



## Legal Update

### Competence to be Executed: The Supreme Court Stands Poised to Define the Standard

by David DeMatteo, J.D., Ph.D., Drexel University

The U.S. Supreme Court has taken unprecedented strides in recent years to narrow the scope of offenders eligible for the death penalty. In *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304 (2002), the Supreme Court held that the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment prohibits executing offenders who are mentally retarded. More recently, in *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551 (2005), the Supreme Court held that the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment prohibits executing offenders who were younger than 18 years old at the time of the offense. A case on the Supreme Court’s current docket may soon join these landmark decisions in further narrowing the scope of offenders eligible to be executed. In *Panetti v. Quarterman* (No. 06-6407), the Supreme Court will likely define the standard for competence to be executed – a standard that has remained largely undefined since the execution of incompetent offenders was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court over 20 years ago in *Ford v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 399 (1986). After a brief discussion of *Ford*, this column will discuss the *Panetti* case.

#### Ford v. Wainwright

In *Ford v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 399 (1986), the Supreme Court held that the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment’s ban on cruel and unusual punishment prohibited executing an “insane” offender. Although the prohibition against executing incompetent offenders had its origins in common law (Blackstone, 1978), the Supreme Court constitutionalized this rule in *Ford*. Importantly, *Ford* did not define “insanity” or provide a legal standard for competence to be executed. However, in an influential concurring opinion in *Ford*, Justice Powell opined that the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment should prohibit the “execution only of those who are unaware of the punishment they are about to suffer and why they are to suffer it” (*Ford*, 477 U.S. at 422). Powell also stated that “the retributive goal of the criminal law is satisfied” if the defendant “perceives the connection between his crime and his punishment” (*Ford*, 477 U.S. at 422). Many states adopted some variation of this rationale as the basis for excluding incompetent offenders from capital punishment (Reisner, Slobogin, & Rai, 2004), but a uniform standard applicable across jurisdictions has not been established.

#### Panetti v. Quarterman

Scott Louis Panetti was convicted of capital murder and sentenced to death in a Texas state court for killing his wife’s parents. Panetti had a well-documented history of mental illness, with more than a dozen psychiatric hospitalizations in the years preceding the murders. On September 8, 1992, Panetti shaved his head, sawed off the barrel of a shotgun, broke into the home of his wife’s parents, and shot them to death in the kitchen in front of his estranged wife and 3-year-old daughter. He then showered, put on a suit, and surrendered to law enforcement authorities.

After being found competent to stand trial, Panetti represented himself and pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. During the trial, Panetti wore a purple cowboy outfit, posed incomprehensible questions to witnesses, and attempted to subpoena John F. Kennedy, Anne Bancroft, Pope John Paul II, and Jesus. Panetti was convicted and sentenced to death. Shortly before his scheduled execution, he petitioned the court for a determination of his competence to be executed. In May 2004, the court concluded Panetti was competent to be executed based on the testimony of two state-appointed mental health experts.

*Continued on p. 5*

## Contents...

Presidential Column .....	2
Law and Human Behavior Update .....	3
Diversity in Psychology and Law .....	4
Expert Opinion .....	6
Teaching Techniques .....	8
Book Review: Crazy in America .....	9
Research Briefs .....	10
EC Meeting Minutes .....	18
APA Div 41 Program .....	22
APA Council of Representatives Report .....	28
AP-LS 2008 Conference Info .....	29
Nominations, Awards, & Announcements .....	30
Division News and Information .....	32
Fellowships and Positions .....	35
Student Section .....	36
Conference/Workshop/Grant Planners .....	32

## AP-LS News Editorial Staff

Editor-In-Chief  
Jennifer Groscup, J.D., Ph.D.  
jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu

Production/ Advertising Editor  
Michele Galietta, Ph.D.  
galietta13@aol.com

Past Editor-In-Chief  
Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D.  
rosenfeld@fordham.edu

Associate Editor, Research Briefs  
Marc Boccancini, Ph.D.  
PSY\_MTB@shsu.edu

Associate Editor, Legal Update  
David DeMatteo, J.D., Ph.D.  
dsd25@drexel.edu

Associate Editors, Expert Opinion  
Matthew Huss, Ph.D, M.L.S.  
mhuss@creighton.edu  
Eric Elbogen, Ph.D.  
eric.elbogen@duke.edu

Website Manager  
Adam Fried, M.A.  
afried@fordham.edu

The American Psychology-Law Society News is a publication devoted to dissemination of information, news, and commentary about psychology, mental health, and the law. The newsletter is published three times per year; February 1, June 1, and October 1. Original contributions are welcome, and will be published subject to editorial approval and space availability. A limited amount of space is also available for advertising and unsolicited manuscripts.

For information regarding editorial policies contact the Editor, Jennifer Groscup, Department of Psychology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, New York, NY 10019 or jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu. Advertising inquiries should be directed to Michele Galietta, Production Editor, via e-mail: galietta13@aol.com.

Address changes for APA members should be directed to APA Membership Dept., 750 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242; for non-APA members, student members, or members-at-large to Lynn Peterson, AP-LS Administrative Assistant at div41apa@comcast.net.

## Presidential Column

### An Editorial by Joel Dvoskin, Div. 41 President

#### The Aftermath of Tragedy

Now that a little time has passed, I thought I'd say a word about the tragic killings at Virginia Tech. If you didn't throw a rock through your TV set, you were treated to an unseemly and disturbing spectacle, as television networks shamelessly profited while families wept. Countless promos used the Virginia Tech tragedies to "sell air," as chronically sincere anchorpeople spouted silly myths about who and how and why. Self-proclaimed "profilers" explained in uninformed detail the motives, thoughts, and feelings of a man they'd never met, and at that time knew almost nothing about.

For reasons that will, I hope, become clear, many of us declined to participate in the media frenzy. I am frankly proud of this organization, because so few of our members fell victim to the seduction of national TV. But "just saying no" to television made me a little sad and frustrated. As I sat idly by, I was assaulted with stigmatizing, inaccurate, and even potentially harmful misinformation that was repeatedly sent into America's homes.

I felt frustrated because, frankly, I think I know something about these kinds of events. It's rare that I find myself in a moral or ethical quandary; one usually knows what feels like the right thing to do. But in this case I felt morally uncertain. Was it really better to stay silent and cede the airways to stupid, self-serving, uninformed fools? The only alternative was to join the circus, and run the risk of contributing to the media coverage that in my opinion partly motivates these crimes. I opted to stay out of it, as did many of you. But now that some time has passed, I've got a few things I'd like to say.

#### Role of the Media

First, I am convinced that saturation publicity and profit-driven advertising are not only tacky; they are lethal. They are often part of the stated motivation for mass murder. The print and electronic media literally and almost purposely create a market for mass murder. Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, the Columbine killers, predicted

with explicit and uncanny accuracy the manner in which they would be portrayed by the media. They believed that they would be aggrandized and anointed with celebrity — and they were right.

In this latest tragedy, a new phenomenon emerged, as virtually every blow-dried blowhard on television declared, in one way or another, that a new "record" had been set for mass murder. It was as if they were trying to create a new type of Olympics, one in which they didn't have to bid for the television rights. They were either too greedy or too stupid to consider the possibility that this "record" might be viewed as a challenge by some other human being, who would act out his angry fantasies on this waiting and predictable national stage.

No critique is complete without a good mirror. Here I was, sitting in my office watching this farce, which is of course the only reason it was on TV. If millions of people like me did not make this kind of spectacle profitable, it would atrophy and disappear like a canceled sitcom. At first I told myself that I had some sort of professional duty to know about this event, but a little honest reflection reminded me that I already knew that virtually everything they would say would soon turn out to be incorrect. What is wrong with me, I wondered, that I could sit in fascination, staring at an endless stream of exaggeration and fiction. But there I sat, watching people I knew making fools of themselves on national television. Eventually I came to my senses, and turned off the TV.

#### Those Who Ignore History are Doomed to Repeat It

In the aftermath of tragedy, even after thorough investigation, America seems torn between two equally unsatisfying roads. One possibility is to look through the cruel, self-serving, and distorting lens of retrospect, and viciously attack the people who might have done something to prevent the killings. Such recriminations, of course, ignore the fact that those people had to make decisions based on what they knew at the time, and the sad truth is that most of us might have made similar mistakes.

*Continued on p. 3*

## Division 41 - American Psychological Association

# Law and Human Behavior Updates

Brian L. Cutler, Editor-in-Chief

### *Online First*

I am pleased to report that LHB is now a member of Springer's Online First program. In this program, manuscripts accepted for publication in LHB are immediately placed in the production cue and soon thereafter published online. It is important to note that, once these manuscripts are published online, they are published. They are not "in press," but "published." Each article published online is assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Sometime later, the article is then published (again) in print. This is a very exciting development for LHB, for it means that we can greatly reduce the time between acceptance of manuscripts and (online) publication. This column is devoted to answering some of anticipated questions about Online First.

**How do I access Online First articles?** AP-LS members have the benefit of full-text access to LHB articles (including back issues of published journals) through Springerlink. To obtain this access, however, members must first log onto the AP-LS web page and then navigate to Springerlink through the AP-LS page (you will find a convenient link). Many university faculty members and students also have the option of logging on through their library networks.

I urge you to visit Online First for the latest – and of course the best – research on law and human behavior.

---

### *Presidential Column*

*Continued from p. 2*

The other alternative is to remain silent about real lessons that might be learned, out of pity for the understandable anguish of the people who might have prevented these tragedies from unfolding. The path of silence, however kindly intended, prevents us from learning anything, and guarantees that we will do no better in the future.

In my opinion, there is a third path, a right way to learn from tragedies. First, investigators must assume a stance of objectivity, and assemble facts in a manner that makes every effort to systematically remove bias and judgment. First, we need to know exactly what happened, in detail.

Second, those responsible for evaluating these facts must use real empathy, and put themselves in the role of the decision-makers, seeing only what they saw and knowing only what they knew at the time of their decisions.

Third, the conclusions of these investigations should be stated in a way that avoids unfair blaming, mainly by looking ahead. It is useful to learn from the past, but the real purpose of psychological autopsies, mortality/morbidity evaluations, and incident reviews, is to lead us to a safer future. Instead of telling someone what they "should have known," it is far better to suggest a system to make sure that, next time, they know it.

### **What Can Psychologists Do?**

One of the less obvious harms caused by these sorts of tragedies is the incredible boost they give to stigma and discrimination against the many, many people with serious mental illness who pose little danger to anyone. It is here that the work of many AP-LS members can be so helpful. Currently, many of you are helping to hone our risk assessment skills, so that people whose risk is minimal can be discriminated from those whose risk is high. But

as Kirk Heilbrun warned us during his watershed Presidential Address, if all we do is assess risk, we will not have made the world a better place. The real value in accurate assessment of risks is the ability to do something about them. The real challenge is to reduce harm.

For those of you who are starting your careers, please consider a research agenda of treatment and intervention. We're not very good at violence prevention, at least not yet. We need your enthusiasm, your creativity, and your hard work. You must be courageous enough to try some new things, knowing in advance that some of them will not work. In order to succeed in this most noble of pursuits, you must be willing to fail.

I am very proud of the things that our scientific pursuits have taught us. But I am far more proud of the work yet to be done.

### **In Closing**

Since this is my last Presidential Column, let me close by thanking you for the opportunity to serve as President. I can't tell you how much this has meant to me. It has truly been an honor and a pleasure, and I will never stop being grateful. I hope to see many of you in San Francisco.

Best wishes,  
Joel

Joel A. Dvoskin, Ph.D., ABPP  
Diplomate in Forensic Psychology  
University of Arizona College of Medicine  
President, American Psychology-Law Society (APA Division 41)



# Minority Affairs Committee: Diversity in Psychology and Law

Roslyn Caldwell, Chair

## \*\*\*\*\*CONFERENCE TRAVEL AWARDS\*\*\*\*\*

### INFORMATION FOR 2007 APPLICATIONS

#### PURPOSE OF AWARD

The Minority Affairs Committee (MAC) was established by the American Psychology-Law Society to facilitate activities and develop opportunities within the Division that embrace, respect and value diversity. More specifically, the purpose of the conference travel awards is to provide financial assistance to students who would like to attend the American Psychological Association's Annual Conference-Division 41 (American Psychology-Law Society) in an effort to increase diversity attendance.

#### AWARD AMOUNTS

Three travel awards will be provided: one award in the amount of \$500.00, and two awards in the amount of \$250.00 each.

#### ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARDS

Current full and part-time undergraduate and graduate students from underrepresented groups may apply. Applicants must be student members of AP-LS with priority given to students presenting at the conference. Underrepresented groups include but are not limited to: racial/ethnic minorities; first-generation college students; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered students; and physically disabled students.

#### APPLICATIONS

Applications will be awarded on a competitive basis and selected based on the applicant's financial need.

Award applications should contain the following:

1. A cover letter which provides all contact information of the applicant and confirms the applicant's eligibility for the award as a member of an underrepresented group.
2. A three-page (maximum), double-spaced, typewritten application containing the following information:
  - Discussion of the applicant's benefits of attending and presenting at the conference.
  - Discussion of the applicant's financial need for the award.
  - Discussion on how the award will be utilized along with a detailed itemized budget (Award recipients will need to submit financial receipts to the MAC Chair).

#### APPLICATION SUBMISSION DEADLINE

Applications must be postmarked by March 16, 2007. Please direct all inquiries to Roslyn M. Caldwell, Ph.D., Minority Affairs Committee Chair, (212) 484-1197 or e-mail: rcaldwell@jjay.cuny.edu

#### AWARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

Award recipients will be notified by April 30, 2007. The awards will be presented during the 2007 American Psychological Association Annual Conference for Division 41 in San Francisco, California.

#### TO APPLY

All applicants should submit (5) copies of a cover letter and application to:  
Roslyn M. Caldwell, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Psychology  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
Department of Forensic Psychology  
The City University of New York  
445 W. 59th St., 2124 North Hall  
New York, NY 10019

---

## Diversity in Psychology Research Award

The Minority Affairs Committee would like to announce and congratulate the 2007 Diversity in Psychology Research Award recipients:

**Lindsay C. Malloy, M.A.**, Doctoral Student in Psychology and Social Behavior, University of California, Irvine  
Research Project: *Maltreated Children's Evaluations of the Consequences of Disclosing Negative Events*  
Type of Project: Dissertation  
Award Amount: \$500.00  
Research Project Advisor: Jodi A. Quas, Ph.D., Associate Professor

**Samantha Schwartz, M.A.**, Doctoral Student in Social Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
Research Project: *Effects of a Cultural Relativist Argument on Juror Decision Making in a Sexual Harassment Trial*  
Type of Project: Master's Thesis  
Award Amount: \$1000.00  
Research Project Advisor: Jennifer S. Hunt, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

**Ny Thi Tran**, Undergraduate Student in Psychology, Georgia Southern University  
Research Project: *Examination of Nullification Instructions and Foreperson Race in Jury Deliberations*  
Type of Project: Undergraduate Research  
Award Amount: \$1000.00  
Research Project Advisor: Amy Hackney-Hansen, Ph.D., Associate Professor

**Femina P. Varghese, M.A.**, Doctoral Student in Psychology, Texas Tech University  
Research Project: *Understanding the Factors that Affect Employability of Soon-to-Be Released Prisoners*  
Type of Project: Dissertation  
Award Amount: \$500.00  
Research Project Advisor: Erin E. Hardin, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

## Legal Update, Continued from p. 1

Panetti subsequently petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus in federal court. The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas refused to defer to the state court's competency finding because the state court did not hold a competency hearing (which was contrary to *Ford*) (see *Panetti v. Dretke*, 401 F. Supp. 2d 702 (W.D. Tex. 2004)). After receiving testimony from four mental health experts for the defense and two mental health experts for the State, the district court concluded that although Panetti suffered from "some form of mental illness," he was aware that he was being executed for the two murders he committed (*Panetti*, 401 F. Supp. 2d at 707). In September 2004, based on these findings, the court held Panetti was competent to be executed.

In May 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit affirmed the district court's judgment (*Panetti v. Dretke*, 448 F.3d 815 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006)). In interpreting the Supreme Court's decision in *Ford*, the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit concluded that Justice Powell's proposed standard for competence to be executed did not require the offender to have a "rational understanding" of the reasons for his or her execution; rather, the offender need only be "aware" of the reasons for the execution. Based on this interpretation of *Ford*, the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit concluded that the district court's findings were sufficient to establish that Panetti was competent to be executed (see *Panetti*, 448 F.3d at 821).

On January 5, 2007, the Supreme Court granted certiorari to determine whether the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment permits the execution of an offender who has a factual awareness of the reason for his or her execution, but who because of severe mental illness has a delusional belief as to why the execution is taking place (see *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 127 S. Ct. 852 (2007)). In this case, Panetti has a factual understanding that he was sentenced to death for committing two murders, but also believes that he is being executed for preaching the Gospel. Panetti's attorneys argue that the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit's interpretation of *Ford* is unconstitutionally narrow and prevents the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment from offering any protection from execution for offenders with severe mental illness. Panetti's attorneys hope the Supreme Court will establish a standard for competence to be executed that is similar to the standard used to determine competence to stand trial. The State of Texas argues that Panetti's mistaken belief about the basis for his execution does not negate the finding that he perceives a connection between his crime and the imposed punishment.

Several organizations have filed amicus briefs in *Panetti*. In an amicus brief filed in support of the State of Texas, the Criminal Justice Legal Foundation (CJLF) argued that the "awareness" standard from *Ford* is sufficient to determine competence to be executed (see Brief Amicus Curiae of the CJLF in Support of Respondent, 2007). The American Bar Association (ABA) filed an amicus brief on Panetti's behalf arguing that to be competent to be executed, an offender must not only be aware of the nature and purpose of the punishment, but must also appreciate its personal application in the offender's own case (see Brief Amicus Curiae of the ABA, 2007).

In a jointly filed amicus brief on Panetti's behalf, the American Psychological Association (APA), American Psychiatric Association, and National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) asserted that an offender is not competent to be executed if the offender has a mental disorder that significantly impairs his or her capacity to understand the nature and purpose of the punishment, or to appreciate the reason for its imposition in the offender's own case (see Brief for Amici Curiae APA, American Psychiatric Association, and NAMI in Support of Petitioner, 2007). The amici recommended excluding from the death penalty offenders who evidence severe and persistent mental illness before the offense or who have a severe mental disorder at the time of the offense. The position taken by the amici was initially put forth by the Task Force on Mental Disability and the Death Penalty, a 24-member panel convened in April 2003 by the Individual Rights and Responsibilities Section of the ABA. The Task Force, which included representatives from the ABA, APA, American Psychiatric Association, and NAMI, addressed how courts should sentence offenders with mental illness in jurisdictions that impose the death penalty. The APA's Council of Representatives officially approved the Task Force's recommendations in February 2006.

Oral arguments in *Panetti* were held on April 18, 2007, and the Supreme Court's decision is expected to be handed down sometime in June 2007.

## References

*Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304 (2002).

Blackstone, W. (1978). *Commentaries on the laws of England* (9th ed.). New York: Garland.

Brief Amicus Curiae of the American Bar Association in Support of Petitioner, *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 2007 U.S. S. Ct. Briefs LEXIS 151 (Feb. 22, 2007) (No. 06-6407).

Brief Amicus Curiae of the Criminal Justice Legal Foundation in Support of Respondent, *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 2007 U.S. S. Ct. Briefs LEXIS 313 (March 29, 2007) (No. 06-6407).

Brief for Amici Curiae American Psychological Association, American Psychiatric Association, and National Alliance on Mental Illness in Support of Petitioner, *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 2007 U.S. S. Ct. Briefs LEXIS 152 (Feb. 27, 2007) (No. 06-6407).

*Ford v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 399 (1986).

*Panetti v. Dretke*, 401 F. Supp. 2d 702 (W.D. Tex. 2004).

*Panetti v. Dretke*, 448 F.3d 815 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006).

*Panetti v. Quarterman*, 127 S. Ct. 852 (2007) (No. 06-6407).

Reisner, R., Slobogin, C., & Rai, A. (2004). *Law and the mental health system: Civil and criminal aspects* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). St. Paul, MN: Thomson/West.

*Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551 (2005)



# Expert Opinion

Editors: Matthew Huss & Eric Elbogen

## False Guilty Pleas

Allison D. Redlich, Ph.D.  
Policy Research Associates

Scholars, scientists, and others who study and identify miscarriages of justice claim that the increasing number of wrongful arrests, convictions, and incarcerations is only *the tip of the iceberg* (e.g., Gross, Jacoby, Matheson, Montgomery, & Patil, 2005). The number of persons convicted and then exonerated, which now exceeds 200, is believed to be much higher because attention has focused only on serious crimes (homicide and rape), and only on crimes in which there were convictions with sufficient DNA available for testing. There is considerably less motivation to uncover injustices for crimes that are not as serious, were not prosecuted, or prosecuted but individuals served their time and are now free. Nevertheless, these cases have significant consequences for accused innocents (e.g., confinement, loss of employment, loss of social supports), and for the integrity of the criminal justice system.

