



Legal Update: Constitutional Challenges to Sexually Violent Predator Laws Post *Kansas v. Hendricks*¹

During the 1980s and 1990s, growing public concern regarding the serial re-offending of sexual criminals caused many jurisdictions to promulgate sexually violent predator (SVP) laws.² These modified civil commitment statutes allow for the indeterminate civil confinement of sexual offenders after they have completed their incarceration but prior to their release from the criminal justice system. The express purposes of the SVP laws are two-fold: 1) protect citizens from dangerous sex offenders by housing them in a secure facility until they were no longer dangerousness to society and 2) provide treatment services to these dangerous offenders so that they may rejoin society at some time when they are no longer likely to harm others due to their mental condition. The first such law was created by Washington State in 1991 and fifteen states have since adopted similar laws³ with more states currently considering adoption.⁴ The Kansas law, which is based primarily on the original Washington State statute⁵ and which survived initial constitutional challenge in *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521 U.S. 346, reads as follows:

A sexually violent predator is defined as “any person who has been convicted or charged with a sexually violent offense and who suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder which makes the person likely to engage in the predatory acts of sexual violence.” KAN. STAT. ANN. 59-29a02(a). (1994) amended in (1996).

A mental abnormality was defined as “a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or volitional capacity which predisposes the person to commit sexually violent offenses in a degree constituting such a person a menace to the health and safety of others.” KAN STAT. ANN. 59-29a02(b). 1994 amended in (1996).

Since the adoption of SVP laws in various states and prior to the Supreme Court decision in *Hendricks*, these laws had been subjected to constitutional scrutiny at both the state and federal level, sometimes being adjudicated constitutional and other times unconstitutional. In 1997, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a narrow five to four decision authored by Justice Thomas, held that the Kansas SVP law did not unconstitutionally infringe on individuals’ “substantive” rights guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the 14th amendment, nor did the law violate the Ex Post Facto⁶ or Double Jeopardy⁷ Clauses of the Constitution.

With regard to the substantive due process claim, the Court stated in *Hendricks* that although the Kansas SVP law deprives individuals of the right to be free from physical restraints, this right is not absolute under the Constitution and may be abridged when a compelling state interest exists. The Court concluded that the state possessed such an interest in protecting their citizens from sexually violent predators who suffer from a mental disorder and who are also dangerous to society, *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521 U.S., 346, 329. Moreover, the Court opined that even though the Kansas SVP law’s definition of mental illness was broader than previous civil commitment statutes (e.g., most civil commitment statutes require a showing of a more severe form of mental illness than is mandated by the Kansas SVP law, which allows commitment for personality disorders), they would show considerable deference to state formulation of mental illness when evaluating the constitutionality of their laws. The Court stated that “...we have

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never required state legislatures to adopt any particular nomenclature in drafting civil commitment law statutes...we have traditionally left to legislators the task of defining terms of medical nature that have legal significance," *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521 U.S., 346, 331, Cf. *Jones v. United States*, 463 U.S. 354, 365, n. 13 (1983). As a consequence of this analysis, the Court deemed the law constitutional for substantive due process purposes because it was narrowly tailored to a specific subclass of mentally disordered, dangerous individuals who represented a legitimate threat to the public safety of society, and who might potentially benefit from treatment.⁸

Similarly, the Court held that Kansas SVP law did not violate the Ex Post Facto and Double Jeopardy Clauses of the Constitution because the SVP law was intended as a civil procedure rather than as a criminal procedure, and these constitutional protections do not apply to civil proceeding. The Court recognized that elements of the SVP law's confinement appeared punitive in nature, but that the overall purpose of the SVP act was for treatment and protection of society or civil goals, rather than punishment.

The Supreme Court decision in *Hendricks*, however, was not the final word on whether SVP laws (even Kansas's own SVP law) violate substantive due process, ex post facto, and double jeopardy elements of the Constitution. Subsequent to the *Hendricks* decision, the Kansas Supreme Court has again found its own state's SVP law to violate constitutional substantive due process protections.⁹ In *Crane v. Kansas*, 7 P.3d 285 (2000), the Kansas Supreme Court suggested that, in order to find the Kansas SVP law constitutional, the United States Supreme Court in *Hendricks* implied an avolitional requirement into the act. The Kansas court contended that if an offender

can control his/her actions then substantive due process is violated because the law is not sufficiently narrowly tailored to only restrict the freedom of avolitional dangerous offenders. In other words, the Kansas court suggested that the state may not have the same compelling interest in confining sexual offenders with some volitional control over their actions because these offenders do not necessarily represent the same threat to society as avolitional dangerous sexual offenders, and they may be more appropriately served by existing traditional measures, such as criminal confinement. The Kansas Supreme Court points to Justice Thomas' frequent reference to and heavy reliance on Leroy Hendrick's inability to control his urges¹⁰ in the *Hendricks* opinion, and to several key statements suggesting that the offender's lack of control over his behavior is a main consideration in determining the substantive due process constitutionality of the SVP law.¹¹ The majority opinion contained statements such as, "[Kansas's]...added statutory requirements serve to limit involuntary civil commitment to those who suffer from a volitional impairment rendering them dangerous beyond their control," 521 U.S. at 358 [underline added], and "[t]his admitted lack of volitional control, coupled with a prediction of future dangerousness adequately distinguishes *Hendricks* from other dangerous individuals who are perhaps more properly dealt with exclusively through the criminal justice system" 521 U.S. at 560 [underline added].

In *Crane*, the Kansas Supreme Court recognized that the Kansas SVP statute as written does not explicitly require an inability to control one's actions as a prerequisite to civil commitment, and noted that, in fact, the act expressly allows for the commitment of offenders who suffer from an "emotional" rather "volitional" impairment as well as offenders who suffer from a personality disorder without a volitional deficit. As such, the Kansas court held that the SVP law was unconstitutional when applied to Michael Crane, an offender who unlike Leroy

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AP-LS NEWS, Spring 2001

In Honor of Donald N. Bersoff, PhD, JD

The following text was prepared by David Glass, J.D., Ph.D., at the request of Representative Chaka Fattah of Pennsylvania for submission in the Congressional Record.

Donald N. Bersoff, who is both a psychologist and lawyer, retired earlier this year from his position as Director of the dual degree program in Law & Psychology co-sponsored by Hahnemann University (now Drexel University) and Villanova University School of Law.

The son of first-generation Americans, Donald N. Bersoff was born in the Greenwich Village section of New York City in 1939. He received his Bachelor's degree, Master's degree and his Ph.D. in School Psychology from New York University. After serving as a therapist at a psychiatric facility in Staten Island, New York, he served his country as a staff psychologist in the United States Air Force stationed in southeast Asia during the Vietnam War. When he returned to civilian life, after teaching at several different Universities, he attended prestigious Yale Law School, graduating in 1976. After law school, where he was on the editorial board of the Yale Law Review, Dr. Bersoff, returned to academics, founding the dual degree program in Law & Psychology jointly administered by the University of Maryland School of Law and the Department of Psychology of The Johns Hopkins University.

When Dr. Bersoff returned to private practice, he became the first general counsel of the American Psychological Association. Later, Bersoff continued his representation of that organization as a partner in the firm of Ennis Friedman & Bersoff, and later as a partner in the firm of Jenner & Block in Washington, DC. Dr. Bersoff eventually returned to the world of academics when he agreed to assume the directorship of the dual degree program in Law & Psychology administered by Drexel University and the Villanova University School of Law, where he has served as a tenured professor on both faculties for the past 11 years.

A pioneer in the field of Law & Psychology, Dr. Bersoff has taught undergraduate, graduate and law students as well as practicing psychologists and attorneys for over 35 years. In his distinguished teaching career, he has taught courses in Ethics and Professional Responsibility, Mental Health Law, Criminal Law, Forensic Psychology, Legal and Civil Rights of the Mentally Ill, and advanced seminars in Social Science Applications to Law. He has also been active in the clinical arena, supervising school psychology interns as well as supervising attorneys in practice clinics. Dr. Bersoff is a diplomate of the American Board of Professional Psychology and is also admitted to practice law in Maryland, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, and before the United States Supreme Court. In his years of legal practice, has written 25 amicus briefs to the Supreme Court.

Dr. Bersoff was an invited participant in the 1994 American Psychological Association Assembly for the 21st Century, and has been listed in *Who's Who in America* for over 15 years. He is the recipient of scores of teaching awards, and is a Fellow of all the major organizations in both law & psychology. His publications number in the hundreds, including the

Dr. Bersoff
leading text book for the teaching of Ethics to psychologists, and the leading treatise on mental health law for his home state of Pennsylvania.

As a psychologist and attorney, Dr. Bersoff has devoted significant time and effort to facilitating interdisciplinary cooperation between these two great professions. Dr. Bersoff was the American Psychological Association's first general counsel, directed that organization's Ethics Committee for over a decade, and served on the Association's Board of Directors from 1994 to 1997. In fact, in December 2000, Dr. Bersoff was awarded a Presidential Citation by the American Psychological Association which aptly summed up his remarkable list of accomplishments by concluding, in part: "Few others will reach the level of accomplishment that Donald N. Bersoff has attained both as a lawyer and a psychologist to promote, advance, and assist in shaping the future of the field of Psychology and the Law."

Based on the reports of his students, Dr. Bersoff is a gentleman, a scholar and a wonderful teacher. He is a warm, funny and authentic individual who clearly cares about his students and colleagues. As a practitioner in both the fields of law and psychology, he has consistently demonstrated the general ethical and professional principles of competence, integrity, responsibility, respect for people's rights and dignity, concern for other's welfare, and social responsibility. He has enjoyed a rich, diverse and satisfying career spanning four decades.

Most importantly, perhaps, Dr. Bersoff's legacy is marked by the indelible impact he had on the hundreds of students for whom he has served as a mentor. His former students have worked for this country's government, serving various Senators and Representatives. Many of his students have served as law clerks for state and federal judges, worked in hospitals and mental health clinics, and in presti-

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Division 41 Executive Committee Mid-Year Meeting

March 10, 2001, Sheraton Four Points O'Hare, Chicago, Illinois

Attending: Steve Hart, Melissa Warren, Randy Otto, Christina Studebaker, Margaret Bull Kovera, Rich Wiener, Ron Roesch, Sol Fulero, Edie Greene, Barry Rosenfeld, Murray Levine

Meeting Called to Order at 12:10 PM by President Elect Steve Hart, sitting in for President Steve Penrod who was unable to make the meeting due to a family emergency. ExComm member Norm Finkel was also unable to attend.

Review of Prior Minutes

Sol Fulero moved to accept the minutes from the August, 2000 ExComm meeting, this motion was seconded by Barry Rosenfeld, and the motion passed unanimously.

Treasurers' Report

Margaret Kovera reported that problems with book-keeping resulted from persons submitting request for reimbursement late. She requested that people attend to this.

Margaret indicated that newsletter expenses have increased dramatically and spending needs to be considered. This may, in part, be reflective of increases in membership and newsletter circulation. She noted that the division appears to have under-budgeted for *Law & Human Behavior*, perhaps as much as \$10,000, but this simply reflects an increase in membership and circulation. The budget simply needs to be amended to reflect this increased circulation.

Margaret reported that royalties from Plenum/Kluwer were up. Ron Roesch attributed this, in part, to new books published in the divisions' book series.

Margaret reported that the division had collected approximately \$10,000 less in membership dues than this time last year. Whether this reflects decreasing membership or late collections is unclear at this point, but Margaret will continue to monitor this.

New monies have been made available by Barry Rosenfeld, Newsletter Editor, who is now accepting advertising in the division

newsletter. Last year, for the first time, money was collected in advertising fees and Barry expects this to continue.

