



NEWS

W(h)ither our Journal(s)

In a recent article in the *Journal of Legal Studies* Fred Shapiro, a Yale Law librarian, reports the results of his analysis of article citations to and by law reviews and interdisciplinary law journals for the period 1987-1997 (Shapiro, 2000). You will not be surprised to learn that Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Stanford and Columbia law reviews topped [in that order] the list of citations for standard law reviews (*with Yale Law Journal* drawing 7,121 citation and an average of 9.8 cites per article). However, you may be surprised to learn that among specialized (typically interdisciplinary and peer-reviewed “law” journals) *Law and Human Behavior* topped the list with 2,364 citations—an average of 6.2 cites per article—followed by *Law and Society Review* at 2,189 citations and *Journal of Legal Studies* at 1,864 citations. What may also surprise you (it surprised me) is that the *Law and Human Behavior* citation count would actually place it at the number 10 spot on the list of traditional law reviews (sandwiched between *Duke Law Journal* and *California Law Review*). Not too shabby given that there are perhaps 200 law reviews, that competing major law reviews have 50- to 90-year head-starts in getting themselves established and that they have been available full-text in Westlaw and LEXIS databases for many years! Congratulations to us all and particularly to our current and past editors.

Given this great success for the division journal, I thought it particularly apt to share with you some recent journal discussions among AP-LS executive committee members. The discussion was started several months ago when I floated the idea of establishing an electronic law and psychology journal. As a number of you will recall, this not the first time I have floated this idea—six years ago in the dark ages of the WWW (literally six months before Netscape was introduced to the world and eighteen months before Bill Gates got Internet Explorer [over?]-integrated into Windows) I suggested to about 40 psychology-law researchers that we should consider creating an on-line peer-reviewed law-psychology journal. I noted that such a journal could promise nearly instant publication upon acceptance of manuscripts, could minimize copyright issues that impede dissemination of our intellectual product, could be quickly accessed, would be searchable, and could be inexpensive to operate. Today, I would add that such a journal could involve color and even video and that online research publications can easily be backed by on-line archives containing such things as research stimulus materials, data-collection instruments, datasets with codebooks and other sorts of materials that sometimes find their way into appendices.

In 1994 the primary vehicles for accessing such a journal (and there were a number of them even then—mostly in the physical sciences) were ftp and gopher—pretty crude tools compared to current internet browsers. I surveyed the 40 researchers regarding their familiarity with ftp, gopher and Mosaic (the granddaddy of Netscape) and found that people were not very up to speed on these tools but were interested (and cautious) about the prospect of a journal that was peer-reviewed. And, although some of my respondents indicated a willingness to help launch an e-journal, it was clear in 1994 that our research community was not ready for such a move.

Six years later I thought perhaps the picture had changed. I know that some disciplines are heavily into electronic publishing—for instance, I see claims that 50% of new research in physics is published only on-line and that the physics research community is quite accustomed to using on-line

Continued on p. 2

President’s Column	1
In Memorium: Robert Nicholson	3
EC Meeting Minutes	4
EC and Committee Chair E-mail addresses	6
Test Review: Palhous Deception Scales	8
Expert Opinion	12
Research Briefs	14
Student Column	19
Division News and Information	20
Nominations, Awards and Announcements ...	22
Fellowships and Positions	24
Call for Papers/Submissions	26
Funding Opportunities	28
Conference/Workshop Planner	30

President's Column cont.

e-journals. I should note that I have collected the URL's for a number on on-line resources about e-journals at: <http://www.unl.edu/psylaw/ejournals.htm> and if you are interested in details about e-journals or want hotlinks for the websites noted in this article or want references for the article, go to my e-journal site.

[Insert Penrod.jpg](#)

Caption: APLS/Division 41 President Steve Penrod

In recent years the distinction between pure e-journals and print journals has been dissolving. Those of you with access to LEXIS and Westlaw databases know the advantages of having searchable, full-text access to journal articles and I can tell you that I, for one, have switched almost all of my APA journal "subscriptions" to the full-text database that APA now offers. It has also been possible for some time for individuals [not just libraries] to get faxed copies of journal articles through sources such as the Uncover journal database at www.carl.org. You might want to dash there now and pick up a recent *Law and Human Behavior* article—you can have it faxed or sent to your computer for only \$28 —\$10 for delivery and \$18 for the copyright fee—then again, you might prefer to renew your AP-LS membership and receive a year's worth of new articles for only a few dollars more. If that sounds snide, it was intended—those copyright fees are not going to authors or AP-LS (except insofar as such revenues presumably make it easier for Kluwer to support editorial activities). Many print publishers are placing their product on the WWW in full-text form (generally with a charge). If you are at a university, your library might, for instance, have a subscription to full-text services from www.ebsco.com —where, at least in theory, they claim to be able to supply *Law and Human Behavior* in full text (can anyone verify this?).

