," consists of a review of the discipline. The second component, "The Society: Accommodating Change and Diversity," has involved a consideration of the association.

Reviewing the Discipline: A Bridge to the Future

The first component of the initiative, the review of the discipline, will begin this June in Vancouver where small working groups comprised of a mix of senior and junior researchers in the field will review 10 topics: Children and Law, Civil Issues, Competency, Corrections/Offenders, Eyewitnesses, Forensic Assessment, Juries, Jurisprudence, Policy, and Risk Assessment. In addition, the steering committee will consider the broader scope of law and psychology.

At the APA convention in Boston this August, representatives from the working groups will be meeting in the Division 41 hospitality suite to discuss the topics identified above (see the schedule for the hospitality suite in this issue of the newsletter). I sincerely hope that interested people will attend these informal discussions. Your participation can help increase the richness and diversity of the reviews of the areas. It is our intention to post the review outlines on the AP-LS website for further comment. By the end of 1999, mem-

Continued on page 2

Inside...

Minutes from AP-LS	4
Test Review: MPS.....	8
Funding Opportunities	15
AAFP Intensive Courses	17
APA: Resources for Advocacy	18
Student Column	20
AP-LS Committee List.....	21
APA Division 41 Conference Schedule	22
Hospitality Suite Schedule	26
Fellowships and Positions	27
APA Ethics Task Force	28
AP-LS Conference Call for Papers	29
Call for Manuscripts	30
AP-LS Membership Application	32

From the President

Planning for the Future of AP-LS and the Discipline

Continued from page 1

bers of the working groups will then prepare chapters on each of the topics. Time has been reserved at the 2000 AP-LS Biennial Meeting in New Orleans for a series of symposia in which the reviews will be presented and discussed. Finally, the chapters will be published in an edited book to be completed in 2000. Again, I encourage you to participate in this process by attending the hospitality suite discussions, commenting on the outlines which will be posted on the website following APA, and attending the symposia presentations at the AP-LS Biennial Meeting in New Orleans.

The Society: Accommodating Change and Diversity

The second and final component of the presidential initiative has involved a consideration of the association. In this issue of the newsletter you will find the minutes of the most recent meeting of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee met on April 9th and 10th to consider the regular business of AP-LS as well as the second part of the presidential initiative. In the overview of my presidential initiative, I identified three general issues of concern for our association: Balancing the interests of science and practice, Managing growth and affecting change, and relationships with APA and other organizations. Although you can read about the outcome of the Executive Committee's consideration of these issues in the minutes of the meet-

ing, which are printed in this issue of the newsletter, I want to take this opportunity to highlight some of the particular initiatives we plan to undertake as a result of our discussions. In considering the topics I identified above, the Executive Committee construed the issues as falling into the following three categories: Intra-organizational Issues (e.g., committees and society structure), Inter-organizational Issues (e.g., collaboration with allied associations and disciplines), and Recruitment and Increasing Involvement of Under-Represented Groups.

Intra-Organizational Issues

The Executive Committee has undertaken a review of the role and structure of the existing committees. It is clear that there remains some confusion about the number of existing committees, distinguishing between standing and ad hoc committees, and committee goals, methods, and procedures. In the future, a member-at-large will be a liaison with the various committees. In addition, to facilitate the delivery of information to members, AP-LS will establish an e-mail list for announcements and notifications to the membership.

Inter-Organizational Issues

Given the interdisciplinary nature of our field, and the different roles played by scientists, practitioners, and scientist-practitioners, considerable time was spent discussing inter-organizational issues (e.g.,

collaboration with allied associations and disciplines). We decided to expand the scope of the Committee on Relations with Other Organizations and to have committee members appointed to serve as liaisons with other organizations (e.g., SPSSI, Law and Society, AACP). The committee will ensure that, as a matter of practice, notices about special issues of Law and Human Behavior, meeting schedules, awards, etc. be communicated to these organizations and that the society is kept informed of other organizations' activities of interest.

A call for more structure in the APA program was considered to better meet the diverse needs of our members. The Executive Committee decided to direct APA program chairs to divide the program into three sessions, supplemented with one or more poster sessions: one third to submitted papers/posters of any type, one third to invited clinical forensic symposia, and one third to invited inter-disciplinary/inter-organizational pursuits with an emphasis on science and policy issues. Members will be encouraged to contact program chairs with suggestions and ideas prior to the program call so that the program is maximally responsive to the membership. In addition, the Executive Committee voted that up to \$3000 per meeting (APA convention, biennial) be allocated to cover costs of inviting non-society scholars

Continued on page 3

Continued from page 2

(e.g., legal scholars, medical scholars, sociologists) to submit presentations.

Finally, the Executive Committee voted that AP-LS will offer up to \$6,000 annually (up to \$3,000 per proposal in seed money) with the purpose of expanding collaboration between society members and scholars in other fields, with the expectation that a product be delivered as specified in the proposal. The funds will be used to cover travel and meeting costs.

The Recruitment and Increased Involvement of Under-Represented Members

The final component discussed by the Executive Committee concerned the recruitment and increased involvement of under-represented groups. It was agreed that legal scholars are poorly represented in AP-LS and their increased involvement should be solicited by way of, for example, reviewing legal periodicals and inviting LHB submissions from legal scholars and commentators, and reviewing the AALS membership list and sending society promotional materials to law professors who are teaching or writing in legal areas consistent with the society's interests.

In terms of increasing membership in the society more generally, it was recommended that a formal introductory packet be developed for distribution as necessary and possible.

In terms of increasing membership of under-represented groups it was recommended that the Educational Outreach Committee consider funding society presentations/presenters at institutions with large numbers of under-represented groups (e.g., institutions with a high rate of African American students); that local, non-members (practitioners, students, faculty, administrators) be invited to participate in the biennial for free (with the exception of meals) with a completed registration.

With respect to increasing involvement of practitioners in the society it was decided that AP-LS will establish a Practitioner Interest Group to begin development of a practitioner network within the society. We decided to consider how the APA and biennial programs be developed so that they are more responsive to practitioners, for example, by highlighting APA workshops that are relevant to law and psychology issues. We also will consider having a discussion group devoted to clinical-forensic issues on the APA program. We decided to have a hospitality drop-in room at AP-LS meetings to facilitate discussion and interaction among members. We also plan to organize author receptions in the hospitality suite so that members can meet and discuss their work. Finally, with the 2000 biennial meeting in New Orleans, we will extend the meeting through the Sunday morning.

As always, I welcome your suggestions and comments concerning the initiatives discussed above. ■



Directory Forensic Graduate Training/Internship/ Fellowship Directory Available

With financial support from the American Academy of Forensic Psychology, a directory of internship and postdoctoral training programs in clinical forensic psychology is now available. Also listed are graduate programs that report offering practicum experiences in forensic psychology.

Persons interested in obtaining a copy of this directory should send their request, accompanied by a check for \$10 (to cover reproduction and mailing costs), PAYABLE TO American Academy of Forensic Psychology to:

Randy K. Otto
Department of Mental Health
Law & Policy
Florida Mental Health Institute
University of South Florida
13301 N. Bruce B. Downs Blvd.
Tampa, Florida 33612 ■

The AP-LS NEWS is published 3-4 times a year by the American Psychology-Law Society/Division 41 of the American Psychological Association, 13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd. MHH-115, Tampa, FL 33612-3899.



Minutes

AP-LS Executive Committee Meeting

Orlando, Florida

April 10, 1999

Attending Members and Committee Chairs:

James Ogloff, Murray Levine, Patricia Griffin, Edie Greene, Stephen Hart, Jack Brigham, Ron Roesch, Randy Otto, Richard Wiener

Regrets:

Mark Small, Diane Follingstad

Call to Order:

Jim Ogloff called the meeting to order at 9:10 am on April 10.

Since Diane Follingstad, the Secretary, was unable to attend the meeting, Randy Otto agreed to serve as the recording secretary.

Discussion of the Presidential Initiative Component, *The Society: Accommodating Change and Diversity*

The Executive Committee separated into 3 groups to discuss the substantive society issues outlined by Jim Ogloff in his presidential initiative. Following a meeting by members of the Executive Committee on April 9, 1999, the areas in which issues were discussed fell into three areas:

1) Intra-organizational Issues (e.g., committees and society structure)

Concerns were raised regarding the number of committees and their missions. Existing committee chairs will be responsible for developing a one page description of the committee and its responsibilities and submitting it to Steve Hart, Member At Large, no later than August 1, 1999. Steve Hart will then present this information for further discussion at the next Executive Committee meeting. It is clear that there remains some confusion about the number of existing committees, distinguishing between standing and ad hoc committees, and committee goals, methods, and procedures. In the future, a member at large will be a liaison with the various committees.

Discussion of PSYLAW occurred. It was emphasized that PSYLAW was not a society-sponsored discussion group and would continue in this way. Some discussion about a society discussion list was offered but went no further. Steve Hart moved that:

AP-LS will establish an e-mail list for announcements and notification, with Cathy Oslzly acting as the editor. This motion passed unanimously.

2) Inter-organizational Issues (e.g., collaboration with allied associations and disciplines)

Discussion was offered about expanding the scope of the Committee on Relations with Other Organizations. It was decided that as a matter of practice the committee should take on the role of ensuring

regular and ongoing contact with other organizations (e.g., SPSSI, Law and Society, AACP). For example, the committee should ensure that, as a matter of practice, notices about special issues of LHB, meeting schedules, awards, etc. be communicated to these organizations and that the society is kept informed of other organizations' activities of interest. The Chair of this committee will appoint one person who is responsible for communicating with each association. Jim Ogloff, Murray Levine, and Barry Rosenfeld will address the membership issues.

A call for more structure in the APA program was considered, with the program being divided into thirds (one third to submitted presentations, one third to invited clinical forensic matters, and one third to interdisciplinary/inter-organizational issues).

The group suggested that the society consider offering seed money and inviting manuscript submissions with the purpose of expanding collaboration between society members and others. A member at large, Edie Greene, would be responsible for soliciting and organizing such invitations.

3) Recruitment and Increasing Involvement of Under-Represented Groups

Continued on page 5

AP-LS NEWS, Spring/Summer 1999

It was agreed that legal scholars are poorly represented in AP-LS and their increased involvement should be solicited by way of, for example:

- a) reviewing legal periodicals and inviting LHB submissions from legal scholars and commentators,
- b) reviewing the AALS membership list and sending society promotional materials to law professors who are teaching or writing in legal areas consistent with the society's interests.

In terms of increasing membership in the society more generally, it was recommended that a formal introductory packet be developed for distribution as necessary and possible.

In terms of increasing membership of under-represented groups it was recommended that:

- a) the Educational Outreach Committee consider funding society presentations/presenters at institutions with large numbers of under-represented groups (e.g., historically black institutions).
- b) local, nonmembers (practitioners, students, faculty, administrators) be invited to participate in the biennial for free (with the exception of meals) with a completed registration

With respect to increasing involvement of practitioners in the society it was recommended that the society establish a Practitioner Interest Group to begin development of a practitioner network within the society, sponsor a discussion group devoted to clinical-forensic issues

on the APA program, have society members who are authors at a reception hosted in the hospitality suite, develop a hospitality drop in room to facilitate discussion and interaction, expand the biennial program to include Sunday morning, and consider how the APA and biennial programs be developed so that they are responsive to practitioners, for example, by highlighting APA workshops that are relevant to law/psychology issue.

Motions flowing from the above recommendations:

1) Rich Wiener moved that APA Program chairs divide the program into three sessions, supplemented with 1 or more poster sessions: one third to submitted papers/posters of any type, one third to invited clinical forensic symposia, and one third to invited interdisciplinary/inter-organizational pursuits with an emphasis on science and policy issues. Members would be encouraged to contact program chairs with suggestions and ideas prior to the program call so that the program is maximally responsive to the membership.

Jack Brigham seconded it. The motion passed unanimously.

2) Jack Brigham moved that up to \$3000 per meeting (APA convention, biennial) be allocated to cover costs of inviting non-society scholars (e.g., legal scholars, medical scholars, sociologists) to submit presentations. This will be negotiated between the president and program chairs.

Murray Levine seconded it. The motion passed unanimously.

3) Edie Greene moved that the budget be amended so that the society offer up to \$6,000 annually

(up to \$3,000 per proposal) in seed money with the purpose of expanding collaboration between society members and scholars in other fields, with the expectation that a product be delivered as specified in the proposal. The funds will be used to cover travel and meeting costs. A designated member at large would be responsible for soliciting and organizing such invitations, with the Executive Committee approving all funding requests.

Rich Wiener seconded it. It passed unanimously.

4) Steve Hart moved that up to \$1,000 be allocated to develop a membership packet including a brochure describing the society and its benefits. The draft will be distributed in Dublin and reviewed at the next Executive Committee Meeting.

Jack Brigham second it. The motion passed unanimously.

Regular Meeting

1) Patty Griffin moved that the agenda be approved. Randy Otto seconded it and the motion passed unanimously.