A budget for 2001 was offered by Margaret: Sol Fulero moved that the amended budget be accepted by the ExComm. Randy Otto seconded this motion and the budget was passed unanimously (see p. in the newsletter for the 2001 budget).

Nominations Committee

After considering nominations from the membership, the committee (Murray Levine, Steve Penrod, Steve Hart, Randy Borum, Gail Goodman, Maureen O'Connor) proposed to the ExComm the following slate for the 2001 elections:

President

Sol Fulero
Randy Otto

Member at Large

Dale McNeil
Beth Wiggins

Council Representative

Patty Griffin
Mark Small

Edie Greene moved that the slate be accepted by the Executive Committee, Rich Wiener seconded the motion, and this motion passed unanimously.

Fellows Committee

Dick Repucci filed a report and indicated his desire to step down. Steve Hart indicated that he and Steve Penrod would confer and identify a new Fellows chair, from a number of persons whose names were submitted.

Training Committee

Steve Norton submitted a report and indicated that he was revising the training manual, which he believed would be most appropriately distributed electronically. He also raised questions about the need to continue to collect psychology and law course syllabi for distribution. After some discussion it was agreed that the syllabi collection be continued, with use of electronic formats and links when possible. It

was recommended that syllabi be posted on the AP-LS website when possible, working with University of Nebraska staff who maintain the website.

APA Programs

Rick Frederick reported that the 2001 APA program was set. He indicated that an increase in the number of submissions (as compared to last year in Washington, DC) in conjunction with decreased program hours resulted in a significant increase in the rejection rate. The EC expressed its appreciation for the work of Rick and Brian Bornstein (Program Co-Chair).

Brian Bornstein will be the primary chair for the 2002 APA program. The ExComm discussed nominations for the co-chair position and will make a decision shortly.

Biennial Meeting-Austin-March, 2002

A report was submitted by Christina Studebaker. It was announced that a section of the conference would focus, in part, on death penalty issues (both clinical and non-clinical), with considerable involvement from non-AP-LS members (e.g., attorneys and judges).

Christina and Randy Salekin (Co-Chair) are working on developing a meeting website, hosted by APA, that would include 1) a way to submit and review presentations electronically, 2) information about Austin, 3) the program schedule, and 4) information on conference attendees.

Christina and Randy will seek funding for the meeting from third parties (e.g., book publishers, test publishers) via sponsorship, advertising, and floor space reservations.

Budgeting issues were considered, and Christina was provided with a rough formula for calculating meeting costs and a corresponding budget.

The deadline for program submissions will be announced as soon as possible. A discussion ensued about how to run the APLS submission process so the persons could submit submissions rejected for the biennial for the next APA program.

APA Liaison

Marsha Liss is stepping down as chair of this committee and Steve Penrod and Steve Hart will confer about the need for continuation of this committee and a new appointment.

International Committee

The submitted report indicated no new developments, other than that there are a number of international conferences.

APLS-European Association of Psychology and the Law Joint Meeting-Edinburgh, July, 2003. Steve Penrod is the APLS representative for this meeting and will work with David Carson, who is the EAPL representative.

Grants in Aid

Garrett Berman reported that \$4550 was awarded to 14 of the 17 students who applied for project funding. The EC noted that several schools were represented that had not been represented in the past, and expressed its thanks to Garrett and his committee for their excellent work and smooth functioning.

Educational Outreach

Lavita Nadkarni reported that Gary Wells is to speak in the fall of 2001 at the Association for Psychological and Educational Research. Randy Otto recommended some possible sites and will work to identify them for the committee chair.

Student Section Report

A report was submitted by Lori Peters reflecting no new developments.

Dissertation Awards

Ten dissertations were submitted and three persons were selected for awards. As is standard, the award winners will be recognized and invited to present their dissertations at the next AP-LS meeting (Austin) with recognition of them in the program.

1st Place: Bradley McAuliff
2nd Place: Lynn Castriano
3rd Place: Kimberly Brown

Committee on Relations w/ Other Organizations

A report was submitted, positions are open on the committee.

Consortium of Interdisciplinary Law Related Scholarly Associations

A copy of this associations's by-laws were

reviewed. Rich Wiener offered his opinion that the bylaws were acceptable. Sol Fulero moved that the bylaws be accepted and the division seek admission to this group. Murray Levine seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

Women in Psychology and Law Committee

A report was submitted and considered. The EC encouraged the committee to remain active.

Proposal for Annual AP-LS Meeting

Edie Greene offered for discussion the possibility of an annual spring AP-LS meeting. Steve Hart offered that concerns that had been offered in the past in response to such an idea was that an additional meeting might dilute the APA program, and there was a question about competition with other organizational meetings. Melissa Warren offered that the biennial meeting was popular and well enjoyed, and there would be fewer programming hours at APA in the future. Sol Fulero expressed his concern that APLS continue to have a presence at APA. Steve Hart added that the new APA Convention format may well encourage APLS to continue to be involved with the more general APA membership.

Rich Wiener offered that every fourth year, at the current time, AP-LS meets with EAPL (see above), so that this proposed addition would constitute adding one meeting every four years, given the current schedule. Steve Hart offered that an additional meeting could adopt a different format. Rich Wiener offered his confidence that there were plenty of good submissions to support and additional year, and it appeared that there was less and less room for the society's programming at APA meetings. Margaret Kovera offered concerns about the effect of an additional meeting on students. Edie Greene offered that the increased number of hours will allow for development of new presentation modes and new approaches.

The Executive Committee reached a consensus that an annual meeting would be a good idea. The ExComm directed Edie Greene to develop a questionnaire to hand out to participants of the 2002 biennial meeting that would inform the ExComm about members' preferences and the likely success of such a meeting. There will be further discussion of this at the subsequent ExComm meetings.

APA Convention

Melissa Warren mentioned that the size and length of the APA Convention will be reduced dramatically; this means that each division will have fewer program hours and the division will have to consider how it will program the hours it does get.

Social Justice Committee/Caucus

Melissa Warren announced that a number of APA Divisions (9, 17, 27, 35, 43, 44, 45, 48, 51) formed a coalition/caucus devoted to social justice issues. Sol Fulero offered that if the purpose is to meet with other division representatives to talk about APA policies and voting, that would be a good thing. Other activities, according to Melissa, would be to jointly identify persons to serve at APA who have social justice interests, and to identify social justice agendas for APA to consider. Melissa indicated that the division would have to submit a written proposal to the group for consideration. Sol Fulero will investigate this as a representative of the ExComm.

Awards

A discussion was held regarding awards for contributions to the division/society. It was agreed that the ExComm, as appropriate, can recognize contributions of persons to the society. Sol Fulero moved that such an award be made to a soon to be identified person. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

It was reiterated that the winner of the Shah Early Career Achievement Award receives a \$1000 award from the division, and that dissertation award winners receive no funding other than that associated with the cash awards.

Advertising

Steve Hart raised the issue of advertising and division activities. Barry Rosenfeld offered that all advertising accepted by the division must be somehow related to the society's mission, according to law, given our non-profit postal status. Rich Wiener expressed concerns about the possibility of being faced with advertising that may be questionable in some way. Steve Hart asked Barry Rosenfeld to submit in writing minimal criteria he uses for considering acceptance of ads, so that this issue can be considered by the EC at its next meeting.

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Division Leadership Conference

Steve Hart reported that the meeting focussed on issues including the new Convention format and the aging membership. Steve indicated that APA can do membership analyses for the Division to help inform us about who our members are, what we want, etc. Steve also offered that APA offers many division support services that this division does not currently take advantage of, that it might consider in the future (e.g., accounting, meeting planning, newsletter publishing).

Law & Human Behavior

A report was submitted by Rich Wiener. He noted that submissions were down a little but he did not know what to make of this. He noted that there were a number of new journals that might be competing with the division journal.

Book Series

Ron Roesch reported that nine books were in progress and one was in press in the division series.

There was a lengthy discussion about the upcoming book summarizing the 2000 Presidential Initiative, and if and how it might be distributed to APLS members. Some ExComm committee members had previously suggested that the division bear the cost of distributing the book to all members, free of charge. It was estimated that it might cost up to \$10 per member to distribute the book to all members. This would come out of the 2002 budget, given the publication time line for the book.

After considerable discussion devoted to the pros and cons of this and the financial impact on the division, Steve Hart moved that all members receive a copy of the book providing that no more than \$10 per member and a total of \$35,000 be spent. Edie Greene seconded the motion. The motion passed 4 to 1.

Newsletter Report

Barry Rosenfeld reported that while he was \$2500 over budget this was offset by \$3500 in advertising revenue; the budget over-run is partly due to increased membership.

Miscellaneous

Steve Penrod moved that up to \$200 be spent to buy 2 relevant domain names (psylaw.org and ap-ls.org). The motion was seconded by Steve Hart. The motion failed. Margaret Kovera moved that the division spend up to \$200 to buy ap-ls.org. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Steve Hart offered his congratulations to Rich Redding, who was recently hired by the MCP Hahnemann/Villanova program.

At 5:01 Sol Fulero moved that the meeting adjourn. Melissa Warren seconded this motion and it passed unanimously.

Minutes reviewed and submitted by Randy Otto, Division Secretary, March 12, 2001

	Budget	To Date
INCOME		
Dues & Contributions	\$109,000.00	\$77,286.75
LHB Editorial Expenses	\$15,750.00	
Interest Income	\$8,000.00	
Royalties	\$25,000.00	
Advertising	\$3,000.00	
TOTAL INCOME	\$160,750.00	
EXPENSES		
Meetings & Conferences:		
APA Convention Program	\$14,000.00	
APA Executive Council MTg	\$3,000.00	\$415.47
APLS EC meeting at APA	\$10,000.00	
APLS EC Mid-Winter Meeting	\$10,000.00	\$2,011.30
Div. Leadership Conference	\$2,000.00	\$606.62
APA Program Chair Conf.	\$1,500.00	
SUB-TOTAL	\$40,500.00	
Publications:		
Newsletter Expenses	\$15,000.00	\$4,035.00
Subscriptions to LHB	\$70,000.00	
Editor Expenses for LHB	\$15,750.00	
Web Site Expenses	\$1,000.00	
SUB-TOTAL	\$101,750.00	
Administrative Costs:		
General Operating Expenses	\$8,000.00	\$1,728.00
Presidential Expenses	\$400.00	
Treasurer Expenses	\$400.00	
SUB-TOTAL	\$8,800.00	
Professional Organizations:		
Fed./Behav,Psych,CogSc dues	\$200.00	
Exec. Roundtable Practice Div.	\$90.00	
SUB-TOTAL	\$290.00	
Awards and Committees:		
Awards & Diss. Prizes	\$4,000.00	\$900.00
Grants-in-Aid	\$10,000.00	
Interdisciplinary Grant	\$3,000.00	
Student Committee	\$2,000.00	
Education Outreach Comm.	\$2,000.00	
Cong. Briefing Series	\$3,000.00	
Careers & Teaching Comm.	\$1,000.00	
SUB-TOTAL	\$25,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$176,340.00	

APLS 2002 Biennial Conference

Austin, TX - Mar. 7-10

General Information

The 2002 biennial conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency on Town Lake in Austin, Texas. The conference will begin midday Thursday, March 7th, and will end midday Sunday, March 10th.