Of course, a number of scholarly groups like ours have launched e-journals. I think the Education Policy Analysis Archives is a good example—it is situated at Arizona State and edited by Gene Glass. Look at the easy-access front page: <http://olam.ed.asu.edu/epaa/>. If you enter Volume 8, you will note that the lead article has been downloaded over 14,000 times (that's when last I checked—and note that number vastly exceeds the total number of printed copies of *Law and Human Behavior*). Check out the first article in Volume 7—the one by Cobb and Glass—it includes sensible use of color figures. Some of you know that SPSSI is in the process of launching an e-journal (follow the ASAP link at www.spssi.org) and it is clear that APS is giving the idea serious consideration (see the article by Roediger in the April 2000 *APS Observer*).

There are also some clever and interesting new approaches to e-publishing being developed in other disciplines. One example is a "quality-rated" e-journal that is being launched by economists this fall. For details, go to www.bepress.com —in brief the idea is that all submissions will be peer-reviewed and graded. The best articles will be published in the "gold" category, with others in the "silver," "bronze" and "standard" categories. Authors may revise and resubmit in order to move up categories and all research will have to meet at least the "standard" quality. The promise is eight weeks from submission to publication. Authors can pay for re-

Continued on p. 7

Robert Nicholson Remembered

On June 1 of this year, forensic psychology lost one of its shining lights with the unexpected death of Robert Nicholson. Robert was an associate professor in psychology at the University of Tulsa and an active member of APLS for many years. He served as co-chair of the biennial conference at Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1994.

Robert was born on February 13, 1954. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa and with honors in psychology from Rhodes College in Memphis, TN in 1978, and he later attended the University of Texas at Austin where he received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology in 1986. I first met Robert in 1986 when he interviewed for a staff psychology position at a forensic psychiatric hospital where I was working at the time. We had much to talk about apart from the position. I had graduated from UT Austin about a decade earlier, having also worked with Robert's dissertation supervisor, Joe Horn. As events transpired, and ultimately for the betterment of the field, Robert accepted an academic position at the University of Tulsa.

At the University of Tulsa Robert taught a variety of undergraduate and graduate courses in both traditional (e.g., abnormal psychology) and specialty (law and psychology; forensic assessment) areas. Although he was quite adept at the level of theory and conceptualization, he was no ivory tower scholar. Robert's experience as a practicing forensic psychologist in Tulsa County was the vehicle by which he maintained a bridge to the real world of psychology-and-law – no doubt to the betterment of his students (Robert chaired the dissertations of a dozen U. Tulsa students and served on the committees of many others). Our paths continued to cross during the early years of his career because of our mutual interest in forensic psychology and it was clear early on that he was one of the rising stars in the field. Never was a task so easy as writing a letter in support of his promotion and tenure (Robert was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1992). I also later had the pleasure of collaborating with Robert (from 1996 to 1999) on the NIMH-funded study of the MacArthur Competence Assessment Tool – Criminal Adjudication

Robert's academic accomplishments are well-known to many APLS members and to the larger psychology community. He was an accomplished researcher/scholar who presented frequently at national conferences and published extensively in peer-reviewed journals. The breadth of subject matter on which he wrote ranged impressively from his highly regarded conceptual paper on personality assessment (*American Psychologist*, 1988), to more descriptive work that examined such issues as the characteristics and outcomes of involuntarily

Insert Scanned Photo

Caption: Dr. Robert Nicholson and his family

committed individuals and insanity acquittees, to a meta-analysis that examined the contribution of psychosocial interventions to treatment outcomes for people with schizophrenia. However, he is best known for his extensive work in the area of forensic psychological assessment. In particular, he was a frequent collaborator with Michael Bagby and Richard Rogers on studies that examined the utility of personality inventories to detect deceptive responding, and his extensive work in the area of assessing competence to stand trial led him to be regarded as a national expert on that topic. It was no surprise that Robert was recruited by John Monahan as a consultant to the adjudicative competence working group of the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Mental Health and the Law, nor that Ron Roesch, Steve Hart, and Jim Ogloff tapped him to author the forensic assessment chapter of their "state of the discipline" book. Robert was a critical but fair writer whose work reflected a degree of patience and thoroughness that many would do well to emulate. Although it seemed at times to some of us fortunate enough to collaborate with Robert that the concept of a "deadline" was foreign to him, his work was always first-rate.