2) Randy Otto moved that the minutes from the August, 1998 Ex Comm meeting be accepted. Patty Griffin seconded it. The motion passed unanimously.

3) Treasurer's Report

Discussion was offered regarding the budget surplus and possible uses. The treasurer was encouraged to investigate investment opportunities for the surplus.



Minutes

AP-LS Executive Committee Meeting

Continued from page 5

Moved that the treasurer's report be approved. Jack Brigham seconded this motion, which passed unanimously.

4) Nominations Committee

The following slate of candidates was offered:

President: Larry Wrightsman, Steve Penrod

Secretary: Bette Bottoms, Randy Otto

Member at Large: Norm Finkel, Margaret Bull Kovera

APA Committee Representative: Valerie Hans, Sol Fulero

5) Awards Committee

There were no nominees for the 1999 Saleem Shah Award and no award will be granted. Concerns were offered regarding the potential pool of candidates. The Executive Committee concluded that there should be no changes substantively in the awards program at this time but that greater attempts should be made to identify potential nominators and recipients. The nominations committee, in conjunction with the AAFP vice president, will consider this further.

6) Careers & Training Committee

The new Graduate Training Brochure was reviewed. The ExComm agreed that the brochure was a great improvement over the preexisting version. ExComm members were encouraged to edit the new brochure and send changes to Jim Ogloff,

who will forward them to Steve Norton. An update regarding the video project was not made available to the ExComm and this will be investigated with the understanding that no further money will be disbursed after August, 1999.

7) Educational Outreach Committee

No training events took place this past 6 months. The ExComm directs that the chair access institutions with populations under-represented in the society and field.

8) Ethics Committee

Steve Golding and Kirk Heilbrun have continued to review drafts of the APA Ethical Principles and have solicited feedback from division members.

9) Fellows Committee

A new chair will be appointed to replace president elect, Murray Levine. Murray will handle these duties until a replacement is found.

10) Grants in Aid Committee

No report was available but it was noted that the program appeared to be operating smoothly.

11) Membership Committee

Rich Wiener moved that all new member applicants to AP-LS who meet membership criteria accepted. Patty Griffin seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. Cathy Oslzly will be directed to forward lists of new members to the newsletter editor for publication.

A request that partners who were both in the society be able to have their dues reduced if they agreed to receive only one issue of LHB was considered and turned down.

12) Law & Human Behavior

In 1997, 28 of 149 publications were published for a rejection rate of 81%. In 1998, 15 of 85 submitted manuscripts were published for a rejection rate of 81%. An analysis completed by Rich Wiener and his students suggested that clinical and non-clinical submissions are accepted at equal rates.

Jack Brigham moved that Rich Wiener negotiate with the LHB publisher so that its contents are included in the relevant legal databases.

Murray Levine seconded this motion, which passed unanimously.

Rich Wiener moved that an additional \$1200 be allocated for 1999 to hire editorial support.

Jack Brigham seconded this motion which passed unanimously.

Eddie Greene moved that Rich Wiener be appointed for another 3 year term as editor of LHB. Murray Levine seconded this motion, which passed unanimously.

13) The Publications Committee will consider proposing a bylaw amendments to change the tenure of the editorship to a total of 5 or 6 years, and this will be considered at the next ExComm meeting.

Continued on page 7

14) Newsletter Committee

Randy Otto's term as editor expires in 2000. Advertisements for a new newsletter will appear in the next issue (see page 31).

15) Book Series Committee

A report was submitted by Ron Roesch; 2 volumes will be published in 1999 and 3 will be published in 2000.

16) Women in Psychology and Law

Beth Wiggins will be stepping down as chair and a new chair will be named. Persons interested in this position should contact Jim Ogloff.

17) Conference Committee Reports

A report was received from APA Program Chairs Dale McNiel and Margaret Bull Kovera. This schedule is published elsewhere in the newsletter. A separate schedule for the hospitality suite is also available. Persons interested in any working group should arrive at the suite ready to participate.

A report for the 2000 biennial meeting in New Orleans was received from Randy Borum and Marisa Pynchon. A call for papers is included in this newsletter.

The following program chairs have been appointed:

APA 2000, Margaret Bull Kovera & Rick Frederick

APA 2001, Rick Frederick and TBA

AP-LS 2002, Regina Schuller & Randy Salekin

18) Special Issues

The APA Specialty Petition

A draft specialty petition application was submitted for review. Jim Ogloff suggested that the word "judicial" be replaced with the term "legal" throughout the document. Patricia Griffin suggested that the term "criminal justice" replace the term "corrections" or any variants where appropriate in the document. Jim Ogloff suggested that involvement with offender populations be included as a potential forensic pursuit.

The specialty petition draft will be made available for downloading on the website and this will be announced in the newsletter. Society members are encouraged to offer their comments about the petition draft and should direct them to Jim Ogloff.

AP-LS/EAPL Meeting in Dublin, 1999

There are approximately 450 people registered for the summer meeting in Dublin. The attendance is higher than expected and the ExComm was happy with this first international meeting cosponsored by the society. Consideration will be given to future joint meetings, either in North America or Europe.

ABA/APA Meeting on Criminal Justice Issues (October, 1999 in Washington, DC)

There will be a CE meeting focused on law/psychology interactions in the criminal justice system. This meeting is jointly sponsored by APA and ABA outside of Washington. Persons interested in attending

should contact APA. Potential presenters for the meeting were discussed and suggestions will be offered to the APA Committee. A call for poster submissions is being circulated by APA.

19) Presidential Initiative

A meeting focusing on the state of the art in law and psychology will be held in Vancouver, June 18-20, 1999. Groups addressing various topic areas will be meeting in the hospitality suite at APA (see schedule in this newsletter) and interested members are welcome to offer their input during the APA meeting.

20) AP-LS Website

Steve Hart moved that the newsletter editor's responsibilities be expanded to include responsibility for supervising maintenance and organization of the website.

Patty Griffin seconded this motion and it passed unanimously.

21) AP-LS Directory

Action is being taken to develop a society directory. Eventually, this will be made available to members either electronically or via hard copy.

22) AACP/AP-LS Agreement

AP-LS and AACP have entered into a cooperative agreement that allows AACP members to join AP-LS under special conditions.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned. ■

Test Review

Malingering Probability Scale

Leigh Silverton
and Chris Gruber

Published by
Western Psychological Services
12031 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90025-1251

Reviewed by
Robert A. Nicholson
Department of Psychology
University of Tulsa

Introduction and Test Description

The Malingering Probability Scale (MPS) is a 139-item self-report inventory designed to assess “whether an individual is attempting to produce false evidence of psychological distress” (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 1). Two indicators of response distortion, the Inconsistency (INC) scale and the Malingering (MAL) scale, comprise the heart of the MPS. INC evaluates whether an individual responds to item content in an inconsistent manner, and MAL assesses whether the individual endorses false symptoms of psychopathology. The MPS also includes four clinical scales, each of which is designed to assess a “syndrome” from DSM-III-R (American Psychiatric Association, 1987). These syndromes—Depression (DEP), Dissociative Disorder (DIS), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTS), and Schizophrenia (SCH)—were targeted for assessment because they constitute conditions likely to be feigned in a variety of forensic or other adversarial contexts. Although of potential use in the assessment of psychopathology, the primary purpose of the genuine symptom items on the clinical

scales is to serve as foils for the pseudo-symptom items on the MAL scale. Because the latter were written to resemble genuine symptoms, the two sets of items presumably differ in ways that aspiring malingerers would have difficulty detecting. According to the authors of the MPS, in order to feign successfully, a malingerer would have to make 139 multifaceted distinctions when taking the test—he or she would need to distinguish the symptoms of one syndrome from those of three other syndromes, and distinguish pseudo-symptoms from genuine ones (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 1).

The MPS is designed for use in both criminal and civil forensic contexts and, according to the authors, may be useful “in more purely clinical contexts, such as when a recovering patient may be suspected of obtaining substantial secondary gain from continued identification as a patient” (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 1). The MPS is intended for use with adults, ages 17 and older; there are no validity data to support its use with younger adolescents or children. Indeed, the standardization sample included only a very small number of participants under age 20 ($n = 16$ or 1.8% of the sample). Based on analyses of protocols obtained from the standardization sample, the authors argued that a single set of norms could be used with both men and women, older and younger examinees, and members of different ethnic groups.

The MPS items are presented in a straightforward true-false response format. Readability of the items was evaluated with several standard formulas; results consistently suggested that adequate comprehension of the MPS items could be expected from individuals with middle third grade reading abilities and that 90% comprehension or better could be expected from individuals with middle fourth grade reading abilities. Administration of the MPS requires approximately 30-35 minutes.

Hand-scoring of the MPS is not available. Instead, the measure is computer scored, either by Western Psychological Services (fax and mail-in options are available) or by means of an administration and scoring program for personal computers. The rationale for relying upon computerized scoring procedures is twofold: to enhance test security and protect the integrity of the measure, and to protect the proprietary rights of the copyright holders. Either of the available scoring options generates an MPS Test Report of about two pages in length. The report provides identifying information, findings for the INC and MAL scales in the form of T-scores, the probability that the respondent is malingering expressed as a percentage, and a discussion of the above findings. Interpretation of the MAL score at this point is based on the assumption that the prevalence of malingering is 20%. The report then provides findings for the four clinical scales, also in the form of T-scores, followed by an

Continued on page 9

Continued from page 8

interpretation and discussion of the clinical findings if the INC and MAL results suggest that the protocol is valid. The text concludes by providing guidelines for interpreting the examinee's MAL score under different assumptions about the base rate of malingering (10% and 50%). Finally, the report lists the items responses and the number of items that could not be scored due to omission or double-marking (see Silverton & Gruber, 1998, pp. 37-38).

Scale Development and Standardization

The basic strategy employed on the MPS is to present items that describe either of two kinds of symptoms: 1) genuine symptoms of psychopathology selected to cover the four DSM-III-R content domains noted above; and 2) false symptoms chosen so as to resemble genuine symptoms from the same domains. Although the pseudo-symptoms resemble genuine symptoms, the authors claim that the former "are not indicative of known syndromes" (p. 5). Perusal of the item content of the MPS suggests that many of the pseudo-symptoms were written so as to be overly specific or absurd. The MPS authors note that it is not uncommon for individuals with genuine disorders to endorse a few such pseudo-symptoms; but that feigners endorse such items at far higher rates than do actual sufferers.

In developing the MPS, the authors first wrote items that described genuine symptoms of psychopathology, generating 22-32 items for each of the four clinical syndromes. Next, a pool of items describing pseudo-symptoms was created. These items were written so as to parallel the content of the actual

symptom items. The authors generated 17-22 pseudo-symptom items for each of the four clinical syndromes represented on the MPS. The initial pool of 186 actual and pseudo-symptom items was administered to a sample of 173 college student adults (the development sample) under instructions to respond honestly. Psychometric properties of the scales were examined and items with low corrected "actual symptom to scale" correlations, items with high correlations with nonmember scales, or items that contributed to correlations between clinical scales and the set of pseudo-items were eliminated, reducing the pool to 139 items. Unfortunately, the exact number of items retained on the final version of each of the five scales (four clinical scales and MAL) was not reported.

The final scale developed for the MPS was the Inconsistency scale. INC was designed "to identify MPS protocols in which responses have limited relation to the meaning of the test items" (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 14). It was developed empirically by identifying the 20 pairs of items that showed the highest correlations (positive or negative) in the college student development sample. The raw score on the INC scale is calculated as the number of these item pairs that are answered in a direction inconsistent with the empirically established correlations. The utility of the INC scale was investigated by contrasting the scores for participants in the development sample with those from a constructed data set of 1000 random protocols.

Once the final 139-item version of the MPS was ready, the authors proceeded with the next phase of their research program, collection of data from a standardization

sample and assessment of the impact of various demographic characteristics on MPS performance. The standardization sample was recruited from 13 (Table 3, p. 15) or 15 (text, p. 15) sites in eight states across the country. All of the major census regions in the United States were represented and data collection sites were distributed across different states within each major geographic region. Data were collected from 843 participants and combined with the data from the initial development sample, yielding a full standardization sample of 1,016 participants. The authors obviously endeavored to sample broadly across geographical region, gender, age group, educational level and ethnic background. Although the standardization sample is indeed diverse, comparisons between sample characteristics and U.S. census data reveal that the authors' efforts were obviously more successful for some characteristics than others. For example, the standardization sample included approximately equal numbers of men and women, and adequately mirrored the U.S. census data in the lowest educational category (less than a high school education). On the other hand, Caucasians, college graduates, and residents of the western region of the U.S. were overrepresented in the sample. Analyses of the effects of gender, age, ethnicity, and education revealed that these demographic characteristics had no impact on responses to the validity scales INC and MAL, and relatively small impact on responses to the clinical scales. Based on these analyses, the authors argued that the T score representations for all of the MPS scales should be cal-

Continued on page 10



Test Review

Malingering Probability Scale

Continued from page 9

culated using data from the entire standardization sample. Interestingly, findings from the standardization sample suggested that the distributions of scores on the clinical scales were skewed; therefore the authors adopted the use of “normalized” T scores for those scales. However, they also observed that “score distributions for INC and MAL indicated little or no skewness or other deviation from the normal curve, and so a straightforward linear transformation was used for these scales based on the normative sample raw score means and standard deviations” (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 19).