Visit the conference website – <http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/2002/> to:

- access the call for papers
- register for the conference
- submit proposals for the conference
- volunteer to serve as a student volunteer at the conference (and get your registration fee waived)
- find information about the city of Austin, including restaurants, museums, the local airport, and more!
- access a message bulletin board that can be used to exchange information with other conference attendees about roommate possibilities, things to do and see in Austin, etc.
- contact Sarah or Jaynee at Travel & Transport, the official travel agency of the biennial, to book flights and reserve rental cars
 - * If you use Travel & Transport to book a flight on American, Continental, or United Airlines, you will receive a 5-10% discount off normal published fares. Zone fares are also available. (Sorry, discounts do not apply to international travel.)
 - * If you use Travel & Transport to reserve a rental car with Alamo or Avis, you will receive a 5% discount.
 - * You may also contact Travel & Transport by phone (402-486-4191 or 888-550-8282)
- reserve a hotel room at the conference hotel (Note that the South by Southwest Music and Film Festival partially overlaps with the dates of our conference, so consider reserving a room early.)
 - The special discounted conference rates are:
 - \$149/night for single or double occupancy,
 - \$169/night for triple occupancy
 - \$179/night for quadruple occupancy
- If you would like to call the Hyatt Regency directly to make your hotel reservations, please call 512-477-1234 or 800-233-1234 and *indicate that you are with the American Psychology Law-Society Conference.*

**If you have any questions or comments about the conference,
please feel free to contact one of the conference co-chairs.**

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Call for Papers

Proposals for symposia, papers, and posters addressing topics in all areas of psychology and law are invited. International submissions are welcome, and papers authored or co-authored by students are also encouraged. We especially welcome proposals that are empirically based and those that describe innovative applications of psychology to law and policy.

The deadline for submissions is Oct. 1, 2001.

All proposals should be submitted electronically via the conference website – go to <http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/2002/>, then click on the Submissions button/link. If you are unable to submit via the website, please contact one of the conference co-chairs to make alternative arrangements.

Proposals must include a 200-word abstract and should not exceed 1500 words.

Reviewers needed: Professional and student members are needed to review proposal submissions. If you are interested, please contact one of the conference co-chairs. Please be sure to indicate the topic areas in which you have special knowledge.



Expert Opinion

The forensic psychological evaluation generally calls for objective assessment of the party or parties, utilizing instruments appropriate for the particular application and capable of withstanding the rigors of effective scrutiny under cross-examination, and relying on research data published in peer-reviewed scientific journals. The evaluator is expected to be objective, and to present the resulting data and opinion in an unbiased way, making no effort to control the outcome of the case by distorting data or withholding data.

In death penalty mitigation, is the same lack of bias appropriate? Is it possible to do an unbiased, objective, and professionally responsible job of evaluating a capital defendant if you do not believe in the death penalty, under any circumstance? If retained by the defense in evaluating mitigation for capital sentencing, should the forensic psychologist assume the role of advocate for the defendant?

The Responses are from Mark Cunningham, Ph.D., A.B.P.P. and Alan Goldstein, Ph.D., A.B.P.P.

Mark D. Cunningham is a clinical and forensic psychologist with offices in Abilene, Texas. Dr. Cunningham is a Diplomate in Forensic Psychology (ABPP) and is licensed as a psychologist in 11 states. He has extensively participated in state and federal capital sentencing cases across the country, as well as state postconviction and federal habeas proceedings. Dr. Cunningham has co-authored several publications relevant to capital sentencing and/or death row populations.

Alan M. Goldstein is a Professor of Psychology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and is a consultant to a number of law enforcement agencies, including consulting to the Behavioral Science Unit of the FBI. Dr. Goldstein is on the editorial boards of "Behavioral Sciences and the Law" and "Criminal Justice and Behavior." He is chair of the AAFP's Continuing Education Program, is on the Boards of ABPP and ABFP, and serves on the ABPP Ethics Committee. He is in independent forensic practice in New York and has been involved in capital cases at the federal and state levels as both evaluator and trial consultant.

Column Editor: Mary A. Connell, Ed.D., A.B.P.P.

Dr. Cunningham:

Capital sentencing evaluations are unique in the gravity of the determination. Despite this life or death context, though, capital assessments are no different from other forensic functions in professional posture. This posture is comprised of five key elements:

Accurate identification of the referral question: An evaluation of mitigating factors at capital sentencing has an obviously circumscribed focus (i.e. mitigation). Mitigation as defined by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Lockett v. Ohio* (1978) includes: "...any aspect of a defendant's character or record, or any of the circumstances of the offense that the defendant proffered as a basis for a sentence less than death" (at 604). Mitigation additionally involves what the Supreme Court in *Woodson v. North Carolina* (1976) characterized as "the diverse frailties of humankind" (at 304). This focus is likely to generate data that is to varying degrees sympathetic to the defendant. The neutrality and objectivity of the forensic psychologist are maintained in such a referral by methods that promote accuracy, corroboration, scrutiny, and empirical integrity.

Reliance on multiple sources of information: Objectivity is enhanced in mitigation evaluations, as in any forensic assessment, by seeking corroborating data from records and third party interviews. Interestingly, the extent of records retrieval and third party sources are routinely much more extensive in mitigation evaluations than in most forensic functions. The sheer volume of background material promotes accuracy.

Maintaining highly detailed contemporaneous records: In-

Dr. Goldstein:

Capital cases are clearly different from all other forensic assessments, including those addressing other criminal psycho-legal issues (validity of Miranda waivers, fitness for trial, mental state at the time of the offense and other, less drastic sentencing reports). Consistent with *any* forensic evaluation, the expert is asked by one side in a case (or by the court) to conduct an assessment whose sole purpose is to provide information to the trier-of-fact that would not ordinarily fall within the purview of a layperson's range of knowledge. The underlying assumption is made that the product of the evaluation, the report and/or testimony, taken in conjunction with other testimony, will assist the trier-of-fact in reaching an informed decision on the legal issue under consideration. The credibility of the expert, determined by the trier-of-fact, will directly impact on how much weight to give the proffered testimony.

There is little question that the stress associated with preparing a report and ultimately offering expert testimony during the sentencing phase of a capital case is unlike that experienced in any other type of forensic work. The potential effects of the testimony rise to literally a "life or death" level. During testimony, omitted details, the use of inappropriate or impulsively spoken words or phrases, or an inaccurate response to a cross-examination question may (at least in the expert's mind) represent a crucial factor in a jury's decision to view execution as an appropriate punishment. If inappropriately applied, the punishment is irreversible.

Dr. Cunningham cont.

interviews of the defendant and third parties in mitigation evaluations are memorialized in sufficient detail that they can be subjected to reasonable scrutiny. These notes are present with the forensic psychologist on the witness stand. In their comprehensive detail, these notes help anchor the opinions of the psychologist to verifiable underlying data and sources.

Informed and fair representation of the empirical literature: When the implications of the identified mitigating factors are discussed in terms of the best available research, over-reaching and unreliable conclusions are much less likely to occur. As in any forensic report or testimony, objectivity is further enhanced by an affirmative willingness to specify the specific citation and its findings, as opposed to “research indicates...”

Advocating for the data: At capital sentencing, as in any forensic evaluation, the psychologist is not an advocate for the referring party. Rather, the forensic psychologist advocates for the clinical and empirical data that are responsive to the referral question. There may well be mitigating factors that warrant strong advocacy – such as a verifiable history of profound biopsychosocial disruption and sound associated research demonstrating the association of those experiences with an increased incidence of adverse adult outcomes. That advocacy, though, is for the data. Paradoxically, advocacy for the data is often in spite of the defendant – who attempts to protect family members and may initially deny traumatic history that is subsequently revealed by social service records and/or multiple third parties.

Dr. Goldstein cont.

In *Lockett v. Ohio*, the U.S. Supreme Court acknowledged the obvious: death is different from all other forms of punishment. Earlier, the Court rejected a death penalty statute (*Woodson v. North Carolina*), which called for the death penalty in *all* murder cases. The Court emphasized that because of the uniqueness of the death penalty, each capital defendant must be considered on a case-by-case basis. As a result, any factor may be considered by a jury in determining the fate of a capital defendant including his or her background, history, individual characteristics, as well as the circumstances of the offense. Consequently, experts must take into account any and all aspects of the defendant’s life when conducting such assessments. A far greater

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Research Briefs

Delinquency and Conduct Problems

Duhig, A. M., Renk, K., Epstein, M. K., & Phares, V. (2000). **Interparental agreement on internalizing, externalizing, and total behavior problems: A meta-analysis.** *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, 7, 435-453. A meta-analysis of 60 studies examining parental reports of emotional and behavioral problems of children and adolescents revealed a moderate correspondence between mothers' and fathers' ratings of internalizing behavior and a large correspondence for ratings of externalizing behavior and total behavior problems. There was greater agreement for adolescents than for younger children, and for children of middle or mixed socioeconomic status than for children of low socioeconomic status.

Heide, K. M., Spencer, E., Thompson, A., & Solomon, E. P. (2001). **Who's in, who's out, and who's back: Follow-up data on 59 juveniles incarcerated in adult prison for murder or attempted murder in the early 1980s.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19, 97-108. Follow-up data on 59 juvenile homicide offenders (JHOs) committed to an adult department of corrections revealed that time served bore little relationship to imposed sentence, as offenders with shorter sentences tended to serve higher percentages of their sentences. Of the 43 (73%) released from prison, 25 (60%) had returned to prison upon commission of a new crime. The highest number of failures occurred during the first three years, with 20 (80%) of the 25 returning to prison during this time.

Loper, A. B., Hoffschmidt, S. J., & Ash, E. (2001). **Personality features and characteristics of violent events committed by juvenile offenders.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19, 81-96.

For 82 incarcerated juveniles who completed the MACI and were interviewed about a violent offense, girls (n = 42) revealed significantly more distress associated with internalizing disorders than did boys (n = 40). The Psychopathy Content Scale (Murrie & Cornell, 2000) could distinguish 80% of cases whose self-ratings of violence were above the median on Instrumentality and below the median on Empathy/Guilt.

Mitchell, O., MacKenzie, D.L., Gover, A.R. & Styve G.J. (2001). **The influences of personal background on perceptions of juvenile correctional environments.** *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 29, 67-76.

In a sample of 1362 juvenile correctional staff, it was found that highly educated personnel were more dissatisfied with their job, women and more highly educated staff were not more rehabilitation oriented, and African American personnel viewed the juveniles more favorably than Caucasian staff. Some of the findings contradict many similar studies conducted in adult facilities.

Domestic Violence

Beeman, S. K., Hagemester, A. K., & Edleson, J. L. (2001). **Case assessment and service receipt in families experiencing both child maltreatment and woman battering.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 437-458. Compared to families for which police had filed only child maltreatment reports (n = 77), dual violence families (n = 95) were more likely to include an unrelated male in the household, to involve a neglect allegations, and to include perpetrator substance abuse. Although child protection workers assessed dual-violence families to be at an elevated risk, these families received fewer services (but were more likely to be referred to the county attorney).

DiLillo, D., Giuffre, D. Tremblay, G. C., Peterson, L. (2001). **A closer look at the nature of intimate partner violence reported by women with a history of child sexual abuse.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 116-132.

In a sample of 240 low-income women, 47% reported childhood sexual abuse (CSA). Those with a history of CSA were more likely to have experienced severe violence (e.g., hitting, kicking, beating) in their couple relationships. A significant number of all intimate relationships involved one or more acts of woman-to-man violence only.

Duggan, S., O'Brien, M., Kennedy, J. K. (2001). **Young adults' immediate and delayed reactions to simulated marital conflicts: Implications for intergenerational patterns of violence in intimate relationships.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 69, 13-24. Undergraduate participants in one of two marital-discord groups, violent physical

aggression (VPA; n=33) and no physical aggression (NPA; n=34) reported their thoughts and feelings while listening to marital conflicts, as well as following a delay for reflection. The VPAs made more negative outcome predictions and were more likely to attribute blame than the NPAs. The VPAs also reported inflicting as well as receiving more physical and verbal aggression in their own relationships, consistent with an intergenerational pattern of aggression.