One contributor to miscarriages of justice is false guilty pleas, which occur when innocent persons agree to plead guilty, perhaps in response to plea ‘deals’ or ‘bargains’ offered by prosecutors. Although there are *nolo contendere* and “Alford” pleas (see below), guilty pleas are explicit acknowledgments of responsibility for the crime, particularly when the defendant has to allocute as part of the plea agreement. False confessions, which also involve admissions of guilt, and false guilty pleas appear to theoretically similar in their nature (i.e., taking responsibility for a non-committed criminal act), underlying motivations, and often their consequences (e.g., a criminal record). However, whereas great strides have been made in understanding false confessions (for a review, see Kassin & Gudjonsson, 2004), the topic of false guilty pleas has received almost no research attention, despite its known existence. Below, the problem of defendants pleading guilty to crimes they did not commit is described and the limited amount of research relevant to this topic is summarized and evaluated.

### *False Guilty Pleas: The Problem*

A burgeoning problem for the criminal justice system is that of false guilty pleas. According to one legal scholar, “Very few issues in the American criminal justice system generate such fierce controversy as plea bargaining—and very few allegations against the practice are as severe as the assertion that it leads to the conviction of innocent defendants” (p. 103) (Gazal-Ayal, 2006). Despite this fierce debate and the tragic consequences of false guilty pleas, virtually no psychological research exists.

The overwhelming majority of cases—96%—in the United States are resolved via guilty pleas. As established by the Federal Rules of Evidence, guilty pleas are extremely difficult to withdraw (Weaver, 2001-02), especially after sentencing. Regardless of guilt or innocence, there are strong inducements to plead guilty, par-

ticularly when pitted against risking a conviction with a stiffer sentence at trial. It is common knowledge that many defendants plead guilty to get out of jail and receive reduced sentences or probation (Gross et al., 2005). A study of actual prosecutorial decisions demonstrated that detained defendants were more likely to be offered pleas than defendants who had been released. Indeed, the authors viewed detention as a way to encourage or “coerce” pleas (Kellough & Wortley, 2002).

Since the inception of the plea bargaining process in the mid-1800s, the possibility of innocents pleading guilty has been recognized. Like guilty defendants, defendants who are actually innocent have four basic plea options: 1) enter a not guilty plea and go to trial; 2) enter a guilty plea (usually to a lesser charge); 3) enter a *nolo contendere* plea in which guilt is not admitted (but at the same time innocence is not affirmed); or 4) enter an “Alford plea.” An Alford plea allows individuals who claim to be innocent, but perceive evidence against them to be strong, to plead guilty rather than risk their fates at trial. In brief, in 1963, Henry Alford was charged with first degree murder. He claimed that he did not commit the murder but was pleading guilty because of the threat of death penalty if he lost at trial. In a 6-3 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld his conviction (*North Carolina v. Alford*, 400 U.S. 25, 1970) viewing his plea as voluntary. Today defendants claiming innocence can enter “Alford” pleas, although interestingly not all judges will accept such pleas (an area ripe for research). (For more on Alford pleas, see Bibas, 2003.)

False guilty pleas are known to occur. For example, in the Drizin and Leo (2004) sample of proven false confessors, of those prosecuted, 27% pleaded guilty. However, the prevalence of false guilty pleas, generally, and by plea type, specifically is not known. Similar to false confessions, there is no litmus test to definitively know if the guilty plea was entered by the true perpetrator. In the 1997 dataset of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 24-32% of defendants pleaded not guilty,<sup>1</sup> 55-71% pleaded guilty, 2-11% pleaded no contest, and 3-8% pleaded guilty via the Alford mechanism (the range of percentage rates reflect state vs. federal inmates and public vs. private counsel) (Wolf Harlow, 2000). In regard to the Alford pleas, the 3-8% of state and federal inmates translated into more than 66,500 inmates (Wolf Harlow, 2000). Of course it is not known whether these inmates were truly innocent, but this sizable group represents a sample of persons who claim to be innocent. If even a quarter of them were indeed innocent, rates of Alford pleas can provide further support for the relatively large numbers of innocents who were wrongfully convicted (i.e., the tip of the iceberg theory).

### *False Guilty Pleas: The Psychological Research*

As noted, there is a lack of psychological research on guilty pleas, and particularly on false guilty pleas. Why would an innocent defendant plead guilty? There are at least three studies on point (two from more than 25 years ago) that may offer some insight into this question. First, Gregory, Mowen, and Linder (1978) investigated the plea bargain process in the laboratory with male college students. In Experiment 1, Gregory et al. asked participants to imagine they were guilty or innocent of armed robbery, listen to a tape of the defense attorney's arguments, and then reject or accept a plea offer. Number of charges and sanction severity were also manipulated. The researchers found that when the number of charges was high versus low (four charges versus one charge) and when the sanctions were high versus low (10-15 years versus 1-2 years in prison), both guilty and innocent participants were more likely to plead: 100% for guilty and 33% for innocents.

In Experiment 2, with the use of deception, Gregory et al. (1978) manipulated the guilt or innocence of subjects in regard to cheating on a test (a confederate provided the answers to subjects in the guilty condition prior to the test). After all participants (16 male college students) were accused of cheating, they were told they would have to go before the department ethics committee, and if the committee determined the subject had cheated, their final grade in the class would be dropped. Then, however, the subject is told that if he admits guilt, the experimenter would be willing to drop the matter and forgo the committee. Of the eight innocent subjects, none accepted the deal. In comparison, six of the eight guilty subjects admitted to cheating.

While results from these two experiments are intriguing, it is difficult to draw definitive conclusions. In the first experiment, although one-third of innocents chose to plead guilty, the reasons were not explored. In the second experiment, though none of the innocents chose to admit guilt and accept the plea, there were only eight (male) subjects. Nevertheless, this study does provide preliminary empirical evidence that the process of 'overcharging' (when prosecutors add numerous charges) and the severity of the sanctions can influence plea decisions.

The second relevant study (Houlden, 1981) examined preferences for participation during the plea process. Inmates and college students read a story of a murder in which guilt-innocence and weak-strong evidence were manipulated. Interestingly, when in the guilty-strong evidence condition, college students were more likely to prefer to participate in the plea process than the inmates. But when in the innocent-weak evidence condition, the inmates were still less likely to prefer a plea offer than students. Thus, degree of criminal justice experience may affect plea decisions when guilty and innocent.

In the third study which was framed as a false confession study, Russano, Meissner, Narchet, and Kassin (2005) manipulated guilt or innocence on cheating on a problem-solving task with undergraduates. They also varied the use of minimization (lessening the seriousness of the offense) and the use of a deal (akin to a plea bargain). In the deal condition, guilty and innocent subjects were offered: 1) sign the statement (false confession) to "settle things quickly" and receive research credit for that day, but also agree to return and not receive additional credit, or 2) not sign the state-

ment, in which the professor would be called with the "strong implication being that the consequences would be worse if the professor became further involved" (p. 483). They found that when guilty and when minimization and the deal were used in conjunction, 87% signed the statement. When subjects were innocent, almost half of the subjects (43%) took responsibility when both techniques were used. Findings from these studies provide preliminary empirical support for the phenomenon of false guilty pleas, as well as demonstrating the significant overlap of false confessions and false guilty pleas.

### *Conclusions*

In the past decade, the knowledge base on false confessions has grown tremendously. False guilty pleas are strikingly similar to false confessions, but our knowledge base on this phenomenon is limited. Arguably false confessions and false guilty pleas share the same basic psychological underpinnings relevant to theories of decision-making, social influence, suggestibility, risk-taking, legal competence, etc. The answer to the question "Why would a person confess to a crime he or she did not do?" is likely to overlap significantly with the answer to the question "Why would a person plead guilty to a crime he or she did not do?"

In addition to gaining a greater psychological understanding of false guilty pleas, a legal analysis of admissible actions in regard to confessions compared to pleas would be worthwhile. Many of the same actions and statements that 1) are known to lend themselves to false confessions, and 2) are impermissible for police interrogators because of the risk of false confessions—such as explicit threats of punishment (including death) and promises of leniency—are 3) standard practice for prosecutors to use in obtaining plea agreements, and 4) deemed legal by our highest courts. From a theoretical standpoint, this distinction between legal and illegal inducements offered in the interrogation room versus the prosecutor's office makes little sense. False guilty pleas have great implications for the persons who enter into them and for the integrity of the criminal justice system. As such, they are deserving of more research attention.

### *References*

- Bibas, S. (2003). Harmonizing substantive criminal law values and criminal procedure: The case of Alford and Nolo Contendere pleas. *Cornell Law Review*, 88, 1361-1412.
- Drizin, S. A., & Leo, R. A. (2004). The problem of false confessions in the post-DNA world. *North Carolina Law Review*, 82, 891-1008.
- Gazal-Ayal, O. (2006). Partial ban on plea bargains. *Cardozo Law Review*, 27, 101-155.
- Gross, S. R., Jacoby, K., Matheson, D. J., Montgomery, N., & Patil, S. (2005). Exonerations in the United States 1989 through 2003. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 95, 523-560.
- Gregory, W. L., Mowen, J. C., & Linder, D. E. (1978). Social psychology and plea bargaining: Applications, methodology, and theory. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 36, 1521-1530.



# AP-LS Teaching Techniques

## Using Writing Assignments When Teaching Psychology and Law

Michelle McCauley, Ph.D.

Middlebury College

One learning goal of most undergraduate psychology curricula is to foster the capacity to write with clarity and accuracy and to obtain the ability to both read and write about psychological science. To complete the assignments I have described below, students spend a considerable amount of time finding and reading primary research in the field. These writing assignments, which I use when teaching my undergraduate legal psychology courses, provide students with the writing experience needed to help obtain this goal.

For example, in my 300 level Legal Psychology course I assign three different types of papers over the semester. The first paper is a media critique in which I ask students to write a four-page-paper critiquing the extent to which a media portrayal of forensic psychology is in line with, or diverges from, the research on the topic. For example, a student may watch the movie *Witness* and then describe if he or she believes this was a realistic portrayal of a child witness and how the system would deal with such a witness. The student must provide support (citations) for all positions taken, and I emphasize repeatedly, in class and in the syllabus, that this is not a movie review but an assessment of the science. My perception is that students have fun writing this paper and because it is assigned during the first week of class they dive into the material early on. This means that the students start the semester considering the nature of scientific evidence, conducting library research, and writing. In addition, although I am sure most of my students would tell you they knew this all along, this assignment highlights the fact that media portrayals of psychology are not always correct. I keep track of the different topics students pick and then ask them to present/discuss their findings and observations when we cover the topic in lecture.

In a second assignment, I have students read edited versions of Supreme Court cases important to the field, and then have them write a paper in which they discuss whether the Court represented the empirical research accurately. Students typically write three of these papers over the term, with due dates in line with what we are covering in class for a given week. Students find this assignment challenging because it begins with the assumption that the Court may make a mistake with regard to the psychological research. My students are usually not particularly comfortable with this notion. In addition to encouraging the student to consider this possibility, because they have done a bit of research on the topic before we discuss it in class, this assignment promotes lively discussions and debates around particular Court decisions. Finally, this assignment forces students to consider the history of the field insofar as there may not have been much empirical research when the Court made a particular decision (e.g., *Neil v. Biggers*).

Finally, I ask the class to write a state of the science amicus brief on a topic of interest to the student. This assignment requires the students to read at least 20 empirical articles on a given topic. The student chooses a topic from a list I provide (although I am open

to new suggestions). The main constraint in topic choice is that the student must be able to describe a case that would benefit from the research. Next year I am going to add a twist to this last assignment. Although I have always told the students to present the science in an unbiased manner, as psychologists we know how difficult this can be. So next year I am going to assign topics to dyads of students — and although they are still to be unbiased in representing the science — half of the students will be asked to write this on behalf of the prosecution while the other half will be told they have been retained by the defense. This will allow me to have them peer review each other's papers for accuracy in how the science was presented. I expect that this exercise will not only assist students with learning how to write but will also help them recognize their own biases.

I hope these assignments help students think deeply about what we as a field know and do not know. I hope they help them refine their decision making skills as they learn to weigh different types of evidence and research in determining the status of our understanding. Finally, I hope the student leaves the course more interested in the field but wary about the way in which the science of the field of psychology and law can at times be misrepresented to the public. If you are interested in more details, you are welcome to send requests for more information about any of these writing assignments using the e-mail address listed below.

Michelle McCauley, Associate Professor of Psychology  
Middlebury College, [mccauley@middlebury.edu](mailto:mccauley@middlebury.edu)

---

The Teaching Techniques column, sponsored by the AP-LS Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee, offers useful ideas for those of us who teach (or who plan to teach) courses in Psychology and Law, Forensic Psychology, or more specialized areas of legal psychology. We hope that the Teaching Techniques column of the Newsletter will become the best place to find activities, simulations, and demonstrations that engage students in the learning process and help professors to teach important content in psychology and law.

Editors welcome your comments, ideas, suggestions, or submissions. We are especially interested in articles describing techniques that promote active learning in psychology and law. Please send submissions, questions, or ideas for articles to any of the four editors listed below.

Chief Editor: Mark Costanzo, Claremont McKenna College,  
[mark.costanzo@claremontmckenna.edu](mailto:mark.costanzo@claremontmckenna.edu)

Co-editor: Allison Redlich, Policy Research Associates, Inc.,  
[aredlich@prainc.com](mailto:aredlich@prainc.com)

Co-editor: Beth Schwartz, Randolph-Macon Women's College,  
[bschwartz@rmwc.edu](mailto:bschwartz@rmwc.edu)

Co-editor: Jennifer Groscup, John Jay College,  
[jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu)



# Book Review: Crazy in America: The Hidden Tragedy of our Criminalized Mentally Ill

by Mary Beth Pfeiffer

Reviewed by: Joel A. Dvoskin, Ph.D.

It is a tired cliché in our business that people sometimes “fall through the cracks.” But this cliché is not only hackneyed; it is dangerously misleading. As we learn in *Crazy in America*, the gulf that exists between America’s mental health and criminal justice systems is a vast canyon. When people fall, it is not through a crack but into an abyss.

Great teachers are almost always great story-tellers, and with this book, Mary Beth Pfeiffer cements her credentials as both. Relying on her natural gifts as a story-teller, buttressed by years of painstaking research, Pfeiffer tells a now all-too-familiar tale in a powerful way that might just make a real difference in American public policy. That this public policy failure involves at least two vast systems is exactly the point, and it is a point that is made with surgical precision.

After only a few pages, it becomes clear to the reader that Pfeiffer is a skillful journalist. She must have been an excellent reporter, as evidenced by her ability to gather an impressive amount of information about her subjects and her subject. But here, Pfeiffer is working not as a reporter but as a columnist. She tries hard to be fair, but makes no pretense of objectivity; this book has an unabashed point of view. Her goal is to convince, to educate, and to advocate. Reporters convey facts; Pfeiffer’s goal is to communicate meaning, and to instigate action.

Like Bruce Perry’s recent classic, *The Boy Who Was Raised as a Dog*, Pfeiffer interlaces the tragic stories of six flawed but likeable human beings — Shayne, Luke, Alan, Peter, Jessica, and Joseph — with an impressive analytical critique of America’s equally flawed but far less likeable policy shifts in the public provision of mental health and criminal justice.

Pfeiffer’s characters were repeatedly told that they were too unstable — too sick — to qualify for treatment. In other words, the *Catch-22* of Joseph Heller’s fiction had come to horrifying life in the jails of Iowa, Texas, and Florida — you can get mental health treatment as long as you don’t need it too badly. In fiction, such obscenities are comedy; in real life they are too tragic to fathom.

The book is not perfect. Pfeiffer, for example, uncritically cites flawed research that supports her point of view about segregation, and ignores the realistic needs of correctional administrators to occasionally remove some extremely violent inmates from general population to protect the staff and other inmates they endanger.

But these flaws are small, and do nothing to weaken the book’s overarching premise, that punishment is not and never will be a useful or humane treatment for serious mental illness. For these inmates with the most severe forms of mental illnesses, segregation to punish inmates for behaviors that are obviously beyond

their control. For people with serious mental illness in the community, police practices that are otherwise sensible result in tragedy — for the officers and the people whose lives they ended — when applied rigidly to people who needed something flexibility and skills that are not always part of police training.

In the book’s most shocking and infuriating scene, Shayne is accused of “manipulating” her captors, even after she has plucked out her own eyes in response to her demons. Human beings confined alone in 5’ by 8’ cells for years on end are accused of “attention-seeking,” in spite of the rather obvious rebuttal that attention is the one thing they almost never receive. It is almost impossible to believe that this book is not a work of fiction, the perverse musings of a gifted, twisted writer of horror stories. But you can’t make this stuff up. Pfeiffer grabs us not with imagination, but with truth.

In other words, this horror story is all too real. Pfeiffer, to her credit, fights off easy answers. She writes of Shayne tragic story as “a litany of a person, a family, and a system that was helpless against an illness.” Instead of blaming the correctional officials who have been forced to treat illnesses that they do not understand, instead of blaming understaffed and under-funded mental health centers for turning people away, instead of blaming police officers who truly believed that deadly force was required, Pfeiffer’s finger of blame is pointed squarely at each and every one of us.

Americans are not stupid, even if we often act as though we are. Politicians tell us that they will cut taxes. They don’t tell us that our roads will crack, our bridges will collapse, our infants will die, and our surviving children will be ignorant. They don’t tell us that some of those among us with mental illness will be callously allowed to spiral into preventable misery and death. They don’t tell us, and we pretend that we don’t know. Americans are not stupid, but we have become increasingly greedy and selfish, and it’s not the fault of politicians. They are not the cause of our greed; they are the result. We elect the ones who lie to us, and who tell us what we want to hear. Meanwhile, for Shayne and Luke, for Alan and Peter, for Jessica and Joseph, the costs of our greed are too troubling to witness.

A witness, of course, is exactly what is needed. Ultimately, Mary Beth Pfeiffer’s gift to us is to witness these unspeakable crimes against humanity, and to witness them in a well-informed manner. She is not pessimistic; quite the contrary. It is her well informed optimism — the absolute knowledge that we can and must do better — that fuels her anger. If enough people read this book, it will be impossible to sustain the delusion that we can have a humane and sensible society for free. If enough people read this book and pick up the phone or write a letter, it will be impossible to sustain the myth that this is the best that we can do for our most disabled citizens, their families, and ultimately ourselves.



Editor: Marc Boccancini, Ph.D.

Book, A.S., Quinsey, V.L., & Langford, D. (2007). **Psychopathy and the perception of affect and vulnerability.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 34, 531-544. The association between psychopathic traits and how individuals perceive affect in others was assessed in prison inmates ( $n=59$ ) and community members ( $n=60$ ). PCL-R scores were positively correlated with the accuracy of perceiving affect, suggesting that increases in psychopathy may be associated with the ability to judge vulnerability in others.

Butler, M.A., Loney, B.R., & Kistner, J. (2007). **The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument as a predictor of institutional maladjustment in severe male juvenile offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 34, 476-491. The MAYSI-2 Angry-Irritable subscale predicted severe rule violations at a residential treatment facility for severe juvenile offenders ( $N=103$  males).

Edens, J. (2007). **Identifying youths at risk for institutional misconduct: A meta-analytic investigation of the Psychopathy Checklist measures.** *Psychological Services*, 4, 13-27. 15 nonoverlapping data sets ( $N=1310$ ) examining the utility of the PCL-R or PCL-YV in predicting misbehavior in institutional settings revealed that PCL total scores correlated with aggression ( $r_w=.25$ ), physical violence ( $r_w=.28$ ) and total misconduct ( $r_w=.24$ ). Results for predicting overall misconduct were weaker in unpublished studies (8 samples;  $r_w=.14$ ) than published studies (7 samples;  $r_w=.33$ ).

**The AP-LS newsletter research briefs are written by students in the Clinical Psychology Ph.D. Program at Sam Houston State University. Contributors for this year are: Beth Caillouet, Jeremy Johnson, Lisa Kan, Kristy Lawson, and Amanda McGorty**

Edens, J.F., Campbell, J.S., & Weir, J.M. (2007). **Youth psychopathy and criminal recidivism: A meta-analysis of the Psychopathy Checklist measures.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 31, 53-75. Separate meta-analyses revealed that PCL total, Factor 1, and Factor 2 scores significantly predicted general and violent recidivism ( $rw$ 's ranging from .18 to .19) but associated poorly with sexual recidivism ( $rw$ 's of .03-.08). PCL total scores were better predictors of general and violent recidivism for males than females, and they predicted general and violent recidivism as well as the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory.

Edens, J. F., & Cahill, M. A. (2007). **Psychopathy in adolescence and criminal recidivism in young adulthood: Longitudinal results from a multiethnic sample of youthful offenders.** *Assessment*, 14, 57-64. In a sample of 75 male adolescent offenders, PCL-YV total scores correlated positively with self-reported history of at least one violent crime ( $rpb=.23$ ) at the time of PCL-YV administration, but not with general, felony, or violent recidivism during a 10-year follow-up period ( $rpb$ 's of  $-.01$  to  $-.07$ ). Only the PCL-R Behavioral factor significantly correlated with felony recidivism ( $rpb=-.30$ ).