Psychometric Properties and Validation Research

The MPS scales appear to possess reasonable psychometric properties. For example, in samples of honestly-responding students ($n=173$), community volunteers ($n=843$), convicted felons ($n=80$), outpatients ($n=150$), and forensic participants ($n=164$), estimates of internal consistency reliability (coefficient alpha) ranged from .81 to .89 for MAL, from .72 to .88 for DEP, from .78 to .87 for DIS, from .82 to .89 for PTS, and from .65 to .74 for SCH. One-week test-retest reliability was assessed at one of the data collection sites for the standardization sample. Estimated test-retest reliability in the small subsample ($n=33$) was .85 for MAL, and ranged from .80 to .92 for the MPS clinical scales. Temporal stability was assessed in a subsample of forensic cases ($n=31$); estimates over a four to five month period ranged from .50 to .72, with

MAL evidencing the greatest stability. Although the reliability estimates for the INC scale were substantially lower than those of the other MPS scales (coefficient alpha, range from .45-.55; test-retest, .67; temporal stability, .44), the usual considerations regarding the above types of reliability do not apply to INC because of the latter scale’s different purpose, scoring procedure, and application.

The authors of the MPS proposed a set of criteria for evaluating the performance of the measure in the validation research conducted to date. Specifically, they established cutoffs of 70 T on INC and 70 T on MAL for classifying protocols as invalid. In addition, protocols with scores that fell just below the threshold on both INC and MAL (65T-69T) were classified as invalid. A protocol falling in any of these three categories was considered a positive MPS prediction and hence, constituted a false positive prediction in honestly responding groups and a true positive prediction in dissimulating groups.

The MPS manual reports findings from five validity studies; four of the investigations used a simulation group design and one used a differential prevalence design. The initial validity study was conducted with the original development sample of 173 college student adults using a test-retest design. Students who took the MPS initially under standard instructions were asked to return one week later and take the MPS under a different set of instructions; approximately 76% ($n = 131$) did so. At the time of the

retest, participants were instructed to “respond in a way that a person experiencing mental distress might answer” (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 25) and they were offered a small incentive (tickets to a movie theatre worth about \$10) for successfully feigning psychological distress. Under standard instructions, relatively few protocols (13%) were identified as invalid (8%, INC > 70T; 3%, MAL > 70T; 2%, INC and MAL between 65-69T). In contrast, under instructions to feign, 93% of the respondents produced invalid protocols (24%, INC > 70T; 69%, MAL > 70T). Based on these findings, the authors reported specificity and sensitivity estimates of 87% and 93%, respectively, for the MPS.

The second study conducted by the authors also used a test-retest design but with a prison inmate sample. Eighty inmates took the MPS under standard instructions and 68 (85%) took the MPS again one week later under instructions to feign (the instructions were identical and the incentive was of equal monetary value to that used in the first study). Under standard instructions, 20% of the inmates generated invalid protocols (10%, INC > 70T; 10% MAL > 70T), whereas under instructions to feign, 96% of the inmates did so (38% INC > 70T; 57% MAL > 70T). Thus, the authors reported specificity and sensitivity estimates of 80% and 96% for this second study.

The third validity study described in the test manual involved a single sample of college students ($n=28$) who took the MPS on one occasion. In this study, participants were instructed to respond in a manner “that would suggest that they were suffering from the effects

Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

of a post-traumatic stress disorder” (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 27). Furthermore, the students were given a 100 word description of the DSM-III-R criteria for PTSD and were given a few minutes to familiarize themselves with those criteria before taking the MPS. As in Study 1, tickets to movies at a nearby theatre were offered as an incentive for successful feigning. Findings revealed that 90% of the participants produced invalid MPS protocols (29%, INC > 70T; 57%, MAL > 70T; 4%, INC and MAL between 65-69T). Thus, based on these results, the authors obtained a sensitivity estimate of 90% for the MPS.

The manual reports findings from a fourth study of MPS validity in which 31 psychiatric inpatients (with diagnoses of “affective psychosis” and schizophrenia) completed the MPS under standard instructions. The stated purpose of this investigation was “to ascertain whether its [the MPS’s] screens were adequate when the degree of psychopathology was very high” (p. 28). A majority of the protocols (71%) produced by the inpatient participants proved invalid, 58% due to elevated INC scale scores, and 13% due to elevated MAL scale scores. The authors did not derive an estimate of specificity from this investigation but rather concluded that the INC and MAL response validity indicators on the MPS were indeed adequate.

The final validity study for INC and MAL used what has been termed a “differential prevalence” design (e.g., see Rogers, Harrell, & Liff, 1993). Twenty-four sites were recruited to participate and at those sites the MPS was administered as part of the standard intake battery used at a given site.

Protocols were obtained from 150 outpatient referrals and 164 forensic referrals. The rationale behind this kind of study is that individuals in the two groups are assumed to differ in their motivation to exaggerate or fabricate symptoms of psychopathology. Among outpatients, 11% of the protocols were invalid (3%, INC > 70T; 7%, MAL > 70T; 1%, INC and MAL between 65-69T); in contrast, 34% of the forensic referrals produced invalid protocols (13%, 20%, and 1% meeting the INC, MAL, and INC+MAL criteria for invalidity, respectively).

Less attention is given in the MPS manual to validation of the clinical scales, as the primary purpose of these scales is to provide genuine symptoms of psychopathology to serve as foils for the pseudo-symptoms on the MPS (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 31). Nevertheless, the authors report correlations between MPS clinical scales and MMPI clinical scales, as well as relevant supplemental and special scales constructed from the MMPI item pool. Data for these analyses were obtained from the same sources used in Study 5 described above, and the authors interpret the pattern of correlations as providing support for the validity of the clinical scales, especially DEP and DIS.

Critique

As a measure of response distortion, the MPS falls short of its promise. As noted above, the developers of the MPS initially generated four clinical scales designed to assess genuine symptoms of specific DSM-III-R syndromes, and then generated four parallel scales designed to assess the malingering of those syndromes. From the authors’ description of their efforts, I expected the final version of the

MPS to permit discrimination of individuals feigning depression from patients with genuine depression, individuals feigning PTSD from patients with PTSD, and so on. As Nichols and Greene (1997) have noted, specific dissimulation (i.e., feigning of a specific disorder, or set of traits or behaviors) is less readily detected than generic dissimulation (i.e., feigning of severe psychopathology, feigning of psychosis, faking bad). Hence, the MPS had the potential to make an important contribution by expanding the clinician’s arsenal for detecting specific dissimulation. Unfortunately, for reasons not explained in the manual, the four sets of pseudo-items were combined into a single MAL scale. More importantly, and this is crucial, not one of the simulation group studies reported by the authors supports the ability of the MPS to discriminate individuals feigning psychopathology from genuine patient groups. In fact, some evidence from the existing research base strongly challenges the ability of the MPS to make such a discrimination (see below). Certainly, there is no empirical support for the authors’ claim regarding the usefulness of the MPS in identifying patients who may be exaggerating symptoms of psychopathology.

Other pieces of evidence also suggest a failure of the MPS to deliver on its promise. For example, the MPS scales were constructed to be free of item overlap, thereby facilitating interpretation of scale scores. Nevertheless, correlations between the clinical scales and the MAL scale ranged from .63 to .74 in the standardization sample. Although the authors claimed that the correlations are “at a level that

Continued on page 12



Test Review

Malingering Probability Scale

Continued from page 11

permits separate interpretation” (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 24), the correlations are large enough that they raise questions about how successful the authors were in generating pseudo-items that assess a construct distinct from genuine disorder. (Parenthetically, it would be interesting to know the size of the correlations between each clinical scale and its corresponding set of pseudo-items.) Of course, the magnitude of the MAL-clinical scale correlations doesn’t preclude an effective MAL scale, witness the correlations between the MMPI-2 F scale and several of the clinical scales on the latter instrument. However, the correlations between MAL and the clinical scales on the MPS are as large or larger than the correlations between F and the clinical scales on the MMPI-2 (e.g., MAL-DEP $r=0.63$, MAL-SCH, $r=0.72$, vs. F-Scale 2, $r=0.35$, and F-Scale 8, $r=0.70$). In view of the magnitude of the intercorrelations between MAL and the clinical scales on the MPS, the purported benefits of creating nonoverlapping scales can be challenged.

My judgment that the MPS falls short of its promise is also based on concerns about the authors’ conceptualization of pseudo-symptoms and the construction of the MAL scale. The authors argue that the pseudo-symptoms they generated differ from real symptoms in ways that only a person who genuinely experiences a particular mental disorder would be able to recognize. For example, they assert that genuine and feigned auditory hallucinations can be discriminated by considering the reported origin

of such symptoms (inside or outside of the respondent’s head. Two of the MPS items, one genuine symptom on SCH (“I hear voices”) and one pseudo-symptom on MAL (“I am bothered by voices in my head”), ostensibly assess this distinction. In my opinion, however, this pair of items is problematic. I seriously doubt that either patients with schizophrenia or nonpatients identify physical location of symptom origin as the crucial distinction between the two items. The salient feature of the pseudo-symptom (in addition to the experience of hearing “voices”) is the acknowledgment of distress associated with the symptom (“I am bothered by...”). In contrast, the genuine item from SCH doesn’t give any indication of the origin of the symptom, nor does it convey any sense of distress associated with the symptom. If the distinction between other pairs of genuine symptom and pseudo-symptom items is as complex as this one, then even knowledgeable individuals may have difficulty distinguishing between them. Under these circumstances the substantial correlations between MAL and the clinical scales on the MPS are understandable. Careful scrutiny of the item difficulties of genuine and pseudo-symptom items across various diagnostic groups is needed to address this concern.

I also have several questions concerning the method used to construct the INC scale, the choice of a recommended cutoff for that scale, and the evidence cited in support of the cutoff. In developing INC, the authors departed from the rational method of scale construc-

tion used in developing the remaining scales. Rather than writing pairs of items that were similar in content and then refining the scale based on psychometric considerations, the authors derived the INC scale empirically by assigning to the scale the 20 pairs of items with the highest pairwise correlations in the standardization sample. No information about the magnitude of the 20 highest pairwise correlations is provided in the manual. How highly correlated are the items? It is conceivable that many of the correlations are low enough to permit considerable “inconsistency” in responding to item content. Conversely, even highly correlated pairs of items might differ considerably in content. (Hypothetical examples: “I enjoy watching reruns of The Three Stooges” and “I excel in mathematics”). Because correlation and content similarity are not synonymous, it may be a mistake to label responses that run counter to the correlations “inconsistent” while judging those that run with the correlations to be “consistent.” Without further information about the magnitude of the pairwise correlations and the actual content of the items on INC, caution in interpreting elevations on this scale is warranted.

The mean T-score on INC for 1000 randomly generated MPS protocols was 107. It seems likely that the recommended cutoff for identifying elevations on INC (70T) overpredicts the occurrence of content nonresponsivity. By way of contrast, randomly generated MMPI-2 protocols produce mean VRIN scale T-scores of 96 (for men) and 98 (for women) and the recommended cutoff is a T-score of 80 (Graham, 1993). In studies of feigning on the MMPI-2 using a simulation group design, the per-

Continued on page 13

percentages of protocols identified as content nonresponsive (based on elevated VRIN) are substantially smaller than the percentages of MPS protocols identified by elevations on INC. Obviously, it is hazardous to make such comparisons because of possible differences in sample characteristics across the two bodies of research. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the authors of the MPS apparently have access to relevant data (MPS and MMPI protocols completed by the same subjects) from their outpatient and forensic samples. Although they have not done so, they could directly compare the percentages of content nonresponsive MPS and MMPI protocols identified by the respective inconsistency scales. They could also provide correlations between the MPS and MMPI indicators of response distortion (e.g., although they don't have MMPI-2 data and therefore can't explore findings for VRIN and TRIN, they could examine MMPI indicators such as the Carelessness Index).