Gondolf, E. W., & White, R. J. (2001). **Batterer program participants who repeatedly reassault: Psychopathic tendencies and other disorders.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 361-380.

580 men were assessed on measures that included the MCMI-III and the Conflict Tactics Scale. At 15 months after intake at a treatment program, 54% of those who reassaulted displayed primary or secondary psychopathic disorders or styles. Low level disorders (e.g., narcissistic/conforming, avoidant/depressive) were present in 59% of the cases, whereas moderate to severe level disorders (e.g., narcissistic, paranoid, and borderline disorders) were present in 35%. Presence of a psychopathic disorder did not differentiate reassaulters from non-reassaulters.

Hilton, N. Z., Harris, G. T., & Rice, M. E. (2001). **Predicting violence by serious wife assaulters.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 408-423.

Violent recidivism was lower among wife assaulters (24%) than among generally violent offenders (44%). VRAG scores were significantly better predictors of subsequent violence than PCL-R scores.

Hutchison, I. W., & Hirschel, J. D. (2001). **The effects of children's presence in woman abuse.** *Violence & Victims*, 16, 3-17. Presence of children was not associated with cumulative incidence of abuse, severity of abuse, degree of injury, nor the victim's decision making process in calling the police among 41 women who contacted the police following an abusive incident with their male partner. However, the presence of children made it more likely that police would provide information and referrals to shelters.

Research Briefs Cont.

Logan, T. K., Walker, R., & Leukefeld, C. G. (2001). **Rural, urban influences and urban differences among domestic violence arrestees.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 266-283.

In an examination of three geographical groups that constituted a 9% random sample of 1,112 men arrested for domestic violence, those from rural areas had significantly higher arrest rates, lower employment rates, lower educational attainments, and greater use of psychoactive medications.

McCloskey, L. A. (2001). **The "Medea complex" among men: The instrumental abuse of children to injure wives.** *Violence & Victims*, 16, 19-37.

Three frequently identified catalysts for abusive behavior of men towards their families (unemployment, drinking, and life stress events) were examined for their ability to predict the occurrence of partner or child abuse among 363 women and children. Heavy drinking and life stress events were predictive of partner abuse, and these risk factors were unrelated to child abuse. However, wife battering placed children at elevated risk, having a 42% chance of receiving escalated abuse from their fathers.

Reitzel-Jaffe, D., & Wolfe, D. A. (2001). **Predictors of relationship abuse among young men.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 99-115.

Violence in the family of origin among 611 university students was associated with men's negative beliefs about gender roles and acceptance of interpersonal violence. These beliefs were associated with having friends who were reported to be abusive, and having abusive friends was associated with participants' levels of violence in current relationships. Family-of-origin violence and negative beliefs about gender and interpersonal violence had a direct effect on these levels of violence.

Forensic Assessment

Blais, M. A., Hilsenroth, M. J., Castlebury, F., Fowler, J. C., & Baity, M. R. (2001). **Predicting DSM-IV Cluster B personality disorder criteria from MMPI-2 and Rorschach data: A test of incremental validity.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 76, 150-168.

A review of approximately 800 case files at a university outpatient clinic revealed a fairly low degree of association between selected Rorschach variables and the

MMPI-2 PD scales in predicting diagnoses of Cluster B personality disorders. However, regression analyses support the criterion-related validity of three of the PD scales (ANPD-O, BPD-O, and NPD-O) and six Rorschach variables (ROD, MOAS-H, DEVAL, FC+CF, T, and REF), as well as the incremental validity of combining the two tests.

Blanchard, R., Klassen, P., Dickey, R., Kuban, M. E., & Blak, T. (2001). **Sensitivity and specificity of the phallometric test for pedophilia in nonadmitting sex offenders.** *Psychological Assessment*, 13, 118-126.

Sex offenders who had offended against children (intrafamilial and extrafamilial) or against adult women were studied. Results showed that those who had had sexual contact with the most women had the lowest probability of a pedophilic diagnosis. Specificity was 96% and sensitivity was 61%.

Budd, K. S., Poindexter, L. M., Felix, E. D., & Naik-Polan, A. T. (2001). **Clinical assessment of parents in child protection cases: An empirical analysis.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 93-108.

190 mental health evaluation reports of parents in child abuse and neglect cases were collected. Numerous failures to meet criteria for forensic relevance were found, including: evaluations completed in a single session, rare inclusion of home visits, infrequent use of information sources other than the parent, emphasis on weaknesses, and lack of a description of the relationship between parent and child.

Camparo, L. B., Wagner, J. T., & Saywitz, K. J. (2001). **Interviewing children about real and fictitious events: Revisiting the Narrative Elaboration procedure.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 63-80.

After participation in a staged event, elementary school children were interviewed about the event and a fictitious event. The children were randomly assigned to three interview conditions: a streamlined NE procedure, exposure to cue cards without prior training, and a standard interview with no cue cards or training. Children in the NE group reported a greater amount of accurate, but no more inaccurate, information during cue card presentation for the actual event, and no more false information about the fictitious event.

Chaffin, M. & Shultz, S.K. (2001). **Psychometric evaluation of the Children's Impact**

of Traumatic Events Scale-Revised. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 401-411.

155 sexually abused children were given various self-report measures including the Children's Impact of Traumatic Events Scale-Revised, CBCL, ADI, SAFE, TRF, DICA-R, SSSC, and the PRADS. The association between the Children's Impact of Traumatic Events Scale-Revised and the other measures were modest but in expected directions. The authors also found that adult-report measures were virtually unrelated to child-report measures.

Drach, K.M., Wientzen, J. & Ricci, L.R. (2001). **The diagnostic utility of sexual behavior problems in diagnosing sexual abuse in a forensic child abuse evaluation clinic.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 489-503.

A multi-disciplinary team investigated the diagnostic utility of sexual behavior problems in diagnosing sexual abuse. There was a high degree of variability in sexual behavior problem scores. Sexually abused children were just as likely to have high CSBI scores as non-sexually abused children. There was a correlation between sexual behavior problems and other behavior and emotional problems.

Gunnoe, M. L. & Braver, S. L. (2001). **The effects of joint legal custody on mothers, fathers, and children controlling for factors that predispose a sole maternal versus joint legal award.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 25-43.

254 separated couples first were compared on 71 predivorce variables that might differentiate between families awarded joint legal versus sole maternal custody. Factors identified were controlled for in a subsequent study of couples 2 years postdivorce. Families with joint custody had lower maternal satisfaction with custody arrangements, more father-child visitation, and fewer child adjustment problems.

Lewis, S. F., Fremouw, W. J., Del Ben, K., & Farr, C. (2001). **An investigation of the psychological characteristics of stalkers: Empathy, problem-solving, attachment, and borderline personality features.** *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 46, 80-84.

The Stalking Behavior Checklist was used to identify a subsample of undergraduates (n=22) who endorsed stalking behaviors. Compared to controls (n=218), this "stalking" group showed less secure and more

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ambivalent attachment patterns and more borderline tendencies, indicating greater difficulty in sustaining relationships, labile emotional expression, and ambivalence about interacting with others. Problem-solving skills were found to be less developed in male stalkers, whereas female stalkers demonstrated higher cognitive functioning than the controls.

Lyon, T. D., Saywitz, K. J., Kaplan, D. L., & Dorado, J. S. (2001). **Reducing maltreated children's reluctance to answer hypothetical oath-taking competency questions.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 81-92.

Maltreated 5- and 6-year-olds who were awaiting a court appearance were asked about the consequences of lying to a judge, a social worker, and a doctor. The questions were either about themselves or about another child in a story. Those children asked about another child were more responsive than those asked about themselves.

Peters, D.F. (2001). **Examining child sexual abuse evaluations: The types of information affecting expert judgement.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 149-178.

Both experts (n=56) and laypersons (n=63) made judgments regarding child sexual abuse allegations. For both groups disclosure and collateral information were the most influential and doll play and the child's affect had little effect on judgment. The experts tended to be more conservative in their judgments and had more "child believing attitudes."

Walters, G.D. (2001). **Revised validity scales for the psychological inventory of criminal thinking styles (PICTS).** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 32, 1-13.

The author revised two validity scales, one measuring confusion and the other measuring defensiveness, for the PICTS. They now show improved internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and criterion validity.

Prevention and Treatment Services

Craissati, J., & Beech, A. (2001). **Attrition in a community treatment program for child sexual abusers.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 205-221.

In a sample of 78 men, treatment completion was more strongly predicted by variables associated with psychological diffi-

culties and childhood trauma than by offense-related variables.

Hadley, D.C., Reddon, J.R., & Reddick, R.D. (2001). **Age, gender, and treatment attendance among forensic psychiatric outpatients.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 32, 55-66.

Review of over 6,000 forensic outpatient records indicated that both age and gender were important in predicting absenteeism. Women showed poorer attendance and, for both genders, there was a negative correlation between age and absenteeism.

Hebert, M., Lavoie, F., Piche, C., & Poitras, M. (2001). **Proximate effects of a child sexual abuse prevention program in elementary school children.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 505-522.

133 first and third grade children completed a sexual abuse prevention program. Their knowledge and prevention skills were assessed before and after exposure to the program material. The children gained knowledge, which was maintained at follow-up, and prevention skills, which diminished slightly at follow-up. Parents generally reported positive reactions after their children completed the program.

Marx, B. P., Calhoun, K. S., Wilson, A. E., & Meyerson, L. A. (2001). **Sexual revictimization prevention: An outcome evaluation.** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 69, 25-32.

61 undergraduate women who had been sexually abused were randomly assigned to attend a sexual revictimization prevention program (n = 24) or to a no-treatment control group (n = 37). The program was successful in reducing revictimization rates (though not significantly), and increased self-efficacy and decreased psychological distress. The program was unsuccessful in increasing risk recognition, which was found to decrease the rate of revictimization among sexually abused women.

Shanahan, M. & Donato, R. (2001). **Counting the cost: Estimating the economic benefit of pedophile treatment programs.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 541-555.

The tangible and intangible costs to victims of sexual abuse were assessed and compared to the cost of cognitive behavioral treatment programs in Australian prisons. The authors found a net benefit of treatment given a 6-8% reduction in recidivism.

Social-Cognitive Processes and Forensic Issues

Cauffman, E., & Steinberg, L. (2000). **(Im)maturity of judgment in adolescence: Why adolescents may be less culpable than adults.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 18, 741-760.

The influence of three psychosocial maturity factors (responsibility, perspective, and temperance) on antisocial decision-making was examined for 1,015 adolescents and college students. Results indicated that these three factors are more predictive of antisocial decision-making than chronological age alone, with the period of years between 16 and 19 marking a key transition point in the development of maturity of judgment.

Fried, C. S., & Reppucci, N. D. (2001). **Criminal decision making: The development of adolescent judgment, criminal responsibility, and culpability.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 45-61.

Video depictions of a delinquent act were shown to 56 adolescents from an alternative high school, a community agency that works with delinquent youth, and a juvenile detention center. Results demonstrated that detained youth were less likely to expect peer pressure and more likely to think of future consequences than nondetained youth. Estimations of criminal responsibility and culpability could be predicted by age and ethnicity.

Ghetti, S., & Redlich, A. D. (2001). **Reactions to youth crime: Perceptions of accountability and competency.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19, 33-52.

480 undergraduates read a scenario about an adolescent committing a crime, and were asked to assign an appropriate sentence, as well as rate the adolescent's degree of accountability and competency. Type (arson v. shooting) and outcome (victim died v. injured) of crime were influential in deciding an appropriate sentence. Juveniles were also seen as less responsible and less competent if they were younger, or if the victim had died versus only being injured.

