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PSYCHOLOGY
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NEWS

American Psychology-Law Society, Division 41, American Psychological Association

Spring/Summer 2002 Vol. 22, No. 2

The LAST Biennial !

The 2002 Biennial Conference, held at the Austin Hyatt Regency Hotel, was by all accounts a smashing success. Featured speakers drew large audiences and received rave reviews, heated debates occurred both inside and out of the meeting rooms, and a record number of drinks were consumed at the hotel lounge. Attendance was comparable to the last Biennial, with a total of 632 registrants in Austin versus 641 in New Orleans. Of these attendees, 261 were students, nearly 1/2 of whom were first authors of a paper or poster (118 student first-authors attended). Reviews on the conference location, Austin, were similarly positive with most attendees finding time to take in the sights, sounds, and tastes of the Capital city, thanks in part to the information provided by Sherry Blakey that was contained in the last issue of the APLS News.

Conference co-chairs Randy Salekin and Christina Studebaker prepared an outstanding package of paper presentations and symposia, along with the largest poster session in APLS history. A novel aspect of the Austin conference was the Death Penalty Mini-Conference, which extended throughout the first afternoon of meetings. This series of symposia was both popular with attendees and attracted a number of local attorneys interested in the topic (and, perhaps, the CLE credit that was available for this session). In fact, the decision to seek CLE credits for future conferences or mini-conferences received broad support from the membership and division leadership, and will most likely become a regular feature of future APLS conferences. Discussions as to whether other forms of continuing education, such as CE credits for psychologists, might be feasible for future APLS conferences is currently being evaluated and should be resolved by the 2004 meeting. Among the honorees attending the conference were Don Bersoff, recently retired from his position as Director of the Law and Psychology Program at Hahnemann University/Villanova Law School, who was honored for his lifetime contribution to law and psychology. Gail Goodman was presented with the Distinguished Career Contribution to Forensic Psychology award and Eric Silver was presented with the Saleem Shah Award for early career contributions to law and psychology.

As most APLS members already know, the Austin conference was the transition point from biennial meetings to an annual meeting format. This move to annual meetings, long-awaited by many regular APLS attendees and hotly debated by the Executive Committee for many years now, will begin with the second joint conference between APLS, the European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL) and the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law (ANZAPPL). This meeting, which is scheduled to repeat every fourth year (the last joint conference was held in Dublin in 1999), takes place in Edinburgh, Scotland during the week of July 7-14, 2003. The following year, 2004, will feature an APLS meeting in Scottsdale, Arizona, during early March, and the 2005 conference site has yet to be determined. We look forward to seeing all those returning APLS members in Edinburgh and Scottsdale, as well as the new influx of members and students that always liven the conference proceedings.

Barry Rosenfeld, Editor, APLS News

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Executive Committee Meeting Minutes March 7, 2002, Austin, TX

Attending: Brian Bornstein, Steve Hart, Norm Finkel, Sol Fulero, Wendy Heath, Margaret Bull Kovera, Lavita Nadkarni, Randy Otto, Steve Penrod, Ron Roesch, Barry Rosenfeld, Randy Salekin, Mark Small, Christina Studebaker, Beth Wiggins, Rich Wiener, Patty Zapf

Absent Executive Committee members: Melissa Warren

1. Meeting was called to order at 8:15am by President Stephen Hart.

2. Executive Committee meeting minutes from August 2001 were approved

3. Review of 2002 Biennial Conference opening statements

President Steve Hart reviewed the items that he planned to mention in his introductory comments at the biennial conference's opening session (which immediately followed the Executive Committee meeting) and asked whether there were any comments or suggested revisions. There were no comments.

4. Revising Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists with American Board of Forensic Psychology

The Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists were formally approved by the APLS Executive Committee on March 9, 1991 (see *Law and Human Behavior*, 1991, Vol. 15, pp. 655-665). President-Elect Randy Otto recommended that the Division consider revising the guidelines with the assistance of the American Board of Forensic Psychology. Otto will form an ad hoc committee, consisting of two active members and one back-up member. Otto is looking for a Division member with a background in experimental/social psychology to work with him on the committee.

5. Membership issues

President-Elect Randy Otto presented membership data from APA. Data for 2001 showed that Div. 41 consists of 2200 members who are also members of APA (there are also student members and Society members who are not members of APA, but these numbers were not available at the meeting). The question of whether Div. 41 should try to increase its member-

ship was discussed. Since *Law and Human Behavior* is the tenth most-cited law journal (according to a recent article by Shapiro), the idea of focusing some effort on recruitment of lawyers was discussed. Rich Wiener and Steve Penrod agreed to gather information on targeting lawyers for membership.

6. Consensus statement on risk assessment
President Steve Hart raised the question of whether Div. 41 could or should produce a consensus statement on risk assessment. Although there may be considerable consensus in the field concerning many risk assessment issues and research findings, there was some disagreement on whether there was enough consensus at the present time to have one statement formally represent the views of the Division. It was agreed that it would be preferable at this time to follow the procedures for writing a white paper (i.e., the solicitation of writers and participants by the Executive Committee, review of drafts by the Executive Committee, and then making the paper available to Division members for comments).

7. APLS 2004 and after

The APLS 2004 conference will be held March 4-7 at the DoubleTree Paradise Valley Resort in Scottsdale, Arizona. Co-chairs for the conference have not yet been determined.

After the 2004 conference, APLS will be having annual conferences. The conferences will be held in the United States except for every fourth year when APLS co-sponsors an international conference with EAPL (European Association of Psychology and Law), and ANZAPPL (Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law). Those conferences are typically held in Europe.

Due to this change in the scheduling of APLS conferences, it was decided that a new method of assigning conference co-chairs would be implemented until further notice. Two co-chairs will organize each conference and each chair will serve for approximately two years, as has been the tradition to date. But instead of having both individuals serve the same two-

year period, service time periods will be staggered by one year. This means that as one co-chair is beginning his/her first year of service, the other co-chair will be beginning his/her second year of service. The person with the longer period of service will be the primary co-chair for the annual conference, and the other person will be the secondary co-chair. The following year/conference, the secondary co-chair will then move into the primary co-chair position, and a new secondary co-chair will be obtained. A Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee will oversee these procedures.

President Steve Hart collected names of people who might serve as co-chairs for the 2004 APLS conference. He will gather information on individual's interest and ability to serve as co-chairs and will report back to the Executive Committee at the next meeting in August.

8. *Treasurer's Report (see 2002 budget)*
Treasurer Margaret Bull Kovera reported that the Division's net income for 2001 was below budget predictions. Compared to the net income for 2000, net income for 2001 was down almost \$25,000 (net income for 2000 was \$46,641.25 and net income for 2001 was 21,815.52). This difference, however, is most likely due to a 2001 royalty check that has not yet been received from Kluwer Publishing. When the check arrives, Kovera will try to get the check to be included in the Division's 2001 budget rather than the 2002 budget.

Investment income. Recent world events and their effect on national economic markets have affected the Division's investment income. The Division was receiving a 5.03% interest rate in March 2001, but the rate then dropped to 1.79% by December. Compared to 2000, the interest income for 2001 was down \$1345.31.

Dues income. At previous Executive Committee meetings, Kovera had raised concerns about dues income not meeting projections. At this meeting, she was happy to report that the issue resolved itself by the end of 2001. (Members appeared to have paid their dues later in the year than in past years.) Consistent with projections that dues income would increase as a result of higher dues, dues income for 2001 was \$11,133 higher than dues income for 2000.

Advertising income. Kovera received answers from APA on a couple questions about advertising income that the Division has received from the sale of advertising space in the newsletter. First, the Division did not have to pay income tax last year on the advertising income because it was consistent with our non-profit mission. Second, the Division should not be collecting sales tax on this income; APA refunded the sales tax revenue to advertisers who had paid it.

Student section funds. Kovera noticed that none of the student section funds had been expended in 2001. She raised the question of whether student section officers know that they have funds that they can access. President Steve Hart said that he would inform student section officers of the availability of funds.

Sol Fulero moved to approve the budget submitted by Kovera, Beth Wiggins seconded, and the motion passed unanimously.

9. *APLS 2002 conference*
2002 APLS Conference Co-chairs Christina Studebaker and Randy Salekin reported that everything was in place and ready to go for the biennial conference, which would formally begin with the Opening Session immediately following the Executive Committee meeting. The Executive Committee thanked them for the time and effort they put into organizing the conference.

According to Cathy Oslzly, 446 individuals registered for the conference in advance, including approximately 100 students who were first authors on at least one conference presentation. The total income from advance registration totaled \$33,209.

Studebaker reported that several new things had been involved with the planning of this conference including 1) creation of a conference website, 2) creation of online processes for submitting conference proposals, reviewing proposals, registering for the conference, creating a personal conference schedule, adding your name to a Conference Attendee list, and reserving a hotel room at the conference hotel, 3) obtaining co-sponsors for the conference poster session that made donations to APLS, 4) working with a travel agency to obtain discounted fares on some airlines and with some car rental com-

APLS 2002 Budget

<i>INCOME</i>	Budget
Dues & Contributions	\$ 115,000.00
LHB Editorial Expenses	\$ 16,250.00
Interest Income	\$ 4,000.00
Royalties	\$ 25,000.00
Biennial APLS Conference	\$ 45,000.00
Advertising	\$ 3,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$ 0.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 208,250.00

EXPENSES:

Meetings & Conferences:

APA Convention Program	\$ 14,000.00
APA EC Meeting	\$ 3,000.00
APLS EC Meeting at APA	\$ 10,000.00
Biennial APLS EC Meeting	\$ 10,000.00
Biennial APLS Conference	\$ 45,000.00
Div. Leadership Conf.	\$ 2,000.00
APA Program Chair Conf.	\$ 1,500.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 85,500.00

Publications:

Newsletter Expenses	\$ 18,000.00
Subscriptions to LHB	\$ 70,000.00
Editor Expenses for LHB	\$ 16,250.00
Web Site Expenses	\$ 1,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 105,250.00

Administrative Costs:

General Operating Expenses	\$ 8,000.00
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 & Committees:

Awards & Diss. Prizes	\$ 4,000.00
Grants-in-Aid	\$ 10,000.00
Interdisciplinary Grant	\$ 3,000.00
Student Committee	\$ 2,000.00
Education Outreach Comm.	\$ 2,000.00
Congress. Briefing Series	\$ 3,000.00
Careers & Teaching Comm.	\$ 1,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 25,000.00

TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 224,840.00
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panies, 5) applying for state tax-exemptions in Texas (i.e., the state where the conference was held), and 6) applying for Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credits with the Texas State Bar. Each of these things was implemented successfully except for working with the travel agency. Not



enough people made their reservations through the travel agency to translate into a significant financial savings or gains for the Division.

Some additional discussion took place about offering CLE credits for lawyers and Continuing Education (CE) credits for psychologists at future conferences. The application process for CLE credits from the Texas State Bar was fairly easy and inexpensive. It was recommended that future conferences include the application for CLE accreditation as part of the conference planning activities. Applying for CE credits from APA appears to be a bit more complicated, but it was still recommended that this be explored for future conferences. AAFP already has procedures in place to offer CE credits for its conferences, and it may be possible for AAFP to co-sponsor CE credits for psychologists at the annual APLS conferences.

There was also some discussion of whether LCD projectors should be supplied for presenters at future conferences. These projectors are used to display PowerPoint presentations, which are becoming increasingly common, but the rental cost of the projectors is high, particularly if a projector is made available for every conference session. It was agreed that the current rental cost for the projectors is too high to provide one for every conference session. The possibility of the Division purchasing one or two projectors was discussed, but no consensus could be reached on how insurance of the items would be handled or how the projectors would be made available to Division members. This issue was set aside for future discussion.

The Executive Committee offered to pay Studebaker and Salekin to put together a manual on conference organizing and planning that could be used by future conference co-chairs. They indicated some interest, and a deadline of August 2002 was proposed. Beth Wiggins, as EC Member-at-Large, was assigned the task of negotiating cost and other specifics with Studebaker and Salekin.

10. APA 2002 conference

Brian Bornstein presented a tentative schedule of Div. 41 presentations for the

upcoming APA Convention in Chicago, Aug. 22-25. There was an 82% acceptance rate for Div. 41 submissions. Bornstein reported an imbalance in the number of submissions concerning clinical psychology issues versus non-clinical issues; 80% of the submissions concerned clinical issues. This may be a function of the kinds of people and topics that the APA Convention draws.

Programming at the convention will consist of three tracks - APA-wide programs, cluster programs, and divisional programs. Divisional programs will be held at the McCormick Place Convention Center. The Div. 41 happy hour and hospitality suite will be at the Hyatt Regency McCormick Place Hotel.

Bornstein said that there were no responses to a call for "state of the science" addresses. These addresses need to be my invitation or solicitation, and APA recommends that associated divisions try to coordinate addresses together.

As APA adopts the new track programming approach, other changes to programming are being considered. Specifically, a theme may be adopted for each convention or the presentation of individual papers may be done away with. Bornstein said that APA will be asking each division to report its submission preferences.

Bornstein noted that a chair and co-chair for Div. 41 need to be selected for the 2003 APA Convention in Toronto.