Substantial inadequacies in the existing research base for the MPS adversely affected my overall assessment of the measure. In addition to the previously-mentioned dearth of research using patient comparison groups, the existing validation research has a number of limitations. For example, there are the obvious concerns that 1) none of the investigations described in the manual has been published in a peer-reviewed journal, and 2) no independent teams of researchers have conducted validity studies. Another important limitation derives from the decision rules applied in the authors' validation research, which (in my opinion) depart from the recommended interpretive strat-

egy described in the manual. According to the manual, MPS interpretation proceeds in stages: 1) examine INC to determine whether an examinee has responded to item content in a consistent manner; 2) if INC is not elevated, examine MAL to determine whether the examinee has attempted to feign psychopathology; and 3) if MAL is not elevated, proceed with interpretation of clinical scales (cf. the sequence described by Nichols, Greene, & Schmolck, 1989, who underscored the need to examine content nonresponsivity, CNR, before exploring content responsive faking, CRF). Unfortunately, in the authors' validation research, elevations >70T on either INC or MAL, or lesser elevations on both scales (65-69T), were treated as positive test predictions in deriving estimates of sensitivity and specificity: "Because the purpose of the MPS is to identify people who are attempting to distort their test results, all individuals who ended up in any of these groups were considered as the 'positive' MPS predictions..." (Silverton & Gruber, 1998, p. 24). Thus, from the information reported in the manual it is not possible to derive separate test performance characteristics for the MAL scale. In most validation research of this type, the validity of an indicator of feigning is evaluated only after protocols with evidence of content nonresponsivity have been excluded from analysis. In such investigations, the reported performance characteristics (e.g., sensitivity, specificity, etc.) are specific to the malingering indicator. The authors' decision rules introduce considerable ambiguity in evaluating the ability of the MPS to detect CNR and CRF.

A further problem with the reported validation research derives from the inconsistent application of the

above decision rule across validation studies. Based on application of the decision rule in their first three validation studies, the authors calculated and reported impressive estimates of sensitivity and/or specificity. Unfortunately, the authors failed to apply the decision rule to the data obtained in the fourth validation study involving psychiatric inpatients who took the MPS under standard instructions. Had they done so, they would have reported a specificity estimate of only .29 for the inpatient sample. The high rate of presumed false positives in this study is one piece of evidence that contravenes the ability of the MPS to discriminate feigners from genuine patients.

An additional limitation of the simulation group studies, though perhaps less serious than those already noted, concerns the experimental instructions used in the investigations (viz., "respond in a way that a person experiencing mental distress might answer"). The instructions commonly used in research on other indices of malingering typically involve feigning mental disorder or symptoms of mental disorder (not mental distress) and respondents are presented with hypothetical scenarios in which such feigning is likely to occur. The authors did conduct one investigation in which respondents were instructed to feign a specific condition (PTSD). However, there is no evidence in any of the simulation group studies that the instructions stressed the importance of being believable, and the external incentive offered for successful feigning was quite modest.

The authors also failed to consider the limitations of the differential prevalence design used in their fifth

Test Review

Malingering Probability Scale

Continued from page 13

validation study. As Rogers, Harrell, and Liff (1993) have noted, the differential prevalence design may assist in establishing the construct validity of a measure, but is inherently limited by its inability to provide true prevalence rates and to identify malingerers. Even when the group differences in prevalence are in the hypothesized direction, interpretation of those differences is problematic: "Despite assumed differences in motivation, any particular sample may have very small numbers or very large numbers of feigners. Therefore, we do not know whether group differences reflect an underprediction or overprediction of feigning or even whether 'deviant' scorers are actually comprised of malingerers" (Rogers et al., 1993, p. 258).

Although the need to maintain integrity of the test and the need to safeguard the proprietary rights of the copyright holder are understandable, the availability of only computer-based scoring options for the MPS and the absence of specific information about the assignment of items to scales and scale length may be a liability from a research standpoint, as it may dissuade potential researchers from studying the measure. This is unfortunate because investigation of the validity of the MPS by independent teams of researchers using more sophisticated research designs is imperative.

Summary

The MPS appears to have a number of features to recommend it. Most of the scales on the MPS were developed using rational and internal methods of scale construction.

The scales on the MPS are free of item overlap and, perhaps with the exception of the SCH scale, possess reasonable reliabilities as assessed by a variety of methods (internal consistency, test-retest, temporal stability). In addition, the MPS was designed to detect feigning of disorders other than psychosis or similarly severe psychopathology. In particular, the disorders targeted by the MPS include conditions such as depression and post-traumatic stress disorder that are likely to be feigned during civil litigation or in other noncriminal adversarial contexts (e.g., worker's compensation cases). Further, the availability of a large standardization sample that mirrors several characteristics of the general population in the U.S. provides a benchmark for evaluating and interpreting the performance of individual examinees. Despite these promising features, the preceding critique highlights significant limitations of the conceptual and empirical underpinnings of the MPS. For example, the review raised questions regarding the authors' conceptualization of pseudo-items and content nonresponsivity. Moreover, the existing research base is inadequate and in some cases directly challenges the authors' claims about the utility of the MPS. An expanded, coordinated program of research targeting key deficiencies in the existing literature may eventually lay the empirical foundation necessary to support clinical application of the MPS in forensic contexts. However, the concerns raised about the instrument in this review render it inappropriate for clinical use at the present time.

References

- Graham, J. R. (1993). *MMPI-2: Assessing personality and psychopathology* (2nd ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Nichols, D. S., & Greene, R. L. (1997). Dimensions of deception in personality assessment: The example of the MMPI-2. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, *68*, 251-266.
- Nichols, D. S., Greene, R. L., & Schmolck, P. (1989). Criteria for assessing inconsistent patterns of item endorsement on the MMPI: Rationale, development, and empirical trials. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, *45*, 239-250.
- Rogers, R., Harrell, E. H., & Liff, C. D. (1993). Feigning neuropsychological impairment: A critical review of methodological and clinical considerations. *Clinical Psychology Review*, *13*, 255-274.
- Silverton, L., & Gruber, C. (1998). *Malingering Probability Scale (MPS) manual*. Los Angeles, CA: Western Psychological Services. ■

Funding Opportunities

Dissertation Research Award

The Melissa Institute For Violence Prevention and Treatment

The **Melissa Institute** is a nonprofit, educational, training and consultative service organization that was established to honor the memory of Melissa Aptman, who was brutally murdered in St. Louis on May 5, 1995. A native of Miami, she was just two weeks away from graduating from Washington University. Melissa's family and friends have established this Institute to bridge the gap between scientific knowledge and public policy, between scientific and direct application, in order to reduce violence and to help victims of violence.

The Melissa Institute will grant several \$1,000 dissertation awards annually. This **award is open to candidates from any discipline** who address issues of violence prevention and treatment. The award must be used to support expenses that are directly related to the dissertation research (e.g., subject fees, computer time, equipment). It may not be used for tuition, travel, or personal expenses.

Eligibility

1. Applicants must be students in a bona fide doctoral dissertation program. Candidates may be from any discipline.
2. Applicants must have had their dissertation proposal approved by their dissertation committee prior to their application to the Melissa Institute.

To Apply

Applicants must include the following information in their submission:

1. A one- to two-page cover letter describing the proposed research project and a brief explanation of proposed use of funds (i.e., a budget);
2. A curriculum vitae, including any scientific publications and presentations and a brief description of your career plan;
3. A letter of recommendation from your dissertation advisor;
4. Application deadline is April 1. Selection annually, May 15.

Please submit four copies of your proposal and accompanying documentation. Mail application to:

The Melissa Institute
For Violence Prevention and Treatment
Attn: Don Meichenbaum
6200 SW 73rd Street ♦ Miami, Florida 33143
305/668-5210 ♦ Fax: 305/668-5211 ■

Wanted **Internet Links to Forensic Sites**

Editors of the AP-LS Webpage want to increase its links with other sites of relevance. Anyone who manages or is aware of other sites of forensic interest is asked to submit them to Cathy Oslzly at coslzly@unl.info.unl.edu, so that they can be considered for linkage to the AP-LS Webpage. ■

AP-LS/Division 41 **Stipends for Graduate Research**

The Division 41 Grants-in-Aid Committee is accepting proposals for small stipends (maximum of \$500) to support empirical graduate research that addresses psycho-legal issues (the award is limited to graduate students who are student affiliate members of AP-LS). Interested individuals should submit a short proposal (a maximum of 1500 words will be strictly enforced) in either a hard-copy (four copies) or electronic format that includes: (a) a cover sheet indicating the title of the project, name, address, phone number, and email address of the investigator; (b) an abstract of 100 words or less summarizing the project; (c) purpose, theoretical rationale, and significance of the project; (d) procedures to be employed; and, (e) specific amount requested, including a budget. If the application has previously received funding from the committee, their application must also include an abstract describing their completed research.

Applicants should include a discussion of the feasibility of the research (e.g., if budget is for more than \$500, indicate source of remaining funds). Applicants should also indicate that IRB approval has been obtained, or agree that it will be prior to initiating the project.

Five copies should be sent to:
Margaret Bull Kovera
Department of Psychology
Florida International University
3000 NE 151st Street
North Miami, Florida 33181

Electronic submissions can be submitted via email to: koveram@fiu.edu

Committee members: Wendy Heath, Rider University; Margaret Bull Kovera, Florida International University; Mindy Rosenberg, Private Practice and UC-Berkeley; and Matt Zaitchik, University of Massachusetts Medical Center.

There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31. ■

Continued on page 16



Seed Money Interdisciplinary Collaborations

One of the goals of the AP-LS Presidential Initiative is to increase collaboration with scholars in other fields. To that end, the Executive Committee will offer up to \$3000 in seed money to facilitate interdisciplinary research projects. Money can be used to cover travel and meeting costs and other expenses related to the research. Successful grantees will be expected to present the results of the collaborative study at an APA meeting. Two such proposals will be funded each year. To apply, please send a two-page explanation of the project, including the names and addresses of all researchers as well as a description of the anticipated product of the research to Edie Greene, Dept. of Psychology, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, CO 80933. Deadline for receipt of proposals is **August 6**. ■

Dissertation Grants AAFP Award Winners

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP) announced that it awarded grants for funding of three outstanding dissertations in applied law and psychology.

The 1999 award recipients are:

Keith R. Cruise, University of North Texas—Measurement of Adolescent Psychopathology: Construct and Predictive Validity in Two Samples of Juvenile Offenders.

Naomi E. Goldstein, University of Massachusetts, Amherst—Treatment Needs of Girls in the Juvenile Justice System: Comparing Adolescents with Varying Levels of Internalizing Problems.

Gretchen Witte, MCP-Hahnemann-Villanova—An Epidemiological Perspective on Serial Homicide.

AAFP Fellows Kathleen Stafford, Charles Clark, and David Vore, reviewed this year's submissions and AAFP Vice-President Beth K. Clark coordinated the awards process. The next award program will be announced in the next AP-LS newsletter. Applications for up to \$1500 in dissertation funding will be due in January, 2000. ■

Think Tank Project Research Advisory Group

Announcing an opportunity for a psychologist to select a problem area and lead a small group in seeking solutions that have potential for advancing the science and profession of psychology for the betterment of society. Based on a Think Tank concept of an interchange of ideas that serve to find answers to difficult questions, funding will be provided for 3-5 persons to come together for 2-4 days. This project offers an opportunity for a group having expertise and experience in a chosen area to think, talk, and develop new approaches in dealing with problems. If you would like to submit a proposal for a chosen topic, contact Raymond and Rosalee Weiss for guidelines and application procedures. Application deadline is June 15, 1999.

Contact:
Raymond A. Weiss and
Rosalee G. Weiss
Think Tank Project
1665 Hanover Street
Teaneck, New Jersey 07666
Fax: 201/836-4979
E-mail: psychray@idt.net ■



FELLOW STATUS IN THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Becoming a Fellow recognizes outstanding contributions to psychology and is an honor valued by many members. Fellow nominations are made by a Division to which the Member belongs. The minimum standards for Fellow Status are:

- *Doctoral degree* based in part upon a psychological dissertation, or from a program primarily psychological in nature and conferred by a regionally accredited graduate or professional school.
- *Prior status* as a Member of the Association for at least one year.
- *Active engagement* at the time of nomination in the advancement of psychology in any of its aspects.
- *Five years* of acceptable professional experience subsequent to the granting of the doctoral degree.
- Evidence of *unusual and outstanding contribution or performance* in the field of psychology.

To find out more information, contact Lisa Orejudos in the APA office at 202/336-5590, or by E-mail at: ljo.apa@email.apa.org.

Announcing Two Intensive Forensic Practice Workshops

presented by **American Academy of Forensic Psychology**

Washington, DC - Hyatt Regency, Crystal City
September 30 - October 3, 1999

San Diego, CA - The Catamaran Hotel
February 17 - 20, 2000

A Survey of Forensic Psychology Practice: Issues and Applications

Designed for those with little-to-moderate experience in forensic psychology or for those interested in expanding their practice from one area of psychological assessment into other areas, this introductory to intermediate level course covers the following topics:

The nature of forensic psychology; Roles of the psychologist in forensic practice; Ethical issues and conflicts; Understanding the legal system; Improving forensic judgment and decision-making; A generic model for forensic assessment; Representative statutes and case laws; Elements of forensic examination; Assessment of malingering and deception; Child custody evaluations; Assessment of trial competency; Evaluation of mental state at the time of the offense; Personal injury assessment; Preparing written reports; Depositions; Nature of expert witness testimony.