Fowler, K. A., & Lilienfeld, S. O. (2007). **The Psychopathy Q-sort: Construct validity evidence in a nonclinical sample.** *Assessment*, 14, 75-79. Self ( $n=65$ ) and peer-ratings ( $n=60$ ) of the Psychopathy Q-Sort were moderately correlated ( $r=.32$ ). Self-ratings also significantly correlated with other measures of psychopathy and antisocial personality, but not with negative emotionality. Few significant correlations were found between peer-ratings and these other measures.

Herrenkohl, T.I., McMorris, B.J., Catalano, R.F., Abbott, R.D., Hemphill, S.A., & Toumbourou, J.W. (2007). **Risk factors for violence and relational aggression in adolescence.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 22, 386-405. In four groups of 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> grade youth (nonoffenders, physically violent, relationally aggressive, or combined), strong predictors of violent and aggressive behavior included peer (drug and antisocial peer contact), individual (sensation seeking, favorable attitudes towards antisocial behavior), and family risk factors (family history of rebelliousness).

Laurell, J., & Daderman, A.M. (2007). **Psychopathy (PCL-R) in a forensic psychiatric sample of homicide offenders: Some reliability issues.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 30, 127-135. The

prevalence of psychopathy in a sample of Swedish homicide offenders was 31.4%.

Lejuez, C. W., Aklin, W., Daughters, S., Zvolensky, M., Kahler, C., & Gwadz, M. (2007). **Reliability and validity of the youth version of the balloon analogue risk task (BART-Y) in the assessment of risk-taking behavior among inner-city adolescents.** *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*, 36, 106-111. Ninth - twelfth grade adolescents ( $N=98$ ) were asked to complete the BART-Y, a measure of risk taking behaviors such as substance use, sexual behavior, and delinquency. Results indicated that there were positive correlations between risk taking behaviors, sensation seeking, and impulsivity.

Lynam, D.R., Caspi, A., Moffitt, T.E., Loeber, R., & Stouthamer-Loeber, M. (2007). **Longitudinal evidence that psychopathy score in early adolescence predict adult psychopathy.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 116, 155-165. Boys ( $N=271$ ) were assessed for psychopathy at age 13 using the CPS and again at age 24 using the PCL:SV. PCL:SV Total and Facet scores from adulthood were moderately correlated with CPS scores from adolescence (Total  $r=.31$ , Facet 1  $r=.19$ , Facet 2  $r=.15$ , Facet 3  $r=.28$ , Facet 4  $r=.33$ ). These relationships were not changed by controlling for initial risk status or initial psychopathy level.

Murrie, D. C., Boccancini, M. T., McCoy, W., & Cornell, D. G. (2007). **Diagnostic labeling in juvenile court: How do descriptions of psychopathy and conduct disorder influence judges?** *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*

chology, 36, 228-241. Juvenile court judges ( $N=273$ ) read one of 12 vignettes about an adolescent offender that varied in describing the offender's history of antisocial behavior (high/low), psychopathy traits (present/absent), and diagnosis (Conduct Disorder/Psychopathy/None). Judges' sentencing recommendations and perceptions of the offender's dangerousness and need for treatment were influenced in an expected direction by antisocial history, and, to a lesser extent by psychopathic traits. Diagnostic labels had little influence on the judges' ratings.

Palmer, E.J. & Gough, K. (2007). **Childhood experiences of parenting and causal attributions for criminal behavior among young offenders and non-offenders.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 37*, 790-806. Young adult male property offenders ( $n = 20$ ), person offenders ( $n = 20$ ), and non-offenders ( $n = 30$ ) made ratings about perceptions of their parents and their own criminal behavior. Non-offenders perceived their parents to be warmer and more overprotecting than offenders, and property offenders perceived less maternal warmth than others. No significant associations between perceptions of parents and causal attributions for criminal behavior were found.

Penney, S.R. & Moretti, M.M. (2007). **The relation of psychopathy to concurrent aggression and antisocial behavior in high-risk adolescent girls and boys.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 25*, 21-41. The relation between psychopathy, aggression, and offending was examined in adolescents ( $N = 142$ ; 76 males, age range: 12-18). High psychopathy (PCL:YV  $M = 22.17$ ,  $SD = 7.31$ ) was predictive of rela-

tional aggression, especially for girls, and general and violent offending in the entire sample. Impulsive/Irresponsible behavior and Deficient Affect factors were related to overt aggression.

Porter, S., & Woodworth, M. (2007). **"I'm sorry I did it ... but he started it": A comparison of the official and self-reported homicide descriptions of psychopaths and non-psychopaths.** *Law and Human Behavior, 31*, 91-107. Higher PCL-R total and Factor 1 scores were associated with instrumental violence during homicides in a sample of 50 male homicide offenders. More psychopathic offenders omitted a major detail of their homicides than non-psychopathic offenders.

Ronis, S. T., & Borduin, C. M. (2007). **Individual, family, peer, and academic characteristics of male juvenile sexual offenders.** *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, 35*, 153-163. Male juveniles ( $N=115$ ), 10-15 years old, were divided into five groups (sexual offenders with peer or adult victims, sexual offenders with child victims, violent nonsexual offenders, nonviolent nonsexual offenders, and nondelinquent youth). Family relations, peer relations, and academic performance were more impaired in offender than non-offender groups.

Sandler, J.C. (2007). **Computer equivalency of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised in a nonincarcerated population.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 399-411. The computer equivalency of the PPI-R was examined in a sample of 124 community members. Results indicate high levels of similarity, with test-retest correlations ranging from  $r = .76$  to  $r = .93$ .

Schwalbe, C.S., Fraser, M.W., & Day, S.H. (2007). **Predictive validity of the joint risk matrix with juvenile offenders: A focus on gender and race/ethnicity.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 348-362. The Joint Risk Matrix (JRM) was examined to determine if levels of risk differed across gender and race/ethnicity in a sample of 536 juveniles. Validity levels were acceptable for all juveniles ( $AUC = .71$ ), and patterns of differences across gender and race/ethnicity were comparable with prior studies, with offending history predicting future offending for African American but not White youth.

Stefurak, T., & Calhoun, G.B. (2007). **Subtypes of female juvenile offenders: A cluster analysis of the Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 30*, 95-111. Cluster analysis of MACI scores from female juvenile offenders ( $N=101$ ) revealed a three cluster solution: externalizing problems, depressed/interpersonally ambivalent, and anxious prosocial. The anxious prosocial and depressed/interpersonally ambivalent clusters included a disproportionate number of African American girls.

Wareham, J., & Dembo, R. (2007). **A longitudinal study of psychological functioning among juvenile offenders: A latent growth model analysis.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 259-274. Using data from 278 justice-involved youth, latent growth model analyses indicated that psychological problems were relatively stable across time and that family problems affected the psychological functioning of males and females differently, with physical abuse being the most salient factor for males and family problems/

sexual victimization for females.

Washburn, J.J., Romero, E.G., Welty, L.J., Abram, K.M., Teplin, L.A., McClelland, G.M., & Paskar, L.D. (2007). **Development of Antisocial Personality Disorder in detained youths: The predictive value of mental disorders.** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 75*, 221-231. A sample of 1,112 youths arrested and detained at a juvenile detention center who had been assessed for major mental illness were assessed three years later for Antisocial Personality Disorder (APD). 27.6% of the sample had developed Modified-APD (M-APD; APD without a Conduct Disorder requirement) after 3 years. Participants with five or more symptoms of Conduct Disorder at baseline were more likely to develop M-APD than those with fewer than five. Dysthymia and alcohol use increased the likelihood of developing M-APD, while generalized anxiety disorder was negatively associated with M-APD.

## FORENSIC EVALUATION

Baity, M. R., Siefert, C. J., Chambers, & A., Blais, M. A. (2007). **Deceptiveness on the PAI: A study of naïve faking with psychiatric inpatients.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 88*, 16-24. Sixty-two psychiatric inpatients who had completed the PAI were asked to retake the PAI under standard instructions, or fake good or fake bad instructions. The Positive Impression Management scale was most effective PAI scale for discriminating between profiles of those who completed the PAI under standard instructions and those asked to fake good, and the Negative Impression Manage-



ment, Rogers Discriminant Function, and Defensiveness Index were most effective for detecting faking bad.

Braxton, L. E., Calhoun, P. S., Williams, J. E., & Boggs, C. D. (2007). **Validity rates of the Personality Assessment Inventory and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 in a VA medical center setting.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 88*, 1-15. Psychiatric inpatients ( $n = 219$ ) and outpatients ( $n = 253$ ) produced significantly more invalid MMPI-2 profiles than invalid PAI profiles. PAI and MMPI-2 profiles from inpatients were more likely to be invalid than those from outpatients.

Edens, J. F., Poythress, N. G., & Watkins-Clay, M. M. (2007). **Detection of malingering in psychiatric unit and general population prison inmates: A comparison of the PAI, SIMS, and SIRS.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 88*, 33-42. Male inmates in a prison psychiatric unit ( $n = 26$  suspected malingerers;  $n = 30$  judged by psychiatrist truly mentally ill) and in general population ( $n = 30$  instructed to simulate mental illness,  $n = 30$  honest responding) completed the PAI, SIMS, and the SIRS. All measures performed moderately well when differentiating between malingerers and honest respondents in the entire sample, but all showed a significant reduction in accuracy when differentiating between psychiatric patients and suspected malingerers (as opposed to those instructed to fake).

Gassen, M.D., Pietz, C.A., Spray, B.J., & Denney, R.L. (2007). **Accuracy of Megargee's Criminal Offender Infrequency (FC) scale in detecting malingering**

**among forensic examines.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 493- 505. In a sample of male inmates ( $N=79$ ) categorized as honest of faking by the Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms (SIRS), a cutoff score of 14 on Megargee's MMPI-2 Criminal Offender Infrequency scale (Fc) produced the highest hit rate for the Fc scale ( $AUC=.97$ ), and was more accurate than the other MMPI-2 scales (F, Fb, Fp, F-K, Ds, Ds-r, and FBS) for detecting malingering.

Hopwood, C. J., Morey, L. C., Rogers, R., & Sewell, K. (2007). **Malingering of the Personality Assessment Inventory: Identification of specific feigned disorder.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 88*, 43-48. In a sample of 222 clinical patients and 182 individuals asked to feign mental illness, differences between true clinical scores on the PAI and NIM predicted clinical scores were greater for scales relating to the specific disorder that the feigners were attempting to feign (as opposed to other clinical scales).

Kucharski, L. T., Toomey, J. P., & Fila, K. (2007). **Detection of malingering of psychiatric disorder with the Personality Assessment Inventory: An investigation of criminal defendants.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 88*, 25-32. Archival PAI data from 116 criminal defendants undergoing forensic evaluations revealed that the Negative Impression Management scale was able to discriminate malingerers from non-malingerers (identified by the SIRS) and demonstrated incremental predictive validity for identifying malingerers beyond knowing the defendants' mental health histories.

Steffan, J. S., Kroner, D. G., & Morgan, R. D. (2007). **Effect of symptom information and in-**

**telligence in dissimulation: An examination of faking response styles by inmates on the Basic Personality Inventory.** *Assessment, 14*, 22-34. Male inmates instructed to malingering on the Basic Personality Inventory (psychotic  $n=35$ , posttraumatic stress disorder  $n=36$ , somatoform disorder  $n=35$ ) scored higher on the Social Desirability and lower on the Deviation scales when they received information about the type of psychopathology they were to malingering. Receipt of information did not influence clinical scale scores.

Viljoen, J.L., Zapf, P.A., & Roesch, R. (2007). **Adjudicative competence and comprehension of Miranda rights in adolescent defendants: A comparison of legal standards.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 25*, 1-19. Pretrial defendants ( $N = 152$ , Age range: 11-17) completed measures of adjudicative competence and Miranda comprehension. Overall, younger defendants (11-15) were more impaired than older defendants (16-17) on measures of competence and Miranda comprehension. Fewer defendants were impaired using an "understanding only" (vs. "understanding and appreciation") standard for Miranda.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT & DECEPTION DETECTION

Ask, K. & Granhag, P.A. (2007). **Motivational bias in criminal investigators' judgments of witness reliability.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 37*, 561-591. Swedish police officers ( $N = 49$ , 30 men) reviewed a case vignette about a murder, a likely suspect, and a witness statement that varied only by whether the statement incriminated or exonerated the sus-

pect. Overall, the exonerating witness was seen as less reliable and as having worse witness conditions than the incriminating witness; the incriminating statement was also rated as having more evidentiary weight.

Blair, J. P. (2007). **The roles of interrogation, perception, and individual differences in producing compliant false confessions.** *Psychology, Crime, & Law, 13*, 173-186. Using Kassin and Kiechel's (1996) keyboard false confession paradigm, undergraduates ( $n = 196$ ) were either confronted with false evidence suggesting that they had hit the control, alt, and delete keys or simply told that they had done so. Several variables impacted the likelihood of false confession (e.g., perceiving the consequences to be severe and unavoidable, and presentation of proof of the wrongdoing), but *interrogative compliance* (a personality trait attribute) explained 25% of the variance in false confessions.

Hartwig, M., Granhag, P. A., & Stromwall, L. A. (2007). **Guilty and innocent suspects' strategies during police interrogations.** *Psychology, Crime, and Law, 13*, 213-227. Undergraduates asked to lie about either a mock theft or non-criminal act (Simulated Liars) reported using various strategies to appear credible to interrogators, including avoiding lying and maintaining a consistent and detailed story that appears unrehearsed. Simulated liars overestimated their ability to succeed in convincing trained interrogators (i.e., those trained in the Strategic use of Evidence technique) of their innocence.

Honts, C. R., & Amato, S. (2007). **Automation of a screening polygraph test in-**

**creases accuracy.** *Psychology, Crime, and Law*, 13, 187-199. Correct classification of participants intentionally lying or telling the truth on an employment screening polygraph exam was greater when the exam was administered by an automated voice recording rather than a human examiner.

Jonathan, T., Alison, L.J., & Long, A. (2007). **The influence of media coverage on responses to a hypothetical burglary scenario.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 37, 631-657. Male undergraduates in Great Britain ( $N = 224$ ) read a newspaper report about a burglary and were instructed to imagine that they had committed the crime. Researchers varied the article by whether or not it included a statement designed to induce guilt in the offender, an explicit message from police for the offender to turn self in, a statement to make the offender feel good or reduce blame about the crime, and an explicit message from police making an offer of a reduced sentence to the defendant. Reading the article increased the likelihood that participants' would turn themselves in to police.

Lassiter, D. G., Diamond, S. S., Schmidt, H. C., & Elek, J. K. (2007). **Evaluating videotaped confessions: Expertise provides no defense against the camera-perspective effect.** *Psychological Science*, 18, 224-226. Experienced judges ( $n = 21$ ) and law enforcement officers ( $n = 24$ ) were asked to evaluate the voluntariness of videotaped mock confessions presented using different camera perspectives (suspect focus, detective focus, equal focus on both). Results revealed a large effect ( $d = .71$ ) for camera perspective, with the suspect-focus confession being perceived as more voluntary

than confessions shown from the other camera perspectives.

Remijn, C.A.C., & Crombag, H.F.M. (2007). **Heuristics in causal reasoning and their influence on eyewitness testimony.** *Psychology, Crime, and Law*, 13, 201-211. Attribution of blame to a police officer (who was shown via a mock videotape to have pushed a homeless man) was found to be greater when the outcome of this event was more negative (death vs. uninjured). Undergraduates' estimates of the force used by the police officer were higher when the outcome of the event was negative.

Soothill, K., Francis, B., & Ackerley, E. (2007). **Kidnapping: A criminal profile of persons convicted 1979-2001.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 25, 69-84. A review of existing conviction data (1979-2001) in Great Britain revealed several patterns for kidnapping/false imprisonment/hijacking convictions ( $N = 7587$ , 7042 males). Kidnappers were typically young (mid-late 20s), had a large number of prior convictions for other offenses, and most of the kidnappings occurred within the context of another offense (only 23.0% convicted of kidnapping alone).

Sporer, S.L. & Schwandt, B. (2007). **Moderators of nonverbal indicators of deception: A meta-analytic synthesis.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 13, 1-34. The authors conducted a meta-analysis of 54 studies comparing truth- to lie-telling. Nodding (mean  $r = -.091$ ), Hand movements (mean  $r = -.186$ ), and Foot and leg movements (mean  $r = -.067$ ) were negatively correlated with lying. Eye contact was not significantly related to deception (mean  $r = -.007$ ). Eye

contact ( $r = -.127$ ), Head movements ( $r = .255$ ), Nodding ( $r = -.223$ ), Smiling ( $r = -.099$ ), and use of Adaptors ( $r = .104$ ) were related to deception when the lie contained feelings and facts (versus facts only).

#### LEGAL DECISION MAKING/JURY RESEARCH

Butler, B. (2007). **The role of death qualification in capital trials involving juvenile defendants.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 37, 549-560. Community members ( $N = 200$ ; 123 female) made sentencing recommendations (76.5% death penalty, 23.5% life without parole) for a 16 and a 36-year-old defendant in otherwise identical capital case summaries. Death-qualified participants were more likely to choose the death penalty regardless of age; they were also more likely than excludable participants to recommend the death penalty for the juvenile.

Butler, B. & Moran, G. (2007). **The impact of death qualification, belief in a just world, legal authoritarianism, and locus of control on venirepersons' evaluations of aggravating and mitigating circumstances in capital trials.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 25, 57-68. Venirepersons ( $N = 212$ ) read a summary of a capital case, made sentencing recommendations (44% death penalty, 56% life without parole), and rated aggravating/mitigating factors. Death-qualified participants endorsed more aggravating factors and fewer mitigating factors; they also reported higher levels of belief in just world (BJW) and legal authoritarianism (LA), and internal locus of control (LOC). Lower BJW and an external LOC were related to more con-

sideration of statutory mitigators.

Flowe, H.D., Ebbesen, E.B., & Putcha-Bhagavatula, A. (2007). **Rape shield laws and sexual behavior evidence: Effects of consent level and women's sexual history on rape allegations.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 32, 159-175. Female undergraduates ( $N=217$ ) read four date scenarios that ended in consensual or forced sexual intercourse. Participants with extensive sexual histories and those who consented to more prior consensual acts were less likely to accurately perceive a rape scenario or to say they would report the incident. In a second sample, college ( $n=97$ ) and community ( $n=36$ ) women were less likely to accurately perceive rape or report if the revenge motive was absent.

Golding, J. M., Bradshaw, G. S., Dunlap, E. E., & Hodell, E. C. (2007). **The impact of mock jury gender composition on deliberations and conviction rates in a child sexual assault trial.** *Child Maltreatment*, 12, 182-190. Undergraduates ( $N=300$ ) were divided into juries of 6 people of varying compositions (female majority, male majority, and equal composition). Pre-deliberation, females were more likely to vote guilty than males, and there was a trend for females to switch their votes from not guilty to guilty in female majority juries.


Isbell, L.M., Tyler, J.M., & DeLorenzo, A. (2007). **Guilty or innocent? Women's reliance on inadmissible evidence in a simulated rape case.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 37, 717-739. Female undergraduates ( $N=101$ ) reviewed rape case audiotapes that varied by evidence type (admissible, inadmissible, no



prior rape testimony) and timing of jury instructions (pre-trial, pre-deliberation, both). In the pre-trial instructions condition, guilt ratings were higher when no prior rape evidence (72.7%) or admissible evidence (83.3%) was presented than when evidence was ruled inadmissible (25%).

Jiang, S., Lambert, E.G., & Wang, J. (2007). **Capital punishment views in China and the United States: A preliminary study among college students.** *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 51, 84-97. Students from a Chinese college ( $N=524$ ) and a college in the United States ( $N=484$ ) completed a questionnaire about death penalty issues. Chinese students were significantly more likely to support the death penalty, see it as a deterrent, see it as useful for incapacitation, and see it as a means to rehabilitation. There were no between group differences in viewing the death penalty as retribution.

Martin, M. E., De La Fuente, L., De La Fuente, E., & Garcia, J. (2007). **The influence of sample type, presentation format, and strength of evidence on juror simulation research.** *Psychology, Crime, and Law*, 13, 139-153. Strength of the evidence (strong vs. ambiguous), being a student (vs. a community member/non-student), and being presented with a video of the case (vs. a written transcript) increased the likelihood of a guilty verdict in a two manslaughter cases. Participants who viewed the videotape of the real trials (rather than reading the transcripts) were more likely to believe that pro-prosecution aspects of the case were proved.

Nunez, N., Dahl, M.J., Tang, C.M., & Jensen, B.L. (2007).  
 Page 14

**Trial venue decisions in juvenile cases: Mitigating and extralegal factors matter.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 12, 21-39. Undergraduates and community members ( $N=758$ ) read a vignette of a juvenile accused of murder, determined whether the defendant should be tried as a juvenile or as an adult, and rated the importance of mitigating (e.g., history of abuse) and extralegal (e.g., defendant age, relationship to victim) factors in their decisions. Participants' desire for the defendant to receive their "just desserts" (i.e., punishment, incapacitation, and deterrence) mediated the relationship between mitigating/extralegal factors and venue (juvenile or adult court) decisions.