11. EAPL/APLS/ANZAPPL 2003 joint conference

David Carson, chair of the Conference Organizing Committee, reported on the EAPL/APLS/ANZAPPL 2003 joint conference that will be held in Edinburgh, Scotland July 7-12, 2003. Housing and meeting space has been secured for the conference, and "state of the science" papers are slotted to be presented on Saturday, July 12.

12. Dissertation Awards Committee

Patty Zapf reported the following winners of 2002 Dissertation Awards:

- 1st place: Mark Phillips
(Florida International University)
- 2nd place: Christian Meissner
(Florida State University)
- 3rd place: Eve Brank
(University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

rated on originality, quality, contribution, and presentation. The highest tallied scores were awarded first, second, and third place respectively.

Zapf sought the Executive Committee's guidance on a question that has come up for the past two years - i.e., what guidelines should be used to determine when a dissertation should be considered for a dissertation award? Should it be the date of the dissertation defense, the date the dissertation was submitted to the library, or the date that the individual received the PhD/PsyD degree? Since the award is for the completion of a dissertation not the completion of a degree, it was decided that year of eligibility for the award should be determined by the year in which the dissertation was completed.

13. Newsletter

Newsletter editor Rosenfeld reported that the newsletter is in good shape. He is currently working with APA on some budget issues and discrepancies.

14. Nominations

Steve Penrod reported the following slate for the 2002 elections:

President:

Sol Fulero

Rich Wiener

Council Representative:

Gail Goodman

Maureen O'Connor

Member-at-Large:

Brian Bornstein

Christina Studebaker

Secretary:

Jennifer Robbenolt

Patty Zapf

15. Book series

Ron Roesch reported that five books will be coming out this year and early next year for the Psychology and Law Book Series.

Nominations for the "Best of Law Human Behavior" articles (to be included in an edited book) are being sought. A list of titles for every article ever published in LHB can be found under the News section of the APLS website (<http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/LHBXYea.pdf>). Please send nominations to Roesch (rroesch@arts.sfu.ca).

Roesch also reported that there is continuing interest on part of both the Div. 41 mem-

bership and Kluwer Publishing in doing “state of the discipline” books.

16. *Law and Human Behavior*

Journal Editor Rich Wiener reported that 100 unsolicited, new manuscripts were submitted to *Law and Human Behavior* in 2001. In addition, 28 papers were submitted for a second round of review after the authors had completed significant revisions. The number of submissions for the last several years has been holding constant at about 100 each year. The acceptance rate for 2000 (the last year for which complete data were reported to APA) was 21%.

The journal published a special edition on “Empirical and Legal Perspectives on the Impact of Pretrial Publicity” in February 2002, edited by Sol Fulero. In February 2003, a special edition on “Civil Law and Legal Decision Making” will be published. Manuscripts for that issue, which is being edited by Edie Greene, are currently under review. A call for papers for a 2004 special edition on “Psychology, Law, and the Workplace” (to be edited by Margaret Bull Kovera) was recently distributed to appropriate outlets.

Wiener also reported that he has been working closely with Kluwer/Plenum Publishing to place the entire journal operation on a website, with controlled access for submission and review of manuscripts.

Currently, full-text, online access to the journal is available at many libraries that subscribe to Kluwer/Plenum’s electronic journal subscriptions. Once Wiener has obtained a list of those sites from Kluwer, he will publish the names of the libraries.

17. *Careers and Training Committee*

No report available.

18. *Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections*

No report available.

19. *Fellows Committee*

Sol Fulero, reporting for committee chair Gary Wells, said that four fellows applications have been received and are being reviewed.

20. *Women in Psychology/Law Committee*

Beth Schwartz-Kenney reported that the Women in Psychology and Law Commit-

tee organized a panel discussion for the 2002 APLS conference on “Balancing Work and Life Beyond Work.”

21. *Committee on Relations with Other Organizations*

Wendy Heath noted that a primary goal of the Committee on Relations with Other Organizations is to increase awareness of APLS. Accordingly, since Aug. 2001 Gregory Van Rybroek has conducted three presentations in Wisconsin – two at the Wisconsin Department of Justice Attorney and Wisconsin District Attorneys’ Prosecutor Education and Training Summer Conference, and one at the Wisconsin’s Secretary of Department of Corrections Executive Planning Meeting.

Heath has been in contact with members of The American College of Legal Medicine, an organization of healthcare and legal professionals whose “education, training and experience enables the College to promote interdisciplinary cooperation and understanding of issues where law and medicine converge” (see www.aclm.org for more information). ACLM would like to pursue joint ventures with APLS (e.g., exchanging speakers). Interested APLS members should contact Wendy Heath for more information.

Heath reported that she is finishing her fourth year as a member on this committee, and thus the position of Chair of the Committee is available. In addition, to addition positions are open due to resignations. Individuals interested in serving on this committee should contact Wendy Heath (heath@rider.edu; 609-895-5425) for further information.

22. *Educational Outreach Committee*

Lavita Nadkarni reported that Committee continues its Speaker program. As part of the Association for Psychological and Educational Research in Kansas Conference in November 2001, Gary Wells gave the keynote address. APLS sponsored his presentation in association with Baker University. Nadkarni has also been in contact with other schools and speakers about possible presentations.

Cooperating APLS members are available for the presentation of colloquia/keynote addresses at educational institutions as well as for other groups such as local or

state bar associations, local or state psychological associations, etc. As per APLS policy, APLS will pay the speaker’s honorarium; the sponsoring institution or group is responsible for the speaker’s transportation, lodging, and related expenses. In many cases, speakers located close to an interested sponsor can be utilized in order to minimize travel costs. Most presentations will be appropriate for the offering of CE credits for psychologists and other mental health professionals as well as for CLE credits for attorneys. Institutions interested in sponsoring such presentations should contact Lavita Nadkarni (lnadkarn@du.edu; 303-871-3877) and indicate specific topics of interest. APLS members willing to participate in the program as speakers should also contact Nadkarni and indicate area(s) of expertise and the geographic area within which they would be willing to travel in order to make presentations.

23. *AP-LS/APA and Committee on International Relations in Psychology Liaison*

Marsha Liss reported that there has been no activity on this committee since the last Div. 41 Executive Committee meeting.

The APA Committee on International Relations in Psychology will meet March 15-16, 2002, and the APLS Executive Committee asked Liss to announce the upcoming EAPL/APLS/ANZAPPL joint conference that will take place in Edinburgh, Scotland.

24. *Forensic Psychology as a Specialization*

Kirk Heilbrun reported that one of the primary goals of this committee since he joined it in 1996 was to thoroughly consider the question of whether APLS should collaborate with ABFP in petitioning APA for a specialization in forensic psychology. That question was debated at length and eventually answered affirmatively. The specialization petition was drawn up, reviewed, revised, and submitted. It was approved by the Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology in early 2001 and then approved by APA Council in August 2001.

Heilbrun believes the remaining goals of this committee ought to involve representing forensic psychology on the APA Council of Specialties (COS). One of the current major topics of discussion within the COS involves accreditation. All of the special-



ties represented on the COS favor the development of accreditation standards, lists of site visitors, and the like for postdoctoral fellowships, which would allow the APA Committee on Accreditation to actually review interested sites and confer APA accreditation in the specialty area. On the topic of predoctoral program accreditation, however, there is considerable disagreement within COS. Heilbrun said that forensic psychology is among the specialty areas dissenting, arguing that in our area it would not be meaningful at present to accredit predoctoral programs.

26. *Grants-in-Aid Committee*

Wendy Heath, attending in place of committee chair Garrett Berman, reported that 17 proposals were reviewed for the Fall 2001 funding cycle. Fourteen proposals were funded, for a total of \$4865 in awards. Twenty proposals have been submitted for the Spring 2002 funding cycle and are in the process of being reviewed. It is expected that funding decisions will be made by the end of March.

27. *Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs*

No report available. President Steve Hart noted that there has been a lack of activity on this committee for some time. It was decided that Hart will try to contact the current committee chair and gather information on the status of the committee. In the mean time, Hart will also contact other division members and inquire about their interest in serving on this committee. Anyone interested in serving on this committee should contact Steve Hart (shart@arts.sfu.ca).

27. *Scientific Review Paper Committee*

Rich Wiener reported that this committee will begin working on a paper concerning the issue of risk assessment, including discussion of research findings to date, points of agreement in the field, and points of disagreement in the field.

28. *MA programs in forensic psychology*

Lavita Nadkarni reported that in the past several years several new master's programs in forensic psychology have been established around the U.S. There was discussion of the advantages to be gained by establishing communication between APLS and members of these programs and by having APLS involved in the development of standards for the field. President-

Elect Randy Otto indicated that he would be attending a luncheon during the APLS conference at which representatives of various master's forensic programs would be present and that he would discuss the support that APLS might provide these programs. In addition, some faculty members of master's forensic programs will be invited to work on the Careers and Training Committee.

29. *Ogloff Presidential Initiative book*

Ron Roesch reported that Kluwer/Plenum Publishing could not provide a book for every member of APLS for less than \$35,000. Therefore, no copies of the book will be distributed for free. Interested individuals may purchase books from Kluwer/Plenum.

30. *Interdisciplinary grants*

Beth Wiggins has replaced Edie Greene as chair of this committee. She reported that a call for interdisciplinary research project proposals has been distributed. The deadline for submissions is Aug. 1, 2002.

31. *Moribund committees*

President Steve Hart commented on the inactivity of the Ethnic Minority Affairs committee and the Student Section. As discussed earlier, updates from the current Ethnic Minority Affairs committee chair are being sought as are new members for the committee.

There was also discussion of the Student Section's possible need for guidance in terms of what they can do and how they can go about doing it. Treasurer Margaret Kovera questioned whether the Student Section knows that there is money in the budget earmarked for the committee's use. Member-at-large Melissa Warren was asked to provide guidance to this committee and to help its members submit a budget regarding use of committee funds. Steve Hart will also meet with a member of the committee and encourage the attendance of a Student Section committee member at the next APLS Executive Committee meeting that will take place in Chicago during the APA convention.

31. *APA Ethics*

Sol Fulero reported that the APA Ethics Code is in the process of being revised and that Div. 41's involvement would be helpful.

32. *Other business*

Last year Tom Grisso proposed to the Executive Committee that an APLS book award be established, and this proposal was approved. The award will recognize books that significantly contribute to the field of psychology and law. No money will be associated with this award. The first award will be presented this year. The Nominations and Awards committee has the responsibility of determining the structure of the award, the process by which books should be nominated and nominations reviewed, and the review criteria.

Mark Small asked President-Elect Randy Otto to gather and publish information on the responsibilities and term lengths of each division committee. Otto said that he would email a questionnaire to the chair (and possibly members) of each EC committee in order to gather this information.

There was some discussion about the need to update the division's website (www.unl.edu/ap-ls). Some information is out-of-date, and some people expressed a desire for better organization of the site so that it would be easier to navigate. The website is currently maintained by Marc Patry and a graduate student at Castleton State College. Newsletter editor Barry Rosenfeld was asked to gather information on necessary maintenance of the website and other possible updates and to report back to the Executive Committee at the next meeting in August. Treasurer Margaret Kovera noted that there is \$1000 in the budget that can be used for the website.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:50am.

**See the NEW, improved
APLS Website !**

www.unl.edu/ap-ls

Send comments, suggestions, updates, and general feedback to the APLS Webmaster, Shannon Wheatman, at vze2hbsr@verizon.net

**Back Next Issue:
Legal Update**

The widely hailed Legal Update column, edited by Maureen O'Connor and Dan Krauss, will return in the next issue of the APLS News

Research Briefs

CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Blaauw, E., Arensman, E., Kraaij, V., Finkel, F. W., & Bout, R. (2002). **Traumatic life events and suicide risk among jail inmates: The influence of types of events, time period and significant others.** *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 15*, 9-16.

Although jail inmates with a low risk for suicide (n=216) reported a high prevalence of traumatic life events, jail inmates with a high risk for suicide (n=51) reported more episodes of sexual abuse, physical and emotional maltreatment, abandonment, and suicide attempts. They also reported more traumatic life events in childhood, later life, and in detention.

Carlson, J.R. (2001). **Prison nursery 2000: A five-year review of the prison nursery at the Nebraska Correctional Center for Women.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 33*, 75-97. This study reports on the initial success of the Nebraska Correctional Center's nursery program. Outcome data indicate that women who completed the program had less disciplinary reports decreased and lower recidivism rates.

Farabee, D., Shen, H., & Sanchez, S. (2002). **Perceived coercion and treatment need among mentally ill parolees.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29*, 76-86.

Interviewed 97 mentally ill parolees ordered into outpatient treatment to assess perceived coercion and perceived treatment need. Cluster analysis resulted in a cluster for each concept, indicating independence of the two. Most participants recognized their need for treatment, regardless of their perceived control over treatment admission.

Goss, J. R., Peterson, K., Smith, L. W., Kalb, K., & Brodey, B. B. (2002). **Characteristics of suicide attempts in a large urban jail system with an established suicide prevention program.** *Psychiatric Services, 53*, 574-579. Found a 77% prevalence of mental illness among 124 jail inmates who attempted suicide versus 15% in the general jail population. Of the 124, 75 had a mental health evaluation in jail prior to the attempt. Attempts made in observation units (especially group units) for suicidal inmates, 42% of all attempts, required fewer visits to the emergency department compared with attempts made in general areas of the jail.