Laner, M. R., Benin, M. H., & Ventrone, N. A. (2001). **Bystander attitudes toward victims of violence: Who's worth helping?** *Deviant Behavior*, 22, 23-42.

Intentions to intervene were compared with three hypothetical victims: a woman, a child, and a dog. Results from a sample of 711 college students demonstrated a sig-

nificant interaction between the sex of the bystander and the type of victim. Women were more likely to intervene on behalf of children, whereas men were more likely to intervene on behalf of women.

Levine, M., Williams, A., Sixt, A., & Valenti, R. (2001). **Is it inherently prejudicial to try a juvenile as an adult?** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19, 23-31.

218 undergraduates given minimal information about a juvenile being tried as an adult for murder were asked to infer the likelihood of 14 characteristics, and indicate how influential these would be in a decision to vote guilty. Results indicated that a high percentage of potential jurors are likely to infer the presence of a criminal history for a juvenile being tried as an adult, and that such information would influence significantly their likelihood of voting guilty.

McCauley, M.R. & Parker, J.F. (2001). **When will a child be believed? The impact of the victim's age and juror's gender on children's credibility and verdict in a sexual abuse case.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 523-539.

573 subjects viewed children's testimony in either a robbery or sexual abuse case. The degree of association between the child and the perpetrator (stranger vs. acquaintance) and the child's age also varied. In sexual abuse cases the suspect was more likely to be found guilty, the child was perceived as more credible, age did not impact credibility of the verdict, and women generally perceived the child as more credible.

Smith, S. M., Lindsay, R. C. L., Pryke, S., Dysart, J. E. (2001). **Postdictors of eyewitness errors: Can false identifications be diagnosed in the cross-race situation?** *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law*, 7, 153-169.

After viewing videotaped crimes, 127 Asian and 121 White individuals were asked to identify a White or Asian perpetrator from line-ups. Three postdictors (confidence, decision time, and relative vs. absolute judgment strategy) correctly classified participants' accuracy, having chosen someone from the line-up in 67% of own-race cases. Postdictors did not distinguish the accuracy either of other-race choosers, own-race nonchoosers, or other-race nonchoosers.

Trauma Issues/Victimology

Bondurant, B. (2001). **University women's**

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acknowledgment of rape. *Violence Against Women*, 7, 294-314.

The majority of a sample of 109 female rape survivors did not acknowledge their rape experiences. Although social factors predicted acknowledgments, the best predictors were individual and situational factors. Rape was more likely to be acknowledged if the participant experienced higher levels of violence during the rape, blamed their behavior for the rape, and displayed more of an "acquaintance" rape script than a "blitz" rape script.

Morrell, J. S., & Rubin, L. J. (2001). **The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2, posttraumatic stress disorder, and women domestic violence survivors.** *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 32, 151-156.

Comparisons of the MMPI-2 profiles of female domestic violence survivors with (n=58) and without PTSD (n=35) suggest that profiles with elevated F, 6 (Pa), and 8 (Sc) scales may be indicative of PTSD, and significant findings on K, 1 (Hs), 2 (D), and 4 (Pd) may warrant additional consideration. Those without PTSD are less likely to report unusual thoughts (scale 8) and more likely to report authority or family conflicts (scale 4) than those domestic violence survivors with PTSD.

Owens, G. P., & Chard, K. M. (2001). **Cognitive distortions among women reporting childhood sexual abuse.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 178-191.

Two cognitive measures, the Personal Beliefs and Reactions Scale (PBRs) and the World Assumptions Scale (WAS), were administered to 70 women reporting childhood sexual abuse. Three PBRs subscales predicted significantly severity of PTSD symptomatology. WAS and PBRs data indicated that the participants focused more on self-blame attributions, rather than on distributing attributions between the world and the self.

Ruscio, A.M. (2001). Predicting the child rearing practices of mothers sexually abused in childhood. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 369-387.

45 female outpatients were compared to 717 female community members regarding their child rearing practices. Among other findings, child sexual abuse survivors reported engaging in permissive parenting and reported lower levels of authoritarian parenting.

Schnyder, U., Moergeli, H., Klaghofer, R., & Buddeberg, C. (2001). **Incidence and prediction of posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms in severely injured accident victims.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 158, 594-599.

Participants in this longitudinal study were 106 patients admitted to an ICU after accidents. At a 1-year follow-up, 2 patients had PTSD and 13 had subsyndromal PTSD. Multiple regression analysis explained 34% of the variance, with biological risk factors, sense of death threat, symptoms of intrusion, and problem-oriented coping contributing significantly.

Violence & Criminal Recidivism

Barnes, M. T., Gordon, W. C., & Hudson, S. M. (2001). **The crime of threatening to kill.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 312-319.

102 individuals charged with threatening to kill or do bodily harm were divided into a group who received legal sanctions (n = 77) and a group who received a psychiatric referral (n = 25). The former group was more likely to have had personality and substance abuse problems and to have threatened within the context of a relationship breakdown, whereas the latter group was more likely to have had a psychotic disorder and to have threatened strangers or MHPs.

Crouch, J.L., Milner, J.S., & Thomsen, C. (2001). **Childhood physical abuse, early social support and risk for maltreatment: Current social support as a mediator of risk for child physical abuse.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 93-107.

598 subjects completed self-report measures investigating childhood physical abuse, early and current social support, and risk for engaging in child physical abuse. Perceptions of current social support were inversely related to risk of engaging in physical abuse. Early support directly related to perceived levels of current support and history or physical abuse related to risk for child physical abuse.

Fisher, B.S., & Gunnison, E. (2001). **Violence in the workplace: Gender similarities and differences.** *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 29, 145-155.

The authors used 1992-1996 national Crime Victimization Survey data to assess the relationship between gender and being the victim of workplace violence. They found

that violence against women increased, that women were more likely to be victims of rape or sexual assault, and were more likely to lose time from work and took more time off to recuperate.

Frankle, W. G., Shera, D., Berger-Hershkowitz, H., Evins, A. E., Connolly, C., Goff, D. C., & Henderson, D. C. (2001). **Clozapine-associated reduction in arrest rates of psychotic patients with criminal histories.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 158, 270-274.

The arrest records of patients with psychotic diagnoses were reviewed. Regression showed lower arrest rates associated with receiving clozapine, after controlling for age, gender, birth cohort, onset of illness and education.

Goldstein, H., & Higgins-D'Alessandro, A. (2001). **Empathy and attachment in relation to violent vs. non-violent offense history among jail inmates.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 32, 31-53.

119 men and 67 women who were jailed for violent and non-violent offenses responded to questionnaires about empathy and attachment. No significant differences were found between the inmates and a control group of non-incarcerated individuals.

Kroner, D. G. & Loza, W. (2001). **Evidence for the efficacy of self-report in predicting non-violent and violent criminal recidivism.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 168-177.

Scores for the Self-Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ), the PCL-R, General Statistical Information on Recidivism, and the VRAG were obtained for 78 incarcerated men. Two years after release, the SAQ predicted nonviolent and violent recidivism at rates statistically equivalent to those of the other measures.

Loza, W. & Loza-Fanous, A. (2001). **The effectiveness of the self-appraisal questionnaire in predicting offenders' postrelease outcome: A comparison study.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 28, 105-121.

The SAQ was administered along with the LSI-R, GSIR, PCL-R, and the VRAG to 68 Canadian offenders. The SAQ was at least as effective as the other measures.

Serin, R. C., Mailloux, D. L., & Malcolm, P. B. (2001). **Psychopathy, deviant sexual arousal and recidivism among sexual of-**

fenders: A psycho-culturally determined group defense. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 234-246.

At 7 years after release from prison, measures of deviant sexual arousal differentiated rapists and child molesters in a sample of 68 sexual offenders. In general, faster and significantly higher rates of recidivism were observed among individuals who displayed more psychopathic characteristics and deviant sexual arousal.

Stuart, H. L., & Arboleda-Florez, J. E. (2001). **A public health perspective on violent offenses among persons with mental illness.** *Psychiatric Services*, 52, 654-659.

Structured clinical interviews for the DSM-III-R were conducted with 1,151 remanded offenders. For newly admitted inmates, the one-month prevalence of major mental and substance use disorders was 61%. Only 3% of violent offenses in the community were attributable to individuals with a principal diagnosis of a non-substance use disorder, and only an additional 7% to individuals with a primary diagnosis of a substance use disorder.

Zimmerman, S.E., Martin, R. & Rogosky, T. (2001). **Developing a risk assessment instrument: lessons about validity relearned.** *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 29, 57-66.

The authors review the importance of sampling technique and validity in social science research by using their own study regarding a risk assessment instrument as an example.

Goldstein continued from p. 9

amount of time is spent in gathering data, considering third-party sources of information, and reviewing all written records of the defendant's life than in any other type of assessment.

Because of the unique nature of these cases, the volume of information that must be considered, and the potential significance that testimony may play in determining the outcome of a capital sentencing case, contact with the referring attorney(s) is frequent, especially as a trial date approaches. To prepare for trial, meetings are commonly scheduled with lawyers as well as with others involved in the case (investigators, mitigation specialists, psychiatrists, neurologists, addiction experts). The expert is likely to encour-

ter a "model" or concept unique to capital cases: "The Team."

A team is commonly thought of as a group of individuals with a common purpose: scoring a goal, hitting a home run, or otherwise winning the game. A team has a coach or manager, the person who designs and directs the plays, tells the players what to do, and in other ways motivates each member toward victory. In referring to the "defense team," the attorney presents a model that he or she hopes will be adopted by all of the "players" working on the case. If the forensic psychologist buys into the team approach to the case, he or she has been seduced into abandoning the ethical principles of the profession as stated in the APA Ethical Principles and Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists. In addition, the expert has also rejected the spirit and letter of the oath to "tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth" in presenting sworn testimony.

In conducting the extensive assessment required in a capital case, undoubtedly information has been found that might depict the defendant in a negative light. Some data may contradict the overall opinions reached by the expert. While the good team player may overlook this information, the forensic psychologist must not submit to the pressure or temptation to do so. Our code of ethics as well as the nature of the oath forbids us to do so. In fact, our credibility rests on our objectivity, thoroughness and fairness. Ultimately, it is the attorney's decision to have us submit a report or call us to the stand, having weighted the positive and negative information we will convey to the trier-of-fact. Once that decision is made, we are legally, ethically (and I believe morally) obligated to fulfill our role as experts: to educate those who are entrusted with making the life or death judgment called for in this case. To view capital cases as an exception to the rule of providing honest, all-inclusive testimony represents a decision totally unsupported by our profession.

Notes From The Student Chair



AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Lori Peters
lpeters@law.villanova.edu

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

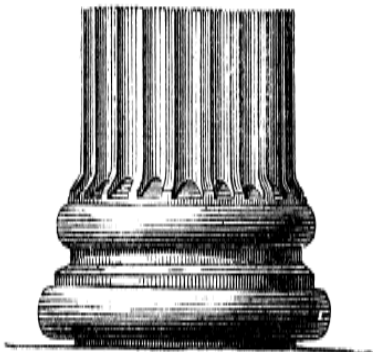
Chair Elect, Constance Mesiarik
cmesiarik@law.villanova.edu

Secretary/Treasurer,
Marchelle Thomson
mthomson@law.villanova.edu

Student Newsletter/Web Editor,
TBA

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

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



Greetings Student Members!! In just a few short months I will complete my term as Student Section Chair. It has been a pleasure to serve as your Chair and I hope that I have met your expectations for a student leader. After APA 2001, Constance Mesiarik will take over the Chair position and having the joy of knowing her, I can truly say the Student Section will be in good hands. Constance can be contacted via email at either cmesiarik@home.com or chowell@law.villanova.edu. I would also like to thank Marchelle Thomson for her service as the Secretary/Treasurer of the Student Section and Jennifer Guriel for her service as the Web Editor.