Rogers, R., Harrison, K.S., Shuman, D.W., Sewell, K.W., & Hazelwood, L.L. (2007). **An analysis of Miranda warnings and waivers: Comprehension and coverage.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 31, 177-192. Content analyses of adult English Miranda warnings/waivers from U.S. jurisdictions ( $N=560$ ) revealed that a 6th grade reading level was required to comprehend most of the presented material. The components of "free legal services to indigent suspects" and "assertion of rights at any time" required the highest reading levels.

Tenney, E. R., MacCoun, R. J., Spellman, B. A., & Hastie, R. (2007). **Calibration trumps confidence as a basis for witness credibility.** *Psychological Science*, 18, 46-50. Mock jurors in a criminal and civil case were more likely to convict a defendant and were more likely to view a witness as less credible when the witness made errors during testimony, even when the witness claimed to be highly confident.

Tetlock, P. E., Visser, P. S., Singh, R., Polifroni, M., Scott, A. Elson, S. B., et al. (2007). **People as intuitive prosecutors: The impact of social-control goals on attributions of responsibility.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 43, 195-209. Among undergraduates ( $N=294$ ), conservatism was associated with higher attributional punitiveness and anger in response to a mock crime, but only in circumstances of ambiguous culpability. In Study 2, undergraduates ( $N=99$ ) reported high ratings of attributional punitiveness, anger, and retribution when exposed to a scenario of high crime rates and inadequate punishments. In study 3 ( $N=72$  students), liberalism was associated with bias against high status perpetrators.

Yamawaki, N., Darby, R., & Queiroz, A. (2007). **The moderating role of ambivalent sexism: The influence of power status on perception of rape victim and rapist.** *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 147, 41-56. Undergraduates ( $N=140$ ) were presented with a scenario of a heterosexual rape incident that differed in the amount of power that the victim and perpetrator had in the event. Participants who were high in the belief that women try to take power from men were also high in blaming the victim in the powerful man scenarios.

#### MENTALHEALTH SERVICES

Hamilton, Z.K., Sullivan, C.J., Veysey, B.M., & Grillo, M. (2007). **Diverting multi-problem youth from juvenile justice: Investigating the importance of community influence on placement and recidivism.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 25, 137-158. Ten juvenile

justice diversion programs were evaluated regarding effectiveness in reducing out-of-community placements and recidivism of youthful offenders ( $N = 2,177$ , 75% male). During a 120-day follow-up period, 14 % of offenders recidivated and 12% were sent to a detention facility. Diversion programs with direct-care services reduced rates of placement outside the community.

Manguno-Mire, G.M., Thompson, J.W., Bertman-Pate, L.J., Burnett, D.R., & Thompson, H.W. (2007). **Are release recommendations for NGRI acquirtees informed by relevant data?** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 25, 43-55. Males found NGRI ( $N = 91$ ) were evaluated by a review panel prior to being eligible for release from a maximum security forensic hospital. Higher levels of psychopathy and younger age for first offense were related to more restrictive release recommendations.

Swanson, J.W., McCrary, S.V., Swartz, M.S., Van Dorn, R.A., & Elbogen, E.B. (2007). **Overriding psychiatric advance directives: Factors associated with psychiatrists' decisions to preempt patients' advance refusal of hospitalization and medication.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 31, 77-90. Concerns about both patients' current insight into illness, history of violence, and worries about being sued significantly increased the odds of ER/crisis center psychiatrists ( $N=167$ ) overriding a psychiatric advance directive (PAD) in a vignette. Psychiatrists who perceived quality of community services for the severely mentally ill as good and coerced treatment as unnecessary were less likely to override a PAD.

## RISKASSESSMENT

Chambers, A. L., & Wilson, M. N. (2007). **Assessing male batterers with the Personality Assessment Inventory.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 88*, 57-65. Cluster analysis of PAI scores was used to identify three types of male batterers ( $n = 93$ ): *Borderline/Dysphoric, Nonelevated, and Moderately Distressed*. The *Borderline/Dysphoric* cluster produced profiles suggesting drug and alcohol abuse issues, anger/depression, and engaging in violence. The *Moderately Distressed* cluster included those men who produced a similar, but less pathological profile.

Elbogen, E.B., Mustillo, S., Van Dorn, R., Swanson, J.W., & Swartz, M.S. (2007). **The impact of perceived need for treatment on risk of arrest and violence among people with severe mental illness.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 197-211. In a sample of 907 Adults meeting criteria for psychotic and affective disorders and receiving public mental health services, 26% reported being arrested or violent in the past year. Compared to other clients, these arrested/violent individuals were more likely to deny needing psychiatric treatment.

Harris, G.T., & Rice, M.E. (2007). **Adjusting actuarial violence risk assessments based on aging or the passage of time.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 297-314. The results from two studies of violent offenders suggested that an actuarial adjustment to the Violence Risk Appraisal guide could be derived based on offender age. Specifically, age at release was predictive of violent recidivism and the time spent offense-free while at risk was related to violent recidivism. *AP-LS NEWS, Summer 2007*

For sex offenders, age at first offense improved predictions of violent and sexual recidivism.

Kroner, D.G., Mills, J.F., & Morgan, R.D. (2006). **Socially desirable responding and the measurement of violent and criminal risk: Self-report validity.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 6*, 27-42. Self-report measures of criminal history, employment/education, companions, alcohol/drug use, and emotional/personal issues were compared with staff ratings and correctional files of 76 male non-sexual offenders to determine if socially desirable responding (SDR) reduced the validity of crime-related self-report measures. SDR was not related to differences between self-report and staff/record reports.

Mills, J. (2007). **The validity of violence risk estimates: An issue of item performance.** *Psychological Services, 4*, 1-12. Police and correctional records from 83 incarcerated males were used to score the VRAG and HCR-20. Five of the HCR-20 items and 7 of 12 VRAG items failed to predict recidivism, although effects for total scores from the measures were similar to those from previous research with these measures.

Skopp, N. A., Edens, J. F., & Ruiz, M. A. (2007). **Risk factors for institutional misconduct among incarcerated women: An examination of the criterion-related validity of the Personality Assessment Inventory.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 88*, 106-117. In a sample of 113 incarcerated men, the PAI ANT scale predicted both general and aggressive institutional misconduct, over and above demographic variables (age, previous incarcerations, and history of violence). ANT-A was

the best predictor of general and aggressive misconduct.

Urbaniook, F., Endrass, J., Rossegger, A., & Noll, T. (2007). **Violent and sexual offences: A validation of the predictive quality of the PCL:SV in Switzerland.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 30*, 147-152. The PCL:SV displayed adequate predictive accuracy ( $AUC=.69$ ) in predicting violent reoffending in a German language sample of 96 violent and sexual offenders in Switzerland.

Walsh, Z., & Kosson, D. S. (2007). **Psychopathy and violent crime: A prospective study of the influence of socioeconomic status and ethnicity.** *Law and Human Behavior, 31*, 209-229. Among European American male inmates ( $n=91$ ), PCL-R total scores predicted violent reconviction during follow-up period of at least 12 months only among those with lower socioeconomic status (SES). For African American male inmates ( $n=108$ ), psychopathy did not interact with SES, and it significantly predicted violent reconviction at 36 months after controlling for SES.

Walters, G. D. (2007). **Predicting institutional adjustment with the Lifestyle Criminality Screening Form and the Antisocial Features and Aggression Scales of PAI.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 88*, 99-105. In a sample of 120 incarcerated males, the PAI Aggression scale, but not the Antisocial Features scale, predicted total, non-aggressive, and aggressive disciplinary infractions over a one-year period.

Walters, G. (2007). **Response style versus crime-specific cognition: Predicting disciplinary adjustment and recidivism in male and female of-**

**fenders with the PICTS.** *Assessment, 14*, 35-43. Among four separate samples of male and female inmates ( $N=1240$ ), Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles General Criminal Thinking score predicted any incident report and any recidivism during follow-up, regardless if the Purified Confusion (Cfp) and the Purified Defensiveness (Dfp) scores were in the equation. Without Cfp and Dfp, the Proactive Criminal Thinking scale no longer predicted incident report or recidivism among females and the Reactive Criminal Thinking scale no longer predicted recidivism among females alone or combined with males.

Walters, G.D. (2006). **Effect of test administration set on the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS).** *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 50*, 661-671. Male offenders ( $N=160$ ) completed the PICTS as part of an intake evaluation and again at 6 months. For 106 participants, the second administration was part of routine follow-up testing. For 54 participants, the second administration was given during the initial session of a psychological group; these participants scored significantly lower on the Defensiveness scale than did controls.

Walters, G. D., & Mandell, W. (2007). **Incremental validity of the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles and Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version in predicting disciplinary outcome.** *Law and Human Behavior, 32*, 141-157. Data from 136 adult male inmates indicated that the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles-General Criminal Thinking scale, Proactive Criminal



Thinking scale, and Reactive Thinking scale better predicted (AUC's .71 to .74) any aggressive incident reports in a 24-month follow-up period than any PCL-SV scores (AUC's .50 to .63).

## SEX OFFENDERS

Ashkar, P.J., & Kenny, D.T. (2007). **Nonsexual offenders moral reasoning of adolescent male offenders: Comparison of sexual and nonsexual offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 108-118. The moral reasoning abilities of 7 sexual and 9 non-sexual offending juveniles were assessed using the moral-judgment interview. No differences were found between the overall moral reasoning of sexual and non-sexual offenders.

Cann, J., Friendship, C., & Gonza, L. (2007). **Assessing crossover in a sample of sexual offenders with multiple victims.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 12*, 149-163. Records from adult male offenders ( $N=1345$ ) with at least two sexual offense convictions revealed that crossover offenders (offenders who had convictions that crossed victim demographic categories of age, gender, or relationship to offender) had higher Static-99 risk scores than non-crossover offenders.

Craig, L.A., Thornton, D., Beech, A., & Browne, K.D. (2007). **The relationship of statistical and psychological risk markers to sexual reconviction in child molesters.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 314-330. In a sample of 119 male sex offenders, higher scores on the Psychological Deviance Inventory (PDI) were associated with increased rates of sexual reconviction. The PDI made a sta-

tistically significant contribution to the prediction of reoffending after Static-99 scores were entered into the prediction model.

Lacasse, A., & Mendelson, M.J. (2007). **Sexual coercion among adolescents: Victims and perpetrators.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 22*, 424-437. Male perpetrators ( $n=13$ ) reported more sexist attitudes than male victims ( $n=10$ ), female victims ( $n=27$ ) reported lower self-esteem and more sexist attitudes than female perpetrators ( $n=8$ ), and all participants were likely to be involved in non-sexual deviant behavior.

Langton, C.M., Barbaree, H.E., Seto, M.C., Peacock, E.J., Harkins, L., & Hansen, K.T. (2007). **Actuarial assessment of risk for reoffense among adult sex offenders: Evaluation the predictive accuracy of the Static-2002 and five other instruments.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 37-60. The accuracy of the Static-2002, VRAG, SORAG, RRASOR, Static-99, and MnSOST-R were compared in a sample of 468 sex offenders. For general sexual recidivism, no significant differences between the measures were found. For serious sexual recidivism, the Static-2002 and SORAG were superior to the RRASOR, and the SORAG was superior to the MnSOST-R.

Levenson, J.S. & Morin, J.W. (2006). **Factors predicting selection of sexually violent predators for civil commitment.** *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 50*, 609-629. In a sample of male sex offenders evaluated for civil commitment ( $N=450$ ), diagnoses of pedophilia, paraphilia NOS, psychopathy, risk assessment scores, age of victim, and nonminority race

of offender were significant predictors of recommendations for civil commitment as a sexually violent predator ( $R^2=.88$ ).

Lindsay, W.R., Whitefield, E., & Carson, D. (2007). **An assessment for attitudes consistent with sexual offending for use with offenders with intellectual disabilities.** *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 12*, 55-68. 105 men (41 sex offenders, 34 other offenders, 30 non-offenders) with mild intellectual disability (ID) or borderline intelligence completed measures of cognitive distortions regarding rape, voyeurism, exhibitionism, dating abuse, stalking, homosexual assaults, and offenses against children. 22 of 108 items were found not to be discriminate between groups and were removed from the final questionnaire.

Nunes, K.L., Firestone, P., & Baldwin, M.W. (2007). **Indirect assessment of cognitions of child sexual abusers with the Implicit Association Test.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 454-476. An adapted form of the Implicit Association Test was used to measure cognitions in a sample of 27 male child molesters and 29 non-sexual offending males. Compared to non-sex offenders, child molesters viewed children as more sexually attractive and more powerful, which increased their risk of sexual recidivism.

Prentky, R.A., & Lee, A.F.S. (2007). **Effect of age-at-release on long term sexual re-offense rates in civilly committed sexual offenders.** *Sex Abuse, 19*, 43-59. In a sample of civilly committed rapists ( $n=136$ ) followed for 25 years, risk of sexual recidivism decreased as age at time of release increased. For child molesters ( $n=115$ ), the relation between

age at time of release and reoffense showed a quadratic pattern, with the pattern of recidivism beginning low, increasing, plateauing for decades, then declining at age sixty.

Schlager, M.D., & Simourd, D.J. (2007). **Validity of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) among African American and Hispanic male offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 34*, 545-555. The psychometric properties of the LSI-R were examined in a sample of 446 male parolees (75% African American, 25% Hispanic). No significant differences between LSI-R scores for African American and Hispanic offenders were found.

Woodhams, J., Gillett, R., & Grant, T. (2007). **Understanding the factors that affect the severity of juvenile stranger sex offenses: The effect of victim characteristics and number of suspects.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 22*, 218-237. Allegations of sexual assault by juveniles against strangers ( $n=495$ ) were examined for victim characteristics. Younger female victims and older male victims were significantly more likely to be penetrated and have had physical violence used against them. The rate of penetration significantly increased with the presence of physical violence.

## WITNESS ISSUES

Billings, F. J., Taylor, T., Burns, J., Corey, D. L., Garven, S., & Wood, J. M. (2007). **Can reinforcement induce children to falsely incriminate themselves?** *Law and Human Behavior, 32*, 125-139. Children who received reinforcement for responding positively to self-incriminating questions



were more likely than those receiving no reinforcement to falsely admit having knowledge about, witnessing, and participating in a theft that did not occur. Younger children were more likely to endorse witnessing or participating in the theft, and girls were more likely to endorse having knowledge about the theft.

Brown, D.A., Pipe, M., Lewis, C., Lamb, M.E., & Orbach, Y. (2007). **Supportive or suggestive: Do human figure drawings help 5- to 7-year-old children to report touch?** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 75*, 33-42. Children aged 5 to 7 years ( $N=79$ ) participated in a staged event involving physical contact with an adult researcher. Participants were interviewed about the event using only verbal questions, human figure drawings, or drawings with instructions. Children in the drawing-only condition made more errors in reporting physical contact with the researcher than children in the other two conditions (partial  $\zeta^2 = .10$ ), and errors of omission were more common than errors of commission (partial  $\zeta^2 = .49$ ). Forensically relevant errors were made more often by children in the drawing-only condition.

Charman, S. D., & Wells, G. L. (2007). **Eyewitness lineups: Is the appearance-change instruction a good idea?** *Law and Human Behavior, 31*, 3-22. Undergraduates ( $N=289$ ) viewed a video of four individuals committing a mock crime and four subsequent lineups, with two containing pictures of the culprits whose appearance differed from the one in the video. Instructing the witnesses that the culprit's appearance might have changed did not improve positive identification of the cul-

prit but increased false identification rates.

Flowe, H. D., & Ebbesen, E. B. (2007). **The effect of lineup member similarity on recognition accuracy in simultaneous and sequential lineups.** *Law and Human Behavior, 31*, 33-52. In Experiment 1, undergraduates exposed to foils in simultaneous ( $n=94$ ) or sequential ( $n=93$ ) lineups achieved lower accuracy rates than those in a showup task ( $n=134$ ). When the foils were dissimilar to targets, participants were more likely to select the target in a simultaneous lineup and a look-a-like in both lineups. In Experiment 2, when the target was absent from lineups, undergraduates ( $n=72$ ) selected foils at a higher rate only in simultaneous lineups, but the proportion of the shift from target to foil choices did not differ between lineups.

Hanba, J. M., & Zaragoza, M. S. (2007). **Interviewer feedback in repeated interviews involving forced confabulation.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 21*, 433-455. Experiment 1 ( $N=66$ ) undergraduates were divided into confabulation and non-confabulation groups. They were given a mix of confirmatory and neutral feedback on both their correct and confabulated answers. A week later, participants returned to take a recognition memory test that included both the true questions asked and those they had to make up answers for. Results suggest that confirmatory feedback increased the likelihood that participants would repeatedly confabulate over time. In Experiment two 36 undergraduates reported that Exp. 1 participants who had received confirmatory feedback were more credible than those who had not.

Hasel, L. E., & Wells, G. L. (2007). **Catching the bad guy: Morphing composite faces helps.** *Law and Human Behavior, 31*, 193-207. Sixteen undergraduates individually constructed a composite picture based on one group of four original pictures; they created four composites based on four groups. A researcher separately created a morph of each group based on the four composites. Sixty undergraduates rated morphs of composite pictures as more similar to the original targets ( $d=1.67$ ) than composites of the originals, although the effect decreased with less attractive targets. They also rated morphs, compared to composites, as more similar to filler pictures ( $d=.94$ ).

Henry, L. A., & Gudjonsson, G. H. (2007). **Individual and developmental differences in eyewitness recall and suggestibility in children with intellectual disabilities.** *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 21*, 361-381. Children with and without intellectual disabilities (ID) ( $N=74$ ) took part in an experiment to examine whether children with ID were different from typically developing children (TD) in eyewitness memory and if standardized measures of cognitive ability would relate to recall and suggestibility. Free recall increased with age for both groups but the TD group increased at a faster rate. Higher scores on standardized measures of cognitive ability were related to better eyewitness performance.

McCrary, E., Henry, L. A., & Happé, F. (2007). **Eye-witness memory and suggestibility in children with Asperger syndrome.** *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 48*, 482-489. Children with Asperger's syndrome ( $N=24$ ) witnessed a 5 minute scene

with both neutral and socially salient subparts. Asperger's children were found to be no less accurate than their peers when asked directive and somewhat misleading questions indicating that they were no more suggestible than their peers. Asperger's children provided less detailed answers in free recall and less focus on the social aspects of the scene.

Quas, J. A., Davis, E. L., Goodman, G. S., & Myers, J. E. B. (2007). **Repeated questions, deception, and children's true and false reports of body touch.** *Child Maltreatment, 12*, 60-67. Children ( $N=35$ ), ages 4 to 7, were assigned to one of three conditions (lying, truth touched, truth not touched). The children played with adults and were either touched on the stomach, nose or neck, or not touched. The children were interviewed several weeks later and some were instructed to lie. Children who were told to lie about being touched were less accurate about details not related to the lie than children who were not touched and told the truth, suggesting a possible strain on cognitive resources when trying to lie.

Wright, D. B., & Skagerberg, E. M. (2007). **Postidentification feedback affects real eyewitnesses.** *Psychological Science, 18*, 172-178. Eyewitnesses ( $n = 134$ ) to real crimes were asked to identify the perpetrator of the crime in a lineup. When eyewitnesses were provided with feedback about the accuracy of their identifications after reporting on the ease of the task (assumed to reflect confidence) they believed the task to be easier than when asked about the ease of the task after receiving accuracy feedback.

# Division 41/American Psychology-Law Society

## Executive Committee (EC) Meeting Minutes

### Tucson, AZ March 17, 2007

Attending: Eve Brank, Mary Connell (by phone), Brian Cutler, Kevin Douglas, Joel Dvoskin, Patty Griffin, Jennifer Groscup (by phone), Margaret Bull Kovera (by phone), Brad McAuliff, Steve Penrod (by phone), Ron Roesch, Jennifer Skeem, Gary Wells, and Patty Zapf

#### **I. The meeting was called to order at 9:10am by President Joel Dvoskin.**

##### **1. Executive Committee meeting minutes from August 2006 were approved.**

##### **2. Treasurer's Report**

Treasurer Bradley McAuliff reported that the Division is in good financial shape. A final budget report for the 2006 was presented, as was a projected budget for 2007. As of the end of 2006 we had \$640,463 in the bank, representing enough to cover our operating expenses for two years. Despite our recent dues increase we are falling about \$30,000 short this year compared to last year; however, this may be due to the fact that the membership numbers are down this year compared to last year. Two possible reasons exist for this. First, membership numbers tend to fall slightly in years where we do not have an AP-LS conference. Second, there is a discrepancy in membership numbers between those supplied by APA and those maintained by AP-LS. Brad will track these membership numbers and report back to the EC at the meeting in August. Compared to 2006, we can expect to lose about \$12,000 in conference revenue this year as a result of not having an AP-LS conference in 2007 but allotting these monies to develop a website to be used for the 2008 conference and beyond. Finally, EC members are able to use the APA travel service to book flights for EC-related travel rather than paying for airfares and then being reimbursed.

##### **3. Upcoming Meeting Information**

###### **i. APA August 17-20, 2007 – San Francisco, CA**

Submissions were doubled for this year's APA conference over those from last year's APA conference. One of the events planned for this year's Division 41 activities at APA is a mock trial wherein the death penalty will be the defendant, Professor Chris Slobogin will be the defender for the death penalty, Dr. Mark Cunningham will be one of the expert witnesses, Dr. Joel Dvoskin will be the judge, and the audience will be the jury. Substantive areas to be reviewed include race, mental illness, and deterrence. The goal is to bring scholarship and practice, as well as clinical and experimental viewpoints, together in the same room and to engage everyone in discussion of these issues.