Jordan, B. K., Federman, E. B., Burns, B. J., Schlenger, W. E., Fairbank, J. A., & Caddell, J. M. (2002). **Lifetime use of mental health and substance abuse treatment services by incarcerated women felons.** *Psychiatric Services, 53*, 317-325.

In this sample (n=805), the majority had a history of either substance abuse, mental health treatment or both. Participants who had been to prison before, and those with psychiatric disorders were more likely to have used such services. After controlling for psychiatric or substance use disorder, rates of service use were much greater for inmates relative to women in the community.

Prendergast, M. L., Farabee, D., Cartier, L., & Henkin, S. (2002). **Involuntary treatment within a prison setting: Impact on psychosocial change during treatment.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29*, 5-26.

Psychosocial changes during drug treatment in prison were assessed in 40 voluntary and 60 involuntary participants. Participants evidenced significant change on most measures,

regardless of admission status. Admission status also did not impact parole from treatment or agreement to attend community treatment.

Salekin, R. T. (2002). **Psychopathy and therapeutic pessimism: Clinical lore or clinical reality?** *Clinical Psychology Review, 22*, 79-112.

The author identified three problems that confuse the psychopathy-treatment relation: (a) a lack of consensus regarding the characteristics of psychopathy; (b) the diversity of etiological theories of psychopathy; and (c) the lack of sound research investigating this relationship. A meta-analysis of 42 studies of the psychopathy-treatment relation revealed an overall proportion of successful intervention of .62, with the most effective treatment strategies being intensive cognitive-behavioral or psychoanalytic interventions coupled with group and family therapy sessions.

Young, D. (2002). **Impacts of perceived legal pressure on retention in drug treatment.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29*, 27-55. Retention in residential drug treatment was compared between 86 Drug Treatment Alternative-to-Prison participants and 75 matched participants from less coercive programs. There was no significant difference in retention rates. A measure of perceived legal pressure was one of the strongest predictors of retention in 4 multivariate models.

DELINQUENCY/ANTI- SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Allen, J. P., Marsh, P., McFarland, C., McElhaney, K. B., Land, D. J., Jodl, K. M., & Peck, S. (2002). **Attachment and autonomy as predictors of the**

development of social skills and delinquency during midadolescence. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology, 70*, 56-66.

Attachment styles and autonomy in interactions were assessed for 117 16-year-old adolescents and their mothers, and adolescents' social skills and delinquent behavior were assessed at both 16 and 18 years. Secure attachments predicted increases in social skills whereas insecure-preoccupied attachments predicted increases in delinquent behavior over this time. Furthermore, a preoccupied adolescent attachment style combined with maternal autonomy predicted greater decreases in social skills and increases in delinquency over this time period.

Antrop, I., Royers, H., Oosterlaan, J. & VanOost, P. (2002). **Agreement between parent and teacher ratings of disruptive behavior disorders in children with clinically diagnosed Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder.** *Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment, 24*, 67-73.

Parents and teachers of 55 ADHD-diagnosed children were asked to rate severity of ADHD, ODD, and CD symptom displayed. Parents and teachers did not agree on ADHD symptoms, but had moderate to high agreement on ODD and CD symptoms.

Bergeron, T.K. & Valliant, P.M. (2001). **Executive function and personality in adolescent and adult offenders versus non-offenders.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 33*, 27-45.

The authors compared personality characteristics and executive functions of adult offenders, juvenile offenders, and non-offenders. Offenders were



less able to interpret social situations correctly, to interpersonally problem solve, and to engage in perspective taking. Offenders were also more extraverted, impulsive, aggressive, and tended to act-out more than non-offenders. Comparing juveniles to adult offenders demonstrated that the differences in maladaptive characteristics was a matter of degree rather than type.

Glaser, B. A., Calhoun, G. B., & Petrocelli, J. V. (2002). **Personality characteristics of male juvenile offenders by adjudicated offenses as indicated by the MMPI-A.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 29, 183-201.

MMPI-A scales were examined in a discriminant analysis and classification, with 72 male juvenile offenders classified by type of offense. Two discriminant functions emerged; the MMPI-A classified 79.2% of cases correctly.

Kim, J. Y. S., & Fendrich, M. (2002). **Gender differences in juvenile arrestees' drug use, self-reported dependence, and perceived need for treatment.** *Psychiatric Services*, 53, 73-75. In a large sample (n=4,644) drawn from the Juvenile and Drug Use Forecasting Survey, girls were more likely than boys to report dependence but no more likely to report a need for treatment. Among participants with current and frequent drug use, girls were less likely than boys to report a need for treatment. Girls who reported more severe drug problems were more likely than their male counterparts to report dependence and need for treatment.

Mason, W. A., & Windle, M. (2002). **Reciprocal relations between adolescent substance use and delinquency: A longitudinal latent variable analysis.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 111, 63-76.

Latent variable analyses from data collected in four waves from 1,218 high school students indicated a model of bidirectional effects between polysubstance use and general delinquency to be likely for boys but not for girls. For boys, the effect of delinquency on substance use, although small, was consistent over time. The effect of substance use on delinquency was larger but restricted to early waves of data collection.

Nestor, P. G., Kimble, M., Berman, I., & Haycock, J. (2002). **Psychosis, psychopathy, and homicide: A preliminary neuropsychological inquiry.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 159, 138-140.

Cluster analysis of data from 26 hospitalized murderers revealed 2 subgroups. Cluster 1 had a 100% incidence rate of psychosis and lower PCL-R scores (mean 9.34). Cluster 2 had higher PCL-R scores (mean 21.29) and no psychosis diagnoses. A repeated measures MANCOVA revealed a significant cluster-by-subtest interaction effect ($F = 6.08$, $df = 1, 23$, $p < .05$) for the comprehension and picture arrangement subtests of the WAIS-R, with cluster 1 scoring higher on comprehension and cluster 2 scoring higher on picture arrangement.

Ridenour, T. A., Cottler, L. B., Robins, L. N., Campton, W. M., Spitznagel, E. L., Cunningham-Williams, R. M. (2002). **Test of the plausibility of adolescent substance use playing a causal role in developing adulthood antisocial behavior.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 111, 144-155.

Drawing on data from the Epidemiological Catchment Area Study (n = 8,724), individuals with childhood-onset conduct problems (CP) have a heightened risk for being diagnosed with APD than individuals with

adolescent-onset CP, although many persons with APD had adolescent-onset CP or no CP. Irrespective of CP history, and controlling for having a substance use problem as an adult, being drunk or having a drug-use related symptom prior to age 18 increased risk for APD.

Salekin, R. T. (2001). **Psychopathy in youth: Pursuing diagnostic clarity.** *Journal of Youth & Adolescence*, 30, 173-195.

A prototypical analysis of psychopathy in youth by 511 clinical psychologists revealed a two-factor solution in male and female adolescents similar to adults. Furthermore, female psychopathic youth were rated as less aggressive, more defiant, and more sexually promiscuous, whereas male psychopathic youth were seen as more aggressive and violent. However, symptoms of externalizing disorders in childhood (e.g., ODD, CD) were seen as more prototypical in psychopathic youth than were such adult criteria as "parasitic lifestyle" or "lack of long-term planning."

Salekin, R. T., Trobst, K. K., & Krioukova, M. (2001). **Construct validity of psychopathy in a community sample: A nomological net approach.** *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 15, 425-441.

Examined the construct of psychopathy in 326 university students. The authors found a higher prevalence of psychopathy in a community sample than expected. Self-report measures of psychopathy (Self-Report Psychopathy-II Scale, Psychopathic Personality Inventory, PAI-Antisocial Scale) demonstrated high convergent validity for a prototype of psychopathy that includes dominance and coldness, and had little overlap with other cluster B personality disorders.

Zhang, L., Welte, J. W., &

Wieczorek, W. F. (2002). **Underlying common factors of adolescent problem behaviors.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 29, 161-182.

Structural modeling was used with the data from 596 participants in the Buffalo Longitudinal Study of Young Men. A common underlying factor identified as psychopathic state was determined with a second order factor analysis. This factor predicted delinquency, alcohol use, and drug use and was stable over time.

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Cloitre, M., Tardiff, K., Marzuk, P. M., Leon, A. C., & Portera, L. (2002). **Consequences of childhood abuse among male psychiatric inpatients: Dual roles as victims and perpetrators.** *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 14, 47-61.

Controlling for socio-demographic and diagnostic variables, the association (odds ratios) between childhood abuse and being a victim of violence was 2.5; the association with being both a perpetrator and victim was 4.9. There was no significant association between childhood abuse and perpetrating violence as an adult.

Griffing, S., Ragin, D. F., Sage, R. E., Madry, L., Bingham, L. E., & Primm, B. J. (2002). **Domestic violence survivors' self-identified reasons for returning to abusive relationships.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17, 306-319.

Among females in an urban domestic violence shelter (n = 90), those with a history of past separations were more likely to indicate that they might return because of continued attachment compared to those leaving home for the first time. Females who identified attachment as a reason for returning were more likely to have re-

turned because of this reason in the past.

Lucas, D.R., Wezner, K.C., Milner, J.S., McCanne, T.R., Harris, I.N., Monroe-Posey C. & Nelson, J.P. (2002). **Victim, perpetrator, family, and incident characteristics of infant and child homicide in the United States Air Force.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 26, 167-186. The article reviews cases of child fatal abuse in three age groups (0-1 year, 1-4 years, 4-15 years) in the United States Air Force. Specifically, the authors assessed characteristics of the child victims (e.g., relation to perpetrator), the perpetrators (e.g., gender, marital status) and family/environmental characteristics (e.g., presence of life stressors). Implications of this research include intervention strategies.

Ritter J., Stewart M., Bernet C., Coe M., & Brown S.A. (2002). **Effects of childhood exposure to familial alcoholism and family violence on adolescent substance use, conduct problems, and self-esteem.** *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 15, 113-122. In a high-risk community sample of 109 families, childhood exposure both to familial alcoholism and family violence was associated with psychosocial functioning of offspring during adolescence. Differences were noted according to gender and domain of adolescent functioning (e.g., lifetime levels of substance use, conduct disorder behaviors, and self-esteem).

Swan, S. C., & Snow, D. L. (2002). **A typology of women's use of violence in intimate relationships.** *Violence Against Women*, 8, 286-319. Females (n = 108) who had been physically violent with a male partner in the last 6 months, almost all of whom had experienced reciprocal physical

abuse, used more emotional and moderate physical violence than their male partners. Males used more sexual violence and coercive control, and inflicted more injuries, than females.

Tajima, E. A. (2002). **Risk factors for violence against children: Comparing homes with and without wife abuse.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17, 122-149.

In a secondary analysis of the 1985 National Family Violence Survey, adolescents in homes with wife abuse were at heightened risk for physical abuse compared to adolescents in homes without wife abuse. Alcohol abuse also was a robust predictor of verbal child abuse.

FORENSIC EVALUATION

Blaauw, E., Winkel, F. W., Arensman, E., Sheridan, L., & Freeve, A. (2002). **The toll of stalking: The relationship between features of stalking and psychopathology of victims.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17, 50-63.

The frequency, pervasiveness, duration, and cessation of stalking among 241 stalking victims were associated with high levels of psychopathology, but explained only 9% of the variance of victims' levels of distress, indicating the existence of symptoms that are independent of the stalking experience.

Britner, P.A. & Mossler, D.G. (2002). **Professionals' decision-making about out-of-home placements following instances of child abuse.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 26, 317-332. Various groups of professionals were given vignettes describing child abuse (physical) and asked to make judgments regarding out-of-home placements. CASA volunteers tended to focus on family sta-

bility whereas judges and guardians ad litem focused on the probability of the abuse being repeated and the child's ability to testify about the abuse. Social workers and mental health professionals relied most strongly on information regarding the pattern of abuse, severity of abuse, and information regarding past services.

Bylin, S., & Christianson, S. (2002). **Characteristics of malingered amnesia: Consequences of withholding vs. distorting information on later memory of a crime event.** *Legal & Criminological Psychology*, 7, 45-61.

79 Swedish psychology students either reported honestly or feigned amnesia after reading a story about 'themselves' as the perpetrator in a violent crime, and were tested one week later on their genuine recall of the event. Those who were instructed to simulate amnesia by omitting details recalled less during free recall than did those instructed to simulate by adding details, whereas the opposite was true for open-ended questions; neither simulation group showed any deficits in response to multiple-choice questions.

Gonzalez, G., & Rosenheck, R. A. (2002). **Outcomes and service use among homeless persons with serious mental illness and substance abuse.** *Psychiatric Services*, 53, 437-446.

Dually diagnosed homeless persons and those with only a psychiatric diagnosis (N=4,415) were examined at baseline and follow-up after 12 months. At both times, dually diagnosed participants exhibited more impairment in clinical and social adjustment measures. Dually diagnosed participants who reported extensive participation in substance

abuse treatment showed clinical improvement comparable to or better than that of participants with a psychiatric diagnosis. Among dually diagnosed participants, high rates of participation in self-help groups was associated with improvements in alcohol problems; receiving high levels of professional services was associated with superior outcome in terms of social support and involvement in the criminal justice system.