Due to some complications, there will not be a student program at APA this year. However, I would encourage everyone going to APA to attend as many Division 41 programs as possible to explore the breadth and diversity in the world of law and psychology. The complete listing of programs for APA is available at www.apa.org. More information also is available at the AP-LS website at www.unl.edu/ap-ls.

And yes, it is that time of year again ELECTIONS!!! There are three student officer positions: Chair Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, and Web Editor. Anyone interested in running for a student position should e-mail me immediately at lpeters@law.villanova.edu. This year, the entire election process will be done through the student website at www.psy.fsu.edu/~apls-students. So check the website often for updates on candidates and voting!!!

Qualifications: Nominees must be a graduate student and AP-LS student affiliate in good standing and should have an email address. Newly elected officers begin their term immediately after the APA Convention.

Chair-Elect: A three year commitment (one year each as Chair-Elect, Chair, and Past Chair), this position involves heading the Student Section. Responsibilities include planning programming for the 2003 APA Convention, and attending student leader and divisional meetings, as well as addressing the Student Section membership's concerns and questions. Throughout the term in the various Chair positions, this student leader participates in and develops organizational projects and monitors progress toward student organization goals.

Secretary-Treasurer: A one year commitment, this position involves attending meetings of student officers and student membership at the 2002 AP-LS and APA conventions; welcoming new members; developing and monitoring the budget in conjunction with other officers; and participating in organization projects.

Newsletter/Web Editor: A one year commitment, the duties of this office include: attending meetings of the student officers and student membership at the 2002 AP-LS and APA conventions; submitting a student-oriented column for each AP-LS newsletter; editing and managing the AP-LS student homepage including maintaining and updating the AP-LS Student Directory; and participating in organization projects.

On a personal note, I would like to congratulate Donald Bersoff, the director of the Law-Psychology Program at MCP-Hahnemann University & Villanova School of Law on his retirement. Thank you for serving as a mentor to so many students and for progressing the field of law and psychology so that the current students of law and psychology can be tomorrow leaders in this exciting and ever-changing field. Best Wishes!!!

Lori M. Peters, Chair, Student Section



Section VII (Clinical Emergencies and Crises) of Division 12 (Clinical Psychology) of APA is focused on the clinical, scientific, and professional aspects of behavioral emergencies (situations where there is risk of imminent action or inaction that is likely to result in serious harm or death to self or others). In view of the interest of many members of Division 41 in these topics, we are publishing the Section VII convention program in the APLS/Division Newsletter.

APA Convention Program 2001- Section VII

(Clinical Emergencies and Crises), Division 12 (Clinical Psychology)

Friday, 8/24/01

10:00 a.m. – 10:50 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:

Presenter: Robert Yufit, Ph.D.

Northwestern University School of
Medicine, Chicago, IL

Title: Assessing Suicide Potential: The
Vital Balance

Chair: Phillip M. Kleespies, Ph.D.

Boston University School of
Medicine, Boston, MA

Moscone Center – So. Building Rm 238

3:00 p.m. – 3:50 p.m.

SYMPOSIUM:

Title: Behavioral Emergencies in the
Community: Mental Health and Police
Perspectives

Chair: Phillip M. Kleespies, Ph.D.

Boston University School of
Medicine, Boston, MA

Presenter: Randy Borum, Psy.D.

University of So. Florida, Tampa, FL

Title: Improving the Outcomes of High
Risk Citizen – Police Encounters

Presenter: Forrest M. Fulton, Ph.D.

San Francisco Police Department, San
Francisco, CA

Title: Management of Behavioral Emer-
gencies in the Community: Law Enforce-
ment Perspectives

Discussants: Bruce Bongar, Ph.D.

Pacific Graduate School of Psychol-
ogy, Palo Alto, CA

Dale E. McNeil, Ph.D.

University of California, San Francisco
Marriott Hotel, Golden Gate Salon A3

Saturday, 8/25/01

12:00 – 12:50 p.m.

SYMPOSIUM:

Title: Emergency Psychological Assess-
ment and Intervention with Victims of Vi-
olence

Chair: Dale E. McNeil, Ph.D.

University of California, San Francisco

Presenter: Heidi Resnick, Ph.D. and Faye
Leboeuf, N.N.M.

Medical University of South Carolina,
Charleston, SC

Title: Emergency Evaluation With Victims
of Rape and Other Violence

Presenter: Daniel S. Weiss, Ph.D.

University of California, San Francisco

Title of Presentation: Emergency Inter-
vention With Victims of Violence: Clini-
cal and Research Update

Discussant: Mardi J. Horowitz, M.D.

University of California, San Francisco
Moscone Center – So. Building, Rm 305

Sunday, 8/26/01

9:00 – 9:50 a.m.

SECTION VII BUSINESS MEETING

Chair: Robert Yufit, Ph.D.

Northwestern School of Medicine,
Chicago, IL

Moscone Center – So. Building, Rm 272

1:00 p.m. – 1:50 p.m.

INVITED ADDRESS:

Presenter: John Monahan, Ph.D.

School of Law, University of Virginia,
Charlottesville, VA

Title of Presentation: Violence as a Clini-
cal Emergency: A New Approach to Risk
Assessment

Chair: Dale E. McNeil, Ph.D.

University of California, San Francisco
Moscone Center – So. Building, Rm 305

APA Program Update - AP-LS/Division 41

The final program schedule promulgated by APA has resulted in some changes in the schedule published in the last AP-LS Newsletter. Here are some notable changes. Please consult your APA program guide at the convention for final times.

Award to Gary Wells: Saturday 1 p.m.

Award to Robert Hare: Saturday 2 p.m.

Symposium on Sexual Predator Laws, chair David Shapiro, Sunday 8 a.m.

Paper Session on Making Sense of the Female Offender, chair Brenda Russell, Monday, 9 a.m.

Symposium on Complications in the Assessment of Test Results in Forensic Settings, chair Roger Greene, Sunday, 10 a.m.

Invited Address: Stuart Greenberg, w/ discussant Dan Shuman, on Expert Testimony: Immunity or Liability? Sunday, 11 a.m.

Symposium on Exploring the Intersection of Civil and Criminal Mental Disability Law, chair Michael Perlin, Sunday, noon.

Most Tuesday sessions have been shifted to earlier times by one or two hours. Please consult the APA program guide for scheduled times.

Hendricks, could exert some control over his sexual behavior. Additionally, the Kansas Supreme Court noted that including offenders who can control their behavior as confinable under the Kansas SVP act may also change the United States Supreme Court's *ex post facto* and double jeopardy analyses. Much like the substantive due process analysis, the Court relied heavily on the uncontrollability of the offender's behavior in determining that commitment under the act was civilly motivated rather than criminal in nature. In determining the SVP Act's non-criminal basis, the majority opinion acknowledged that the main purpose of the Act was neither punishment nor deterrence, but rather protection of society with the possibility of providing effective treatment for offenders. This distinction between criminal and civil systems is echoed in Justice Kennedy's concurrence, "...while incapacitation is a goal common both to the criminal and civil systems of confinement, retribution and general deterrence are reserved for the criminal system alone," 521 U.S. at 370. Yet, if offenders can exert control over their actions, the use of civil confinement for this group bears more resemblance to deterrence and retribution. In the end, the Kansas Supreme Court concluded that even with a punitive element, the Kansas SVP law will likely pass constitutional scrutiny on these points because of the extreme deference afforded to the intention of state laws and the SVP law's avowed purpose of treatment in addition to confinement.

It is not altogether clear, however, that the Kansas Supreme Court's interpretation of *Hendricks*, holding the Kansas SVP law unconstitutional when applied to offenders who possess some volitional control over their behavior, is an accurate reading of the *Hendricks* opinion. The United States Supreme Court might determine that its reference to a necessary avolitional component in the Kansas SVP law is simply dicta or verbiage not critical to

the original opinion, and as a result the Kansas SVP would withstand constitutional scrutiny even when applied to a dangerous sex offender who can exert some control over his/her behavior.¹² Arizona, at least, appears to have followed Kansas's lead, and their Court of Appeals recently declared their SVP law unconstitutional on similar due process grounds.¹³ See *Leon G.* 2001 WL 125844 (Ariz.App.Div1) (2001). The Arizona Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the *Leon G.* case in May, and a decision is pending.¹⁴

In the meanwhile, New Jersey has declined to follow the Kansas court's interpretation of *Hendricks* as requiring total lack of volitional control before someone can be committed under an SVP law, *In re W.Z.*, — A.2d. —, 2001 WL 410294 (N.J. Super.A.D., April 23, 2001). The New Jersey court took a broader view, indicating that while persons subject to the SVP statute must be unable to control their dangerousness, such lack of control can be grounded in volitional, emotional, or cognitive dysfunction, not merely total lack of volitional control (*see also* *In re Linehan*, 594 N.W.2d 867 (Minn.), cert. denied, 528 U.S. 1049 (1999)).

These issues will likely not be definitely determined until the United States Supreme Court once again renders an opinion. The Court recently granted *certiorari* in the *Crane* case (April 2, 2001), and will adjudicate these issues in the near future.

Notes

¹ We would like to thank Gary Perrin and Michael Miller for their helpful comments.

² Sexual psychopath laws, which served a slightly different purpose (See Pratt, The rise and fall of homophobia and sexual psychopath legislation in post-war society, 4 PSYCH., PUB.POL'Y & LAW 25-49 (1998)), were developed during the 1940s-1950s, and were not longer in effect during the later quarter of the 20th century.

³ Arizona, California, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Washington, South Carolina, Iowa, Missouri, Massachusetts, North Dakota, New Jersey, Illinois, Texas, and Wisconsin as well as Washington D.C., currently have SVP laws in operation.

⁴ See 4 PSYCH., PUB POLC'Y & LAW (1998) for an extensive and seminal review of this topic.

⁵ Other states have adopted marginally different statutes, but they are intended to have the same effect. For example, the Arizona statute defines a sexually violent predator as a person suffering from a "paraphilia, personality disorder, or a conduct disorder or any combination that predisposes a person to commit sexual acts to such a degree as to render the person a danger to the health and safety of others." ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. 13-4610 et seq. (Supp. 1996-1997).

⁶ The Ex Post Facto Clause "forbids the application of any new punitive measures to a crime already consummated" *California Dept of Corrections v. Morales*, 514 U.S. 499 (1995). In essence, the clause precludes the addition of sentences for the same crime after sentencing has been completed. This clause generally only applies to criminal penalties.

⁷ The Double Jeopardy Clause prohibits "punishing twice, or attempting a second time to punish criminally, for the same offense" *Witte v. United States*, 515 U.S. 389, 396 (1995).

⁸ The constitutionality of the Kansas SVP law with respect to Substantive Due Process concerns was acknowledged by a strong majority of Supreme Court members with three of the four dissenters agreeing in principle to the majority analysis, making aspects of this opinion an 8-1 decision.

⁹ The original Kansas Supreme Court decision, *In re Hendricks*, 912 p.2d 156 (19??), found the SVP Act unconstitutional under a substantive due process analysis, and was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court on that ground.

¹⁰ Leroy Hendricks was noted by Justice Thomas to "...repeatedly abuse children when he was not confined", "...when he gets stressed out, he cannot control his urges," and "...he stated that the only sure way he could keep from sexually abusing children in the future was to die." 521 at 352.