An APA Presidential Citation will be awarded to Gary Wells in recognition of his contributions to eyewitness investigations.

The Executive Committee would like to thank Amy Douglass and Roslyn Caldwell as well as their committee for a great job well done on planning the Division 41 APA activities.

###### **ii. AP-LS March 6-8, 2008 – Jacksonville, FL**

Eve Brank gave a report on the Jacksonville AP-LS conference. The co-chairs for this conference are Eve Brank, Kevin O'Neil, and Dave DeMatteo. The conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency Jacksonville—Riverfront Hotel and will run from Thursday afternoon through Saturday evening. The co-chairs are planning continuing education activities for the Wednesday before the conference. In addition, AAFP will be offering a two-day "crash course in law for psychologists" workshop.

The co-chairs will begin accepting submissions July 1, 2007 and the final deadline will be September 21, 2007.

There will be two poster sessions at the conference.

Lynn Peterson has been working on obtaining sponsorship of advertisers and publishers that will provide some additional income and additional exhibitors than we have had in the past.

The Minority Affairs Committee will host a reception and a luncheon at the conference. The luncheon will be on Saturday and students from local historically black colleges and McNair programs will be invited to attend along with their advisors. At the luncheon a session will be held to introduce ourselves and to provide information about who we are and what we do. In addition, a reception will be held on Friday evening in conjunction with a screening of the documentary "Murder on a Sunday Morning," which was filmed in Jacksonville and has to do with the false confession of a black youth. Joel Dvoskin encouraged all members of the EC to attend the MAC reception and will provide more details on this event at the EC meeting in August.

Joel Dvoskin also encouraged the EC to reach out to legal scholars in our field to encourage them to submit proposals for inclusion in the AP-LS conference programming and as a means of bringing these individuals into AP-LS.

##### **4. Appointments**

###### **i. Committee Chairs**

President-elect Margaret Kovera has not yet made any new appointments for committee chairs; however conference co-chairs for APA 2008 and AP-LS 2009 will need to be appointed soon. Joel Dvoskin suggested that Saul Kassin, Patty Griffin, and Margaret Kovera form an ad hoc committee to appoint the co-chairs for AP-LS 2009. Committee chairs need to be appointed before APA in August and co-chairs for APA 2008 need to be appointed soon.

## 5. New Business

### i. Presidential Initiative

The EC granted Joel Dvoskin \$20,000 for his Presidential Initiative, which is focused on psychology's contributions to the current state of crime and punishment and which will highlight those areas where current practices are counterintuitive. Ray Novaco and Jennifer Skeem are working with Joel to select participants for this initiative, each of who will contribute a chapter for inclusion in a book. The monies will be used to pay for a meeting of the authors of the chapters so that they may discuss the content and structure with each other so as to form a cohesive, integrated, and well-conceptualized book. If there are any monies left over after paying for the meeting expenses, a small honorarium will be given to each chapter author.

### ii. Opportunities for International Collaboration

Joel Dvoskin has engaged David Carson in discussions regarding the decision of the EC to hold an AP-LS meeting every year, rather than to hold a joint meeting with EAPL every fourth year. The growth in the number of graduate students in the field has created a need to hold an annual AP-LS conference in North America; however, Joel assured David Carson and the President of EAPL that we were sincere in being willing to entertain proposals for joint international meetings. At this time the EC will wait to see whether any such proposals from EAPL are forthcoming.

### iii. Forensic Specialty Council

Ira Packer reported via email that the Forensic Specialty Council will present a draft of the Postdoctoral Residency Programs in Forensic Psychology document as well as a draft of the Education and Training Guidelines for Forensic Psychology (an elaboration of the Postdoctoral Residency document) to the EC at their meeting in August. In addition, application for renewal of our recognition by CRSPPP as a specialty is due in 2008. This renewal application will be completed by the Forensic Specialty Council and presented to the EC in March 2008 for input.

### iv. Officer Start Date

The start date for most AP-LS officers is in August (at the end of the APA Con-

vention), with the exception of the APA council representatives, who start in January. Rather than change the start date for all AP-LS officers, which would require a bylaws change, the APA council representatives will need to ensure that they attend the APA meeting for the year in which they are incoming. All incoming officers (APA council reps and otherwise) are to attend the EC meeting at the APA Convention at which they will officially take their positions (at the close of the Convention).

### v. Forensic Specialty Guidelines

The Forensic Specialty Guidelines are being revised—a draft has been developed and put out for comment. Patty Griffin asked that the EC receive reports on this at each meeting so that we are informed about the current status of the guidelines. A motion passed unanimously to make the Specialty Guidelines an ad hoc committee of AP-LS and to put Randy Otto and Start Greenberg on the listserv so that the EC can be kept up-to-date on the guidelines revision.

### vi. Ad hoc committee on funding

Brian Cutler noted that we have two committees that provide grants-in-aid—the grants-in-aid committee and the Minority Affairs Committee—and suggested that we form a subcommittee to develop explicit guidelines and procedures for each type of funding. Margaret Kovera noted that she would like to put forth a proposal to revamp the grants-in-aid funding to serve the mission of both furthering our early career goals (in terms of increasing membership of early career psychologists and to secure future memberships) as well as our goal of increasing minority membership.

Joel Dvoskin proposed and the EC unanimously passed a motion to set up an ad hoc committee that will include Margaret Kovera, Elizabeth Bennett (grants-in-aid), Kevin Douglas (interdisciplinary grants), Roslyn Caldwell (Minority Affairs Committee), Brian Cutler, and a student representative to develop guidelines and procedures for each of the various types of funding.

## 6. Old Business

### i. AP-LS / AAFP Agreement

AP-LS and AAFP have reached an agreement whereby: AP-LS and AAFP will continue to co-sponsor the Saleem Shah

award; AAFP awards will be presented (without speeches) at the opening ceremony of each AP-LS conference; programming time will be given to AAFP at the AP-LS and APA conferences; AP-LS will advertise AAFP workshops on the website and in the newsletter free of charge; AAFP will present a full schedule of CE activities at the AP-LS conference in Jacksonville but agrees not to schedule CE activities at the AP-LS conferences after 2008 (unless both parties agree to renegotiate this); whenever AAFP offers a slate of CE activities at an AP-LS meeting they will co-sponsor a social hour at the conference for \$2,500.

Special thanks to Mary Connell for all of her work on this mutually-beneficial agreement.

## II. Reports

### A. Committee Reports

#### Book Award

Richard Redding reported via email that the AP-LS book award was won by Jane Goodman-Delahunty and Bill Foote. Jane and Bill will give their award presentation at the Australia conference.

#### Careers & Training Committee

Allison Redlich reported via email that this committee has changed its name to the Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee to better reflect the emphasis of their work.

Mark Costanzo is the chief editor of a "Teaching Techniques" column for the AP-LS Newsletter.

The 2007 Award for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the field of Psychology and Law was given to Professor N. Dickon Reppucci from the University of Virginia.

Alvin Malesky worked with his graduate student to update the Predoctoral Internships in Psychology and Law guide, which is available online at the AP-LS website.

This committee continues to collect psychology and law syllabi to post on the AP-LS website.



## **Conference Advisory Committee**

No new business to report.

## **Dissertation Awards**

Eve Brank reported that 16 dissertations were submitted. First place was awarded to Amy Leach of Queen's university (Advisor: Rod Lindsay); second place was awarded to Jessica Klaver of Simon Fraser University (Advisor: Steve Hart), and third place was awarded to Jessica Meyer of the University of Virginia (Advisor: Dick Reppucci).

This committee will require four new members for this coming year. Interested individuals should contact Eve Brank.

## **Fellowship Committee**

Kirk Heilbrun, Chair of the Fellows committee, attended the EC meeting briefly as a guest to propose an additional category of membership that could be used to honor those individuals who are distinguished contributors to the field but who are not members of either APA or APLS. Discussion ensued about this being an honor to be bestowed rather than a different category of membership that would require a change in the bylaws or that would require a different dues structure. The EC voted to approve (8:1) an "honorary distinguished member" designation for which the Fellows committee would be responsible for selecting designees.

## **Grants-in-Aid**

Elizabeth Bennett reported via email that the committee reviewed 21 proposals for funding and funded 14 of these proposals. A total amount of \$6395 was awarded. Recipients were: David Androff (UC Berkeley), Donald Bucolo (U. of New Hampshire), Ryan Copple (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Caroline Crocker (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Sarah Desmarais (Simon Fraser University), John Edlund (Northern Illinois University), Amy Hyman (Florida International University), Laura Kirsch (U. of Arizona), Kristen Lyons (UC Davis), Kathryn Modecki (U. of New Hampshire), Eric Neal (CSU Northridge), Nicole Pruss (U. Texas at El Paso), Kim Reeves (Simon Fraser University), and Joshua Tiegreen (U. of Tulsa).

## **Minority Affairs Committee (MAC)**

Roslyn Caldwell reported via email and Jen Skeem elaborated in person that the fund-

ing given to this committee was used to kick off the Ambassador's Program as well as to find a series of awards. Ambassadors will visit the following Historically Black Colleges: Howard University, Clark Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Spellman College. In addition, Ambassadors will also visit the following Hispanic Serving Institutions: University of Miami, University of New Mexico, Texas A&M International University, and California State Universities.

The MAC finalized and mailed an AP-LS Handbook to psychology departments of Historically Black Colleges and Hispanic Serving Institutions. The MAC is currently creating a listserv of psychology department chairs in an effort to distribute the AP-LS Handbook via email.

The MAC gave out 4 awards for diversity in psychology and law research. The recipients of these awards were: Lindsay Malloy of UC Irvine (Advisor: Jodi Quas), Samantha Schwartz of the University of Nebraska – Lincoln (Advisor: Jennifer Hunt), Ny Thi Tran of Georgia Southern University (Advisor: Amy Hackney-Hansen), and Femina Varghese of Texas Tech University (Advisor: Erin Hardin).

The EC would like to thank Roslyn Caldwell, Chair of the MAC, for all her hard work.

## **Undergraduate Paper Award Committee**

No new business to report.

## **Committee on Corrections**

No new business to report.

## **Student Committee**

No new business to report.

## **Interdisciplinary Grant Committee**

Kevin Douglas reported that 14 submissions were received this year. This is down from last year despite having extended the deadline. He suggested that we might want to consider having two calls, one in the summer and a reminder in the fall. Two winners were awarded grants. Drew Weston from Emory was awarded \$5000 to examine "Neural bases of emotionally biased juror decision making" and Jennifer Skeem from UC Irvine was awarded \$5000 to examine "Variants of psychop-

athy and physical health: The role of stress reactivity."

## **Continuing Education Committee**

No new business to report.

## **B. Publications**

### ***Law and Human Behavior***

Brian Cutler reported that LHB received a total of 158 submissions in 2006, up 4% from 2005. Response time (time between submission and editorial decision) ranged from 1 – 69 days. The February 2007 issue will be the first to consist of manuscripts accepted by the new editorial team and will be printed in an 8.5 x 11 format with a new cover. The impact factor for 2005 was 1.14, representing a decline from the 2004 impact factor of 1.77. Eight scholars were added to the editorial board for 2007 to replace the eight who completed their service in 2006. The complete list of editorial board members is available on the journal web page.

### **1. Contract Renewal**

The current contract with Springer is up at the end of 2008. Ron Roesch has received three submissions in response to our request for proposals from other competitors. The EC will examine each of these proposals in detail and will contact APA's Office of General Counsel to examine any contracts. In addition, editors of journals published by each of the publishers will be contacted to gauge the responsiveness and customer service of each of the publishers being considered.

Ron Roesch, Brian Cutler, and Jennifer Groscup will continue to research these proposals and will elicit a proposal from APA. They will report back to the EC at the meeting in August.

Special thanks to Ron, Brian, and Jen for their hard work in this regard.

### **2. New Journal proposal**

Ron Roesch proposed that AP-LS sponsor a new journal on developmental issues in psychology and law. This would be an official journal but not necessarily a benefit of membership—members could opt to purchase a subscription. This would require a bylaws change.

A motion passed unanimously for the publications committee to draft a proposal for this new journal as well as a recommendation for the necessary bylaws change. These would both be distributed to the membership for a vote on (a) the new journal proposal, and (b) the requisite bylaws change, which expands the bylaws to include a vote by members for the creation of any new journal. These will be circulated to the EC for approval prior to being sent out to the membership for a vote.

**Newsletter**

No new business to report.

**C. Report of APA Council Representatives**

Patty Griffin reported that: (1) the APA Council voted to approve a change in the accreditation programs' process to phase out joint accreditation with Canada; (2) an APA task force published a report on the sexualization of girls, which is available on APA's website; (3) there was a surplus of \$23,000 this year in the APA budget, significantly down from last year's surplus of \$312,000 but APA developed and revamped their websites which took up a lot of the money this year; (4) a resolution to oppose Intelligent Design as scientific and to reaffirm evolution as scientific theory was passed (the vote affirmed the resolution "APA rejects intelligent design as science and reaffirms evolutionary theory").

**The next meeting will be held in August 2007 in San Francisco, California in conjunction with the APA Annual Convention.**

**The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.**

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia A. Zapf

**2007 AP-LS Budget**

<b>INCOME</b>	2007 Budget	2006 Actual
Dues & Contributions	\$ 183,000.00	\$ 168,579.00
LHB Editorial Expenses	\$ 18,750.00	\$ 17,500.00
Interest Income	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 19,746.90
Royalties	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 58,048.40
Advertising	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,900.00
Miscellaneous	\$ 0.00	\$ 7,101.50
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>\$ 271,750.00</b>	<b>\$ 378,329.59</b>

**EXPENSES**

**Meetings & Conferences:**

APA Convention Program	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 10,979.96
APA EC Meeting	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 0.00
APLS EC meeting at APA	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 16,849.97
Midwinter EC Meeting	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 8,806.30
APLS Confernce	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 93,449.01
Div. Leadership Conference	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 439.23
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 61,000.00</b>	<b>\$130,524.47</b>

**Publications:**

Newsletter Expenses	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 0.00
Subscriptions to LHB	\$ 73,000.00	\$ 77,715.44
Editor Expenses for LHB	\$ 18,750.00	\$ 17,482.04
Web Site Expenses	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 2,980.40
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 105,750.00</b>	<b>\$ 98,177.88</b>

**Administrative Costs:**

General Operating Exp.	\$ 52,000.00	\$ 47,564.78
Presidential Expenses	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 0.00
Treasurer Expenses	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 4.05
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 56,100.00</b>	<b>\$ 47,568.83</b>

**Awards and Committees:**

Awards & Dissertations	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 2,644.69
Grants-in-Aid	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 21,120.00
Interdisciplinary Grant	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 0.00
Student Committee	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 1,662.27
Education Outreach Comm.	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Minority Affairs Comm.	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 7,003.25
Careers & Teaching Comm.	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 962.75
Rels w/ Other Organizations	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Mentoring Comm.	\$ 600.00	\$ 545.70
Specialty Guidelines	\$ 500.00	\$ 128.80
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 51,100.00</b>	<b>\$ 36,158.52</b>

**Other:**

Miscellaneous	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,514.88
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 273,950.00</b>	<b>\$ 313,944.58</b>



# APA Annual Convention 2007 Division 41 Schedule

San Francisco, CA

August 17 - 20, 2007

Co-Chairs: Amy Bradfield Douglass & Roslyn Caldwell

Friday, August 17<sup>th</sup>

9:00 – 9:50 A.M.

**Paper Session: Forensic Mental Health**

Chair: Roslyn Caldwell, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice

- Impact of the San Francisco Behavioral Health Court on Criminal Recidivism. Dale McNeil, University of California – San Francisco; Renee Binder, University of California – San Francisco
- Characteristics of Sexually Violent Predators: Rapists versus Child Molesters. Gregg Dwyer, University of South Carolina School of Medicine; Geoffrey McKee, South Carolina Department of Mental Health
- Jail Diversion of Mentally Ill Defendants and Recidivism Rates. Lynda Hyatt, Central State Hospital/RBHA, Richmond VA
- Cognitive Distortions and Coping Styles of Substance Abusing Adult Male Offenders. Erin Williams, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Roslyn Caldwell, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice
- Comparing Female Sexual and General Offenders on Variables of Psychopathology and Risk. Haley Deveau, Sam Houston State University; Holly Miller, Sam Houston State University

10:00 – 10:50 A.M.

**Symposium: Methodological and Technological Advancements in Lie Detection – Implications for Law-Psychology**

Chair: Mark Frank, State University of New York at Buffalo

- Behavioral Methods and Paradigms for Understanding Deception. Mark Frank, State University of New York at Buffalo; Melissa Menasco, State University of New York at Buffalo; Dawn Sweet, Rutgers the State University of New Jersey New Brunswick Campus; Malgorzata Pazian,

Rutgers the State University of New Jersey New Brunswick Campus

- Catching a Liar: Innovative Methods in Predictive Modeling for Deception Detection. Tracy Costigan, American Institutes for Research; Bridget Boyle, American Institutes for Research; Rebecca Schofield, American Institutes for Research
- Remote Sensing of Deception Signals: Computer-Automated Facial Expression Coding. Marian Bartlett, Institute for Neural Computation; Gwen Littlewort, University of California – San Diego; Mark Frank, State University of New York at Buffalo; Javier Movellan, University of California – San Diego
- Evaluation of Remote Sensors: Comparing and Contrasting Accuracies. Lorin Mueller, American Institutes for Research; Kathleen Perez-Lopez, American Institutes for Research; Tracy Costigan, American Institutes for Research; Jennifer King, Naval Research Laboratory
- Training Law Enforcement to Recognize Hostile Intent. Mark Frank, State University of New York at Buffalo; Thomas Feeley, State University of New York at Buffalo; Sinuk King, State University of New York at Buffalo
- Discussant: Julie Seaman, Emory University

11:00 – 11:50 A.M.

**Paper Session: Jury Decision Making**

Chair: Amy Bradfield Douglass, Bates College

- Role of Death Qualification in Venirepersons' Susceptibility to Victim Impact Statements. Brooke Butler, University of South Florida – Sarasota
- False Positive Fallacy in Jurors' Evaluations of Forensic Science. William Thompson, University of California – Irvine; Suzanne Kaasa, University of California – Irvine; Tiamoyo Peterson, University of California – Irvine

- Impact of Alibi Characteristics on Mock Juror Verdicts. Kevin Jolly, University of Texas at El Paso; Rosa Chavez, University of Texas at El Paso; Harmon Hosch, University of Texas at El Paso
- Brain Development as Mitigating Evidence in a Hypothetical Capital Case. Cynthia Mundt, Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, Sam Houston State University
- Juror Perceptions of the Distinction Between Consensual Sex and Rape. Kristine Jacquin, Mississippi State University; Destin Stewart, Mississippi State University

12:00 – 12:50 PM

**Symposium: Process of Adapting and Anger Management Manual for Delinquent Girls**

Chair: Naomi Sevin Goldstein, Drexel University.