Kosson, D. S., Cyterski, T. D., Steuerwald, B. L., Neumann, C. S., & Walker-Matthews, S. (2002). **The reliability and validity of the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth version (PCL:YV) in nonincarcerated adolescent males.** *Psychological Assessment*, 14, 97-109.

The PCL:YV was used to assess 115 male adolescents on probation or in a short-term detention center. Reliability was high with interrater agreement at .89. Significant correlations were found between PCL:YV scores and other measures of antisocial behavior (e.g., number of different offense types).

Mokros, A., & Alison, L. J. (2002). **Is offender profiling possible? Testing the predicted homology of crime scene actions and background characteristics in a sample of rapists.** *Legal & Criminological Psychology*, 7, 25-43.

Analysis of 100 British male stranger rapists' records revealed no relationship between crime scene behavior and various background characteristics (i.e., socio-demographic characteristics and criminal histories), indicating that a homology assumption is too simplistic for offender profiling. The authors discuss the importance of developing an empirically testable theoretical framework, identifying certain



aspects of crime scene behavior that are better predictors than others, and considering the influence of situational factors in developing profiles, and caution against the preparation of profiles based solely on archival material.

Rogers, R., Vitacco, M. J., Jackson, R. L., Martin, M., Collins, M., & Sewell, K. W. (2002). **Faking psychopathy?: An examination of response styles with antisocial youth.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 78, 31-46.

The abilities of adolescent offenders pending adjudication to simulate two response styles (social desirability and social nonconformity) on measures of psychopathy (i.e., Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version, Psychopathy Screening Device, and Self-Report of Psychopathy – II) were assessed. Results indicated that, with no coaching and relatively little effort, adolescents were successful in both reducing and enhancing their psychopathy scores on all three measures. Adolescents had considerably more difficulty simulating more prosocial than antisocial behaviors on the SRP-II F₁.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING

Bornstein, B. H., Whisenhunt, B. L., Nemeth, R. J., & Dunaway, D. L. (2002). **Pre-trial publicity and civil cases: A two-way street?** *Law & Human Behavior*, 26, 3-17.

In two experiments the effect of pretrial publicity (PTP) was assessed in a civil case. PTP did have a significant effect on the liability verdict. Moreover, a judicial admonition did not reduce this biasing effect, although those given the admonition before and after the evidence perceived the defendant as less culpable.

Butler, B. M., & Moran, G. (2002). **The role of death qualification in venirepersons' evaluations of aggravating and mitigating circumstances in capital trials.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 26, 175-185.

The death qualification standard of Witt was used with 450 venirepersons asked to evaluate aggravating and mitigating circumstances in the sentencing phase of a capital case. Death-qualified venirepersons were more likely to endorse aggravating circumstances and excludables were more likely to endorse nonstatutory mitigators.

Fox, C. R., & Birke, R. (2002). **Forecasting trial outcomes: Lawyers assign higher probability to possibilities that are described in greater detail.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 26, 159-173.

The major predictors of support theory were tested in a series of 6 studies of practicing attorneys. These studies provide evidence that attorneys are susceptible to bias when judging the likelihood of trial outcomes. Judged probabilities were higher when an outcome is "unpacked" into more specific scenarios or when more specific details were given, which affected advice offered by attorneys.

Harper, R. L., Harper, G. C., & Stockdale, J. E. (2002). **The role and sentencing of women in drug trafficking crime.** *Legal & Criminological Psychology*, 7, 101-114.

The role and sentencing of women in drug trafficking was addressed via analysis of the demographic and sentencing characteristics of 1,715 drug traffickers in the UK. Female drug couriers were significantly more likely than males to assume the higher-risk, lower-status role of drug courier, as they carried higher volumes of drugs in terms of both weight and value, and were

more likely to carry higher classes of drugs (e.g., Class A versus Class B). No evidence for gender inequity in sentencing was revealed.

Holmberg, U., & Christianson, S. (2002). **Murderers' and sexual offenders' experiences of police interviews and their inclination to admit or deny crimes.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 20, 31-45.

A questionnaire of 83 Swedish males convicted of murder or sexual offenses revealed that police interviews were characterized either by dominance, resulting in a higher proportion of denials, or humanity, eliciting a higher proportion of admissions. From a therapeutic jurisprudence perspective, the authors suggest that the fear and anxiety that results from a more dominant approach may impede complete and honest admissions, whereas a more humanitarian interview style may lead to greater respect, which makes offenders more likely to admit reprehensible behavior.

Kovera, M. B. (2002). **The effects of general pretrial publicity on juror decisions: An examination of moderators and mediating mechanisms.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 26, 43-72.

Two studies of undergraduates examined moderators and mediators of the influence pretrial publicity had on juror decisions in a mock acquaintance rape trial. Those who watched a prodefense rape story were more likely to report a need for inculpatory evidence. Rape news in the second study influenced the subjective importance of evidence of the complainant's behavior.

Sanderson, C. A., & Darley, J. M. (2002). **"I am moral, but you are deterred": Differential attributions about why people obey the law.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 32, 375-405.

Results of four experiments revealed that individuals: (a) attribute their own and highly moral others' obedience of the law to internal factors, whereas they believe that criminals are motivated by external reasons; (b) attribute a criminal's conformity to the law to external factors when the crime is consistent with previous criminal activity and to internal factors for crimes inconsistent with previous criminal activity; (c) form prototypes about the type of people who commit and motivations for certain crimes; and (d) believe that they obey minor transgressions of the law for both internal and external reasons.

Wiener, R. L., Richmond, T. L., Seib, H. M., Rauch, S. M., & Hackney, A. A. (2002). **The psychology of telling murder stories: Do we think in scripts, exemplars, or prototypes?** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 20, 119-139.

Interviews of 76 jury eligible, death qualified citizens asked to construct a first-degree murder scenario revealed great variability in jurors' schemas for murder events, with no single theme emerging as a prototype across jurors. Evidence of four specific aggravating circumstances (e.g., committing another felony, use of a deadly weapon) was present in 10 or more of the stories, whereas only one mitigating circumstance (i.e., duress) was present in as many stories. The authors speculate that jurors' may have difficulty understanding instructions related to aggravating and mitigating circumstances because they do not store mitigating information as readily in their schemas for murder events.

Wiley, D. C. (2002). **Black and White differences in the perception of justice.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19, 649-655.

318 community college students' ratings of scenarios depicting an interaction between a police officer and a motorist revealed different perceptions of justice for Whites and Blacks. Overall, Black officers were rated as less prejudiced than White officers. Unexpectedly, Black participants perceived the encounter as less satisfying and rated the officer as having less integrity when both the officer and the motorist were Black. The implications of this for programs that attempt to address concerns of the African American community by hiring more minority officers are discussed.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Belfrage, H., & Douglas, K. S. (2002). **Treatment effects on forensic psychiatric patients measured with the HCR-20 violence risk assessment scheme.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 1*, 25-36. Using a longitudinal design (18 mo. follow-up w/ 3 assessment periods), the HCR-20 Clinical and Risk Management scales showed significant changes over time in 70 Swedish psychiatric inpatients. Cross-sectional analyses on a larger sample (n=150) found that those in treatment longer had lower scores on these scales. The authors concluded that the scales assess dynamic risk factors that change over time.

Edens, J. F., Buffington-Vollum, J. K., Colwell, K. W., Johnson, D. W., & Johnson, J. (2002). **Psychopathy and institutional misbehavior among incarcerated sex offenders: A comparison of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised and the Personality Assessment Inventory.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 1*, 49-58. In a sample of 92 convicted sex offenders, the Antisocial Features scale of the PAI per-

formed comparably to the PCL-R in the identification of those offenders with histories of serious disciplinary infractions during the prior two years of incarceration. AUCs for the two measures ranged from .66 to .79 across various infraction types (e.g., verbally aggressive). Moreover, each scale demonstrated incremental validity for post-dicting infractions, suggesting that they account for unique variance in these criterion measures.

Elbogen, E. B., Mercado, C. C., Scalora, M. J., & Tomkins, A. J. (2002). **Perceived relevance of factors for violence risk assessment: A survey of clinicians.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 1*, 37-47. 134 clinicians (professional and paraprofessional) working in psychiatric facilities rated the importance of various types of violence risk cues derived from several sources (e.g., VRAG, HCR-20; MacRISK items; clinician interviews). Behavioral cues (e.g., physical aggression while in care; impulsive behavior while in care) were rated as more important than other factors that have received more extensive research support (e.g., dispositional and historical variables). No differences were noted in terms of the perceived relevance of the risk assessment measures included.

Gist, J. H., McFarlane, J., Malecha, A., Fredland, N., Schultz, P., & Willson, P. (2002). **Women in danger: Intimate partner violence experienced by women who qualify and do not qualify for a protective order.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 19*, 637-647. Interviews of 90 women who sought protective orders against male intimate partners revealed that 28% of women requesting such orders were denied, typically due to a lack of

a cohabitating relationship or due to childbearing status. Analysis of the type of violence experienced by these women revealed that women who qualified for such an order experienced greater symbolic threat behavior (e.g., throwing objects) as well as physical abuse (e.g., pushing, shoving). No differences between the two groups were found with respect to stalking behaviors.

McFarlane, J., Campbell, J. C., & Watson, K. (2002). **Intimate partner stalking and femicide: Urgent implications for women's safety.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 20*, 51-68. A study of 821 abuse victims and attempted or actual femicide informants across 10 cities revealed that 68% and 69%, respectively, were stalked or abused during the 12 months prior to an attempted/actual murder by an intimate partner. High risk factors for attempted/actual femicide include following and spying on the woman, threatening messages on a victim's car and directed at one's children, and the combination of intimate partner assault and stalking behavior in a former intimate perpetrator. The authors noted, however, that 49% of these attempted/actual femicide victims who were not physically abused were stalked, indicating the increased risk of harm presented by stalking behaviors alone.

Skilling, T. A., Harris, G. T., Rice, M. E., & Quinsey, V. L. (2002). **Identifying persistently antisocial offenders using the Hare Psychopathy Checklist and DSM Antisocial Personality Disorder criteria.** *Psychological Assessment, 14*, 27-38. In two studies of Canadian male offenders a large association was found between PCL-R scores and DSM-IV APD cri-

teria scored as a continuous measure (Pearson r 's = .84 and .85). In addition, the second study found evidence that a taxon underlies APD criteria.

Soloman, P., Draine, J., & Marcus, S. C. (2002). **Predicting incarceration of clients of a psychiatric probation and parole service.** *Psychiatric Services, 53*, 50-56.

Although any participation in mental health treatment was associated with a decreased risk of incarceration for a technical violation, intensive monitoring by mental health providers (e.g., case and/or medication management) was a significant risk factor. Those incarcerated for a technical violation were more than 6 times as likely to have received intensive case management services.

SEXUAL ABUSE and SEX OFFENDERS

Edwards, C. & Hendrix, R. (2001). **Traumagenic dynamics in adult women survivors of childhood sexual abuse versus adolescent male sex offenders with similar histories.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 33*, 33-45.

120 female sexual abuse survivors and 60 sexual offenders were given the Trauma-Related Beliefs Questionnaire. Results for the groups were similar in their reports of high levels of traumatic beliefs, especially for issues of trust and betrayal. They were also similar on measures of powerlessness and trust. The groups differed on measures of stigmatization and traumatic sexualization.

Esposito, C. L., & Clum, G. A. (2002). **Social support and problem-solving as moderators of the relationship between childhood abuse and suicidality: Applications to a delinquent population.** *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 15*, 137-146.



Hierarchical regression analyses demonstrated childhood sexual abuse to be an independent predictor of suicidal ideation and behavior among juvenile delinquents. The relationship between abuse and suicidal ideation was moderated by problem-solving confidence and social support.

Hall, D.K., Mathews, F. & Pearce, J. (2002). **Sexual behavior problems in sexually abused children: A preliminary typology.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 26, 289-312.

Five types emerged that differed in sexual behavior, child and family functioning, as well as potential treatment implications: (1) developmentally expected and developmentally problematic; (2) interpersonal, unplanned; (3) self-focused; (4) interpersonal, planned (noncoercive); and (5) interpersonal, planned (coercive).

Lee, J.K.P., Jackson, H.J., Pattison, P. & Ward, T. (2002). **Developmental risk factors for sexual offending.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 26, 73-92.

64 sex offenders were evaluated for various paraphilias and were questioned about their childhood experiences. Results indicate the several adverse childhood experiences (emotional abuse, sexual abuse, etc.) were risk factors for the development of paraphilias.

Niederberger, J.M. (2002). **The perpetrator's strategy as a crucial variable: A representative study of sexual abuse of girls and its sequelae in Switzerland.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 26, 55-71.

980 Swiss women were questioned regarding childhood sexual abuse. The authors found a prevalence of 39%. Surprisingly, perpetrator strategies that were based on affection rather than force had a stronger effect on the victims.