Apart from his formal accomplishments, each of us will have his or her own favorite memories of Robert.¹ My own was the inevitable twinkle in his eye as he sandbagged me with a cleverly disguised line from his rich reservoir of dry humor. Kirk Heilbrun recalled Robert from graduate school days as "always wandering around with a stack of printouts in one hand and a cup of coffee in the other, with a vaguely bemused air and a wild head of curly hair, all of which hid one of the most agile and quantitatively sophisticated minds in our field." Kirk also fondly recalled an absent-mindedness that was "legendary among his friends" and recounted Robert's mad dash from a presentation room at AP-LS (Santa Fe) to locate a laptop computer that he had left somewhere. John Edens recalled Robert having to step outside

Continued on p. 7



Minutes from the AP-LS Executive Committee Meeting

August 3, 2000

Capitol Hilton Hotel

Minutes Prepared by Randy Otto

In Attendance: Murray Levine, Edie Greene, Ron Roesch, Randy Salekin, Margaret Bull Kovera, Jim Ogloff, Rich Wiener, Mark Small, Steve Hart, Christina Studebaker, Steve Penrod, Randy Otto, Barry Rosenfeld, Marsha Liss, Rick Frederick, Norm Finkel, Melissa Warren, Kirk Heilbrun, Don Bersoff, Sol Fulero

Nominations Committee

Murray Levine congratulated Steve Hart on his election as President Elect, Melissa Warren as Member At Large, and Jim Ogloff as Council Representative. It was later discovered, however, that Don Bersoff was to serve yet another year as Council Representative. How Jim Ogloff's election will be handled will be addressed at a later date by the Exec Committee.

Murray Levine directed Barry Rosenfeld to announce in the upcoming newsletter that persons were encouraged to contact him with recommendations for nominees for the positions of President Elect and Member-at-Large.

Murray Levine will work with American Academy of Forensic Psychology President Beth Clark to review nominees for the Saleem Shah Award.

Treasurer's Report

Mark Small submitted a proposed budget for 2000-2001.

Mark Small indicated that there was some confusion regarding reimbursement of students who win dissertation prizes. Edie Greene moved that the Exec Committee reimburse one of the award winners for travel and hotel for one night. Steve Penrod seconded the motion and it was passed unanimously.

Edie Greene moved that the awards for dissertations be graduated so that the first place winner receives \$500, the second place winner receives \$300, and the third place winner receives \$100. Steve Hart seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. Murray Levine directed that any ads regarding the awards include this notification.

Mark Small indicated that he would be preparing a reimbursement form division expenses. He requested discussion of the reimbursement procedures for various division members (e.g., EC Members, Program Chairs) and there was agreement that the reimbursement policies were acceptable.

Mark Small noted that the publication costs for Law and Human Behavior were increasing and he suggested that dues be increase. Jim Ogloff moved that annual dues for full members be raised \$5 to \$45 and dues for students be raised by \$1 to \$25. Steve Penrod seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

Mark Small moved that the amended budget be accepted. Steve Penrod seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

Murray Levine thanked Mark Small for his contributions and hard work as treasurer.

APA Public Policy Directorate Presentation

Jeff McIntyre from the APA Public Interest Directorate of the Public Policy Office made a presentation to the Executive Committee and distributed materials describing work done by the organizations he indicated the group's interest in building relationships with division members and divisions. APA members often testify in front of congress regarding public policy issues after being identified, the office spon-

sors the congressional fellows program, and the office works with the Center for Children, Families, and the Law.

Convention Program

Margaret Bull Kovera announced that APLS had a hospitality suite for the course of the meeting in DC.

Margaret Bull Kovera announced that APLS submissions for DC were down again, and it was difficult to get people to accept invitations to present invited addresses at APA. She indicated that the approximate number of 60 submissions represented a 30% decrease in submissions. Rick Frederick offered his observation that overall APA attendance is down and the division may be doing well as the number of hours allotted keeps increasing.

Discussion regarding the possibility of an annual spring meeting occurred and Rich Wiener requested that the division program committee discuss the possibility of this. Edie Greene indicated that she would poll the membership via the newsletter regarding such a possibility.

Rick Frederick noted that he would consider different session formats for the APA 2001 meeting in San Francisco. Members are strongly encouraged to submit papers for APA-San Francisco given the number of hours on the program.