- Theoretical and Empirical Basis of the Anger Management Manual. Kathleen Kemp, Drexel University; Jennifer Serico, Drexel University; Amanda Zelechowski, Drexel University; Jennifer Weil, Drexel University; Martha Strachan, Drexel University; Christina Riggs Romaine, Drexel University; Naomi Sevin Goldstein, Drexel University
- Piloting the Updated Anger Management Manual: Results, Feedback, and Revisions. Amanda Zelechowski, Drexel University; Rachel Kalbeitzer, Drexel University; Martha Strachan, Drexel University; Jennifer Weil, Drexel University; Stephanie Taormina, Drexel University; Naomi Sevin Goldstein, Drexel University
- Focus Group and Expert Panel Review of the Updated Manual. Christina Riggs Romaine, Drexel University; Jennifer Serico, Drexel University; Amanda Zelechowski, Drexel University; Kathleen Kemp, Drexel University; Heather Zelle, Drexel University; Lindsey Wrazien, Drexel University; Naomi Sevin Goldstein, Drexel University

- Overview of the Juvenile Justice Anger Management Manual for Girls. *Jennifer Serico, Drexel University; Naomi Sevin Goldstein, Drexel University; Christina Riggs Romaine, Drexel University; Amanda Zelechowski, Drexel University; Rachel Kalbeitzer, Drexel University; Allison Hart, Drexel University; Martha Strachan, Drexel University; Jennifer Weil, Drexel University*

#### 1:00 -1:50 P.M.

##### **Symposium: Manifestations of Trauma and Trauma Interventions for Justice Involved Men**

Cochairs: *Chanson Noether, Policy Research Associates; Dan Abreu Policy Research Associates*

- Discussant: *Roger Fallot, Community Connections, Washington DC; David Washington, Washington County Health Department, Hagerstown MD*

#### 2:00 – 3:50 P.M.

##### **Symposium: Death Penalty on Trial**

Cochair: *Edie Greene, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; Mark Cunningham, Independent Practice, Lewisville, TX*

- Discussant: *Joel Dvoskin, University of Arizona*

#### 4:00-4:50 P.M.

##### **Poster Session I**

- Mental Health and Treatment Needs of Juveniles in Adult Prisons *Daniel C. Murrie, Sam Houston State University; Craig E. Henderson, Sam Houston State University; Cynthia A. Mundt, MA, Sam Houston State University; Jennifer Rockett, Sam Houston State University*
- Effect of Offender Ethnicity on Perceptions of Crime Severity. *Carrie L. Tanasichuk, University of Saskatchewan; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan*
- Amplification Interval and Eyewitness Identifications. *Melissa A. Berry-Cahoon, University of Dayton; Dario N. Rodriguez, University of Dayton*
- Can Terror Management Theory Explain the Poor Levels of Juror Comprehension? *Sergio Rizzo-Fontanesi, San Francisco State University; Amy E. Smith, San Francisco State University*

- Female-Perpetrated Domestic Violence: The Role of Attachment. *Alicia Spidel, University of British Columbia; Kristin Kendrick, University of British Columbia; Tonia Nicholls, University of British Columbia; Donald Dutton, University of British Columbia*
- Mediator Educational Qualifications for Custody Mediation. *Justin Harris, Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, Drexel University*
- Developmental Pathway to Antisocial Behavior and Decreased Empathy. *Megan L. Schaffer, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Elizabeth L. Jeglic, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice*
- Implementation of Family-Dependency Drug Court in a Rural Community *Gen Numaguchi, Four Corners Community Behavioral Health, Moab, UT*
- Psychologists' Knowledge and Application of State Laws in Tarasoff-Type Situations. *Yvona L. Pabian, Cleveland State University; Elizabeth R. Welfel, Cleveland State University; Ronald S. Beebe, Cleveland State University*
- Variables Influencing the Vicarious Trauma of Jurors in Criminal Cases. *Elizabeth A. Palmer, University of Northern Colorado; M. Sean O'Halloran, University of Northern Colorado; Angela A. Dunn, University of Northern Colorado*
- Converging Evidence for the Latent Structure of Antisocial Personality Disorder. *David K. Marcus, University of Southern Mississippi; John Ruscio, College of New Jersey; Scott O. Lilienfeld, Emory University; Kathleen T. Hughes, University of Southern Mississippi*
- This Works: Public's Attitudes Toward Rehabilitation Programs for Juvenile Offenders. *Abigail M. Perelman, University of Alabama; Carl B. Clements, University of Alabama*
- Role of Psychosocial Risk Factors in Juvenile Sentencing Decisions. *Philip C. O'Donnell, Loyola University Chicago*
- Female Versus Male Expert Witnesses: Eye Contact and Credibility. *Tess M.S. Neal, University of Alabama*
- Contributions of Intellectual Functioning, Diagnosis, and Neurological Injury on TOMM Performance. *Leslie Hall, Mills-Peninsula Health Services, San Mateo, CA; Nami Kim, Napa State*

*Hospital, CA; Michelle S. Bernstein, Arden Psychological Services, Sacramento, CA*

- Detection of Neurocognitive Malingering Using the Booklet Category Test. *Curtis A. Mattson, Neuropsychological Associates of Southwest Missouri; Dale A. Halfaker, Neuropsychological Associates of Southwest Missouri; Christi M. Houston, Cox Hospital, Springfield, MO; Steven T. Akeson, Neuropsychological Associates of Southwest Missouri*
- Strategic Use of Evidence: Deception Detection as a Function of Interview Style. *Maria Hartwig, Göteborg University; Pär Anders Granhag, Göteborg University; Leif A. Strömwall, Göteborg University*
- If Atkins Fails, Do Jurors Stop Listening? *Christopher R. Harper, University of Alabama; Karen L. Salekin, University of Alabama; Bridget M. Doane, University of Alabama*
- California's Revised Jury Instructions: Improving Comprehension? *Adafo Austin, San Francisco State University; Margaret Lucas, San Francisco State University; Regina Nguyen, San Francisco State University; Grace O'Malley, San Francisco State University; Sergio Rizzo-Fontanesi, San Francisco State University; Danielle Sargenti, San Francisco State University; Amy E. Smith, San Francisco State University*
- High-Conflict Divorce and Child Adjustment From a Trauma Perspective *Tonya N. Inman, University of Houston; John P. Vincent, University of Houston; Gerald E. Harris, University of Houston*
- Taxometric Analysis of Psychopathy in an Incarcerated Female Population *Siji L. John, Sam Houston State University; Craig E. Henderson, Sam Houston State University; Holly A. Miller, Sam Houston State University; Jennifer Rockett, Sam Houston State University; David K. Marcus, University of Southern Mississippi*
- Parent MMPI-2 Scores as Predictors of Entrenched Child Custody Disputes *Jennifer L. Wisneski, Hofstra University; Richard M. O'Brien, Hofstra University*
- Usefulness of Rape Research in Practice. *Edwina L. Reece, Sam Houston State University; Mary Alice Conroy, Sam Houston State University;*



A. Miller, Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, Sam Houston State University

- Shame and Guilt Proneness in the Personality Styles Inventory. Sarah L. Miller, MA, University of Alabama; Carl B. Clements, University of Alabama
- Competency of Suicidal Individuals to Consent to Research. Elizabeth A. Arias, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Barbara Stanley, Columbia University in the City of New York
- Psychopathy and Grandiosity as Predictors of Criminal Behavior: Gender Effects. Kerstin C. Youman, George Mason University; Jeffrey Stuewig, George Mason University; June P. Tangney, George Mason University
- Narrative Construction of Hate Crime Scenarios. Rosa DeAngelis, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Margaret B. Kovera, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Julia Busso, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Frances C. Sothmann, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice
- Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Homicide. Mike Wiltsey, BA, Drexel University; Leslie Frescatore, Drexel University; Rachel Wilson, Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, Drexel University
- Proposed Link Between Psychopathy and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. Sharon Mintz, Fordham University; Diana M. Falkenbach, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice
- Normative Data on Measures of Executive Functioning in Insanity Acquittes Wendy E. Chan, Azusa Pacific University; Janira Jacobs-Beye, Azusa Pacific University; Kimberly Alafano, Patton State Hospital, CA; Annette Ermshar, Patton State Hospital, CA; Robert K. Welsh, Azusa Pacific University; Lauren N. Stevenson, Azusa Pacific University; Kristine Vindua, Azusa Pacific University; Nathan Edmunson, Azusa Pacific University; Joseph Ziebell, Azusa Pacific University; Kelly Hunsicker, Loma Linda University
- School Bonding as a Mediating Factor in Juvenile Delinquency. Amanda

Naomi E. Sevin Goldstein, Drexel University; Richard Redding, Villanova University; Anne-Marie Marquis, New Castle County Detention Center, Wilmington, DE

- Juvenile Waiver Attitudes and the Quality of Jury Deliberation. Lora M. Levett, University of Florida; Sarah M. Greathouse, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Frances C. Sothmann, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Ryan W. Copple, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Margaret B. Kovera, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice
- Challenges of Borderline Pathology in Female Juvenile Offenders. Erin L. Gorter, University of Alabama; Karen L. Salekin, University of Alabama
- Sexually Violent Predators: Public Perceptions and Mock Jury Decision Making. Matthew T. Huss, Creighton University; Nicole Thurston, Creighton University; Sarah Scott, Creighton University
- Jurors Attitudes Toward the Insanity Defense. Alvin Malesky, Western Carolina University; William Leslie, Western Carolina University; Michael J. Vitacco, Mendota Mental Health Institute, WI; Allison E. Croysdale, Western Carolina University
- Perceived Fairness of Binding Arbitration. Ryan W. Copple, City University of New York Graduate Center; Jennifer L. Groscup, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Jaelyn Ghamar, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice
- Perceptions of Expert Testimony Pertaining to Battered Women Syndrome Evidence. Lindsay M. Josvai, Alliant International University, Fresno
- Characteristics of Substantiated and Unsubstantiated Cases of Alleged Child Sexual Abuse. Steve Herman, University of Hawai'i at Hilo; Tiffany R. Freitas, University of Hawai'i at Hilo
- Criminological Sequelae of Chivalry Justice in Cases of Partnered Offenses. Elizabeth A. Gurian, University of Cambridge

**Saturday August 18<sup>th</sup>**

**9:00 – 9:50 AM**

**Symposium: Challenges to the Miranda Comprehension and Subsequent Waivers**

Chair: Richard Rogers, University of North Texas.

- Miranda Warnings in Spanish: Greater Access or Further Impediment? Amor Correa, University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, University of North Texas; Lisa Hazelwood, University of North Texas; Raquel Hoersting, University of North Texas
- Police Practices and Miranda: Theory, Description, and Analysis. Charles Weisselberg, University of California – Berkeley
- Language of Miranda: Complexity, Comprehension, and Confusion. Richard Rogers, University of North Texas; Lisa Hazelwood, University of North Texas; Kenneth Sewell, University of North Texas; Kimberly Harrison, University of North Texas; Daniel Shuman, Southern Methodist University

**2:00 – 2:50 P.M.**

**Presidential Address**

- Joel Dvoskin, University of Arizona College of Medicine

**3:00 -3:50 PM**

**Business Meeting**

**4:00 -4:50 PM**

**Invited Address**

Chair: Joel Dvoskin, University of Arizona

- Effects of Trauma on the Brain. Bruce Perry, Child Trauma Academy, Houston TX

**5:00 -6:50 PM**

**Social Hour**

**Sunday, August 19<sup>th</sup>**

**9:00 -9:50 A.M.**

**Paper Session: Forensic Assessment**

Chair: Roslyn Caldwell, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice

- Validation of a Bayesian Method for Assessing Sexual Recidivism Risk. Richard Wollert, Independent Practice, Portland, OR
- Assessment of Malingering Among Traumatized Inpatients. Richard Rogers, University of North Texas; Joshua Payne, University of North Texas; Amor Correa, University of AP-LS NEWS, Summer 2007





North Texas; Colin Ross, Timberlawn Mental Health System, Dallas

- Utility of the PAI in the Prediction of Institutional Misconduct. Jeffrey Haun, Pacific University; Genevieve Arnaut, Pacific University; Jay Thomas, Pacific University; Claudia Kritz, Oregon Department of Corrections
- Identification of Malingering with the Spanish Translation of the PAI. Krissie Fernandez, Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, Sam Houston State University; Ramona Noland, Sam Houston State University
- Usefulness of the ECST-R in Determining Competence and Detecting Feigning. Nancy Ryba, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Frances Sothmann, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Elizabeth Arias, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Marcela Slavikova, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice

#### 10:00 – 10:50 A.M.

##### **Paper Session: Parents, Children, and Juveniles in the Legal System**

Chair: Roslyn Caldwell, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice

- Judges' Views Regarding Legal Standards for Juvenile Adjudicative Competence. Twila Wingrove, University of Nebraska – Lincoln; Jodi Viljoen, Simon Fraser University
- Multicultural Competence and Child Protection Decision Making. Mark Fondacaro, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Michael Ghali, University of Florida; Marsha Brown, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice
- Exploration of Judicial Decision Making in Child Welfare Cases. Twila Wingrove, University of Nebraska – Lincoln; Megan Beringer, University of Nebraska – Lincoln; Richard Wiener, University of Nebraska – Lincoln; Sophia Gatowski, University of Nevada – Reno; Shirley Dobbin, University of Nevada – Reno
- What Factors do Judges Consider for Juvenile Waivers? Frances Sothmann, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice

York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Nancy Ryba, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice

- Gay Parents' Rights: Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Legal Cases. Monica Miller, University of Nevada – Reno; Jared Chamberlain, University of Nevada – Reno; Michael Bogen, University of Nevada – Reno

#### 11:00 – 11:50 A.M.

##### **Symposium: Longitudinal Functioning of Juvenile Detainees – Implications for Treatment and Rehabilitation**

Chair: Jason Washburn, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

- Gang Involvement and Mental Health Outcomes Among Juvenile Detainees. Jeanne Choe, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Jason Washburn, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen Abram, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Linda Teplin, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
- Employment and Education Among Young Adults Detained in Adolescence. Leah Paskar, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen Abram, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Linda Teplin, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
- Effect of Incarceration on HIV/AIDS Risk Behaviors. Erin Gregory Romero, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Linda Teplin, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen Abram, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
- Violent Behavior Among Juvenile Detainees: Who Becomes Violent, Who Remains Violent. Katherine Elkington, Columbia University; Linda Teplin, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen Abram, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

#### 1:00 – 1:50 P.M.

##### **Poster Session II**

- Influence of Language Dominance on Jury Deliberation Participation, Larissa A. Schmersal, University of Texas at El Paso, Harmon M. Hosch, University of Texas at El Paso,

Edmundo Montoya, University of Texas at El Paso

- Eyewitness Identifications and Gestalt—Feature Intensive Processing Theory, Hilary G. Casner, California State University—Fresno, Matthew J. Sharps, California State University—Fresno, Adam B. Hess, Alliant International University—Fresno
- Witness Preparation: How Do Instructions to Avoid Fidgeting Influence Testimony? Kristy L. Lawson, Sam Houston State University; Beth A. Caillouet, Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, Sam Houston State University; Lisa W. Kan, Sam Houston State University; Amanda L. McGorty, Sam Houston State University; Mark Stonger, Sam Houston State University
- Utilization of Aggravating and Mitigating Evidence in Capital Case Transcripts, Aleha K. Buffaloe, Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, Sam Houston State University; Drew A. Curtis, Sam Houston State University; Jason L. Randall, Sam Houston State University
- Survey of PowerPoint Use in the Courtroom. Kathryn A. Sperry, Claremont Graduate University; Netta Shaked, Claremont Graduate University; Karie Huchting, Claremont Graduate University; Jessica Skenderian, Claremont Graduate University
- Factors Influencing Damage Awards for Emotional Distress. Tonya N. Inman, University of Houston; John P. Vincent, University of Houston
- Effects of Failed Polygraph Results on True and False Confessions. Deborah Davis, University of Nevada, Reno; Treavor Weaver, University of Nevada, Reno; Richard A. Leo, University of San Francisco
- Johns' Attitudes, Motivations, and Behaviors and Perceptions of Prostitutes' Vulnerabilities. Joan F.A. Ewasiw, University of British Columbia; Carolin Klein, University of British Columbia; Alexis Kennedy, University of Nevada; Boris B. Gorzalka, University of British Columbia; John C. Yuille, University of British Columbia
- Is Adolescent Substance Abuse a Continuum or a Taxon? Darryl W. Johnson, Sam Houston State University; David K. Marcus, University of



- *Southern Mississippi; Rowland S. Miller, Sam Houston State University*
- Effects of Psychosocial Developmental Information on Perceptions of Juvenile Offenders. *Lorraine E. Cuadra, University of Nebraska; Jodi Viljoen, Simon Fraser University*
- Reliability and Predictive Validity of the LSI-OR With Female Offenders. *Albert L. Brews, University of Saskatchewan; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan*
- Influences on Restorative Justice: A Meta-Analysis. *Albert L. Brews, University of Saskatchewan; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan*
- Probation Practices: Relationship Between Risk Assessment Implementation and Recidivism. *Duyen Luong, University of Saskatchewan; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan*
- Examining Static and Dynamic Risk Variables. *Brooke K. Howard, Pacific Graduate School of Psychology*
- Competence With Assessment Instruments Essential for Forensic Predoctoral Internships. *Allison E. Croysdale, Western Carolina University; Alvin Malesky, Western Carolina University*
- Racial and Ethnic Differences in Factors Related to Substance Use Among Female Adult Offenders: Implications for Treatment. *Kellie Smith, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Kerri Norton, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Roslyn M. Caldwell, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice*
- Relationship Between Quality of Life and Substance Use Among Male Offenders. *Erin A. Williams, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Lindsey Wylie, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Roslyn M. Caldwell, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice*
- Understanding the Relationship Between Symptoms of Psychopathology and the Prison Environment. *Amber H. Simpler, Sam Houston State University; Jeremy T. Johnson, Sam Houston State University*
- Survey of Forensic Sites Regarding the Master's in Forensic Psychology. *Frank C. DiCataldo, Roger Williams University; Don Whitworth, Roger Williams University; Morgan Moffa, Roger Williams University; Rob Russo, Roger Williams University; Marykate MacHardy, Roger Williams University*
- Predictors of Aggression and Violence Among Incarcerated Males. *Sumer N. Ledet, University of Tulsa; Joshua A. Tiegreen, University of Tulsa; Jill L. Wanner, University of Tulsa; Amelia L. Nelson, University of Tulsa; Rebecca E. Isaacs, University of Tulsa; Dennis R. Combs, University of Tulsa*
- From Prisonization to Acculturation: An Acculturation Curve for New Inmates. *Bevin Merles, Nova Southeastern University*
- Psychopathy and the Homicidal Triad in Insanity Acquittes. *Lauren N. Stevenson, Azusa Pacific University; Kristine Vindua, Azusa Pacific University; Annette Ermshar, Azusa Pacific University; Robert K. Welsh, Azusa Pacific University; Kimberly Alafano, Patton State Hospital, San Bernardino, CA; Kelly Hunsicker, Patton State Hospital, San Bernardino, CA; Wendy E. Chan, Azusa Pacific University; Janira Jacoubs-Beye, Azusa Pacific University; Rhea Holler, Azusa Pacific University; Nathan Edmunson, Azusa Pacific University*
- Evaluating the Construct Validity of the PCL-R. *Samuel W. Hawes, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Keith A. Markus, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice*
- Organ Donation From Prisoners: Comparing Attitudes Toward Prisoners as Donors. *Emily R. Olroyd, Forest Institute of Professional Psychology; Christina A. Pietz, United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners; Scott A. Schinaman, Forest Institute of Professional Psychology*
- Differentiating Factors: Guidelines for Collecting Collateral Information in Forensic Evaluations. *Jolene E. Tupling, University of Alabama*
- Life Course Persistent Antisocial Offenders: Drug Usage and Criminal Behavior. *Haley L. Ford, Southern Connecticut State University; Kathleen M. Carroll, Yale University; Caroline J. Easton, Yale University; Deborah Kraemer, Southern Connecticut State University*
- Moderators of Juror Perceptions of LGB Hate Crimes. *Robert J. Cramer, University of Alabama; Haley L. Ford, University of Alabama; Joseph F. Chandler, University of Alabama; Jonathan J. Mohr, George Mason University*
- Jurors' Rational and Experiential Processing in a Sexually Violent Predator Case. *Daniel A. Krauss, Claremont McKenna College; Joel D. Lieberman, University of Nevada; Susan Sparrow, Claremont McKenna College; Dania Gottschalk, Pitzer College; Desiree Cassar, Claremont McKenna College; Monica Ramos, University of Nevada*
- Assessment Format and Malingering of Adaptive Functioning: Does It Matter? *Bridget M. Doane, University of Alabama; Karen L. Salekin, University of Alabama*
- Juror Prototypes About Sexual Offenders. *Jennifer A. Tallon, City University of New York Graduate Center; Jennifer L. Groscup, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice*
- Treatment Efficacy in a Sample of Juvenile Sex Offenders. *Sarah L. Miller, University of Alabama; Carl B. Clements, University of Alabama; Barry Burkhart, Auburn University*
- Deciding What to Do After an Accident. *Sarah Thimsen, University of Nebraska; Jennifer K. Robbennolt, University of Illinois; Brian H. Bornstein, University of Nebraska*
- Jury Research: Undergraduates and Community Members Are Not Always Equal. *Richard L. Wiener, University of Nebraska; Stacie Nicholls, University of Nebraska; Evelyn Maeder, University of Nebraska; Jason Cantone, University of Nebraska*
- Meta-Analysis of Predictors of Female Criminal Conduct. *Moirra A. Law, Independent Practice, Rothesay; Shannon M. Sullivan, University of Ottawa; Claire Goggin, University of New Brunswick Saint John*
- Effects of Presentation Software and Evidence Complexity on Information Recall From a Closing Argument. *Michael P. Griffin, University of Alabama*
- Gender Intrusive Questioning of Expert Witnesses. *Tarika Daftary, City University of New York Graduate Center; Maureen O'Connor, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Mindy AP-LS NEWS, Summer 2007*

*Mechanic, California State University*

- Eyewitness Oral and Quantitative Expressions of Confidence to Accuracy. *Eric S. Neal, California State University; Brian L. Cutler, University of North Carolina; Bradley D. McAuliff, California State University*
- Reconceptualizing Punitiveness: Distinguishing Individuals' Attitudes Toward Punishment. *Besiki Kutateladze, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Angela M. Crossman, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

**Monday, August 20<sup>th</sup>**

**9:00 A.M.**

**Symposium: Mentally Disordered Offenders – A Special Population Requiring Special Attention**

Cochair: *Daryl Kroner, Pittsburgh Institution; Robert Morgan, Texas Tech University*