Rice, M. E., & Harris, G. T. (2002). **Men who molest their sexually immature daughters: Is a special explanation required?** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 111, 329-339. Men who had molested a daughter or stepdaughter (n = 82) had less deviant sexual age preferences and were less likely to commit new violent and sexual offenses compared to molesters with exclusively extrafamilial female victims (n = 102). However, intrafamilial molesters exhibited an average absolute phallometric preference for prepubertal children and had a violent recidivism rate of 22% in a follow-up of less than 5 years. The authors reported the VRAG and SORAG worked as well for intrafamilial child molesters as for other sex offenders.

Wilsnack, S.C., Wonderlich, S.A., Kristjanson, A.F., Vogeltanz-Holm, N.D. & Wilsnack, R.W. (2002). **Self-reports of forgetting and remembering childhood sexual abuse in a nationally representative sample of US women.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 26, 139-147. 711 American women were questioned regarding any childhood sexual abuse experiences. Approximately 22% reported a sexually coercive childhood experience and 69% of those women self-defined the experiences as abusive. One-quarter of these women also reported having forgotten and then remembered the abuse on their own. A minority (1.8%) only remembered their abuse with the help of a mental health professional.

WITNESS ISSUES

Bradfield, A. L., Wells, G. L., & Olson, E. A. (2002). **The damaging effect of confirming feedback on the relation between eyewitness certainty and identification accuracy.**

Journal of Applied Psychology, 87, 112-120.

Eyewitnesses (n=245) were given feedback (confirming vs. control) about the accuracy of their identifications and reported their retrospective certainty in these identifications. Confirming feedback had a greater impact on the retrospective certainty of inaccurate witnesses, reducing the certainty-accuracy relation from $r = .58$ in the control condition to $r = .37$ in the confirming feedback condition. The authors suggest that accurate witnesses relied on strong internal cues in making their identifications, whereas inaccurate witnesses had weak internal cues, leaving them more susceptible to the influence of the external confirming feedback.

Davis, S. L., & Bottoms, B. L. (2002). **Effects of social support on children's eyewitness reports: A test of the underlying mechanisms.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 26, 185-212.

To test "resistance efficacy," or children's perceived ability to resist an interviewer's suggestions, 81 6-7-year-olds were interviewed after a play event. Those interviewed by a supportive person were more resistant to misleading questions. Resistance efficacy may serve as a mediating variable for older children.

Hershkowitz, I. (2002). **The role of facilitative prompts in interviews of alleged sex and abuse victims.** *Legal & Criminological Psychology*, 7, 63-71. The influence of facilitators (e.g., neutral utterances, such as 'o.k.' or 'yes') was analyzed in 50 forensic interviews of child sexual abuse in Israel, all of which paralleled the NICHD protocol. Facilitators occurred with equal frequency across the interviews but were most effective during the first portion of the interview. Furthermore, facilitators seemed to

function similar to the previous interviewer utterance with respect to amount and type of content elicited, and therefore are most effective following open-ended and focused utterances as opposed to option-posing or suggestive prompts.

The Editor and Assistant Editor extend their thanks to the Editorial Assistants who have worked on the Research Briefs column for this volume of the newsletter:

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Law and Human Behavior is Moving

As of August 15, 2002, Richard Wiener, Editor of *Law and Human Behavior*, will be moving to the Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska -Lincoln. Beginning 8/15, all correspondence concerning manuscripts or other editorial matters should be directed to the address below:

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AP-LS/DIVISION 41 - APA 2002 PROGRAM

**Note: Times and Locations are TENTATIVE and subject to change by APA
Please confirm schedule with the final APA program**

Thursday, August 22

8:00-8:50 **Paper Session: Mental Health and the Female Offender**
McCormick Place South - Level 5, Room S501bc
Chair: *Doreen Salina*
Addressing the mental health needs of incarcerated women, *Doreen Salina*
Female offenders: Examination of personality structure and criminal thinking styles, *Jacqueline Conley*
Megargee typology applied to MMPI-2s of female forensic patients, *Nancy Wrobel & Judith Shazer*

9:00-10:50 **Symposium: Adapting mental health treatments for female juvenile offenders**
McCormick Place South-Level 4, Room S402b
Chair: *Naomi Goldstein*
Depression treatment adapted for girls in the juvenile justice system, *Constance Mesiarik, Naomi Goldstein, & Martha Strachan*
Adapting dialectical behavior therapy for adolescent female offenders, *Marchelle Thomson, Naomi Goldstein, & Kim Picarello*
Treating female delinquents for PTSD, *Seyi Olubadewo & Naomi Goldstein*
Developing an effective anger management intervention for female juvenile offenders, *Jennifer Weil, Andrea DeWitt, Naomi Goldstein, Carolyn Appleton, & Darren Spielman*
A gender-specific substance use treatment for delinquent girls, *Doug Osman, Jennifer Weil, Marchelle Thomson, & Naomi Goldstein*
Discussant, *Naomi Goldstein*

1:00-4:50 **Executive Committee Meeting**
Hilton 4th Floor, Conference Room 4A

Friday, August 23

8:00-8:50 **Paper Session: Policy issues in psychology and the law**
McCormick Place Lakeside Center-Level 3, Room E353a
Chair: *Alan Goldberg*
Psychology, social policy, and death penalty legislation, *Alan Goldberg & Katherine Norgard*
Developing community-based treatment programs for female juvenile offenders, *Martha Strachan, Naomi Goldstein, Darren Spielman, Douglas Osman, Carolyn Appleton, Marchelle Thomson, Constance Mesiarik, Jennifer Weil, Oluseyi Olubadewo, & Kimberly Picarello*
ADA's impact on work experiences of people with mental illness, *Susan Goldberg, Bonnie O'Day, & Mary Killeen*

9:00-9:50 **Paper Session: Socioeconomic status, culture, and justice**
McCormick Place South-Level 5, Room S504d
Chair: *Jennifer Hunt*
Attitudes and beliefs about the justice system: A multicultural investigation, *Jennifer Hunt, Fredrik Hansen, Alison Mashek, & Chandra Ruff*
Comparative profile of incarcerated youth in Japan and the United States, *Robin Perkins-Dock, Spencer Stephens, & Kia Myrie*
Participant SES and defendant social attractiveness's effect on sentence length, *Melissa Burbank*

01:00-10:50 **Symposium: Current research on the jury deliberation process**
McCormick Place Lakeside Center-Level 2, Room E253a
Chair: *Aletha Claussen Schulz*
Analyzing sentencing deliberations in a death penalty case, *Desiree Cassar, Marc Patry, Maureen O'Connor, & Steven Penrod*
Can deliberations "undo" the fusion of evidence by jurors? *Edie Greene & Alison Smith*
"I've seen that traffic intersection before..." Jurors' use of personal experience during deliberation, *Leslie Ellis, Mary Rose, Shari Diamond, Neil Vidmar, & Beth Murphy*
Discussant: *Margaret Bull Kovera*

11:00-12:50 **Symposium: Litigation of sexual abuse of men: Recent developments**
McCormick Place Lakeside Center-Level 2, Room E253a
Chair: *William Foote*
Teacher/clergy sexual abuse: Legal issues, *Stephen Rubino*
Clinical issues of clergy sexual abuse of young boys, *Donald Dutton*
Sexual abuse and exceptions to statutes of limitations: Looking for the science, *Charles Clark*
Male victims of clergy abuse as plaintiffs, *John Gonsiorek*
The Inuit project: Healing men and communities ravaged by sexual abuse, *William Foote*

1:00-2:50 **Poster Session (see p.)**
McCormick Place Lakeside Center-Level 3, Hall D1

Saturday, August 24

1:00-1:50 **Paper Session: Advances in jury decision making**
McCormick Place Lakeside Center-Level 2, Room E261
Chair: *Sonia Chopra*



Defendant ethnicity, translated testimony, and mock juror verdicts, *Sonia Chopra, Avneet Sidhu, & James Ogloff*
Jury decision making in a rape trial: The influence of victim and perpetrator characteristics, *Kristine Jacquin & Keli Holloway*
Effects of psychopathy testimony on capital juror sentencing decisions, *Caroline Palac, Krissie Fernandez, John Edens, & Donna Desforjes*

1:00-2:50 **Symposium: Ethics in child custody cases: Emerging issues and challenges**

McCormick Place South-Level 5, Room S505a
Chair: *Lyn Greenberg*
Ethics in child custody cases: Emerging issues and challenges, *Lyn Greenberg*
Ethics in child custody cases: Emerging issues and challenges, *Jonathan Gould*
Ethics in child custody cases: Legal issues, *Donna Gould-Saltman*

2:00-2:50 **Paper Session: Legal ramifications of psychological injury**

McCormick Place Lakeside Center-Level 2, Room E253a
Chair: *Joti Samra*
The DSI: A new measure to assess for malingered depression, *Joti Samra, Ronald Roesch, & William Koch*
Guidelines for conducting personal injury evaluations for third party payers, *Joti Samra & Andrew Benjamin*
Extreme emotional disturbance: A search for a psychological basis, *Nancy Nichols-Goldstein*

3:00-3:50 **Presidential Address**, *Steve Hart*
McCormick Place North-Level 4, Room N426a

4:00-4:50 **Business Meeting**
McCormick Place North-Level 4, Room N426a

5:00-6:50 **Social Hour**
Hyatt McCormick Place-2d Floor, Regency Ballroom

Sunday, August 25

8:00-8:50 **Symposium: The use of psychological testing in child custody evaluations**

McCormick Place South-Level 5, Room S504d
Chair: *Marc Ackerman*
Use of the the MMPI-2 in child custody evaluations, *Alexander Caldwell*
The use of the Rorschach in child custody evaluation, *Sheryl Dolezal*
The use of specialized instruments in child custody evaluations, *Marc Ackerman*
Discussant: *Kirk Heilbrun*

9:00-9:50 **Symposium: Child sexual abuse allegations: Clinical treatment and court-related evaluation**

McCormick Place South-Level 4, Room S402a

Chair: *Mary Connell*
Encountering Allegations of Sexual Abuse: Clinical Considerations, *Jonathan Gould*
Critical Forensic Issues in Custody Evaluation with Sexual Abuse Evaluations, *Kathryn Kuehnle*
The Role of the Expert When Sexual Abuse Allegations Arise in Child Custody Litigation, *Daniel Shuman*
Discussant, *Beth Clark*

11:00-11:50 **Conversation Hour**: *Stanley Brodsky*
Coping with aggressive cross-examinations
McCormick Place North-Level 4, Room N426b

12:00-12:50 **Paper Session: Psychopathy and violence**
McCormick Place South-Level 4, Room S402b
Chair: *Matthew Huss*
Meta-analytic examination of the relationship between serotonin and violence, *Matthew Huss & Eric Elbogen*
The factor structure of psychopathy in an incarcerated female sample, *Stacey Berardino & Reid Meloy*
Psychopathy and spousal violence, *Randall Kropp, Hugues Herve, Robert Hare, & Gina Vincent*

1:00-1:50 **Paper Session: Current perspectives on the adolescent offender**

McCormick Place South-Level 5, Room S501bc
Chair: *Randy Salekin*
Juvenile transfer: Risk, sophistication-maturity, treatment amenability and related constructs, *Anne-Marie Leistico, Randall Salekin, & Alecia Zalot*
How do dangerousness, sophistication-maturity, and treatment amenability influence transfer decisions? *Alecia Zalot & Randall Salekin*
IQ differences between male and female adolescent offenders, *Carolyn Appleton, Marchelle Thomson, & Naomi Goldstein*

A Note From The APA 2002 Program Chair

As Division 41 Program Chair for the upcoming APA Convention in Chicago, I wish to thank all of the reviewers who helped evaluate submissions for the conference. Every proposal was evaluated by a minimum of two, and usually three or four, reviewers. Overall, 68 of 83 submissions (82%) were accepted: 72% of oral papers, 93% of posters, and 63% of symposia/others. The times and room assignments printed in this edition of the newsletter are "final," but be sure to check the official APA Convention program, as there may be changes before it goes to press. We have an interesting and exciting program, and I hope to see many of you in Chicago.