¹¹ The importance of volitional control with respect to substantive due process constitutional analysis is not limited to the majority opinion in *Hendricks*. The dissent in *Hendricks* also relies heavily on this element in their opinion. The dissent, while accepting the substantive due process

Continued on p.19



Call for Papers

Special Issue: Family Psychology and the Law

The Journal of Family Psychology invites submission of papers for a special issue devoted to documenting recent advances in the links between family psychology and the law. The goal is to increase our understanding of both basic research at the interface between family-based work and legal issues as well as new advances in practitioner-oriented programs which bridge these two fields. A range of possible topics could be covered in this issue including (a) child custody (b) parental rights and terminations (c) therapeutic justice (d) mediation programs (e) child testimony (f) child abuse (g) legal issues concerning reproductive technology. Theoretical, empirical and policy-oriented papers are welcome as well as reports of evaluations of intervention and/or preventive programs at the interface between the family system and the legal system. Collaborative papers between forensic or family psychologists and legal scholars, judges, lawyers and other professionals in the legal system are especially welcome.

Manuscripts should be prepared according to the Publication Manual of APA (4th ed.) All manuscripts must include an abstract containing a maximum of 960 characters and spaces (approximately 120 words). In addition to addresses and phone number, authors should supply fax numbers and email addresses, if available. All the papers will be peer reviewed.

The deadline for submission of papers for the special issue is November 30, 2001, Dr. Neil S. Grossman and Dr. Barbara F. Okun will serve as guest editors for this special issue. Send all manuscripts in quadruplicate to: Ross D. Parke Attn: Special Issue on Family Psychology and the Law Department of Psychology / Center for Family Studies 1419 Life Sciences University of California, Riverside, CA 92521

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW

The Criminal Justice Review is a biannual scholarly journal dedicated to presenting a broad perspective on criminal justice issues. It focuses on any aspect of crime and the justice system, and can feature local, state, or national concerns. Both qualitative and quantitative pieces are encouraged, providing that they adhere to standards of quality scholarship. As a peer-reviewed journal, we encourage the submission of articles, research notes, commentaries, and comprehensive essays that focus on crime and justice-related topics broadly defined. Four copies of manuscripts should be submitted in English, follow APA style, be double-spaced throughout, including references, tables and indented quotations, and cannot be under consideration by another publication. An abstract not to exceed 200 words must be included with submissions. Send to: Michael S. Vaughn, Editor, Criminal Justice Review, P.O. Box 4018, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30302-4018; 404-651-3660; Email: cjr@gsu.edu; Web Site: www.gsu.edu/cjr.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW

The *International Criminal Justice Review* is an annual scholarly journal dedicated to presenting system wide trends and problems on crime and justice throughout the world. Articles may focus on a single country or compare issues affecting two or more countries. Both qualitative and quantitative pieces are encouraged, providing they adhere to standards of quality scholarship. Manuscripts may emphasize either contemporary or historical topics. As a peer-reviewed journal, we encourage the submission of articles, research notes, commentaries, and comprehensive essays that focus on crime and justice-related topics in an international and/or comparative context broadly defined. Four copies of manuscripts should be submitted in English, follow APA style, be double-spaced throughout, including references, tables and indented quotations, and cannot be under consideration by another publication. An abstract not to exceed 200 words must be included with submissions. Send to: Michael S. Vaughn, Editor, International Criminal Justice Review, P.O. Box 4018, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30302-4018; 404-651-3660; Email: icjr@gsu.edu; Web Site: www.gsu.edu/icjr.

Behavioral Sciences and the Law

Special issue devoted to End-of-Life Issues

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND THE LAW is planning a special issue of the journal dealing with "End-of-Life Issues." Manuscripts are invited on any topic related to this theme, including but not limited to: physician-assisted suicide and euthanasia, medical futility, decision making competence and surrogate decision making, withholding or withdrawing treatment, Do-Not-Resuscitate Orders and Health Care Proxy legislation. Empirical research, legal policy analyses, theory development, and manuscripts promoting international perspectives on these topics are particularly encouraged, although any manuscripts related to the legal or public policy aspects of end-of-life issues are welcome. Guest Editors for this issue are Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., and James L. Werth, Jr., Ph.D.

Manuscripts should be approximately 20-30 pages using 1" margins and a 12 point font, double spaced, and conform to American Psychological Association format, or the Harvard Law Review Association's Uniform System of Citation, but not both. Manuscripts must be sent in triplicate (with two copies prepared for blind review) no later than September 1, 2001 to: Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Fordham University, 441 East Fordham Road, Bronx, NY 10458. For further information, please contact either Dr. Rosenfeld (rosenfeld@fordham.edu or 718-817-3794) or Dr. Werth (jwerth@uakron.edu or 330-972-2505).

Law and Human Behavior

Special Issue on Psychology in Civil Litigation

Law and Human Behavior invites manuscript submissions for a special issue focused on psychology in civil litigation. Plans are for the issue to contain several categories of articles, including:

- Empirical investigations of psychological issues that arise in civil litigation contexts, including torts, employment and labor disputes, discrimination cases, civil rights cases, contract disputes, etc.
- Reviews of bodies of empirical research focused on the psychology of civil litigation. Reviews should include clear descriptions of (a) ways in which the research can or should inform the resolution of civil lawsuits, 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 in the arena of civil litigation. 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 Edie Greene. Four copies of manuscripts, prepared for anonymous review, should be sent to: Edie Greene, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, University of Colorado, P.O. Box 7150, Colorado Springs, CO 80933. Edie's e-mail address is egreene@mail.uccs.edu. **Manuscripts should be received by October 1, 2001.**

Criminal Justice and Behavior

Special Issue on Risk Assessment

Criminal Justice and Behavior invites submissions to a special issue on risk assessment. Both empirical studies and theoretical/scholarly papers will be considered. Relevant topics include the prediction of violent and aggressive behavior, the reduction of the risk of such behavior, and decision-making (clinical, legal, or administrative) that incorporates violence risk. **Please submit manuscripts by July 1, 2001** to: Kirk Heilbrun, Ph.D., Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, MCP Hahnemann University, MS 626, 245 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102-1192.

Bersoff Tribute cont. from p. 3

gious law firms across the country. And the "family tree," which starts with Donald Bersoff at its roots, extends into the world of academics, with Bersoff proteges teaching at great Colleges and Universities across the country.

Please join me in applauding the 35 year career of a gifted and generous scholar and practitioner in the fields of Law & Psychology. Donald Bersoff has worked extremely hard to reach this momentous occasion. Again quoting from the Presidential Citation Dr. Bersoff received from the American Psychological Association: "In so many areas of his life, he has challenged individuals to 'try to make what is thinkable, doable.' His life serves as a testament to that challenge."

Legal Update Continued from p. 2

constitutionality of the Kansas SVP law, suggests that the Kansas act only survives this constitutional analysis because Leroy Hendrick 's behavior "...includes a specific, serious, and highly unusual inability to control his actions." 521 at 372

¹² The United States Supreme Court already this term has found that the Washington SVP law is constitutional in a 8-1 decision when it is applied to a sex offender who does not receive treatment after he is civilly committed under the law. The high court held that the Washington SVP law is constitutional in general, and its application to a specific individual and a specific set of circumstances is not grounds to adjudicate the act unconstitutional. The Court also noted that other state laws were a more appropriate means to redress the harms that the respondent suffered. See *Seling v Young* 192 F. 3d 870 (2001).

¹³ The Arizona law does not include the same express mention of volition as the Kansas law does in their definition of mental abnormality, but the Arizona Court of Appeals reads an avolitional requirement into the law based on language contained in the *Hendricks* decision.

¹⁴ The courts dealing with SVP laws recognize the integral role played by psychology in these cases. The Arizona court, in particular, has recognized the interdisciplinary nature of the issue, citing to the above-referenced *Psychology, Public Policy and Law* special issue on SVP. The court said: "Psychology seems to support this legal analysis. A law-psychology journal article commenting on sexual predator laws in the context of our precedents analyzes the difference between cognitive and volitional impairment this way ..." then quoting from and citing to Bruce J. Winick, *Sex Offender Law in the 1990s: A Therapeutic Jurisprudence Analysis*, 4 *PSYCHOL. PUB. POL'Y & L.* 505, 520-21 (1998) (citations omitted).



Division News and Information

2000 Dissertation Award Winners

The AP-LS Dissertation Award Committee would like to congratulate the three winners for the year 2000.

The 1st place winner is Bradley D. McAuliff, PhD. Bradley's dissertation, titled "Juror need for cognition and sensitivity to methodological flaws in expert evidence," investigated the influence of juror need for cognition on the systematic and heuristic processing of expert evidence. The reviewers commented that this study represented an excellent example of applying cognitive theory to jury decision making. They noted that the results of this dissertation make an important contribution and would be useful for attorneys and court consultants. Bradley received his PhD from Florida International University and conducted his dissertation under the supervision of Professor Margaret Bull Kovera. Bradley will receive \$500.

The 2nd place winner is Lynn M. Castrianno, PhD, MLS. Lynn's dissertation, titled "Subtle racism in child welfare decision-making," attempted to parse out why there is a greater likelihood of removal of a minority child from his/her home in the face of child maltreatment than there is for a white child. The reviewers commented that Lynn's dissertation represented an ambitious attempt to investigate a less-studied but important area of decision making and to compare different theoretical perspectives. Lynn received her PhD from the University of Nebraska and conducted her dissertation under the supervision of Professors Alan Tomkins and Virginia Murphy-Berman. Lynn will receive \$300.

The 3rd place winner is Kimberly P. Brown, PhD. Kimberly's dissertation, titled "Racial bias in criminal sentencing and verdict: The role of different evaluation standards," addressed how the defendant's race impacts decisions in a simulated jury situation. The reviewers commented that Kimberly's dissertation extends existing research addressing the impact of race on sentencing and highlights the need for more complex analysis of this issue. Kimberly received her PhD from the University of Alabama and conducted her dissertation under the supervision of Professor William Chaplin. Kimberly will receive \$100.

Each of the award winners will have the opportunity to present his or her dissertation at the 2002 Biennial. Thank you to everyone who submitted dissertations for consideration!

JUST PUBLISHED BY OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS!

Rethinking Risk Assessment: The MacArthur Study of Mental Disorder and Violence

*By John Monahan, Henry J. Steadman, Eric Silver,
Paul S. Appelbaum, Pamela Clark Robbins, Edward P. Mulvey,
Loren H. Roth, Thomas Grisso, and Steven Banks*

The presumed link between mental disorder and violence has been the driving force behind mental health law and policy for centuries. Legislatures, courts, and the public have come to expect that mental health professionals will protect them from violent acts by persons with mental disorders. Yet for three decades research has shown that clinicians' unaided assessments of "dangerousness" are barely better than chance. *Rethinking Risk Assessment: The MacArthur Study of Mental Disorder and Violence* tells the story of a pioneering investigation that challenges preconceptions about the frequency and nature of violence among persons with mental disorders--and suggests an innovative approach to predicting its occurrence. The authors of this massive project -- the largest ever undertaken on the topic -- demonstrate how clinicians can use a "decision tree" to identify groups of patients at very low and very high risk for violence. This dramatic new finding, and its implications for the every day clinical practice of risk assessment and risk management, is thoroughly described in this remarkable and long-anticipated volume. Taken to heart, its message will change the way clinicians, judges, and others who must deal with persons who are mentally ill and may be violent will do their work.

Order from Oxford University Press at or 1 800 451 7556 (in Canada, 1 800 387 8020). For more information, including the complete MacArthur data set, visit <http://macarthur.virginia.edu>

Nominations, Awards and Announcements

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- 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.

Dissertation Award Program

The American-Psychology Law Society confers Dissertation Awards for scientific research and scholarship that is relevant to the promotion of the interdisciplinary study of psychology and law. Persons who will have defended dissertations in 2001 that are related to basic or applied research in psychology and law, including its application to public policy, are encouraged to submit their dissertations for consideration for the awards. First, second, and third place awards are conferred. These awards carry a financial reward of \$500, \$300, and \$100 respectively.