Advanced Forensic Psychology Practice: Issues and Applications

Designed for those with considerable forensic experience, this advanced-level course assumes prior knowledge of forensic assessment methodology, statutes, and case law in a number of areas of practice. Topics to be covered in depth include:

Forensic ethics and roles (conflicts of interest; judgment and decision-making; novel applications; ultimate issue testimony; amicus briefs); Case law update; Psychometric assessment (MMPI; MCMI; Rorschach; risk assessment); Assessment of Malingering (SIRS; VIP; over-reporting pain and impairment in personal injury cases); Sexual discrimination and sexual harassment; Personal injury/torts of emotional distress & workers compensation examinations; Child sexual abuse assessment; Termination of parental rights; Evaluation of sexual predators; Evaluating the validity of Miranda rights waivers; Diminished capacity and mens rea examinations; Assessment in death penalty cases; Forensic assessment of juveniles; Expert witness testimony.

For more information, contact:

Alan M. Goldstein, CE Chair
American Academy of Forensic Psychology
13 Arden Drive
Hartsdale, New York 10530
Phone: 914/693-4859 (24 hours)

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology is approved by the American Psychological Association to offer continuing education for psychologists. AAFP maintains responsibility for its programs. As an ABPP Academy, our courses count toward California's mandatory CE requirement.

AAFP Workshops are accepted as Professional Training by the American Board of Forensic Psychology and count as double credit toward the supervisory/continuing education requirement of applicants for the Diplomate (ABPP). Participants receive letters documenting 24 hours of Continuing Education for each workshop attended in its entirety. ■



News from APA

Assessment Increase to Generate More Resources for Advocacy

APA Practice Directorate

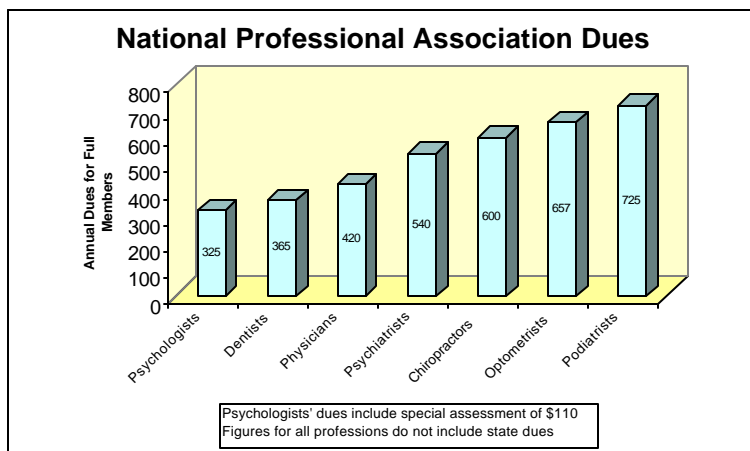
At its August meeting the APA Council of Representatives voted to increase the special assessment which pays for the Practice Directorate's advocacy and marketing initiatives from \$90 to \$110 a year. The Practice Directorate will use the additional funds to further combat the obstacles being placed by the managed care industry and the changing health care delivery system in the way of the delivery of comprehensive psychological services in public and private settings.

"Being practitioners ourselves, we are keenly aware of how difficult times have been for practitioners", said Ron Fox, chair of the Committee for the Advancement of Professional Practice (CAPP), which recommended the increase as the administrative agent for APA's Board of Directors in overseeing the special assessment-funded programs in the Practice Directorate. "We are also aware that several promising strategies to combat new difficulties cannot be effectively pursued without additional resources, and funds for current vital needs are already stretched too far to continue without the additional increase." CAPP's request for the increase in the special assessment was supported and approved by APA's Finance Committee and Board of Directors.

Licensed practitioner members of APA who pay the special assessment will see the \$20 increase in their dues statements this fall, for the 1999 dues year.. The increase is expected to generate approximately \$700,000 a year.

Funds Used for Practitioners

The special assessment constitutes more than half of the Practice Directorate's budget, with APA general dues providing the rest. Unlike the general dues, the special assessment dollars are restricted exclusively for use on behalf of advocacy and marketing for practitioners in all settings.



The bar graph shows a comparison between psychologists' dues for 1999 and the amounts paid by other doctoral health service professions.

The special assessment was last raised in 1993. Slightly more than half of the current \$20 increase offsets the rate of inflation since that time, with the remainder representing new resources for advocacy.

Among the types of programs and services made possible by the special assessment are the Practice Directorate's federal advocacy with Congress for managed care reforms and health plan quality standards; its advocacy for psychology in the reorganized Veterans Affairs system; its advocacy with other federal agencies such as the Health Care Financing Administration and the Department of Defense on reimbursement and other issues affecting psychologists under the Medicare and Tricare/CHAMPUS programs (typically the models for other carriers); its support for state level advocacy through the State Leadership Conference and CAPP grants to state and provincial psychological associations; its pursuit of legal remedies for managed care cost containment practices; and its development of demonstration projects presenting businesses with evidence of the value of psychological services, such as in the treatment of breast cancer and cardiac care.

Continued on page 19

Meeting Current and Future Needs

These activities highlight parts of the Practice Directorate's ongoing advocacy agenda. In setting priorities and looking at resource requirements for the next 5 years, CAPP projected a need for several million dollars in additional resources. Given this significant amount of money, fundraising campaigns are being planned both within and outside of psychology to supplement the special assessment increase — in conjunction with state psychological associations and APA practice divisions, and in approaches to large potential private donors.

Some of the critical initiatives on which CAPP based its estimate of future needs are:

- *Enlisting the support of the courts and the common law to stop managed care companies from usurping the clinical decision-making of psychologists and other health care professionals.*

The Practice Directorate has been pursuing the development of legal test cases, in conjunction with state psychological associations and with individual psychologists, in order to achieve this result. Although the Directorate's attorneys have been providing extensive research and consultation, the costs of litigating these cases by local counsel are estimated to be in excess of \$500,000 per case over several years. There are expected to be as many as 6 lawsuits where legally actionable fact patterns could result in favorable policy rulings by the courts.

- *Preventing the exclusion of psychologists from diagnosing and treating serious mental illnesses.*

Such exclusion has begun to happen in at least one state which passed a state mental health parity law covering serious mental illnesses (SMI) only. The law was interpreted by managed care entities to mean that treatment had to be overseen and managed by psychiatrists "because these disorders are biologically based". Given the high activity level in the states on parity, CAPP and the Practice Directorate have been working closely with state psychological associations and state mental health associations to prevent this from happening in other states. Currently 16 states have passed parity laws that aim to expand upon the 1996 federal parity law. Half of these are broad-based parity laws that cover all mental disorders. To support the passage of more broad-based parity laws that do not discriminate, CAPP has been funding state-specific actuarial studies performed by Pricewaterhouse Coopers. These studies, which are influential with legislators, are projected to cost an additional \$500,000 for over 30 states in the next 5 years. This estimate covers the actuarial expenses alone, without taking into account other costs associated with such legislative initiatives.

- *Protecting the doctoral standard for the independent practice of psychology.*

In the past few years there have been concerted attempts in several states by various groups of persons holding terminal master's degrees to overturn the doctoral standard for psychology practice. During this time period CAPP has awarded more money in grants to state psychological associations fighting to

preserve psychology licensing laws than it has for any other legislative issue. Although successful so far, licensure protection battles are anticipated to continue in at least 15 states over the next 5 years, at a projected cost of \$1,000,000.

- *Expanding scope of practice by achieving prescriptive authority for appropriately trained psychologists.*

Prescriptive authority initiatives have been gaining in momentum in several states, through advanced psychopharmacology training programs at the postdoctoral level and through legislative campaigns. Based on experience so far in the states actively pursuing this agenda and requesting APA support, achieving breakthrough laws in a few states is projected to cost \$3,000,000 over the next few years.

Educating Decision-Makers

The Practice Directorate will be continuing to carry out public education campaign activities with many state psychological associations and APA practice divisions, and to publicize its demonstration projects aimed at persuading employers of the cost-effectiveness of integrating psychological care with their physical health services.

"Public awareness of the need for change in the health care system is at an all time high, and we need to persuade our elected officials and the courts to do what is right," said Russ Newman. "Practitioners help to accomplish this through the special assessment which provides critical funds for advocacy." ■

Student Column

Call for Nominations



AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Melissa Westendorf
mwestend@law.vill.edu

Chair Elect, Craig Rodgers
craig@post.harvard.edu

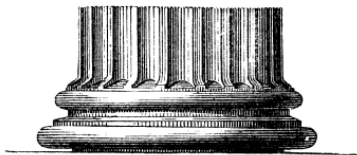
Past Chair, Lori Butts
lbutts@law.vill.edu

Secretary/Treasurer, Lori Peters
lpeters@law.vill.edu

Student Newsletter/Web Editor,
Christian Meissner
meissner@psy.fsu.edu

AP-LS Student Homepage
<http://www.psy.fsu.edu/~apls-students>

AP-LS Student E-mail
apls-students@psy.fsu.edu



It is time again to solicit nomination for AP-LS student section officers. Once nominations have been received, voting will commence via email. The results of the general election will be announced at the 1999 APA Convention (Boston, MA) in August, and will be reported on the Student Section Homepage (www.psy.fsu.edu/~apls-students) and in the following edition of the AP-LS Newsletter.

General Qualification: Nominees must be a graduate student and AP-LS student affiliate in good standing, and should have access to an email address. The newly elected officers will begin their terms immediately after the 1999 APA Convention in August. The duties and responsibilities for each position are outlined below.

Chair-Elect: This position requires a three-year commitment — one year as Chair-elect, one year as Chair, and one year as Past-Chair. For this reason, we encourage nominations of students in the early years of their graduate programs. As *Chair-elect*, for the term beginning in August 1999, responsibilities include: attending meetings of the student officers and student membership at the 2000 AP-LS Biennial Conference and the 2000 APA Convention; maintaining close contact with the Chair; participating in and developing organizational projects; and learning tasks involved in being Chair. As *Chair*, for the term beginning August 2000, responsibilities include:

chairing meetings of the student officers and student membership at the 2001 APA Convention; attending Executive Committee meetings of AP-LS as a ex-officio member; monitoring progress toward student organization goals; handling correspondence with students; and developing and participating in Student Section projects. As *Past-Chair*, for the year beginning in August 2001, responsibilities include: attending meetings; facilitating continuity in the organization; and participating in organization projects.

Secretary-Treasurer: This position requires a one-year commitment. Responsibilities include: attending meetings of student officers and student membership at the 2000 AP-LS Biennial Conference and the 2000 APA Convention; maintaining and updating the AP-LS Student Directory; welcoming new members; developing and monitoring the budget in conjunction with other officers; facilitating correspondence; and participating in organization projects.

Newsletter/Web Editor: This position requires a one-year commitment. Responsibilities include: attending meetings of the student officers and student membership at the 2000 AP-LS Conference and 2000 APA Convention; submitting a student-oriented column for each of the AP-LS Newsletters; editing and managing the AP-LS student homepage (in consultation with other officers); and participating in organization projects.

Continued on page 21

Nominating Procedure: To nominate someone or yourself, please send the following information by email to Melissa Westendorf (MWestend@law.vill.edu) by **June 30, 1999**: (1) nominee's name, address, phone number, and e-mail address; (2) the office for which the person is nominated; and (3) a brief paragraph (approximately 150-200 word written by the nominee) with background information and reasons why they would be a good choice for that particular office.

Other Student News

APA Convention in Boston, MA.

Make your plans now to attend the upcoming APA Convention, August 19-24, 1999, in Boston, MA! The AP-LS Student Symposium this year will be on August 21 at 8:00am. The topic is "civil forensic practices" — Stuart Greenberg and Randy Otto will be presenting practical information on personal injury examinations and child custody evaluations, respectively. The symposium is geared toward beginners and students who are interested in performing these types of evaluations. Additionally, we will be scheduling an AP-LS Student Section Social Hour / Business Meeting sometime over the convention weekend. For more up-to-date information on these and other events, attendees should click on the stu-

dent section homepage (www.psy.fsu.edu/~apls-students) prior to attending in August!

Student Section Homepage Update.

We have encountered a few obstacles along the way, but our AP-LS Student Homepage is now reaching its intended potential! Click on our website at www.psy.fsu.edu/~apls-students for information on upcoming conferences, funding opportunities, or contacting other student affiliates. We will also soon be maintaining an interactive bulletin board system in which you can post requests or messages for other student affiliates! If you have any questions or suggestions regarding content on the homepage, email us at apls-students@psy.fsu.edu. ■

AP-LS

Committee Chairs & Others

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Chair</u>	<u>E-mail Address</u>
• Scientific Review Paper Committee	Rich Wiener	wiener1@sluvca.slu.edu
• Careers and Training Committee	Steve Norton	sknort539@aol.com
• Committee on Relations with Other Organizations	Barry Rosenfeld	brosenfe@hornet.liunet.edu
	Lisa Berman	no email address
• Educational Outreach Committee	Solomon Fulero	sfulero@sinclair.edu
• Committee for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology	Kirk Heilbrun	heilbrun@hal.hahnemann.edu
• Grants-in-Aid	Margaret Bull Kovera	koveram@fiu.edu
• Dissertation Awards	Caton Roberts	cfrobert@facstaff.wisc.edu
• Women in Law Committee	Beth Wiggins	bwiggins@fic.gov
• AP-LS/APA Liaison Committee	Marsha Liss	ceosdc@aol.com
• Division Administrative Secretary	Cathy Oslzly	coslzly@unlinfo.unl.edu
• Fellows Committee	Murray Levine	psylevin@acsu.buffalo.edu
• Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections	Melissa Warren	mgw.apa@email.apa.org
	Steve Norton	sknort539@aol.com
• Conventions and Conferences Committee		
1999 APA Program Chairs	Dale McNeil	dale_mcneil@cmail.ucsf.edu
	Margaret Bull Kovera	koveram@fiu.edu
2000 AP-LS Biennial Program Chairs	Randy Borum	rborum@psych.mc.duke.edu
	Marisa Reddy Pynchon ..	MPynchon@aol.com
2000 APA Program Chairs	Margaret Bull Kovera	koveram@fiu.edu
	Rick Frederick	rfrederi@ipa.net



Conference Schedule

APA Division 41 Program

Boston, MA

Saturday, August 21

8:00 – 9:50 a.m.