Brian Bornstein

Poster Session - Friday, August 23

1. Recidivism in treated and untreated sex offenders, *Jon Barnes, Robert Meyer, Candyce Sparks*
2. Characteristic profile of the female sex offender, *Susan Knight, John Scanish, Tracey Fintel, Robert Meyer*
3. Examining Lynam's subtype model, *Michelle Collins, Patricia Kaminski*
4. Competency to stand trial in the elderly, *Donna Kelland, Lois Wightman, Elizabeth Jarratt, Patricia Watson, Craig Lemmen*
5. Jury bias questionnaire in cases of alleged sexual abuse, *Andreana Albott*
6. Restorative justice, *Therese Sorell*
7. An examination of criminal thinking, psychopathy, *Stephanie Bruhn, Matthew Huss, Mario Scalora, Richard Soto*
8. The socialization of memory and suggestibility, *Angela Crossman, Mary Lyn Huffman, Matthew Scullin*
9. Psychopathy and Axis I disorders, *Gayle Wuttke, Wesley Bullock*
10. Anger, depression, anxiety, anger control and somatic complaints, *Alan Goodwin*
11. Coping with imprisonment, *Lisa Bellah, Christopher Bellah, Gary Milford, Tiffany Williamson*
12. An examination of the multiphasic sex inventory with parole violation, *Kell Fujimoto*
13. J-SOAP: A retrospective study of predictive validity, *Jeffrey Hecker, Ralph Scoular, Darin Arsenault, Douglas Nangle, Sue Righthand*
14. Gender and social role violations affect punishment of DUI offenders, *Christina Birbaum, Kevin Corcoran*
15. Norms for the BDI with incarcerated offenders, *Cassandra Cochran, Buse, Brantley, van Hasselt, Sellers*
16. Effects of maternal/paternal childhood abuse, *Melanie Kramer, Ann Loper*
17. Attitudes toward victims as a function of victim and crime characteristics, *Carl Clements, Trina Gordon, Dia Brannen, Karen Hubbard, Pamela Childers*
18. Assessing attitudes toward mentally ill offenders, *Dia Brannen, Carl Clements, Karen Hubbard, Trina Gordon, Pamela Childers*
19. Personality factors in individuals involved in custody disputes, *Lisa Green, Meghan Guthrie, Amy Camodeca, Alicia Snyder, Michael Leach*
20. Pretrial evaluations and diagnoses: Racial and gender differences, *Steve Mandracchia, Roslyn Caldwell, Sylvia Ross, Tia Taymar, Dortha Ingham*
21. Actuarial assessment of risk for sexual violence, *Jessica Klaver, Kelly Watt, Randall Kropp, Stephen Hart*
22. Elements of informed consent for adolescent counseling, *Norman Scott, Summer Brunscheen*
23. Does social support predict treatment outcomes for mentally ill offenders?, *Jeffrey Schnell, Jeffrey Ellens, Maren Wolfe, Merith Cosden*
24. Psychopathy in youth, *Zina Lee, Stephen Hart, Raymond Corrado*
25. The multi-cultural faces of the Canadian batterer, *Adrian Tong, Roy Gillis*
26. Variables in the judgment of treatability for young offenders, *Deborah Reixach, Roy Gillis*
27. Juror comprehension of insanity vs. psychopathology, *Christopher Weaver, Julie Oliver, Robert Meyer*
28. Competency to stand trial-related abilities in non-delinquent juveniles, *Carla Dreyer, Kathleen Hart, Michael Nelson, Michael Brandt*
29. Does the Vancouver prostitution offender program change attitudes?, *Carolyn Klein, Alexis Kennedy, Boris Gorzalka, John Yuille*
30. Sex trade consumers' attitudes toward sex and rape, *Carolyn Klein, Alexis Kennedy, Boris Gorzalka, John Yuille*
31. How does the Family of Origin scale reflect child abuse?, *Alexis Kennedy, Jessical Bristowe, Joti Samra, Boris Gorzalka*
32. Sexual harassment in British Columbia high schools, *Jason Winters, Robert Clift, Lindsey Thomas, Anne Maloney*
33. Efficacy of the MCMI-III with battered women, *Kim Menard, William Dorfman, Alfred Sellers, Vincent van Hasselt, Nathalie Fabrique*
34. Reporting rape to the police, *Kim Menard*
35. Points of discrimination between sex offenders and violent non-sexual offenders, *Roberto DiFazio, Jeffrey Abracen, Jan Looman*
36. Increasing the predictive validity of criminal risk, *Daryll Kroner, Jeremy Mills, Bill Palmer*
37. Effectiveness of 2 high-intensity programs with incarcerated offenders, *Jeffrey Abracen, Roberto DiFazio, Jan Looman*
38. Perceptions of culpability in a domestic violence scenario, *Christopher Ferguson, Charles Negy, Catherine Bryant, Russel Hirshik, Diana White*
39. Retention and outcomes for juveniles in a drug treatment court, *Sandra Macias, Micah Orliss, Frances Panteleakos, Merich Cosden*
40. Sexual predator evaluations, *Kari Schlessinger, Kenneth Gruenfeld, William Anzalone, David Shapiro*



Test Review: Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST), Miller, 2001

Psychological Assessment Resources, Odessa, FL

Reviewed by Patricia A. Zapf, Ph.D., & Virginia A. Galloway, M.A., University of Alabama

Introduction and Test Description

The M-FAST is a 25-item screening instrument for the assessment of malingering of psychopathology that takes approximately 5-10 minutes to administer. The 25-items are broken down into 7 scales: Reported v. Observed (RO; 3 items), Extreme Symptomatology (ES; 7 items), Rare Combinations (RC; 7 items), Unusual Hallucinations (UH; 5 items), Unusual Symptom Course (USC; 1 item), Negative Image (NI; 1 item), and Suggestibility (S; 1 item) (the careful observer will note the similarity between these scales and those of Rogers' SIRS; Rogers, Bagby, & Dickens, 1992). As the M-FAST was developed for use as a screening instrument, Miller (2001) has recommended that those individuals who receive a score of 6 or greater should then undergo a more complete evaluation to determine malingering.

The M-FAST was developed for use with adult populations (18 or older) and has been validated on both clinical forensic and non-clinical samples. The limitations of the M-FAST are (1) that it does not assess malingered neuropsychological symptoms and therefore is unable to detect malingered cognitive impairment, (2) that its validity is dependent upon an individual's ability to comprehend items and articulate responses to the items, (3) that it has not been validated with individuals under the age of 18, and (4) that it is a screening instrument and, as such, should only be used within the context of a more comprehensive evaluation to determine malingering.

The manual is well written, clear, and easy to follow. Miller is comprehensive in her discussion of the administration and scoring of the M-FAST. The manual presents a discussion of total score, scale level, and item level interpretations.

Scale Development and Standardization

The 25 M-FAST items were selected from a larger pool of items through an iterative process of selection based upon the on the correlations between the items and five indices of malingering as well as on the basis of simulation and cross-validation studies using samples of undergraduate students.

Both simulation and known-groups designs were utilized in the development and validation of the M-FAST and both clinical as well as non-clinical samples were used to evaluate the final 25 items of the M-FAST. A known-groups design was utilized with the clinical samples (with scores on Rogers' SIRS serving as the criterion variable) and a simulation design was used with the non-clinical samples.

Miller has described the item selection and development of the M-FAST in terms of a series of two studies (see Miller, 2001; Miller, 2002). Study 1 involved the administration of the initial M-FAST item pool of 79 items that had been rationally derived from seven strategies (unusual hallucinations, reported v. observed, extreme symptomatology, rare combinations, negative image, unusual symptom course, and suggestibility) that had been shown to distinguish malingerers from honest responders to 280 psychiatric patients and 100 simulation student participants. In addition to the M-FAST items, the psychiatric patients were also administered a number of indices of malingering, including the SIRS, the M test, and the MMPI-2 (F, F Back, and F (p) scales). The psychiatric patients were divided into "malingerer" and "honest responder" groups based on their SIRS scores. Correlations between the 79 M-FAST items and the other indices of malingering were examined for the psychiatric sample and those items that performed poorly were dropped from the M-FAST. This resulted in a final pool of 55 M-FAST items.

The 100 student simulators were randomly assigned to two groups—honest responders and those told to act as if they were mentally ill (simulators). Item function was evaluated by examining the correlations between the M-FAST items and the dichotomous malingering instruction. All 55 items that were chosen from the psychiatric sample were retained for additional evaluation.

Study 2 utilized the 55 items that were retained from Study 1 as well as 20 additional items. This pool of 75 items was administered to 116 undergraduate students who were randomly assigned to either honest or simulation groups. The sample of 116 students was randomly divided into "development" and "cross-validation" groups. Correlations between the M-FAST items and malingering status were calculated for the development group and those items with correlations greater than or equal to .30 were retained. 57 of the 75 items were retained and correlations between each of these items and malingering status were calculated for the cross-validation group. 25 items produced correlations greater than or equal to .30 in this group. These 25 items were selected as the items that make up the M-FAST.

Psychometric Properties and Validation Research

Reliability analyses included test-retest, inter rater, and internal consistency; all were found to be acceptable. Test-retest reliability was examined by administering the 25 M-FAST items to 25 students from the Study 2 within one to

three weeks of the first administration. Miller (2002) reports a significant correlation of .94, $p < .0001$ between these samples. In addition, a sample of 19 psychiatric patients were administered the M-FAST on two different occasions approximately 1 to 3 weeks apart. A significant correlations of .92, $p < .0001$ was found.

Interrater reliability was assessed using a sample of 24 undergraduate students who were administered the M-FAST. The M-FAST administration was videotaped and these were then reviewed and scored by independent psychologists. An interclass correlation coefficient of 99.6 was found for the M-FAST total score.

Internal consistency was examined by calculating alpha correlations for the scales in the cross-validation sample in Study 2 that had more than 1 item. The alphas ranged from .61 to .81 and Miller (2002) concludes that the internal reliability of these scales is satisfactory. Reliability analyses for the 25 items in the cross-validation sample produced an alpha coefficient of .92 and an alpha coefficient of .93 was found with a sample of 50 psychiatric patients.

Validation analyses included criterion and construct (convergent and discriminative) validity; all were found to be acceptable. Criterion validity was examined in a series of three studies using (1) a sample of 50 psychiatric inpatients, (2) a sample of 16 participants who were applying for disability reimbursement and mental health services, and (3) a sample of 20 forensic patients who had been judged incompetent to proceed to trial. The participants in these studies were administered the M-FAST and the SIRS, as well as other instruments specific to the purposes of each study. The participants were divided into "malingerer" and "honest responder" groups on the basis of SIRS scores. Independent samples t-tests indicated that the malingerer group scored significantly higher on M-FAST than did the honest responder group in each study.

Criterion validity was examined in a 94 undergraduates who were randomly divided into simulator and honest responder groups. Again, independent samples t-tests indicated that the M-FAST scores for the feigning groups were significantly higher than were those for the honest responder group.

Utility estimates of the M-FAST were conducted by examining the predictive power of different cut scores as well as Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) analyses in both clinical and non-clinical samples. ROC analyses in both the clinical and non-clinical samples suggest that using the M-FAST to identify malingerers can increase diagnostic efficacy to a level significantly above chance. The predictive power of different cut scores was examined to determine the cut score that would maximize the effectiveness of clas-

sification (maximize negative predictive power without decreasing positive predictive power). A cut score of 6 was found to result in an overall correct classification rate of 86% (sensitivity was 93% and specificity was 83%).

Convergent and discriminant validity were evaluated by comparing the M-FAST with relevant scales on the MMPI-2 and the SIRS. Convergent validity was assessed by examining the pattern of correlations between M-FAST scores and scores on the SIRS and the MMPI-2 fake-bad indicators. Significant correlations were found between the M-FAST and these other indicators of malingering. In addition, discriminant validity was assessed by examining the correlations between M-FAST scores and MMPI-2 and SIRS indicators of defensiveness. Again, significant correlations were found.

General Conclusions

The M-FAST was developed on the basis of Rogers' theory of malingering (Rogers, Bagby, & Dickens, 1992). Unlike the SIRS, which is a more comprehensive instrument for assessing malingering, the M-FAST is a brief tool that was developed to be used as a screen for malingering, with those individuals who receive a particular score (Miller suggests a cut score of 6) being more formally evaluated for malingering.

Miller (2001) provides a detailed manual that addresses a number of issues regarding the administration, scoring, interpretation, development, and validation of the M-FAST. At the time of writing, this is the only available published material on the M-FAST. There has, however, been some research that has used the M-FAST, although this has mainly been conducted by Miller and her colleagues and continues to be validation-focused in nature (see Guy & Miller, 2001; Guy, Kwartner, & Miller, 2002; Miller, 2002; Miller & LaRowe, 2002). The major limitation of these studies, however, is a relatively small sample size, which makes comparisons between different demographic groups difficult.

Regarding administration, the M-FAST appears to be a valuable, quick tool to screen for malingering. The administration directions are clear and concise. One practical limitation of the M-FAST lies in its reliance upon an examinee's ability to comprehend items and articulate responses. Before administering the M-FAST, the clinician must determine whether the examinee has the cognitive capacity to attend to the interview, comprehend items, and provide scorable responses. Miller (2001) states that some examinees with mental retardation or borderline intellectual functioning may have trouble understanding the items. With some examinee's (i.e., an examinee who responds "I don't know" to all questions), the establishment of adequate cognitive capacity may not be possible. In such cases, it appears that Miller's (2001) suggestion of inpatient observation would be most useful to evaluate malingering.

continued on p. 23



Expert Opinion

The Question: In evaluating a defendant regarding sanity in a M’Naghten jurisdiction, does one consider “wrongfulness” to mean “moral wrongfulness” or simply “legal wrongfulness”?

The case of Andrea Pia Yates, the Texas woman recently convicted of drowning her children, has again activated the debate regarding the definition of “wrongfulness” as applied to the insanity defense. Does it include a broad understanding of moral wrongfulness or is simply knowing one’s conduct is illegal sufficient for sanity?

The Response is from Mary Alice Conroy, Ph.D., A.B.P.P. Mary Alice Conroy is the Director of Practicum Training for the Forensic Clinical Psychology Program at Sam Houston State University. She is a diplomate in forensic psychology (American Board of Professional Psychology). She worked for many years as a forensic psychologist with the Federal Bureau of Prisons and was Director of Forensics at the Federal Medical Center in Rochester for several years. She authored numerous training manuals for the Bureau of Prisons on forensic clinical psychological services, and published in the areas of female offender issues and mental health treatment in the federal prison system, as well as presenting at national conferences on multiple personality and the insanity defense and evaluating volition.