To apply for the 2001 Awards, one hard copy of the completed dissertation, an electronic copy of the dissertation (in Word), along with a letter of support from the dissertation chair, should be sent by December 15, 2001 to:

Patricia Zapf, Chair
AP-LS Dissertation Awards Committee
Department of Psychology
University of Alabama
Box 870348
Tuscaloosa, AL
35487-0348
Email: pzapf@bama.au.edu

If you are defending between December 15th and the 31st and would like to be considered for the awards, please contact Patricia Zapf above to advise.

Information Needed for Directory of Internships and Post-Doctoral Fellowships

The American Psychology-Law Society is currently updating the resource directory of APA-accredited internships and postdoctoral training sites that offer training opportunities in clinical-forensic psychology. Surveys were recently mailed to all APA-accredited internships and postdoctoral training sites to gather specific information regarding clinical-forensic training opportunities available at each site. It is anticipated that the updated resource directory will be completed by August 2001 in time for the 2001-2002 internship and postdoc application process. Information regarding the resource directory will be available on the AP-LS website or by contacting Keith Cruise, M.L.S., Ph.D., Forensic-Clinical Program, Department of Psychology and Philosophy; Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2447; (936) 294-4662; psy_krc@shsu.edu.



Fellowships and Positions

Research Chair in Criminology Carleton University Ottawa, Ontario

Applications are invited for a Tier 1 or Tier 2 Canada Research Chair in Criminology. Criminology, or Forensic Psychology, is already a substantial research field in the Ph.D. programs of both the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Department of Psychology. The successful candidate will play a leading role in further developing research and programmatic initiatives in criminology.

Chairholders will be expected to lead a program of research in a designated strategic area by providing leadership to a team of researchers, mentoring junior faculty and post-doctoral fellows, supervising doctoral students, and securing research grants.

Applications, including a statement of the candidate's research plans, should be forwarded Dr. Kimberley Matheson, Chair, Department of Psychology, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B6, Canada. At the same time, candidates should arrange to have three referees forward supporting letters to the same address. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with disabilities. Persons from these groups are encouraged to apply.

Appointments will begin on July 1, 2001 and or July 1, 2002.

National Center for State Courts Research Division

Senior Court Research Associate

A full-time position is available in the Research Division of the National Center for State Courts' Williamsburg, VA headquarters. This position requires specific expertise and relevant research experience in the area of family violence. The primary responsibilities of the position include planning, organizing and conducting a program of research aimed at improving the effectiveness with which state courts respond to victims and perpetrators of family violence. The chosen applicant will provide leadership to the National Center's multi-disciplinary Community of Practice on family violence. The Community includes researchers, as well as staff from other NCSC divisions that provide direct informational and consulting services to judges and other court professionals. The position offers access to key judicial and court management policy makers in the state courts at both the trial and appellate court levels. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in psychology, criminology, sociology, or other relevant social science discipline; or an equivalent combination of education and experience. A track record of significant publications and conference presentations on issues relating to family violence and at least five years of success in securing funding for and managing large-scale research projects is required. Demonstrated ability in quantitative and qualitative methods is also required. Experience of working in a team environment is desirable. Salary range from \$74,000 - \$85,000.

Court Research Associate

A full-time position as a research associate is available in the Research Division of the National Center for State Courts' (NCSC) Williamsburg, VA headquarters. Position involves participation in all stages of research projects, including design; grant writing, field and survey research, data analysis, report writing, and scholarly publications. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in the social sciences, public policy, or a related field, or an equivalent combination of training and experience that demonstrates an ability to perform duties of the position. Demonstrated competence in statistical analysis and research methodology are required. Relevance of training and experience to the operations of state judicial systems is preferred. Knowledge of evaluation theory, ability to communicate research findings to diverse audiences, and experience working in a team environment are desirable. Salary range from \$42,464 - \$49,000. Both positions are open until filled.

The Research Division is an interdisciplinary applied research unit of attorneys, criminologists, political scientists, psychologists, economists and sociologists. Staff members are encouraged to participate in their field through the presentation of conference papers and publications in academic and practitioner journals. Information about the Division's staff and current research agenda can be found at www.ncsc.dni.us/research/index.html. The NCSC offers a comprehensive and competitive benefits package. The NCSC is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Both positions are open until filled. Send applications to:

National Center for State Courts
RESR-018
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185
or fax to (757) 220-0652

Visiting Scholars 2001-2002 Center for the Study of Law and Society University of California, Berkeley

The Center for the Study of Law and Society, founded in 1961, fosters empirical research and philosophical analysis concerning legal institutions, legal processes, legal change, and the social consequences of law. The Center invites applications from scholars with interests in all aspects of law and social ordering/social change. Visiting scholars will be part of a scholarly community that includes fellow visitors and a faculty of distinguished socio-legal scholars in law and economics, legal history, sociology of law, political science, criminal justice studies and legal and social philosophy. Core faculty members of the Center include Robert Cooter, Lauren B. Edelman, Malcolm M. Feeley, Robert A. Kagan, Christopher Kutz, David Lieberman, Kristin Luker, Robert MacCoun, Daniel L. Rubinfeld, and Harry N. Scheiber. Among the Law School's faculty members who have conducted research projects in the Center or are otherwise closely affiliated with it are Howard Shelanski, Linda Krieger, Richard Buxbaum, Frank Zimring, and Herma Hill Kay.

Application Requirements

1. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. or J.D. (or foreign equivalent).
2. Applicants must submit a full curriculum vitae.
3. Applicants must submit a cover letter which specifies the time period in which they wish to be in residence at the Center and which describes their proposed program of research or study. Applicants must pursue a program of research or study which is of mutual interest to faculty members at the Center for the Study of Law and Society.
4. Applicants must indicate the source of funding while visiting Berkeley, e.g. sabbatical pay, scholarship, government funding, personal funds, etc. Monthly minimum requirements for foreign exchange scholars are: \$1600 per month for the J-1 scholar, \$500 per month for the J-2 spouse, \$200 per month for each J-2 child.

Among privileges and opportunities of Center visiting scholars are: library privileges at the Law School and at all campus libraries; access to a weekly luncheon-speaker series and other scholarly exchanges; other campus privileges, including athletic facilities; and, when possible, assignment to shared or other office accommodations.

The Center will consider applications for varying time periods, from two weeks duration to the full academic year. Applicants should submit the information listed above by post or e-mail to: Visiting Scholars Program, Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-2150, . Inquiries to the Acting Director, Professor Harry N. Scheiber, are also welcome. The Center's Web site is:

Postdoctoral Fellowship in Forensic Mental Health Services Research Department of Psychiatry University of California, San Francisco

Postdoctoral Fellowship in Forensic Mental Health Services Research focused on violence and trauma among persons with serious mental disorders. Under supervision of a research preceptor (Dale McNiel, Ph.D.), participate in ongoing studies, seminars including research methods and biostatistics, and collaborative research within a multidisciplinary context. Current studies focus on improving methods of assessment and management of violence risk, interactions between legal and mental health systems in the management of violent patients, etc. May participate in additional seminars in conjunction with the UCSF Program on Psychiatry and the Law. Supported by an NIMH training grant with stipend at US Public Health Service levels. Training appointments are full-time and can be renewed for a second year. Program description available on request. Start date on or after July 1, 2001. Send vita, statement of interest, and names of three references to: Hugo Sosa, Clinical Services Research Training Program, Langley Porter Psychiatric Institute, Box CPT, 401 Parnassus Avenue, San Francisco, California 94143-0984. For further information, contact Dale McNiel at (415) 476-7379. Applicants must be US citizens or permanent residents. UCSF is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Fellowship and Position Listings

Fellowship and Position listings are included in the APLS News, at no charge, as a service to APLS members and student affiliates. All listings should be forwarded, preferably in MSWord, WordPerfect, or ascii format, to Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (rosenfeld@fordham.edu).

Deadlines are January 1, May 1, and September 1 with each issue being mailed approximately one month later.

Any requests for Fellowship and Position listings should include details regarding which issues of the newsletter the listing should be included (i.e., a single issue, for a specified number of issues, or a regularly scheduled listing).



Funding Opportunities

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.

Applications should include a discussion of the feasibility of the research (e.g., if budget exceeds \$500, indicate source of remaining funds). Applicants should also indicate that IRB approval has been, or will be obtained prior to initiating the project. Five copies should be sent to Garrett L. Berman, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Roger Williams University, One Old Ferry Road, Bristol, RI 02809-2921. Electronic submissions can be submitted via email to: glb@alpha.rwu.edu. There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31.

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 two \$1,500 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 2 copies of your proposal and accompanying documentation.

Mail application to:

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



American Academy of Forensic Psychology Dissertation Grants in Applied Law and Psychology



The American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP) has made available up to \$7500 (maximum award is \$1500) for grants to graduate students conducting dissertations in applied areas of law and psychology, with preferences for dissertations addressing clinical-forensic issues. Awards can be used to cover dissertation costs such as photocopying and mailing expenses, participant compensation, travel reimbursement, etc. Awards cannot be used to cover tuition or academic fees. Requests submitted in prior years are ineligible.

Applications are reviewed by a committee of AAFP Fellows and grants will be awarded based on the following criteria: potential contribution to applied law-psychology, methodological soundness/experimental design, budgetary needs, and review of applicant's personal statement.

Students in the process of developing a dissertation proposal and those collecting data as of April 1, 2001 are eligible. To apply, students must submit the following materials (incomplete applications will not be considered): 1) a letter from the applicant detailing his/her interest and career goals in the area of law and psychology, the proposed dissertation and its time line, the dissertation budget, the award amount requested, and how the award will be used; 2) a current CV; and 3) a letter (no longer than one page) from the applicant's dissertation chair/supervisor offering his/her support of the applicant, noting that the dissertation proposal has been or is expected to be approved, and will be conducted as detailed in the applicant's letter.

Submit 4 copies (postmarked by April 1, 2001) to:

Beth K. Clark, Ph.D.
117 North First Street, Suite 103
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Questions or inquiries regarding the award competition can be directed to Beth Clark at the above address or via e-mail at drbclark@aol.com

Educational Opportunity

The Forensic Psychiatry Review Course sponsored by the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law will be held October 22-24, 2001 in Boston, Massachusetts. The Course provides an excellent background for taking the forensic psychology board examination. For further information please go to website www.AAPL.org or call 800-331-1389.

Phillip J. Resnick, M.D.
11100 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44106
216-844-3415
fax 216-844-1703

APLS Book Series

APLS sponsors a book series, *Perspectives in Law and Psychology*, published by Kluwer Academic/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, custody evaluations, death penalty, and juvenile and adult criminal competency. Proposals for new books are welcome. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to: Dr. Ronald Roesch, Series Editor, Dept. of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, 888 University Drive, Burnaby, BC, Canada V5A 1S6, office: 604-291-3370, fax: 604-291-3427, e-mail: rroesch@arts.sfu.ca

Seed Money Available for Interdisciplinary Collaborations

The Executive Committee of the American Psychology-Law Society will offer up to \$3000 in seed money to facilitate **interdisciplinary research projects**. We have in mind projects that would bridge the gap between psychology and other academic disciplines (e.g., sociology, political science, economics, law, public policy, medicine). 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 their collaborative study at a meeting of the American Psychological Association. 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.

Or email to egreene@mail.uccs.edu.
Deadline for receipt of proposals is August 1, 2001.

Insert 1/2 page advertisement (NCS) - provided electronically



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AMERICAN



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@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: \$45.00 (includes Law and Human Behavior Journal)
- Student Member: \$ 7.00 (\$25 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
c/o Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
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