Symposium: Parenting and Personal Injury Examinations: Practical Applications, *Melissa J. Westendorf, Chair*

- Child Custody Evaluations: The Current State of Affairs, *Randy K. Otto*
- Personal Injury Examinations: The Current State of Affairs, *Stuart A. Greenburg*
- Discussant, *Marc J. Ackerman*

10:00 – 11:50 a.m.

Poster Session: Psychology & Law, *Ronald Roesch, Chair*

12:00 – 12:50 p.m.

Open

1:00 – 1:50 p.m.

Invited Address: *Dale E. McNiel, Chair*

- Violence Risk Assessment: Lessons from the MacArthur Study, *John Monahan*

2:00 – 2:50 p.m.

Paper Session: Jury Decision Making and Eyewitness Testimony, *Margaret Bull Kovera, Chair*

- Postdictors of Eyewitness Accuracy: Can Incorrect ID's be Diagnosed? *Steven M. Smith, Rod C.L. Lindsay, Sean Pryke*
- Eyewitness Confidence and Recall Accuracy: A Within- Versus Between-Participants Comparison, *Mark R. Phillips, Ronald P. Fisher, Bennett L. Schwartz*
- Age and the Fusion of Liability and Damage Information, *Jason Zachary Bowman, Edith Greene, Michael Johns*

- Can Jurors Detect Methodological Flaws in Scientific Evidence? *Bradley D. McAuliff, Margaret Bull Kovera*

3:00 – 3:50 p.m.

Presidential Address: Two Steps Forward and One Step Back: The Law and Psychology Movement(s) in the 20th Century, *James R.P. Ogloff, Murray Levine, Chair*

4:00 – 4:50 p.m.
Business Meeting

5:00 – 6:00 p.m.
Social Hour

Sunday, August 22

8:00 – 8:50 p.m.

Paper Session: Forensic Assessment and Psychopathy, *Nancy Wrobel, Chair*

- Prototypical Analysis of Antisocial Personality Disorder: An Insider's Perspective, *Richard Rogers, Randall T. Salekin, Kenneth W. Sewell, Keith R. Cruise, Judy Zaparnik*
- Cluster Analysis of the MMPI-2s of Male Forensic Patients, *Nancy H. Wrobel, Judith S. Thompson, Katherine S. Elkington*
- Validation of the PPI Using a Jailed Sample, *Danyel D. Hancock, Ann-Marie Sandoval, Norman G. Poythress*
- Effect of Response sets on the Psychopathic Personality Inventory, *Jacki K. Buffington, Tara Tomicic, John F. Edens*

9:00 - 10:50 a.m.

Symposium: Law and Human Behavior: Diversifying Journal Publications in the 21st Century, *Richard L. Wiener, Chair*

- The Promise of Psychology and Law: Integrating Law, Psychological Theory, and Multiple Methodologies, *Richard L. Wiener*
- New Frontiers in the Scholarship of Law and Clinical Psychology, *Randy K. Otto*
- New Frontiers in the Scholarship of Law, Child, and Family Studies, *Jeffrey Haugaard*
- New Frontiers in the Scholarship of Law, Social, and Cognitive Psychology, *Rod C.L. Lindsay*

11:00 – 11:50 a.m.

Paper Session: Violence Risk Assessment, *Kirk Heilbrun, Chair*

- Violence Risk Communication: A Review of the Literature, *Lisa K. Strohman, Melanie L. O'Neill, Kirk Heilbrun*
- Normative Approaches to Communicating Violence Risk: A National Survey of Psychologists, *Melanie L. O'Neill, Lisa K. Strohman, Quinten Bowman, Yi-Wen Lo, Tomika Stevens, Kirk Heilbrun*
- Relationship Between Violent Patients' Gender and Injury to Clinicians, *Judy N. Lam, Dale E. McNiel, Renée L. Binder*
- Workplace Violence: The Role of Mental Illness, *Mario J. Scalora, Jason Krebs, David O. Washington, Thomas Casady*

12:00 – 12:50 p.m.

Invited Address: American Academy of Forensic Psychology Distinguished Contribution Award, *Randy K. Otto, Chair*

- Competency for Trial: A Paradigm for Implementing Social Change, *Paul D. Lipsitt*

Continued on page 23

1:00 p.m. - 2:50 p.m.

Symposium: Daubert as Gatekeeper: Attempts to Quantify Enjoyment of Life, *Elliot L. Atkins, Chair*

- Hedonic Damages: A Legal Perspective, *Daniel Shuman*
- Hedonic Damages, the LPLS, and Acceptance by the Courts, *Robert G. Meyer*
- Hedonic Damages: Issues of Reliability and Prejudice, *William E. Foote*
- Hedonic Damages: Scientific and Legal Issues with Current Assessment Methods, *Gregory W. Joseph*

3:00 - 4:50 p.m.

Symposium: Dimensions of Competence in Forensic Psychology Practice: Core Considerations, *Alan M. Goldstein, Chair*

- Ethical Knowledge: An Essential Component of Competent Forensic Practice, *Donald Bersoff*
- Knowledge of Case Law and Competence in Forensic Psychology Practice, *Charles Ewing*
- Method as an Element of Competent Forensic Psychological Practice, *Thomas Grisso*
- The *Voir Dire* of Forensic Experts: Issues of Qualification and Training, *Stephen L. Golding*
- Discussant, *Randy K. Otto*

5:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Open

Monday, August 23

8:00 - 9:50 a.m.

Symposium: Incarcerated Women: Mental Disorders, Trauma, and Treatment, *Thomas A. Powell, Chair*

- Increased Visibility of Incarcerated Women and Their Mental Health Needs, *Karen M. Fondalaro*
- Traumatic Experiences of Incarcerated Women, *Laura E. Gibson*
- Mental Health Treatment for Incarcerated Women, *John C. Holt*
- Incarcerated Women: Systems Issues and Considerations, *Thomas A. Powell*

10:00 - 10:50 a.m.

Symposium: Assessment and Management of Stalking: Clinical, Empirical, and Legal Issues, *Dale E. McNiel, Chair*

- Stalking in the Context of Domestic Violence, *Stephen D. Hart*
- Staff Evaluation of Strategies for Managing Stalking by Psychiatric Patients, *David A. Sandberg*
- Management of Stalking: Legal Responsibilities and Risk Management Strategies, *Eric A. Harris*
- Discussant, *Dale E. McNiel*

11:00 - 11:50 a.m.

Paper Session: Forensic Assessment: Malingering and Deception, *Richard Rogers, Chair*

- U.S. vs. Greer: Malingering as Obstruction of Justice, *Richard I. Frederick, Mary Alice Conroy*
- Retrospective Malingering Detection: The Validation of the R-SIRS and CT-SIRS, *Kelly R. Goodness, Richard Rogers*
- The Reconceptualization of MMPI-2 Validity Indicators: Dimensions of Dissimulation, *Richard Rogers, Kenneth W. Sewell, Keith R. Cruise, Scott D. Bender*

- Validity of Rorschach Minimization Indicators for Alleged Sex Offenders, *Andrea F. Benn, Linda S. Grossman, Orest E. Wasyliv*

12:00 - 12:50 p.m.

Open

1:00 - 2: 50 p.m.

Symposium: Competency to Stand Trial: MacArthur Foundation Research and Neuropsychology, *William E. Foote, Chair*

- Development of the MacArthur Competence Assessment Tool — Criminal Adjudication (MacCAT—CA), *Norman G. Poythress*
- Normative Data and Guidelines for Interpretation of the MacCAT—CA, *Robert A. Nicholson*
- Competence to Stand Trial and Neuropsychological Assessment, *Daniel P. Seagrave*

3:00 - 4:50 p.m.

Symposium: Correctional Psychology in North America: New Roles, New Challenges, *Carl B. Clements, Chair*

- Correctional Psychologists' Roles and Functions: Perspectives from the Field, *Jennifer L. Boothby*
- Making Psychology Relevant to Correctional Practice and Policy, *James Bonta*
- The Role of Psychology in Applied Correctional Research, *Larry Motiuk*
- Assessing the Constitutional Adequacy of Correctional Mental Health Services, *Joel Dvoskin*
- Discussant, *Linda Richardson*

5:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Open

Conference Schedule

APA Division 41 Program, *cont...*

Continued from page 23

Tuesday, August 24

8:00 – 8:50 a.m.

Symposium: Computerized Interpretation of the MMPI-2 in Forensic Cases: Bane or Boon? *Laura S. Brown, Chair*

- Abuses of the MMPI in Forensic Evaluations of Violence Survivors, *Lynne Bravo-Rosewater*
- Use of CBTI in Sexual Harassment Litigation, *Louise Fitzgerald*
- Discussant, *Yossef S. Ben-Porath*

9:00 – 10:50 a.m.

Symposium: 1992 Ethics Code: An Adequate Guide for Forensic Assessment? *David L. Shapiro, Chair*

- Ethical Standards and the Release of Raw Data, *Alan M. Goldstein*
- Ethical Responsibilities in Child Protection Evaluations, *Lois B. Oberlander*
- Forensic/Therapeutic Role Conflict in the 1992 Ethics Code, *Stuart A. Greenberg*
- The Use of Diagnosis in Forensic Examinations, *Daniel Shuman*

11:00 – 11:50 a.m.

Symposium: Risk Factors for Violence to Self and Others Among Persons with Mental Disorders: Similarities and Differences, *Randy K. Otto, Chair*

- The Utility of Suicide Risk Factors in Predicting Violence Towards Others, *Ashley King, Jennifer Schnitzer, Bruce Bongar*
- Convergent and Divergent Themes in Assessment Regarding Self Versus Other Directed Violence, *Dale E. McNiel*

- Discussant, *Bruce Bongar*
- Discussant, *Randy K. Otto*

12:00 – 12:50 p.m.

Paper: Violence Research: Clinical and Policy Issues, *Stanley L. Brodsky, Chair*

- Factors Contributing to Violent Offending in Incarcerated Women, *Lydia S. Bangtson, Denise Hien*
- The Critical Moment: Precursors to Onset of Domestic Violence, *Nicole E. Hooper, Stanley L. Brodsky*
- Florida's Mental Health Act, *Annette C. McGaha, Paul G. Stiles, Delia Olufokunbi*
- Prediction of Juvenile Reoffending: A Meta-Analysis, *Cindy Cottle, Ria Lee, Kirk Heilbrun*

1:00 – 2:50 p.m.

Symposium: Models of Postdoctoral Training in Forensic Psychology, *Robin M. Deutsch and Thomas Grisso, Chairs*

- Forensic Psychology Post-Doctoral Training at University of Massachusetts Medical School, *Albert Grudzinskas*
- Forensic Psychology Post-Doctoral Training at Massachusetts General Hospital-Harvard Medical School, *Kenneth Herman*
- Discussant, *Lois Oberlander*
- Discussant, *William Warnken*

3:00 – 6:00 p.m.

Open

Poster Session

Saturday, August 21

10:00 a.m. – 11:50 a.m.