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

The Texas insanity standard is based on M’Naghten: “At the time of the conduct charged, the actor, as a result of severe mental disease or defect, did not know that his conduct was wrong.” *Bigby v. State* (1994) is frequently cited as supporting a narrow, strictly legal, interpretation of the word “wrong.”

One reason given by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals for affirming the jury’s finding that the defendant did not meet the criteria for insanity in *Bigby* was that the defendant acknowledged his actions were illegal, thereby admitting, at least, that other people believed them to be wrong. However, *Bigby* did not actually juxtapose delusional beliefs about moral and legal wrongfulness. Although the defendant apparently had a delusion regarding a conspiracy against him perpetrated by his victim, there were no indications the delusion included the idea that killing the victim and his infant son in revenge was morally righteous. The defendant’s own statements would indicate the contrary. Although the Appellate Court ruling “allows” the State to argue that “wrong” means “legally wrong,” the emphasis was upon respecting the reasonable discretion exercised by the jury rather than substantively defining “wrongfulness” for future courts.

In an extensive review of cases nationally, Harris and Haroun (2001) concluded that, although a few courts have restricted

the definition of wrongfulness to illegality, most courts have endorsed a broader moral conceptualization. However, in applying such a test, courts have measured morality by a societal standard, as opposed to some personal standard embraced by the defendant. A terrorist, knowing that murder is a crime, could not be exculpated by proving that his action was motivated by a sincere belief in his political cause. So, the question becomes, if society at large viewed the circumstances as they were viewed by the defendant at the time, would there be general agreement that the actions were right, whether or not they were legal? We have all been aware of exceptional situations in which violating the speed limit, ignoring prohibitions against trespassing, destroying someone else’s property, or even taking a life, would generally be condoned as the right thing to do.

In a case in which the defendant has entered an insanity plea, the next step is to interject the issue of mental disease or defect. Simply because the defendant holds to a particular moral belief is not sufficient to establish insanity. For example, if an individual or group of individuals believes strongly that growing marijuana is a service to humanity, that belief does not itself constitute a viable insanity defense. The particular belief must be proven to be a product of a mental disorder. Distinguishing delusion from religious conviction may sometimes present additional challenges.

So who decides these weighty moral issues? Certainly not the expert witness. These distinctions are rightfully the province of the trier of fact. In fulfilling the role of evaluating expert in a sanity case, the practitioner must focus on two things: 1) providing as much information as possible about the defendant's thought processes and behavior relevant to the criminal act, and 2) analyzing the extent to which apparently distorted thinking was a product of mental disease or defect. To limit that analysis to something like "the policeman at the elbow" criterion would be to introduce bias.

I have heard it argued that moral wrongfulness should not be considered under the M'Naghten standard, because it is a matter of volition, not cognition. I have never found that argument persuasive, however. Crimes that involve deluded moral reasoning may be neither impulsive nor involve any type of behavioral disinhibition. Rather, they may have been well planned, carefully executed, and to have evidenced high degrees of behavioral control. Why is it a cognitive issue if I walk away from police custody because of a delusion that I am the Sun Goddess and the police have no legal authority over me, but a volitional issue if I cleverly plan an escape from police custody because I have a delusion the police force has been infiltrated by terrorists who plan to kill me?

In my view, both are the result of delusional thinking and the distorted cognitions flowing from those delusions.

In the trial of Andrea Yates considerable time was given over to the testimony of mental health experts. Reports indicate they described for the jury her diagnosis and their reconstruction of her mental state at the time of the crime, including discussions of her moral reasoning, as well as her knowledge of the legality of her actions. Ultimate issue testimony is allowed on insanity in Texas, and differing opinions were presented. "Wrong" was not defined in the jury charge; therefore, the jury was left to apply its common and ordinary meaning. Whatever the deciding factors may have been for the 12 jurors, neither expert testimony nor jury instructions appeared to restrict the meaning of "wrongfulness."

References

- Bigby v. State, 892 S.W. 2d 864 (TX Crim. Ct. of App., 1994).
- Harris, G. T., & Haroun, A. (2001). "God told me to kill": Religion or delusion? 38 San Diego Law Review 973.
- Rogers, R., & Shuman, D. W. (2000). Conducting sanity evaluations (2nd ed.). NY: The Guilford Press.

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Call for Papers

Special Issue: Stalking Research Criminal Justice and Behavior

Criminal Justice and Behavior invites submissions for a special issue devoted to stalking. Manuscripts are invited on any aspect of this issue including reviews of relevant legal and/or clinical literature, empirical studies of victim perceptions of or reactions to stalking, violence risk assessment in stalking cases, and treatment of offenders and/or victims and criminal justice response to these behaviors. Guest editors for this special issue are Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., and Maureen O'Connor, J.D., Ph.D. Manuscripts should conform to the APA Publication Manual (5th Edition). Articles should be sent in triplicate, to Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Fordham University, 441 East Fordham Road, Bronx, NY 10458. Inquiries can be directed to either Dr. Rosenfeld (rosenfeld@fordham.edu) or Dr. O'Connor (moconnor@jjay.cuny.edu).

The deadline for submissions is July 1, 2002.

Special Issue: Mandated community treatment Behavioral Sciences and the Law

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES & THE LAW is planning a special issue of the journal dealing with "Mandated community treatment." Manuscripts are invited on any related topic, for example, involuntary outpatient commitment; mental health and other special-jurisdiction treatment courts; advance directives; subsidized housing in which housing is tied to adherence to treatment; representative payee status; and mental health treatment as a condition of avoiding incarceration. Manuscripts may address empirical, conceptual, or legal issues. Manuscripts should be approximately 20-30 pages, double-spaced, and conform either to American Psychological Association format, or the Harvard Law Review Association's Uniform System of Citation, but not both. Send manuscripts in triplicate, with 2 copies prepared for blind review, to: John Petrila, J.D., LL.M., Co-Editor, Behavioral Sciences & the Law, Department Mental Health Law & Policy, Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, 13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd., Tampa, FL 33612-3807, TEL: (813) 974-9301

The deadline for submissions is January 1, 2003

Special Issue: The Death Penalty and Mental Retardation Ethics and Behavior

Ethics & Behavior, and interdisciplinary peer-reviewed journal will be publishing a special issue featuring a collection of scholarly essays related to the applicability of the death penalty to persons with mental retardation or developmental disabilities, as currently pending before the Supreme Court. Essays should have clear ethical foci (e.g., conducting cognitive assessment to determine competence for execution), and may range up to 3,000 words (i.e., 12 double spaced pages). Manuscripts must be prepared in conformity with the APA Publication Manual standards and may be submitted as electronic attachments in Microsoft Word or Corel Word Perfect format. Hard copy must be submitted in triplicate. Manuscripts for this special issue must be received by June 30, 2002. Submissions may be sent to: Gerald P. Koocher, Ph.D., Editor, *Ethics & Behavior*, School for Health Studies, Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, MA 02115, E-mail: koocher@simmons.edu

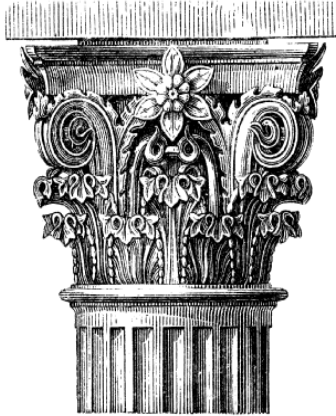
Deadline for submissions is June 1, 2002.

APLS Book Series

The *Perspectives in Law and Psychology* series, sponsored by APLS, 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. The editor is interested in proposals for new books. 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). For information on the series, see <http://www.wkap.nl/prods/PILP>.

The latest book in the series is authored by Kirk Heilbrun and is entitled *Principles of Forensic Assessment*. It has a list price of \$69.95, but note that members of APLS receive a 25% discount, so be sure to identify yourself as a member when placing an order. For more detailed information about the contents of the book, or to place and order, see <http://www.wkap.nl/prod/b/0-306-46538-8>.

Notes From The Student Chair



AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Constance Mesiarik
cmesiarik@law.villanova.edu

Past Chair, Lori Peters
lpeters@law.villanova.edu

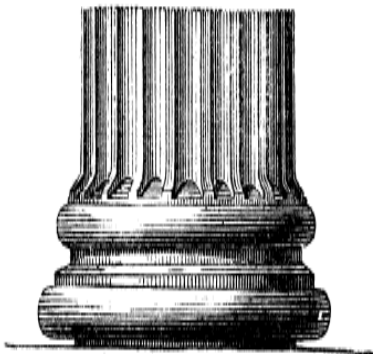
Chair Elect, Marchelle Thomson
mthomson@law.villanova.edu

Secretary/Treasurer,
Oluseyi Olubadewo
oolubade@law.villanova.edu

Student Newsletter/Web Editor,
Stacie Cass
SC138193@aol.com

AP-LS Student Homepage
www.psy.fiu.edu/~apls-students

AP-LS Student E-mail
apls-st@psy.fiu.edu



Dear AP-LS Student Members:

First of all, I want to thank all of you who attended the student workshop at the AP-LS conference in Austin! It was really great meeting so many of you. In a few months, I will complete my term as Student Section Chair. In August 2002, Marchelle Thomson will take over the Chair position. I want to thank Marchelle for all of her help this past year. I can say with confidence that the Student Section will be in good hands! I also want to thank Oluseyi Olubadewo for her service as the Secretary/Treasurer of the Student Section and Stacie Cass for her service as the Web Editor. Finally, I want to thank Lori Peters, Past Chair, for all of her advice throughout the course of the year!

It is time for elections! There are three open officer positions: Chair Elect, Secretary/Treasurer, and Web Editor. Anyone interested in running for an officer position should e-mail me at cmesiarik@law.villanova.edu. In the e-mail, please include what position you are interested in running for and a brief description of yourself. These descriptions will be posted on the student website. For all student members, please check the website for election details and cast your vote by August 15, 2002!!!

Qualifications: Nominees must be a graduate student and in good standing and should have an e-mail address. Newly elected officers begin their term in August.

Chair Elect: A three-year commitment (Chair Elect, Chair, and Past Chair), this position involves heading the Student Section. Responsibilities include planning programming for the AP-LS and APA conventions, and attending student leader and divisional meetings, as well as addressing the Student Section members' questions and concerns. Throughout the three years, this officer participates in and develops organizational projects and monitors progress toward student organization goals.

Secretary/Treasurer: A one-year commitment, this position involves running the annual elections. The Secretary/Treasurer is also responsible for attending meetings of student officers and student members at conferences and participating in the organization of various projects.

Web Editor: A one-year commitment, this position involves editing and managing the AP-LS student homepage including maintaining and updating the Student Directory. The Web Editor is also responsible for attending meetings of student officers and student members at conferences and participating in the organization of various projects.

I encourage students everywhere to get more involved in the Student Section. Be sure to check the website often and read the Student Section in the AP-LS newsletters. Please e-mail any suggestions or concerns that you have directly to me at cmesiarik@law.villanova.edu. I look forward to hearing from you! Have a great summer!

Sincerely,
Constance Mesiarik
Chair, Student Section



Fellowships and Positions

Court Research Associate National Center for State Courts

Position available in Williamsburg, VA with the Research Division of the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), a national court improvement organization. Duties include participation in research projects, including design, grant writing, field and survey research, evaluation, data analysis, and report writing. Demonstrated competence in statistical analysis and in research methodology required. Ability to communicate research findings to diverse audiences and experience working in a team environment desirable. Applicants with research and practical experience relevant to one or more of the following fields: criminal justice, civil justice, appellate, law and psychology, law and economics, judicial politics, and organizational analysis. Qualified applicants must have a M.A. or higher degree (Ph.D. preferred) in the social sciences, public policy, or a related field, and strong methodological skills. The Research Division is an interdisciplinary applied research unit of attorneys, criminologists, economists, political scientists, public policy analysts, social psychologists, and sociologists (see www.ncsc.dni.us/RESEARCH/index.html for more information). Starting salary from \$42,464 depending on experience and qualifications. Open until filled. The NCSC offers a comprehensive and competitive benefits package. The National Center for State Courts Is An Equal Opportunity Employer. Mail or fax applications to: National Center for State Courts, RESR-008, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185, Fax: 757-259-1522

Senior Research Consultant DOAR - Lynbrook, NY

DOAR, a National Litigation Consulting Firm is looking for a Senior Research Associate to work in the area of Jury Consulting to assist with Focus Groups and Jury Simulations. Involves strategic problem solving, report generation, presenting strategies to clients. Must have excellent analytical, writing, and research skills. Occasional travel & must be able to meet deadlines. Graduate degree in psychology, social science or legal field. The position offers the opportunity for professional growth in a rapidly growing company. Please submit: resume/CV with cover letter stating why you feel you are right for the position, GPA, salary requirements and a writing sample to: James Dobson, DOAR Communications, 170 Earle Ave., Lynbrook, NY 11563, Fax: 516-823-4400, email: jdobson@doar.com. No calls please. EOE

Fellowship and Position listings are included in the APLS News at no charge as a service to members and affiliates. All listings should be forwarded, in MS Word, 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 one-time listing, for a specified number of issues or period of time, or a listing that should appear on a regular schedule).