- Estimating Mental Disorders in an Admissions Cohort of Federal Offenders. *Philip Magaletta, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Pamela Diamond, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston; Erik Dietz, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Dawn Daggett, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Scott Camp, Federal Bureau of Prisons*
- Treatment of Mentally Disordered Offenders: A Research Synthesis. *Robert Morgan; David Flora, York University; Daryl Kroner; Jeremy Mills, Carleton University; Femina Varghese, Texas Tech University; Jarrod Steffan, University of Missouri – Kansas*
- Perception of Criminal Justice Risks: Dread, Uncertainty and Mental Illness. *Jeremy Mills, Carleton University; Katherine Green, Carleton University; Karen Wolfe, Carleton University*
- Understanding Barriers to Re-Entry for Offenders with Mental Disorder. *Jennifer Skeem, University of California – Irvine; Eliza Nicholson, University of California – Irvine; Jennifer Eno-Louden, University of California – Irvine; Patrick Kennealey, University of California – Irvine*
- Discussant: *Chris Innes, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Shelia Brandt, Minnesota State-Operated Forensic Services*

**10:00 - 10:50 A.M.**

**Paper Session: Psychopathology**

Chair: *Amy Bradfield Douglass, Bates College*

- Interrater Disagreement on PCL-R Scores in Adversarial Proceedings Suggests Bias. *Daniel Murrie, Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, Sam Houston State University; Jeremy Johnson, Sam Houston State University; Chelsea Janke, Sam Houston State University*
- Hare PSCAN and Its Relationship to Psychopathy in a Sample of Civilly Committed Sexual Offenders. *Rebecca Brackett, Pacific Graduate School of Psychology; Rebecca Jackson, Pacific Graduate School of Psychology; Henry Richards, University of Washington*
- Impact of Psychopathology on the MacCAT-CA. *Debbie Green, Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, Fordham University; Tia Dole, Fordham University; Ekaterina Pivovarov, Fordham University; Patricia Zapf, City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

**11:00-11:50 A.M.**

**Symposium: Psychobiological Mechanisms in Aggression and Psychopathy – Theory and Empirical Support**

Chair: *David Nussbaum, University of Toronto at Scarborough*

- Psychobiological Mechanisms in Aggression and Psychopathy: Theoretical Considerations, Empirical Support. *David Nussbaum, University of Toronto at Scarborough*
- Executive Function and Personality Differentiate Correctional and Forensic Aggression Types. *Marc Levi, Whitby Mental Health Center; David Nussbaum, Whitby Mental Health Center*
- Primary and Secondary Psychopathy Traits Interact: Hormones and Personality. *Lisa Endersby, University of Toronto at Scarborough; Sonya Basarke, University of Toronto at Scarborough; Ana Petrovic, University of Toronto at Scarborough; Kristoffer Romero, University of Toronto at Scarborough; Andrea Burden, University of Toronto at Scarborough; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto at Scarborough*
- Cognitive and Reward-Focused Decision Making and Low-End Psychopathy. *Andrea Burden, University of*

*Toronto at Scarborough; Kristoffer Romero, University of Toronto at Scarborough; Ana Petrovic, University of Toronto at Scarborough; Sonya Basarke, University of Toronto at Scarborough; Lisa Endersby, University of Toronto at Scarborough; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto at Scarborough*

**12:00-12:50 P.M.**

**Symposium: Assessing Dynamic Risk Factors in Sex Offenders – AAFF Symposium**

Chair: *Matt Zaitchik, Roger Williams University*

- What Do We Know About Dynamic Risk Factors in Sex Offenders? *Michael Henry, Independent Practice, Bridgewater, MA*
- Impact of Treatment on Dynamic Risk Factors of Sexual Reoffense. *Philip Witt, Associates in Psychological Services, PA, Somerville, NJ*

**12:00-12:50 P.M.**

**Symposium: PAI Applied to Forensic, Sex-Offender, and Law Enforcement Research**

Cochair: *Daniel Murrie, Sam Houston State University; Craig Henderson, Sam Houston State University*

- Defensive Responding and Predictive Validity of the PAI with Police. *Beth Calliouet, Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, Sam Houston State University; Robert Davis, Matrix, Inc., Baton Rouge, LA; Cary Rostow, Matrix, Inc., Baton Rouge, LA*
- Comparing PAI Profiles Among Forensic and Civil Psychiatric Patients. *Carla Galusha, Wyoming State Hospital; Daniel Murrie, Sam Houston State University; Craig Henderson, Sam Houston State University*
- PAI Profiles of Incarcerated Female Sexual Offenders. *Kim Turner, Sam Houston State University; Holly Miller, Sam Houston State University; Craig Henderson, Sam Houston State University*
- Subtypes of Male Sexual Offenders on the Personality Assessment Inventory. *Craig Henderson, Sam Houston State University; Daniel Murrie, Sam Houston State University; Amber Simpler, Sam Houston State University; Jeremy Johnson, Sam Houston State University*



# APA Council of Representatives

## February 2007 Meeting Summary

**Reported by: Patti Griffin or Beth Wiggins, APA Division Council Representatives**

At its February meeting, the Council of Representatives adopted as APA policy the report of the APA Task Force on Military Deployment Services for Youth, Families and Service Members and the report of the APA Task Force on the Sexualization of Girls. The Military Deployment Services report calls attention to the increasing need for mental health services for military personnel and their families, needs that are straining the military mental health-services system. The APA Task Force on the Sexualization of Girls reported findings that products and media that sexualize girls are becoming more prevalent and are harmful to girls and women. The Council also adopted as APA policy a resolution opposing the teaching of intelligent design as scientific theory. Additional information about all three actions are on the APA website.

Olivia Moorehouse Slaughter reported on APA's continuing work related to ethics and interrogations. Specifically, a planning group has developed a 16-hour, 9-session program, *Ethics and Interrogation: Confronting the Challenge*, for the 2007 Convention, and a Casebook/Commentary based on the PENS report is still in the works, with the developers trying to balance expediency with thoroughness in representing all of psychology. She also provided an update on the new business item introduced in August 2006 calling for a moratorium on the involvement psychologists in interrogations at U.S. detention centers for foreign detainees. Extensive information about these activities are on the APA website.

The Council approved the establishment of a strategic planning process for the association, which will developed by the CEO in consultation with a Strategic Planning Advisory Committee. The purpose is to provide a unified plan that integrates the Council's priorities and goals into APA's planning and activities through its Boards and staff.

After considerable discussion spanning several meetings, the Council approved a change in the Guidelines and Principles for Accreditation of Programs in Professional Psychology that discontinues the current arrangement by which APA and the Canadian Psychological Association concurrently accredit doctoral education and training programs in Canada. The change will take place via a seven-year phase-out plan.

Council approved revisions to APA's Record Keeping Guidelines, which updated the guidelines based on new communications and record-keeping technologies, as well as Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act requirements. The revisions acknowledged that extension of the guidelines to some areas of practice (e.g., industrial organization, consulting psychology) probably call for modifications, although some of the same general principles should be useful.

Finally, APA's Chief Financial Officer provided an overview of APA's income and expenditures and its net worth, including stock market holdings and real estate. Most of the income (68%) comes from publications, 14% comes from dues and fees, and the rest from elsewhere. He expressed some concern about the possibility of dwindling income as the membership of the association ages and as publications move from print to electronic media. About half of all expenditures are for salaries (46%), 8% is for space, and the rest is spent on a various other matters. Council approved the association's 2007 budget, which is very close to margin showing an end-of-year surplus of only \$23,200. The 2006 year-end budget surplus was \$312,800. Also, reported in executive session, were reports on the association's compensation to its senior staff.

For more information about the activities of Council, please contact one of the division representatives, Patti Griffin or Beth Wiggins.

# AP-LS 2008 Annual Conference

## Jacksonville, Florida (March 5<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup>)

### Bridging the Discipline

Our conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency Jacksonville Riverfront situated on the banks of the St. Johns River. Jacksonville is nicknamed “The River City” because the St. Johns River flows through the downtown and surrounding areas. With much of the city divided in half by a river, the community depends on a number of bridges to connect the two sides of the town.

The Jacksonville bridges provided the inspiration for the theme of the 2008 Conference: “Bridging the Discipline.” The goal of this conference is not just to bridge psychology and law, but to provide opportunities that will bring together clinicians and non-clinicians, graduate students and professionals, and individuals from a variety of backgrounds.

The conference will begin on Wednesday, March 5<sup>th</sup> with continuing education courses and other workshops and continue until late in the evening on Saturday, March 8<sup>th</sup>.

Visit the conference website by following the “Conferences” link on the AP-LS homepage at [www.ap-ls.org](http://www.ap-ls.org) or directly via <http://www.ap-ls.org/conferences/apls2008/index.html> where you will soon be able to:

- Access the call for papers (**submissions will be accepted from July 1 to September 21, 2007**)
- Find registration information for the conference
- Volunteer to serve as a student volunteer at the conference
- Volunteer to be a submission reviewer
- Find information about workshops and continuing education
- Find information about the City of Jacksonville, including restaurants, local attractions, nearby airport, and more
- Reserve a hotel room at the conference hotel (conference rates are \$131/night for single or double occupancy)

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

Eve Brank, JD, PhD  
Department of Criminology, Law and Society  
University of Florida  
Office phone: 352-392-1025  
Email: [ebrank@ufl.edu](mailto:ebrank@ufl.edu)

David DeMatteo, JD, PhD  
Department of Psychology  
Drexel University  
Office phone: 215-762-8342  
Email: [dsd25@drexel.edu](mailto:dsd25@drexel.edu)

Kevin O’Neil, JD, PhD  
Department of Psychology  
Florida International University  
Office phone: 305-919-5249  
Email: [oneilk@fiu.edu](mailto:oneilk@fiu.edu)

Graduate Student Representative:  
Lisa E. Hasel, M.S.  
Department of Psychology  
Iowa State University  
Office phone: 515-294-9029  
Email: [lhasel@iastate.edu](mailto:lhasel@iastate.edu)



# Nominations, Awards, and Announcements

## AP-LS Dissertation Award 2007 Dissertation Award Winners

Winners will present a poster at the 2008 APLS conference in Jacksonville.

**1st place: Amy Leach**, The Reliability of Intuitive Lie Detection Performance, Queen's University, Advisor: Rod Lindsay

**2nd place: Jessica Klaver**, Age of Onset of Psychopathic Traits in Adolescent Offenders, Simon Fraser University, Advisor: Stephen Hart.

**3rd place: Jessica Meyer**, Criminal Interrogation with Juveniles: A National Survey of Police Practices and Beliefs, University of Virginia, Advisor: Dick Reppucci

## AP-LS Dissertation Award Program

The American-Psychology Law Society confers Dissertation Awards for scientific research and scholarship that is relevant to the promotion of the interdisciplinary study of psychology and law. Members who will have defended dissertations in 2006 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 2008 Awards, please attach the following items in an email to Eve Brank (ebrank@ufl.edu) by January 1, 2008: 1) the dissertation as it was turned in to the student's university, 2) the dissertation with all author (and advisor) identifying information removed, and 3) a letter support from the dissertation advisor. You must be a member of AP-LS in order to receive a dissertation award.

---

---

## Congratulations to AP-LS Fellows!

Congratulations to the recently-elected fellows for AP-LS/Division 41. We elected one individual (Barry Ruback) who was already an APA fellow, and three individuals (Mark Cunningham, Alan Goldstein, and Rich Redding) who are APA fellows for the first time. In addition, we elected Brian Cutler to "Distinguished Member" status. The Cunningham, Goldstein, and Redding nominations needed confirmation by a vote of APA Council, which they received at the New Orleans convention.

## Saleem Shah Award Winner:

### Candice Odgers

AAFP and APLS wish to congratulate DR. CANDICE ODGERS who is the 2007 winner of the Saleem Shah Early Career Achievement Award. Dr. Odgers is a graduate of the University of Virginia and is currently a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the Social, Genetic, and Developmental Psychiatry Centre (MRC) at King's College Institute of Psychiatry in London.

Join us in congratulating Dr. Odgers!

---

## Outstanding Teaching & Mentoring Award

The Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee of the American Psychology-Law Society is proud to announce that **Professor N. Dickon Reppucci** of the University of Virginia has been selected as the recipient of the 2007 Award for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law. —

This competitive award is given to a scholar in the field of psychology and law who has made substantial contributions in terms of student teaching and mentoring, teaching-related service and scholarship, development of new curricula, administration of training programs, etc. Professor Reppucci's record is outstanding in all of these ways and more. We congratulate him on this grand achievement.

Past winners of this prestigious award include Professors Gail S. Goodman, Margaret Bull Kovera, Bette Bottoms, and James Ogloff.

---

## APLS BOOK AWARD

The APLS Book Award Committee is pleased to announce the winners of the award for the outstanding book in Law and Psychology for 2005-2006:

**WILLIAM E. FOOTE, Ph.D., ABPP and JANE GOODMAN-DELAHUNTY, J.D., Ph.D., MAPS** for their 2005 book, **EVALUATING SEXUAL HARASSMENT: PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS IN FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS**, published by the American Psychological Association. By providing psychologists with essential information to conduct an evidence-based forensic practice involving sexual harassment cases, the book makes an outstanding contribution to the field of psychology and law.

We congratulate Drs. Foote and Goodman-Delahunty for their achievement!

---

Richard Rogers, PhD, ABPP, was awarded the 2007 Florence Halpern Award for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Clinical Psychology. This award in its 50th year honors psychologists for distinguished theoretical or empirical advances in professional psychology. Dr. Rogers was cited for his important contributions to forensic assessments.

# Nominations, Awards, and Announcements

## Perry to Receive Presidential Citation

Joel Dvoskin, President of AP-LS, has announced that a Presidential citation will be awarded at the APA Convention to Dr. Bruce Duncan Perry. In selecting Dr. Perry for this award, Dvoskin cited the importance of understanding trauma and its effects upon the human brain in a variety of psycholegal contexts, including child custody evaluation, child protection and advocacy, delinquency, disability law, and parental rights. "Public policy regarding children is often based upon mindless political rhetoric," said Dvoskin. "Bruce Perry has offered policy-makers solid scientific data upon which to base decisions. Miraculously, they are starting to listen." Dr. Dvoskin also noted the importance of understanding childhood trauma and its long-lasting effects in fashioning an adult criminal justice system. "Appropriate treatment requires accurate diagnosis, and for too long, the criminal justice system has ignored the effects of trauma upon the developing brain. While explanation is not excuse, it is only by understanding how someone became a criminal that we can hope to put the word 'correct' back into corrections."

Dr. Bruce Perry is the Senior Fellow of the ChildTrauma Academy, a not-for-profit organization which promotes innovations in service, research, and education concerning child maltreatment and childhood trauma ([www.ChildTrauma.org](http://www.ChildTrauma.org)). Dr. Perry is the author of over 300 journal articles, book chapters, and scientific proceedings and is the recipient of numerous professional awards and honors, including the T. Berry Brazelton Infant Mental Health Advocacy Award, the Award for Leadership in Public Child Welfare, and the Alberta Centennial Medal. Over the last 20 years, Dr. Perry has been an active teacher, clinician, and researcher in children's mental health and the neurosciences holding a variety of academic positions. Dr. Perry has conducted both basic neuroscience and clinical research. His neuroscience research has examined the effects of prenatal drug exposure on brain development, the neurobiology of human neuropsychiatric disorders, the neurophysiology of traumatic life events, and basic mechanisms related to the development of neurotransmitter receptors in the brain. His clinical research and practice have focused on high-risk children - examining long-term cognitive, behavioral, emotional, social, and physiological effects of neglect and trauma in children, adolescents and adults. This work has been instrumental in describing how childhood experiences, including neglect and traumatic stress, change the biology of the brain - and, thereby, the health of the child. A focus of his clinical research over the last 10 years has been the integration of concepts of developmental neuroscience and child development into clinical practices. This work has resulted in the development of innovative clinical practices and programs working with maltreated and traumatized children. His experience as a clinician and a researcher with traumatized children has led many community and governmental agencies to consult with Dr. Perry following high-profile incidents involving traumatized children. These include the Branch Davidian siege, the Oklahoma City bombing, the Columbine school shootings, the September 11th terrorist attacks, and the Katrina and Rita hurricanes.

Throughout the years Dr. Perry has been especially interested in using education as a major advocacy tool for high-risk children. A prominent area of focus has been translating emerging concepts

in developmental neurobiology into practical and useful knowledge for other disciplines. This work has taken many forms including directly teaching and speaking with legislators, judges, state and county officials. Dr. Perry has taught key advocacy-related issues for judges and court personnel through training sponsored by the California, Rhode Island, Colorado, Texas, Ohio, and Oregon Supreme Courts. Dr. Perry has presented on childhood trauma, brain development, impact of violence on the developing child, and a variety of related areas to dozens of legislative bodies and policy-making groups (including the California Assembly, the Oregon House, the National Governor's Association, the National Association of County Officials, committees in the United States Senate and House, the National Mayor's Association, and legislative sub-committees in a dozen states, provinces and abroad in New Zealand and Australia). Dr. Perry was a founding member of the CIVITAS Initiative which developed several interdisciplinary professional training programs (e.g., Child Law at Loyola Law School in Chicago and Social Work at the University of Michigan) which focused on high-risk children. He has presented about child maltreatment, children's mental health, neurodevelopment, and youth violence in a variety of venues including policy-making bodies such as the White House Summit on Violence, the California Assembly, and U.S. House Committee on Education.

**Dr. Perry will present an invited address as part of Division 41's program at APA in San Francisco.**

---

---

### *False Guilty Pleas*

#### *Continued from p. 7*

Houlden, P. (1980-81). Impact of procedural modifications on evaluations of plea bargaining. *Law and Society Review*, 15, 267-291.

Kassin, S. M., & Gudjonsson, G. H. (2004). The psychology of confessions: A review of the literature and issues. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 5, 33-67.

Kellough, G., & Wortley, S. (2002). Remand for plea: Bail decisions and plea bargaining as commensurate decisions. *British Journal of Criminology*, 42, 186-210.

*North Carolina v. Alford*, 400 U.S. 25 (1970).

Russano, M. B., Meissner, C. A., Narchet, F. M., & Kassin, S. M. (2005). Investigating true and false confessions within a novel experimental paradigm. *Psychological Science*, 16, 481-486.

Weaver, K. D. (2001-2002). A change of heart or a change of law? Withdrawing a guilty plea under federal rule of criminal procedure 32(e). *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 92, 273-306.

Wolf Harlow, C. (2000). *Defense counsel in criminal cases*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

### **(Footnotes)**

<sup>1</sup> Note that the 96% rate of U.S. guilty pleas provided earlier includes all pleas including those who receive probation or a jail sentence. The 24-32% self-reported

'not guilty

' plea rate is of prison inmates.



## Division News and Information

### Upcoming American Academy of Forensic Psychology CE Workshops

#### St. Louis, Missouri, October 24-28, 2007

Register at [www.aafp.ws](http://www.aafp.ws); discounts for students and for early registration

Ethical Issues in Forensic Practice - Mary Connell, Ed.D., ABPP- Wednesday, October 24 (8:45 am to 4:45 pm)

Excusing and the New Excuses - Stephen Morse, Ph.D., ABPP- Thursday, October 25 (8:30 am to 4:30 pm)

Psycho-Legal Issues in Criminal Cases- Christopher Slobogin, J.D., LL.M., Thursday, October 25 (8:45 am to 4:45 pm)

Multicultural Competency in Forensic Assessments - Bonita Cade, Ph.D., J.D., Friday, October 26 (8:30 am to 4:30 pm)

Conceptual and Practical Approaches to Child Custody Evaluations - John Zervopoulos, J.D., Ph.D., ABPP- Friday, October 26 (8:45 am to 4:45 pm)

Clinical Evaluation of Young Offenders and Youth Considered for Transfer to Adult Court: Refining Practice and Directions for Science - Randy Salekin, Ph.D. Saturday, October 27 (8:30 am to 4:30 pm)

Pre-employment Screening for High Risk Professions - Mark Zelig, Ph.D., ABPP- Saturday, October 27 (8:45 am to 4:45 pm)

Psychological Experts in Malpractice Litigation - Thomas E Schacht, Ph.D. ABPP- Sunday, October 28 (8:30 am to 4:30 pm)

Preparing for Board Certification in Forensic Psychology - ABPP - Randall Price, Ph.D., ABPP - Sunday, October 28 (8:45 am to 4:45 pm)

### American Academy of Forensic Psychology Workshop Schedule: 2007-2008

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology, the membership of ABPP board certified forensic psychologists, presents an ongoing series of workshops and training seminars led by leaders in the field of forensic psychology. Workshops focus on contemporary psycho-legal issues relevant to forensic, child, clinical and neuropsychologists and are designed for those interested in pursuing psycho-legal topics in depth.

The schedule for 2007-2008 can be found at [www.abfp.com](http://www.abfp.com), along with a listing of the specific topics covered in each workshops. More information also appears in Conference and Workshop planner on page 38 and detailed information about upcoming workshops appears to the left.

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology is approved by the American Psychological Association to offer continuing education for psychologists. AAFP maintains responsibility for its programs.