- Diagnostic Test Usage by Forensic Psychologists in Emotional Injury Cases, *Marcus T. Boccaccini, Stanley L. Brodsky*
- Attorney-Client Trust Among Convicted Criminal Defendants, *Marcus T. Boccaccini, Stanley L. Brodsky*
- Strategic and Non-Strategic Voir Dire Question Influences on Jury Verdicts, *Darin J. Arsenaull, John C. Reinard*
- Does Perceived Dangerousness Affect Mock Jurors' Verdicts? *Michelle R. Guyton, David K. Marcus*
- Lie From Within: Reality Monitoring and Deception in Incarcerated Populations, *Cheryl K. Hiscock, Kevin W. Colwell, Kristina Humphrey*
- Child Custody Evaluations: Normative Data for the MMPI-2 and Rorschach, *Holly A. Miller, LeaAnn M. Lape-Brinkman, Diane N. Roche, Michael D. Cox, Linda Motheral*
- The Development of a Quick Measure of Malingering Mental Illness, *Holly A. Miller, Joyce L. Carbonell*
- Insanity Plea Success: Defendant's Sex and Mental Disturbance History Effects, *Linda M. McBride, Dominic P. Cottone, April V. Madres, Courtney J. Millian, Joy B. Boehlert, Patricia A. D'Amico, Melissa L. Henderson, Elizabeth A. Margiotta*
- LSI in Community Corrections: Interrater Reliability and Predictive Validity, *Skye C. Babé, Melissa A. Schuchman, Maureen L. O'Keefe, Kelli J. Klebe*

Continued on page 25

Continued from page 24

- Juror Perceptions of Eyewitness Testimony, *Dannie S. Mezei, Frederick G. Grieve, Julie George*
- Using Anomalous Performances to Detect Malingering, *Mary E. Haines, Margaret P. Norris*
- Child Abuse: A Risk Marker for Psychopathy in Male Offenders, *Kelly A. Watt, Avneet K. Sidhu, Stephen D. Hart*
- Releasing the Mentally Disordered Offender: Factors Considered in Disposition Decisions, *Karen E. Whittemore, James R.P. Ogloff*
- The Association Between Child Abuse and Psychopathy in Predicting Violence, *Avneet K. Sidhu, Kelly A. Watt, Stephen D. Hart*
- Development of the Parole Attitudes Scale (PAS): A 15-Item Scale, *Joti Samra-Grewal, Ronald Roesch, Kristin B. Carey*
- Purposes and Effectiveness of Early Release from Prison: Laypersons' Perceptions, *Joti Samra-Grewal, Ronald Roesch, Kristin B. Carey*
- Outcome, Fairness, and Satisfaction: Expanding the Model to Lawyers, *Lynnda L. Murdoch*
- Factors Influencing Impressions of Spousal Homicide, *Heidi L. Janicki, Arthur G. Miller*
- Punishment for Murder: Effects of Gender, Age, and Mental Status, *Heidi L. Janicki, Arthur G. Miller*
- The Million Adolescent Clinical Inventory and Psychopathy, *Daniel C. Murrie, Dewey G. Cornell*
- Variables Affecting Child Abuse Reporting: Comparing Physicians and Teachers, *Maureen C. Kenny*
- The Impact of Litigation on MMPI-2 Profiles and Correction Items, *Christopher M. Ricci, David Glassmire, Ronald Stolberg, Roger L. Greene, David Berry, Lloyd Cripe*
- The Professional Work of Correctional Psychologists: A National Survey, *Jennifer L. Boothby, Carl B. Clements*
- A Mock Jury Study of Expert Witness Testimony, *Andrea L. Rotzien*
- Childhood Trauma and Young Incarcerated Men – Treatment, Prevention and Policy, *Marcia M. Laviage, Evvie Becker, Preston Britner*
- Intelligence and Psychopathy in Adolescent Offenders, *Melanie L. O'Neill, David S. Festinger, Robert Thompson, Victor Lidz, Jerome J. Platt*
- Psychometric Analysis of Crime in Major American Cities: 1975-1997, *James J. Hennessy, Vincent P. Rao, Jennice S. Vilhauer*
- Determinants of Police Decision-Making in Sexual Assault Cases, *Janice A. DuMont, Deborah L. Parnis*
- Gender of an Expert Witness and the Jury Verdict, *James V. Couch*
- Factors Related to the Completion of the Restraining Order Process, *Norah C. Feeny, Melanie L. O'Neill, Jennifer A. Alvarez, Christina Watlington, Lori A. Zoellner, Edna B. Foa*
- The Competency-Related Abilities of Juveniles Prosecuted in Criminal Court, *Jenine C. Boyd, Katurah Jenkins-Hall, Norman G. Poythress*
- Adjustment of Offenders with Mental Retardation in Canadian Jails, *Gina M. Vincent, James R.P. Ogloff*
- Mental Health Screening in Jails: Assessing Violence Risk, *Tonia L. Nicholls, James R.P. Ogloff, Lindsey A. Jack*
- The Adjustment of Mentally-Disordered Offenders in Canadian Jails, *Andrew W. Welsh, James R.P. Ogloff*
- Aboriginal Offenders and Parole in the Canadian Criminal Justice System, *Andrew W. Welsh, James R.P. Ogloff*
- Instrumental and Reactive Violence in Psychopaths Within A Forensic Setting, *Mary A. Hatch, Christmas N. Covell, Mario J. Scalora*
- Violent Child Molestation: Predictive Factors, *Cynthia A. Calkins, Mario J. Scalora*
- Proximate Causal Variables that are Risk Factors for Domestic Violence, *Daniel W. Edwards, Richard M. Yarvis*
- An Examination of the Quality of Forensic Reports in Florida, *Patricia A. Zapf, Norman Poythress*
- Assessing Self-Efficacy Among Incarcerated Women, *Cheryl E. Hevey, John F. Stevenson, Kathryn Quina* ■

See page 26 for
**Hospitality Suite
Schedule**

Upcoming Event **NASMHPD's** **Forensic Division** **Annual Conference**

The 1999 NASMHPD Forensic Division Conference will be held jointly with NASMHPD's Children, Youth, & Families Division on October 3-6, 1999 at The Westchester Marriott Hotel in Tarrytown, New York. ■



1999 APA Convention **Hospitality Suite Program**

American Psychology-Law Society, Division 41

Division 41 and its president, James Ogloff, have launched a Presidential Initiative designed, in part, to review the discipline of psychology and the law and identify areas that need to be addressed as we enter the new millennium. The steering committee for this initiative identified senior, mid-level, and beginning scholars within the discipline to attend a workshop at which they developed outlines for review papers in substantive areas of the discipline. Members from each working group will be available in the hospitality suite to discuss their respective outlines at the times listed below. (Presidential Initiative events are marked with an asterisk.) The working groups welcome comments on these outlines from members of the community. Other events are also scheduled.

Schedule of Events

Friday, August 20

8:00 – 9:50 a.m.	Juries Working Group*
10:00 – 11:50 a.m.	Forensic Assessment Working Group*
12:00 – 12:50 p.m.	Program and Conference Committee Meeting
1:00 – 2:50 p.m.	Competency Working Group*
3:00 – 4:50 p.m.	Corrections/Offenders Working Group*

Saturday, August 21

9:00 – 10:50 a.m.	Civil Issues Working Group*
11:00 – 11:50 a.m.	Corrections Interest Group
12:00 – 12:50 p.m.	Practitioner Interest Group
1:00 – 2:50 p.m.	Jurisprudence Working Group*
4:00 – 4:50 p.m.	Student Section Business Meeting

Sunday, August 22

9:00 – 10:50 a.m.	Eyewitness Testimony Working Group*
1:00 – 2:50 p.m.	Risk Assessment Working Group*

Monday, August 23

8:00 – 9:50 a.m.	Children and Law Working Group*
10:00 – 11:50 a.m.	Women and Law Working Group*
1:00 – 2:50 p.m.	Policy Working Group*

Division 41 President:
James Ogloff

Suite Coordinator/Program Co-Chair:
Margaret Bull Kovera ■

E-mail Addresses

Executive Committee

- President: Jim Ogloff
james_ogloff@sfu.ca
- Past-President: Jack Brigham
brigham@psy.fsu.edu
- President-Elect: Murray Levine
psylevin@acsu.buffalo.edu
- Secretary: Diane Follingsstad
follings@garnet.cla.sc.edu
- Treasurer: Mark Small
small@siu.edu
- Member at Large: Patty Griffin
griffinpa@aol.com
- Member at Large: Steve Hart
shart@arts.sfu.ca
- Member at Large: Edie Greene
egreene@mail.uccs.edu
- Council Representative:
Tom Grisso
tgrisso@banyan.ummed.edu
- Council Representative:
Don Bersoff
bersoffd@law.vill.edu
- Newsletter Editor: Randy Otto
otto@hal.fmhi.usf.edu
- Publications Editor: Ronald
Roesch, rroesch@arts.sfu.ca
- *Law & Human Behavior* Editor:
Rich Wiener
wienerri@sluvca.slu.edu

Fellowships and Positions

Senior Researcher: **ABA Center on Children and the Law**

The American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law, located in the ABA's Washington, DC Office, is seeking a full-time senior social scientist. This person would join the Center's active Research Division, which presently has several other social scientists on staff and a number of federally-funded research grant projects. This new staff person would be principally working for the Center's National Child Welfare Resource Center on Legal and Court Issues program. He or she would be conducting and supervising research concerning the performance of local courts throughout the nation in child abuse and neglect related cases and would also work on cutting-edge research and evaluation projects related to implementation of laws and judicial policies on children and the law.

Other responsibilities for this senior researcher will include: drafting and supervising the writing of research findings; preparing books, manuals and article in professional journals reporting on project findings; providing technical assistance on evaluation of court performance and other issues; selecting, retaining, and managing personnel and subcontractors to aid in carrying out research projects; and overseeing research activities including strategic planning and proposal writing as well as consulting with staff on project management and research methods.

Position requires a Ph.D., DSW, or equivalent, and ideally three to five years of post-doctoral experience in some child welfare-related research area; court-related program evaluation experience is preferred; some background in direct practice in the field is also preferred; candidate must be accomplished in research methods, SPSS, data analysis, scholarly writing, budget management, and personnel management; experience in writing and winning grant proposals and

substantiative expertise in some specific area of children and the law would also be ideal.

Salary Range: Likely low-to-mid 50's, possibly slightly lower or higher depending on experience.

[Note: The Center will shortly also be looking to hire a more junior-level full-time researcher, with a Masters Degree and some prior research experience—ideally in the child protection, child welfare, or domestic violence arena—at a lower salary.]

Contact:
Howard Davidson, Director
ABA Center on Children and the Law, 740 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202/662-1740
Fax: 202/6621755
E-mail: davidsonha@staff.abanet.org

For information on the Center's projects and other work, see our website: www.abanet.org/child ■

Psychologist: **Minnesota Sex Offender Program**

The Minnesota Sex Offender Program, a treatment program for civilly committed sex offenders located in Moose Lake and St. Peter, is seeking a Psychologist-III. Services would include co-facilitating group therapy sessions and conducting annual psychological assessment updates. Position would be located at the Moose Lake site of the program. Minimum qualifications include a Ph.D. in Psychology with licensure, or masters degree with license. Prior experience with sex offender treatment preferred. Competitive salary and benefits. Call for application: Human Resources Department MSPPTC, Moose Lake, MN at 218/485-5300.

MSOP is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. ■

Correctional/Forensic Mental Health Services Researcher: **The Washington Institute**

The Washington Institute for Mental Illness Research and Training, a public/academic collaboration between the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Washington State University and the University of Washington, is seeking a person to direct research activities of the Institute related to correctional and forensic issues.

The person selected for this position will have substantial autonomy in development and improvement of innovative research programs in correctional and forensic mental health services. These programs will be developed directly as well as in collaboration with faculty at the University of Washington, other universities and colleges, and with personnel employed in institutional and community based correctional mental health programs. The incumbent will provide consultation and technical assistance on research, data analysis, measurement, information systems and program design to the Washington State Department of Corrections and Division of Mental Health and provide research supervision to doctoral and postdoctoral trainees of The Washington Institute.

Applicants must possess a Ph.D. or M.D. and have a minimum of two years experience in research related to correctional mental health services. The applicant must have a demonstrated ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with stakeholders of service programs, and evidence of excellent communication with project staff, policy makers and researchers. The candidate should have a thorough working knowledge of SPSS and/or SAS. Candidates with suitable credentials will be considered for a faculty appointment in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences of the University of Washington School of Medicine.

For further information, contact Paul Peterson, Director, Western Branch, The Washington Institute at 253/756-2851 or by email at peterspd@u.washington.edu ■



APA Ethics Committee Task Force 1992 Ethical Principles and Code of Conduct

The Ethics Committee of the American Psychological Association has formed a Task Force to work on possible revisions of the 1992 Ethical Principles and Code of Conduct. As you know, we adopted the Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists in 1991, and some aspects of the EPPCC, especially Section 7, and Principle 1.23 reflect our concerns. The Executive Committee of AP-LS has asked that we communicate, as a Division, our suggestions for revision to the Ethics Committee Task Force. In order to facilitate the preparation of such suggestions, we are asking the membership to give us detailed feedback and suggestions. Please note that the object of revision is the EPPCC, not SGFP (at some later date, we may also revise our own Guidelines).

If you have suggestions for revision of the EPPCC, especially as it addresses issues of concern for psychology and law, please help us by providing feedback to our committee in the following way. For each issue of concern, please prepare a short statement (no longer than two pages) which identifies (a) the old language in the 1992 EPPCC that is of concern; (b) the suggested change to that language; and (c) a brief discussion of the reasons for the change including reference to actual experience and/or data that support the need for change. Please note that you may also feel that appropriate attention to a particular issue is simply not present in the 1992 EPPCC, hence (a) would refer to language which is ambiguous or missing.