Department of Mental Health, Law & Policy, University of South Florida

The Department of Mental Health Law & Policy, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute (FMHI), University of South Florida invites applications for two positions: Research Assistant Professor (position #10267) and Associate in Technical Assistance (position #10517). Both positions are nontenure-track positions supported by external funding. Appointment is for a 12-month calendar year.

Research Assistant Professor (#10267): Minimum Qualifications: Earned doctoral degree in law or a mental health related discipline. The successful candidate will have a documented program of research relevant to forensic mental health issues (e.g., violence, forensic assessment, mental health law); show a history of or potential for scholarly publications, generating external funding; and contribute to the Department's training and teaching mission commensurate with the individual's years post terminal degree. This faculty member will be responsible for participating in and developing a research program focused on forensic mental health issues relevant to public mental health services.

Associate in Technical Assistance (#10517): Minimum qualifications: Masters degree in a mental health or related field and experience working in a public mental health/substance abuse/social services delivery system. Preferred qualifications include knowledge/experience in Florida's public mental health/substance abuse/social service delivery system; demonstrated ability to develop, negotiate, manage, and carry out technical assistance, training and consultation contracts within the mental health/substance abuse/social services delivery systems and experience working with multiple local and state agencies and stakeholders in the human services field. The successful candidate will negotiate and carry out training and service contracts and serve as a department liaison and consultant with various state agencies and their contractors in the areas of policy-making and program development (e.g., Department of Children and Families, Department of Corrections, Department of Education).

Application Process: Send letter of application on paper specifying the position sought, vita, and names and addresses of three references to:

Randy Otto, Ph.D.
Search Committee Chair
Mental Health Law & Policy
Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute
Univ. of South Florida
13301 Bruce B Downs Blvd.
Tampa, FL 33612

Applications must be received by June 21, 2002.

Fellowships and Positions

Post-doctoral Fellowship

Federal Bureau of Prisons, Rochester MN

The Psychology Postdoctoral Residency position is a one-year training position within the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The goal of the postdoc positions is to prepare entry level psychologists for specialized (GS-13) positions within the BOP. Duties will involve training specialization in two areas: drug abuse treatment and forensic assessment or treatment. The drug treatment duties will consist of one day per week providing services at the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program at FCI Waseca, and one day per week providing nonresidential drug abuse treatment services at FMC Rochester. Nonresidential treatment services may include provision of services to dual diagnosis patients within the mental hospital setting. Forensic assessments will involve psychological evaluations for federal courts. Issues addressed will include competency to stand trial, criminal responsibility, risk assessment, and need for involuntary commitment. The Forensic services can include the provision of treatment to court-committed inpatients, depending on the interests of the psychologist and institutional needs. Collateral duties will include participation in the training of psychology interns and practicum students, as well as students from other departments and staff members from other disciplines.

Postdoctoral Residents work under the primary supervision of licensed psychologists and provide inmates with diagnostic and/or treatment services in the Bureau's psychology specialty areas. Psychology Residents who successfully complete this one year training program may be employed as staff psychologists within the Bureau, although they may have to move to another facility to fill a staff psychology vacancy. For further information, or for an application packet, call (507) 287-0674, Ext. 288 or writing to Federal Medical Center, 2110 E. Center Street, Rochester, MN 55904.

Test Review cont. from page 17

References

- Guy, L. S., Kwartner, P. P., & Miller, H. A. (2002). *The ability of the M-FAST to detect diagnosis-specific malingering*. Poster presented at the biennial conference of the American Psychology-Law Society, Austin, TX.
- Guy, L. S., & Miller, H. A. (2001). *Screening for malingered psychopathology: Validation of the M-FAST in a correctional population*. Poster presented at the 109th annual conference of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco, CA.
- Miller, H. A. (2001). *Miller-Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test: Professional manual*. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources.
- Miller, H. A. (2002). *Miller – Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST): The development and initial validation of a screening interview for malingered mental illness*. Manuscript under review. A copy of this manuscript is available from the author.
- Miller, H. A., & LaRowe, S. (2002). *Examination of the M-FAST and clinical opinion in a forensic psychiatric population*. Poster presented at the biennial conference of the American Psychology-Law Society, Austin, TX.
- Rogers, R., Bagby, R. M., & Dickens, S. E. (1992). *Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms (SIRS) and professional manual*. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources.

AP-LS NEWS, Spring/Summer 2002

Clinical Psychologist Central Intelligence Agency

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) collects, evaluates, and reports on foreign intelligence to provide US policymakers with the most accurate, comprehensive and objective information available. Full-time, immediate opportunities exist for licensed, doctoral-level psychologists with APA-accredited training and a strong background in psychological assessment. Clinical and/or counseling experience and interest in cross-cultural assessment issues are highly desirable. We are seeking team-oriented psychologists with well-developed interpersonal, problem-solving, and communications skills, sound judgment and strong organizational and planning abilities to satisfy the following requirements:

Ideal candidates are able to work with diverse groups, highly interested in foreign cultures, and willing to travel and even reside overseas. These positions also require professional writing, public speaking, and computer skills, and the energy and resourcefulness to maintain exceptional professional standards. Experience in test development, training/teaching, and foreign language skills are highly desirable.

Please address the following in your cover letter:

- * Conducting psychological assessments
- * Consulting with related Intelligence Community organizations
- * Providing training and briefings
- * Developing new products and services
- * Maintaining and enhancing professional expertise
- * Types of psychological assessments performed including populations tested, tools used and venues for the assessments.
- * Interviewing skills and experiences.
- * Clinical assessment and/or counseling experience and the cultures involved.
- * Identify any foreign travel and/or overseas living experiences.
- * Willingness to travel and reside overseas.
- * Foreign language proficiency.

In addition to your cover letter and resume or curriculum vitae, please submit one or two sample psychological assessments with all identifying information removed.

Because of CIA's national security role, its people must meet high standards. Applicants must be US citizens and need to successfully complete thorough background and medical examinations, as well as security procedures, including a polygraph interview. The CIA is America's premier intelligence agency, and we are committed to building and maintaining a work force as diverse as the nation we serve. Send your resume to: Recruitment Center, Dept. AAPA0602, PO Box 4090, Reston, VA 20915. www.cia.gov An equal opportunity employer and a drug-free work force.



Nominations, Awards and Announcements

Educational Outreach Committee Speaker Program

The AP-LS Educational Outreach Committee is pleased to announce the continuation of its Speaker program. Cooperating AP-LS members are available for the presentation of colloquia/key-note addresses at educational institutions as well as for other groups (e.g., local or state bar associations, local or state psychological associations). AP-LS will pay the speaker's honorarium; the sponsoring institution or group is responsible for the speaker's transportation, lodging, and related expenses. These details, as well as the specifics of the presentation, are arranged by the speaker and the sponsor.

Past speakers have addressed the social/experimental areas of jury selection, eyewitness identification, pretrial publicity, and death penalty issues, as well as the clinical areas of competency to stand trial, the insanity defense, and risk assessment/prediction of violence. Most presentations will be appropriate for the offering of CE credits for psychologists and other mental health professionals as well as for CLE credits for attorneys. In many cases, speakers located close to an interested sponsor can be utilized, in order to minimize travel costs.

Institutions interested in sponsoring such presentations should contact the committee chair (below) and indicate the specific topic of interest. **AP-LS members willing to participate in this program as speakers** should also contact the committee chair and indicate area(s) of expertise and geographic area within which you would be willing to travel for such a presentation. For further information, contact: Lavita Nadkarni, Ph.D., Chair, Educational Outreach Committee, AP-LS, Director of Forensic Studies, University of Denver-GSPP, 2450 South Vine Street, Denver, CO 80208, (303) 871-3877, lnadkarn@du.edu

Fellow Status in the American Psychological Association

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

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

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

AP-LS Dissertation Awards

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 2002 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 2002 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 January 1, 2003 to Patricia Zapf, Chair, AP-LS Dissertation Awards Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Alabama, Box 870348, Tuscaloosa, AL, 35487-0348, Email: pzapf@bama.ua.edu

Proposed Book: Request for Nominations of the Best of *Law and Human Behavior*

2001 marks the 25th anniversary of *Law and Human Behavior*. To commemorate this event, the four editors of the journal (Bruce Sales, Michael Saks, Ronald Roesch, and Richard Wiener) plan to edit a book that will be published as one of the volumes in the American Psychology-Law Society book series, *Perspectives in Law and Psychology*. We will be selecting about 20 articles that we hope will represent the best of the articles that have been published during the journal's first quarter century. A full list of articles published from 1977-2001 is available on the APLS website. You can view articles by year or alphabetically. Feel free to download a copy for your use in selecting nominations or for your own reference. Please send your nominations to Roesch@sfu.ca. Also, if you are teaching psychology and law courses, please let us know what articles you have found most useful in your courses.

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.



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 psycholegal 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 (five copies) or electronic format that includes: (a) a cover sheet indicating the title of the project, name, address, phone number, and e-mail 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. Applicants should include a discussion of the feasibility of the research (e.g., if budget is for more than \$500, indicate source of remaining funds). Applicants should also indicate that IRB approval has been obtained, or agree that it will be prior to initiating the project. Note that a prior recipient of an AP-LS Grant-in-Aid is only eligible for future funding if the previously funded research has been completed. Hard copies of the proposals should be sent to: Garrett L. Berman Ph.D., Grants-In-Aid Committee Chair, Department of Psychology, Roger Williams University, One Old Ferry Road, Bristol, RI 02809-2921. Electronic submissions can be submitted via e-mail to gberman@rwu.edu (cut and paste your submission into your e-mailer include an attached file in word perfect, word, or a text (ASCII) format). Committee members: Wendy Heath, Rider University; Mario Scalora, University of Nebraska, and Matt Zaitchik, Forensic Health Services and Bedford Policy Institute. **There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31.**

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 psycholegal work and other academic disciplines (e.g., sociology, political science, economics, public policy, medicine). We are particularly interested in proposals that advance theoretical development or propose methodological innovations. 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: Beth Wiggins at bwiggins@fjc.gov. Applications may also be mailed Dr. Wiggins at 5704 Rusk Ave., Baltimore, MD 21215.

Deadline for receipt of proposals is August 1, 2002.

AP-LS NEWS, Spring/Summer 2002

\$2.8 Million Available to Fund Youth Violence Prevention

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is announcing the availability of funds for grants to develop and enhance youth violence prevention activities in communities and schools. Approximately \$2.8 million in funding will be available to fund 12 to 16 projects. Of these, some six to eight awards will be made to address youth violence in vulnerable populations, with a maximum amount of \$150,000 per year in total costs, for a period of two years. Another six to eight awards will also be made for School-Based Mental Health, for a maximum of \$200,000 per year in total costs, for a period of up to two years. SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) will administer these grants.

Who Can Apply: Community-based organizations, such as community-based advocacy, health, mental health, social service, faith-based service, parent and teacher associations, consumer and family organizations, and service organizations serving ethnic, cultural, or social minority groups may apply, along with existing community collaborations, coalitions and partnerships focusing on youth violence prevention or services to a vulnerable youth population. In addition, public or private educational systems, institutions and agencies; public or private mental health systems, institutions and agencies; local law enforcement agencies or affiliated organizations; tribal government units and organizations; and other public agencies or nonprofit organizations may also apply. Public and private schools and school systems may apply for the school-based mental health component. Currently funded Safe Schools/Health Students and CMHS Coalitions for prevention PRISM grantees may NOT apply for this program.

How To Apply: This program announcement is No. SM 02-007. Guidance for Applicants (GFA No. SM 02-007) is available from SAMHSA's Web site at www.SAMHSA.gov/grants/content/2002/sm02007_youthviol.htm or from SAMHSA's Knowledge Exchange Network at 800-789-2647.

Application Due Date: June 19, 2002

Additional Information From SAMHSA: Applicants with questions on program issues should contact Malcolm Gordon, Ph.D., at mgordon@samhsa.gov or 301-443-2957. Applicants may also contact Pat Shea, M.S.W., M.A., at pshea@samhsa.gov or 301-443-3655. Queries on grants management issues should be directed to Steve Hudak at 301-443-9666 or Public Policy Advocacy Network, Public Policy Office, APA, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242



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AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGY
LAW
SOCIETY



American Psychology-Law Society
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Division 41 of the American Psychological Association

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

Name _____ Degree _____

Address _____

City _____ State/Province _____ Country _____ Zip Code _____ - _____

Daytime Phone (____) _____ E:Mail address _____

APA Member Yes If yes, Member # _____

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

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

Member or Associate Member of APA: \$47.00 (includes Law and Human Behavior)

Member-at-large (not an APA member): \$ 47.00 (includes Law and Human Behavior)

Associate-at-large (undergraduate, graduate or law student): \$ 8.00 for newsletter only,
\$26 with Law and Human Behavior

Address Changes:

- APA members: send changes to APA Membership Dept., 750 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242
- Non-APA members/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
Fordham University
441 East Fordham Road
Bronx, NY 10458

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