---

---

### Announcement from APA's Committee on International Relations in Psychology

APA's Committee on International Relations in Psychology (CIRP) is starting an initiative to begin a speaker's bureau for the UN. They are interested in compiling a directory of division 41 members who live in or near the NYC region, who would be willing to speak (pro-bono) at the UN on various topics (forensic and other). For those interested, please email a brief bio describing areas of expertise and a recent cv to: Michele Galietta, Ph.D. at [mgalietta@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:mgalietta@jjay.cuny.edu)

---

---

### Membership in EAPL

Join the EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW and receive a subscription to Psychology, Crime and Law for about \$50 (45 Euros). Information about EAPL can be obtained at the Association website: [www.law.kuleuven.ac.be/eapl/](http://www.law.kuleuven.ac.be/eapl/). Information about Psychology, Crime and Law can be found at [www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/1068316x.html](http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/1068316x.html). Membership is available to psychologists and attorneys, as well as criminologists, sociologists, psychiatrists, and educational scientists. Information on how to join EAPL is also available through the Association website. In addition to a scholarly journal (Psychology, Crime, and Law), EAPL holds an annual meeting, including a joint conference with APLS every fourth year (most recently in Edinburgh, Scotland in July, 2003). This year's conference will be a joint conference held July 3-8, 2007, in Adelaide, Australia. Further details are available through the Association website.



# Division News and Information

## APLS Book Series

The APLS book series is published by Oxford University Press. The series publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base. The latest book in our series has now been published.

Levesque, R. J. R. (2007). *Adolescents, media and the law: What developmental science reveals and free speech requires*. NY: Oxford University Press.

Books in the APLS series are available online from Oxford University Press (note that APLS members receive a 25% discount, as shown on the website): <http://www.us.oup.com/us/collections/apls/?view=usa>

The editor is interested in proposals for new books. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to Dr. Ronald Roesch, Series Editor (E-mail: [roesch@sfu.ca](mailto:roesch@sfu.ca) or phone: 604-291-3370).

The following are recently published books in the AP-LS book series:

Haney, C. (2005). *Death by design: Capital punishment as a social psychological system*.

Koch, W. J., Douglas, K. S., Nicholls, T. L., & O'Neill, M. (2005). *Psychological injuries: Forensic assessment, treatment and law*.

Posey, A. J., & Wrightsman, L. S. (2005). *Trial consulting*.  
Stefan, S. (2006). *Emergency department treatment of the psychiatric patient: Policy issues and legal requirements*.

Wrightsmann, L. S. (2006). *The psychology of the Supreme Court*.

Slobogin, C. (2006). *Proving the unprovable: The role of law, science, and speculation in adjudicating culpability and dangerousness*.

---

## Book and Test Reviews

Written (or read) a new book you want reviewed? A psychological test that you want readers to know about? Recommendations for books, tests, or other media that you would like to see reviewed in the APLS News should be forwarded to Jennifer Groscup, ([jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu)). Offers to review the work of others, or recommendations as to who an appropriate review might be for your own work are always appreciated.

## Psychology, Public Policy & Law: Editorial Statement

Psychology, Public Policy, and Law focuses on the links between psychology as a science and public policy and law. It publishes articles of modest length that (a) critically evaluate the contributions and potential contributions of psychology and relevant information derived from related behavioral and social sciences to public policy and legal issues; (b) assess the desirability of different public policy and legal alternatives in light of the scientific knowledge base in psychology; and (c) examine public policy and legal issues relating to the science and practice of psychology and related disciplines. Although some of these issues may be addressed in articles currently being submitted to traditional law reviews, this publication uniquely provides peer review, both scientific and legal input, and editorial guidance from psychologists and lawyers. Through publication in a single forum, the journal will also focus the attention of scholarly, public policy, and legal audiences on such work. Original empirical research reports that apply psychological science to questions of policy and/or law are welcome and encouraged. Empirical research must make a significant contribution to public policy and/or the law. Such empirical work is preferably multistudy, multijurisdictional, longitudinal, or in some other way either broad in scope, of major national significance, or both.

---

## Description of Law and Human Behavior

Law and Human Behavior, the official journal of the American Psychology-Law Society/Division 41 of the American Psychological Association, is a multidisciplinary forum for the publication of articles and discussions of issues arising out of the relationships between human behavior and the law, our legal system, and the legal process. This journal publishes original research, reviews of past research, and theoretical studies from professionals in criminal justice, law, psychology, sociology, psychiatry, political science, education, communication, and other areas germane to the field.

AP-LS/Division 41 members receive Law and Human Behavior as part of their membership. To join the American Psychology-Law Society and receive Law and Human Behavior, please visit [www.ap-ls.org](http://www.ap-ls.org).



# Division News and Information

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

• President	Joel Dvoskin	<a href="mailto:JoeltheD@aol.com">JoeltheD@aol.com</a>
• Past-President	Gary Wells	<a href="mailto:glwells@iastate.edu">glwells@iastate.edu</a>
• President-Elect	Margaret Bull Kovera	<a href="mailto:mkovera@jjay.cuny.edu">mkovera@jjay.cuny.edu</a>
• Secretary	Patricia Zapf	<a href="mailto:pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu">pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu</a>
• Treasurer	Brad McAuliff	<a href="mailto:bdm8475@csun.edu">bdm8475@csun.edu</a>
• Member-at-Large	Kevin Douglas	<a href="mailto:douglask@sfu.ca">douglask@sfu.ca</a>
• Member-at-Large	Jennifer Skeem	<a href="mailto:skeem@uci.edu">skeem@uci.edu</a>
• Member-at-Large	Mary Connell	<a href="mailto:mary@maryconnell.com">mary@maryconnell.com</a>
• Council Representative	Patty Griffin	<a href="mailto:pgriffin@navpoint.com">pgriffin@navpoint.com</a>
• Council Representative	Beth Wiggins	<a href="mailto:bwiggins@fjc.gov">bwiggins@fjc.gov</a>
• Newsletter Editor	Jennifer Groscup	<a href="mailto:jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu">jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu</a>
• Publications Editor	Ron Roesch	<a href="mailto:roesch@sfu.ca">roesch@sfu.ca</a>
• <i>Law &amp; Human Behavior</i> Editor	Brian Cutler	<a href="mailto:lhb@email.uncc.edu">lhb@email.uncc.edu</a>
• <i>Psychology, Public Policy, &amp; Law</i> Editor	Steven Penrod	<a href="mailto:spenrod@jjay.cuny.edu">spenrod@jjay.cuny.edu</a>
• Webpage Editor	Adam Fried	<a href="mailto:afried@fordham.edu">afried@fordham.edu</a>
• Liaison to APA Science Directorate	Brian Bornstein	<a href="mailto:bbornstein2@unl.edu">bbornstein2@unl.edu</a>
• Liaison to APA Public Interest Directorate	Natacha Blain	<a href="mailto:natacha.blain@atlahg.org">natacha.blain@atlahg.org</a>
• Liaison to APA Practice Directorate	Michele Galietta	<a href="mailto:mgalietta@jjay.cuny.edu">mgalietta@jjay.cuny.edu</a>
• Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee	Allison Redlich	<a href="mailto:aredlich@prainc.com">aredlich@prainc.com</a>
• Dissertation Awards	Eve Brank	<a href="mailto:ebrank@ufl.edu">ebrank@ufl.edu</a>
• Educational Outreach Committee	Lavita Nadkarni	<a href="mailto:lnadkarn@du.edu">lnadkarn@du.edu</a>
• Fellows Committee	Kirk Heilbrun	<a href="mailto:kh33@drexel.edu">kh33@drexel.edu</a>
• Grants-in-Aid	Beth Bennett	<a href="mailto:BBennett@washjeff.edu">BBennett@washjeff.edu</a>
• Book Award Committee	Richard Redding	<a href="mailto:redding@law.villanova.edu">redding@law.villanova.edu</a>
• Undergraduate Research Award Committee	Livia Gilstrap	<a href="mailto:lgilstrap@uccs.edu">lgilstrap@uccs.edu</a>
• Committee on Relations with Other Organizations	Michele Galietta	<a href="mailto:mgalietta@jjay.cuny.edu">mgalietta@jjay.cuny.edu</a>
• Scientific Review Paper Committee	William Thompson	<a href="mailto:wcthomps@uci.edu">wcthomps@uci.edu</a>
• Diversity Affairs Committee	Roslyn Caldwell	<a href="mailto:rcaldwell@jjay.cuny.edu">rcaldwell@jjay.cuny.edu</a>
• Mentorship Committee	Ryann Haw	<a href="mailto:ryannh@bigbend.edu">ryannh@bigbend.edu</a>
• Division Administrative Secretary	Lynn Peterson	<a href="mailto:div41apa@comcast.net">div41apa@comcast.net</a>
• Conference Advisory Committee	Tonia Nicholls	<a href="mailto:tnichola@sfu.ca">tnichola@sfu.ca</a>
• 2006 APA Program Chairs	Amy Bradfield	<a href="mailto:abradfie@bates.edu">abradfie@bates.edu</a>
	Roslyn Caldwell	<a href="mailto:rcaldwell@jjay.cuny.edu">rcaldwell@jjay.cuny.edu</a>
• 2008 APLS Conference Chairs	David DeMatteo	<a href="mailto:dsd25@drexel.edu">dsd25@drexel.edu</a>
	Kevin O'Neil	<a href="mailto:oneilk@fiu.edu">oneilk@fiu.edu</a>
	Eve Brank	<a href="mailto:ebrank@ufl.edu">ebrank@ufl.edu</a>

# Fellowships and Positions

## Post-doctoral Fellowship University of Aberdeen

Applications are invited for a three year full-time post-doctoral research position to work on a research project on the eyewitness identification ability of children and adolescents with a focus on video identity parades utilising the VIPER system. In addition to laboratory simulations of eyewitness memory, the project will involve an archival analysis of the outcomes of video identity parades involving child witnesses in Scotland.

The post is fully funded by the Scottish Institute of Police Research and the University of Aberdeen. The post will be based in the School of Psychology at the University of Aberdeen in the north-east of Scotland. The start date is 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2007.

Applicants should have a PhD and a background in experimental or applied cognitive psychology and an excellent track record of research in the eyewitness or closely related area. Salary range (pounds) £26,915-32,137 per year.

Closing date for applications is 31<sup>st</sup>.July 2007

Enquiries and further details may be obtained from Professor Amina Memon: [amemon@abdn.ac.uk](mailto:amemon@abdn.ac.uk)

## CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

The Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) is recruiting to fill Clinical Psychologist positions for Chester Mental Health Center (CMHC) in Chester, Illinois. A Ph.D. in Psychology and Illinois license are required. CMHC is a 280 bed JCAHO accredited maximum security forensic center, located near Carbondale and approximately one hour from St. Louis. Competitive salary with excellent fringe benefits. Salary Range: \$56,700 - \$85,800. Send resume or direct inquiries to Pam Deterding, Human Resources, Chester Mental Health Center, P. O. Box 31, Chester, Illinois 62233-0031; email [Pam.Deterding@illinois.gov](mailto:Pam.Deterding@illinois.gov). An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

---

## Now Updated: Resource Directory of Forensic Psychology Pre-Doctoral Internship Training Programs


The APLS Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee is pleased to announce that the newly updated "Resource Directory of Forensic Psychology Pre-Doctoral Internship Training Programs" is now available on-line at the APLS website [www.ap-ls.org](http://www.ap-ls.org). This directory includes a listing of U.S and Canadian pre-doctoral internships with forensic rotations including: setting, population, type of forensic assessment and treatment experiences, as well as time spent at each training experience. Email and website addresses have been included to facilitate contact with internship programs. This directory is a must-have for students interested in forensic psychology.

The TCC is indebted to Professor Alvin Malesky and Allison Croysdale for all their efforts spent in updating this directory.

---

## 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](mailto:ljo.apa@email.apa.org).

---

**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](mailto: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).

# Notes From The Student Chair

By Peter Shore

Dear AP-LS Student Member:

A quick congratulations to our Experimental Liaison Lisa Hasel! Lisa has been elected to serve as the Student Representative for the 2008 AP-LS Conference in Jacksonville, Florida. If you would like to get involved with the conference, please contact Lisa via email at: [lhasel@iastate.edu](mailto:lhasel@iastate.edu)

It's almost time for student elections again, which means we will soon be taking nominations for student section offices for the 2007-2008 year. As students we get many opportunities to learn, but few to lead. We spend most of our time following a curriculum or a syllabus, and have little influence over the content and format of our education, or the direction of our field. However, holding an office in the APLS-Student Section can give you such an opportunity. Being a student section officer can also place you in a position to meet prominent professionals that may refine or further influence your interests in psychology and law.

The APLS-Student Section will soon be accepting nominations for student officers. These positions include: Chair/Chair-Elect, Secretary/Treasurer, Web Editor, and three Members-At-Large/Liaison positions (Clinical, Experimental and Law). See APLS-Student Section website (<http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/student/officeredescriptions.html>) for descriptions of these officer positions.

We will begin accepting nominations June 1, 2007 and will close the nomination period July 8, 2007. Elections will occur shortly thereafter.

If you are interested, please submit a statement in 200 words or less. This statement should clearly articulate reasons why you are running for that specific position. Please send all nominations via email to: [aplsstudents@gmail.com](mailto:aplsstudents@gmail.com)

Also, please make sure your membership is active. Active membership is a requirement to run for office. Questions about membership? Contact Lynn Peterson via email at: [div41apa@comcast.net](mailto:div41apa@comcast.net)

Best of luck to each of the nominees!

I would also like to bring the students' attention to the APLS-Student Section discussion board which is accessible via the discussion board link on the APLS-Student Section website (<http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/student/>) or by going directly to (<http://aplsstudent.proboards61.com/>). There are several topics relevant to academic training, grants and scholarships, and finding a job during and after completing your training. Additional topics of discussion are also encouraged. Please take the opportunity to join the discussion board and share your opinions and comments with fellow psychology and law students.

Warm Regards,

Peter Shore

E-mail: [aplsstudents@gmail.com](mailto:aplsstudents@gmail.com)



## AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Peter Shore  
[phshore@gmail.com](mailto:phshore@gmail.com)

Past Chair, Chris Kunkle  
[cdkunkle@optonline.net](mailto:cdkunkle@optonline.net)

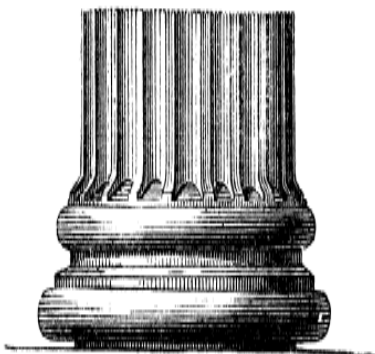
Chair Elect, Andrew Cassens  
[acassens@csopp.edu](mailto:acassens@csopp.edu)

Secretary/Treasurer,  
David Brillhart  
[dbrillhart@csopp.edu](mailto:dbrillhart@csopp.edu)

Student Newsletter/Web Editor,  
Julie Singer  
[singerj2@unr.nevada.edu](mailto:singerj2@unr.nevada.edu)

AP-LS Student Homepage  
<http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/student/index.html>

AP-LS Student E-mail  
[aplsstudents@yahoo.com](mailto:aplsstudents@yahoo.com)



# 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 \$750) 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 excluding references) in electronic format (preferably Word or PDF) 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 detailed budget and (f) references. Applicants should include a discussion of the feasibility of the research (e.g., if budget is for more than \$750, indicate source of remaining funds). 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. Applicants should submit proof that IRB approval has been obtained for the project and the appropriate tax form W-9 for US citizens and W-8BEN for international students. Tax forms can be found on the APLS website. Electronic submissions can be submitted via e-mail to Elizabeth Bennett (committee chair): [bbennett@washjeff.edu](mailto:bbennett@washjeff.edu). Tax forms and IRB approval can be FAXed to Dr. Brad McAuliff, Division 41 Treasurer at: 818-677-2829. **There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31.**

---

---

### Congratulations to our recent winners!!!

#### Grants-in-Aid Recipients, Fall 2006:

David Androff, University of California, Berkeley  
Reconciliation, Truth and Welfare: The Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation Commission

Donald Bucolo, University of New Hampshire  
Reducing Juror Racial Bias in White, Black, and Hispanic Jurors

Ryan Cople, John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
Terror Management and Investigator Bias: Factors Influencing Witness Motivation

Caroline Crocker, John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
An Empirical Investigation of the Legal Assumptions Underlying Juror Rehabilitation during Voir Dire

Sarah L. Desmarais, Simon Fraser University  
Consistency of Intimate Partner Abuse Reports: Evidence For or Against Unique Memory Mechanisms

John Edlund, Northern Illinois University  
Racial Prejudice and Eyewitness Identification Accuracy

Amy Hyman, Florida International University  
Investigative Interviewing and Memory: How Accurate are Interviewers' Recollections of Investigative Interviews?

Laura Kirsch, University of Arizona

An Investigation of Self-Report and Physiological Empathic Responses in Normal and Psychopathic Individuals

Kristen Lyons, UC Davis  
Child Witnesses' Metamemory Monitoring Abilities

Kathryn L. Modecki, University of New Hampshire  
Perceived Consequences of Antisocial Decisions

Eric Neal, California State University, Northridge  
Examining the Relationship Between Eyewitnesses' Verbal and Quantitative Expressions of Confidence and Identification Accuracy

Nicole Pruss, University of Texas at El Paso  
The Impact of Interpreters on Eyewitness Interviews

Kim Reeves, Simon Fraser University  
Decision-Making Measures and Strategies in Stalking Risk

Joshua Tiegreen, University of Tulsa  
Comparison of Dynamic versus Static Factors in Risk Assessment: Standardization of the Violence Clinical Risk Indicator

#### Grants-in-Aid Recipients, Winter 2007:

Jennifer Elek & Lezlee Ware, Ohio University  
"This is a Set Up." Creating Realistic Videotaped Confession Stimuli

Virginia A. Friesello, Queens College, City University of New York  
Antecedents of Criminality in an Adolescent Sample of Individuals with and without ADHD

Robert D. Litzman, University of Iowa  
Interrelations Among Youth Temperament, Executive Functions, and Externalizing Behaviors

Elizabeth Nicholson, California State University, Northridge  
The Effects of Belief in a Just World, Victim Innocence, and Persistence of Suffering on Secondary Victimization

Derek Pasma, University of New Brunswick-Saint John  
The Manifestation of Psychopathic Traits Throughout Adolescence: Testing the Expectation of Trait Stability

Tracy O'Connor Pennuto, Eastern Virginia Medical School  
Executive Functioning, Psychopathy, and Moral Reasoning Among Male Violent Offenders

Thomas E. Rea, Indiana State University  
A Comparison of the Effects of Psychopathic Personality Features, Context and Incentives on Individuals' Beliefs They Would Malingering

Dario Rodriguez, University of Dayton  
The Own-Race Bias and Eyewitness Identification: Effects on Accuracy and the Postidentification Feedback effect

Nicholas Schweitzer, Arizona State University  
Reactions to Rule Violations and the Rule of Law

Doug Stenstrom, University of Southern California  
A Meta-analysis of Pre-trial Factors that Predict Verdict Choice

Femina P. Varghese, Texas Tech University  
Understanding the Factors that Affect the Employability of Soon-to-be Released Prisoners









**Need more life insurance?  
It's really affordable with  
guaranteed premiums for  
the term of the policy!**

### **\$250,000 Passport 10 Year Term Life**

<b>Issue Age</b>	<b>Your Annual Cost*</b>	
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
40	\$250	\$210
45	\$307	\$253
50	\$485	\$363
55	\$663	\$470

\*Example: A policy issued to a male age 40 for \$250,000 in coverage would cost \$250 annually for each of the next ten years. These costs are based upon the lowest non-smoker premiums. Actual rates will be based up on all underwriting criteria submitted.

## **Announcing Trust Endorsed Liberty Series Passport Term**

### **10, 20, and 30 Year Term Life Insurance<sup>1</sup>**

**A guaranteed premium that won't change**  
These new policies guarantee a level premium over the term of the policy — costs you can really count on not to increase for a fixed period of time.

#### **Flexibility**

With the new Liberty Series Passport Term, you can continue coverage beyond the initial term period or convert it to permanent insurance<sup>2</sup> without further medical evidence of insurability... all the flexibility and options you need to guarantee future financial security for those who depend upon you.

#### **Protection when you need it**

All policies provide protection for a locked-in premium for the term selected, and you can choose a coverage period that corresponds with a mortgage debt or the critical dependency years of your children.<sup>3</sup> Whatever your need, you'll find an available choice.

**Need help? Call us at 800-341-0603,  
no obligation.**

It always helps to talk to a professional. The licensed Liberty representative will provide price quotes and help you choose the plan that best suits your needs. You can also learn more by visiting [www.apait.org](http://www.apait.org).

**THE TRUST**  
[www.apait.org](http://www.apait.org)

**Liberty  
Mutual**

**800-341-0603**

<sup>1</sup>Liberty Life Assurance Company of Boston, a member of the Liberty Mutual Group, issues Liberty Series Passport 10, Passport 20, and Passport 30 term life insurance contracts on policy form TERM 2003027 (TERM 2003027NY in New York and TERM 2003027NJ in New Jersey) and state variations identified by state code. Contract availability, terms, conditions, and issue limitations may vary by state. Liberty Life's obligations under its life insurance contracts are guaranteed by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. Home Office: Boston, MA. Service Center: Dover, NH. The Trust has an expense reimbursement/endorsement arrangement with Liberty Life Assurance Company of Boston.

<sup>2</sup>Convertible to any permanent plan through the following policy years: Passport 10-Year 5, Passport 20-Year 15, Passport 30-Year 25.

<sup>3</sup>You have the option to continue coverage at the end of the term up to age 90 at a premium that increases every year.