Send your statement, preferably in electronic form, to the Chair of Division 41 Ethics Revision Committee, at the following address. (It will facilitate the Committee's work if we can share information electronically. To that end, send your statement in either WordPerfect, MS Word, or plain ASCII text format. If you send it electronically, please include the phrase "EPPCC Revision Suggestion" in the subject field).

Send to:

Stephen L. Golding, Professor
Dept. of Psychology and
Adjunct Prof., Dept of Psychiatry
College of Law
University of Utah
Phone: 801/581-8028
Fax: 801/581-5841
E-mail: golding@psych.utah.edu
Web: www.xmission.com/~sgolding

If you would like to include your announcement, call for papers, fellowship or position vacancy in the next AP-LS Newsletter, contact Randy Otto at 813/974-4510 or via the Internet at: otto@hal.fmhi.usf.edu

Department of Mental Health Law & Policy

Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute
University of South Florida

is pleased to offer...

Continuing Education Workshops

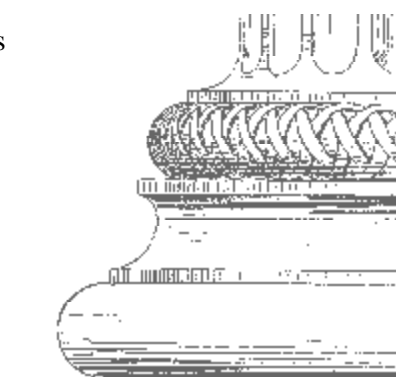
- \$ Child Custody Evaluations
- \$ Evaluating Children in the Juvenile Justice System
- \$ Treating Children Who Have Been Sexually Abused
- \$ Evaluating Child Sexual Abuse Allegations
- \$ Assessing Malingering and Deception
- \$ Assessing Risk in Sex Offenders
- \$ Assessing Violence Risk
- \$ Conducting Forensic Evaluations
- \$ Ethics in Research

For information, or to add your name
to our mailing list, contact:

Kelly M. Lyon
Coord., Ed. and Training Programs
Phone: 813/974-7623
E-mail: lyon@fmhi.usf.edu

Visit our website:

<http://www.fmhi.usf.edu/mhlp/statement.html>



USF University of
South Florida

Call for Papers

*New Orleans:
Home of Mardi Gras and Jazz!*

AP-LS 2000 Biennial Conference

Expanded Meeting Time Through Sunday at Noon!!!

The 2000 AP-LS Biennial Conference will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana at the Hyatt Regency Hotel from the morning of March 9th through midday, March 12th, 2000. Proposals for symposia, papers, and posters are invited. **The deadline for submission is September 15th, 1999.** Submissions are invited on topics in all areas of psychology and law. We especially welcome proposals that are empirically-based and those that describe innovative applications of psychology to law and policy. Papers authored or co-authored by students are also encouraged.

Proposals must include:

1. Face sheet that lists the following (a) name, affiliation, mailing address, phone number, fax number and e-mail address of the primary author; (b) names and affiliations of co-authors; (c) whether the proposal is for a single paper, poster, or symposium; (d) whether the authors would like the submission considered for a poster if not accepted as a paper.
2. Five copies of the proposal prepared for anonymous review.
The proposal should include a 150-word abstract, and should not exceed 1500 words.
3. A legal-sized stamped envelope addressed to the primary author.

Send proposals to:

Marisa Pynchon, Behavioral Research Program, United States Secret Service,
9th Floor, 950 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202/406-5132

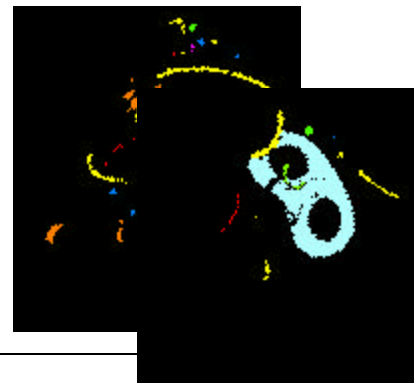
If you have any questions or comments about the conference, please contact the conference chairs: Randy Borum (rborum@psych.mc.duke.edu) 919/682-8394 or Marisa Pynchon (Mpynchon@aol.com) 202/435-5132.

Professional and student AP-LS members are still needed to review Biennial Conference proposals. If you are interested, please contact one of the conference chairs.

Those planning to attend the conference can make hotel reservations beginning March 6, 1999. Room blocks are reserved March 6-13, 2000. When calling to make reservations, notify the agent that you are with American Psychology-Law Society. Reservations can be made by calling either of the following numbers:

Hyatt Reservations:
800/233-1234

Hyatt Regency New Orleans:
504/561-1234 ■



Publications

Call for Manuscripts

Legal Issues Involving Children and Families

Law and Human Behavior invites manuscript submission for a special issue focused on children and families. Plans are for the issue to contain several categories of articles, including:

- Empirical investigations of legal issues related to children and families, including the consequences to children and families of involvement in the legal system.
- Reviews of bodies of empirical research focused on legal issues related to children and families. Reviews should include clear descriptions of (a) ways in which the research can or should inform forensic practice or public policy, and (b) directions for further research and suggestions for paradigms by which this research could be accomplished.
- Descriptions of important or newly emerging legal issues related to children and families. Descriptions should include suggestions for the types of research that could be used to inform policy or practice in these areas and, whenever possible, suggestions for paradigms by which this research could be accomplished. These manuscripts are likely to be briefer than those in the other two categories. Collaborative efforts between psychologists and lawyers are particularly encouraged.

Guest editor for this issue is Jeff Haugaard. Four copies of manuscripts, prepared of anonymous review, should be sent to:

Jeffrey J. Haugaard
Cornell University
Dept. of Human Development
Van Rensselaer Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853
E-mail: JJH15@CORNELL.EDU
Phone: 607/255-2533
Fax: 607/255-9856

Manuscripts should be received by
December 1, 1999. ■

Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice

The *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, a new journal published by Haworth Press, is seeking submissions for issues to be published in 1999 and 2000.

The Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice's mission is to provide a forum for professionals from a wide array of disciplines to share and exchange news on progress and developments in the field of forensic psychology practice. The journal is specifically geared toward providing an outlet for research focusing on the practice of forensic psychology in all its forms, be they criminal or civil. Topics appropriate for the journal include family court assessment, risk/dangerousness assessment, competency to confess, competency to stand trial, probation/parole assessments, sex offender treatment and assessment, domestic violence treatment and assessment, civil commitment, divorce mediation, jury dynamics, and civil litigation assessment (i.e. worker's compensation, disability, etc.), to name a few.

Those who are interested in submitting material for the journal, or obtaining more information should contact Bruce A. Arrigo, Editor in Chief, California School of Professional Psychology, Fresno, 5130 E. Clinton Way, Fresno, California, 93727. Phone: 209/456-2777, ext. 2290. ■

Journal of Threat Assessment

The *Journal of Threat Assessment*, a new scholarly journal of The Haworth Press, Inc. that will begin publication in 2000, is now accepting manuscripts devoted to the assessment and management of threats and violence in various contexts, including homicide, stalking, obsessional harassment, assault, sexual

offenses, group violence, hostage situations, kidnaping and abductions, suicide, serial and mass murder, implied or direct threats of violence, protective measures for victims, workplace violence, domestic violence, school violence, threats against public figures, and domestic and international terrorism.

Manuscripts should be 30 pages or less, prepared in accordance with the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (4th ed.), and submitted in quadruplicate to: Joseph T. McCann, Editor, *Journal of Threat Assessment*, 31 Beethoven Street, Binghamton, New York 13905, USA. Concise review articles, case reports, and research studies are acceptable if they report on important practice issues or have direct implications for the practicing professional.

For more information about the journal or submission of manuscripts, please contact the journal editor via e-mail: mccannjt@aol.com ■

AP-LS Book Series

AP-LS sponsors a book series, *Perspectives in Law and Psychology*, published by Plenum Press. The series publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base. Topics of books in progress include forensic assessment, sexual harassment, judicial decision making, death penalty, and juvenile accountability. The series is expanding and the editor is interested in proposals for new books. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to:

Ronald Roesch, Series Editor, 936 Peace Portal Drive, P. O. Box 014-153, Blaine, WA 98231-8014 Phone: 604-291-3370; Fax: 604-291-3427; E-mail: rroesch@arts.sfu.ca ■

Perspectives in Psychology and Law Book Series

Psychology and Law: The State of the Discipline has now been published as Volume 10 of the Perspectives in Psychology and Law Book Series. The book is edited by Ronald Roesch, Stephen D. Hart, and James R. P. Ogloff. It contains chapters on a range of psychology and law topics, including forensic assessment and treatment, juries, eyewitnesses, risk assessment, children and the law, employment and discrimination, education and training in psychology and law, and ethical and legal contours of forensic psychology. Both hardcover and paperback versions are available. Copies can be ordered from Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013-1578. Be sure to identify yourself as an AP-LS member for a 25% discount (\$82.50 for the hardcover, \$37.13 for the paperback). If you are interested in considering this book for course adoption (the paperback was published with this in mind so that it could be sold at a lower price; the book would be suitable for an advanced undergraduate or graduate course), please contact Jane Strone, Product Manager, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Assinippi Park, 101 Philip Drive, Norwell, MA 02061 for an examination copy.

The series currently has seven books under contract. A book by Larry Wrightsman, *Judicial Decision Making: Is Psychology Relevant?*, will be published this summer. If you are interested in submitting a proposal for a book in the series, please contact Ronald Roesch, Series Editor, Simon Fraser University, Department of Psychology, Burnaby, BC, Canada V5A 1S6
Phone: 604/291-3370
Fax: 604/291-3427
E-mail: rroesch@arts.sfu.ca. ■

Submit Entries

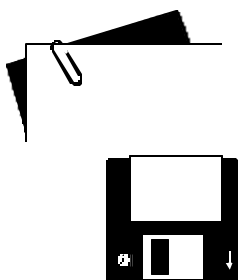
American Psychology - Law Society News

The American Psychology-Law Society News is a publication devoted to dissemination of information, news, and commentary about psychology, mental health, and the law. The newsletter is published spring/summer, fall, and winter. Please submit materials in both written format and on either an IBM-PC compatible or Macintosh disk. Files may be written with any major word processing application and saved in both that format and in ASCII (DOS) or Text (Macintosh) formats. Indicate the application and version used on the disk.

Editor
Randy K. Otto
otto@hal.fmhi.usf.edu

Production Editor
Kelly M. Lyon
lyon@hal.fmhi.usf.edu

Student Editor
Alicia Hall
halla@hal.fmhi.usf.edu



Send submissions to:
Randy K. Otto / MHC 2616
Dept. of Mental Health Law & Policy
Florida Mental Health Institute / USF
13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd.
Tampa, Florida 33612-3899
813/974-4510

Position Opening **AP-LS Newsletter Editor**

The AP-LS Executive Committee is taking applications for the position of Newsletter Editor, to start no later than September, 2000. The Newsletter Editor is a (non-voting) member of the Executive Committee and is responsible for quarterly publication of the AP-LS News.

Familiarity with desktop publishing programs, or access to support staff familiar with such programs, is necessary. All costs of printing and mailing the newsletter are covered by the society and a small stipend is available to pay support staff for publishing duties.

Persons interested in learning more about this position, specific duties, and time commitments can contact the current editor, Randy Otto (otto@fmhi.usf.edu; 813/974-9296).

Persons interested in applying for the position should send a letter of interest, no later than **August 5, 1999** to Ron Roesch, Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC CANADA V5A 1S6. (rroesch@arts.sfu.ca) ■

AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGY
LAW
SOCIETY



American Psychology-Law Society
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Division 41 of the American Psychological Association

The American Psychology-Law Society is a division of the American Psychological Association and is comprised of individuals interested in psychology and law issues. AP-LS encourages APA members, graduate and undergraduate students, and persons in related fields to consider membership in the Division. APA membership is not required for membership in the American Psychology-Law Society. Student memberships are encouraged. To join, complete the form below and send with dues to: Cathleen Oslzly, Dept. of Psychology, 209 Burnett Hall, Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308, (E-mail: coslzly@unlinfo.unl.edu).

Name _____ Degree _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Province _____ Country _____ Zip Code _____ - _____

Daytime Phone (____) _____ Internet _____

APA Member Yes No Field of Study (e.g., Psych., Soc., Law) _____

Annual Membership Dues: (payable to American Psychology-Law Society)

- Regular Member: \$40.00 (includes Law and Human Behavior Journal)
- Student Member: \$ 6.00 (\$24 with Law and Human Behavior Journal)
- For back issues of LHB contact: Cathleen Oslzly

Address Changes:

- APA members: send changes to APA Membership Dept., 750 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242
- AP-LS members, members at large or students: send changes to Ms. Oslzly at the address above or via E-mail

American Psychology-Law Society
Division 41 of the American Psychological Association
13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd. MHH-115
Tampa, FL 33612-3899



Join Us in New Orleans!

Call for Papers
AP-LS 2000 Biennial Conference
See page 29

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage PAID
Permit No. 257
Tampa, FL