AP-LS 2002 Biennial Program Committee

Christine Studebaker reported that the 2002 meeting would be in Austin, a contract being signed with the Austin Hyatt. Arrangements have not yet been made with additional hotels but the committee is working on this. Concerns regarding allotting an adequate number of hotel rooms were raised and the committee will work on this.

Edie Greene moved that the \$500 allocated to reimburse Randy Borum and Marissa Reddy Pynchon be allocated to Randy Salekin and Christina Studebaker to prepare such the biennial preparation manual. Steve Penrod seconded this motion. Steve Hart offered a friendly amendment that an inquiry be made to Randy and Marissa before such a transfer occurs. The amendment was accepted and the motion passed unanimously.

AP-LS/European Association of Psychology and Law

June, 2003 AP-LS and EAPL will hold a joint meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland. Steve Penrod is the AP-LS representative for this meeting. He will keep the membership informed about the program and call for papers.

Newsletter Report

Barry Rosenfeld indicated that the newsletters have been slightly over budget but within reason. He has successfully solicited ads for the newsletter and they have started to appear. The possibility of mail rates was discussed and Barry offered the idea of first class mailing, with much discussion following, and no change occurring.

Law & Human Behavior Report

Rich Wiener reported that 66 manuscripts were submitted during the first 6 months of 2000, which is typical. He announced that the table of contents for LHB is now on line at the publisher's web-site. Although libraries can gain copies of the journal online Rich reported that few do so. Rich continues to pursue the possibility of listing LHB contents on-line through Westlaw with little positive response from Kluwer. Rich noted a recent publication noting that LHB was the most widely cited psychology and law science journal.

Significant concerns were raised regarding ongoing problems with AP-LS

members getting copies of LHB as scheduled. Randy Otto offered that the division president and LHB editor write a letter to Kluwer detailing these problems. They agreed to do so, noting that they would circulate a draft letter to Ex Comm members before sending it out.

The editorial offices of Law and Human Behavior will move to Baruch College of the City University of New York as Rich Wiener will be located there from August onward.

Report on Other Publications

Steve Penrod noted that there was not a lot of enthusiasm for development of a division electronic journal at this point in time.

Considerable discussion occurred regarding development of a second journal published by the division in either paper or electronic format.

Book Series

Ron Roesch reported that Kirk Heilbrun's book on forensic assessment will be published shortly. Nine other titles are at some point in the pipeline in including titles on forensic evaluation, capital punishment, parenting evaluations, jurisprudence, competence to participate in the legal process, and sexual harassment. Persons interested in submitting a book proposal should contact Ron Roesch. The possibility of considering a book series with another publisher was raised.

Report from APA Council Representatives

Don Bersoff reported that there was some discussion of a moratorium on CRSSP petitions (AP-LS along with AAFP is poised to submit such a petition-see below) but such a motion was not passed.

There was a committee established to examine the issue of an APA resolution opposed to the death penalty.

Don Bersoff announced that the APA Ethics Committee has considered reviewing the criteria for deciding cases which they would hear. It has been proposed that only cases that could result in expulsion from APA be reviewed but this has yet to be decided.

CRSSP Specialty Petition

Kirk Heilbrun provided a revised draft of the CRSSP specialty petition that had been voted on and accepted by the Exec Comm in April. Once necessary signatures are obtained the petition will be submitted to APA for comments and review.

The Ex Comm voted to submit the specialty petition by a 6 to 1 vote.

Careers & Training Committee

Steve Norton submitted a report noting that the syllabi continued to be distributed and copies of the Careers and Training manual are also distributed. The Exec Comm allowed that up to \$750 of the committee budget be allocated to pay expenses for an updated survey of internships and fellowships in forensic psychology.

Relationships with Other Organizations

Wendy Heath submitted a report detailing the committee's activities. Kirk Heilbrun reported that the division had been contacted by a legal medicine organization which was interested in pursuing joint activities with AP-LS. No follow up occurred and Wendy Heath was directed to follow up.

Outreach Committee

No recent activity has occurred.

Grants in Aid Committee

No report was available but Steve Penrod reported that the committee was under control.

Continued on next page



Dissertation Award Committee

Patty Zapf will head this committee and has appointed a new committee to help review proposals. There was a suggestion that winners' dissertations be featured in the APLS Newsletter along with a citation of their work and why the committee made the award, and awardees will be ensured that their dissertation will be featured at a AP-LS meeting should they so desire.

International Relations

Marsha Liss highlighted the need for revised documents regarding internships and fellowships to provide to foreign students.

Fellows Committee

Dick Reppucci reported that the names of 2 fellow nominees were forwarded to APA for review.

Committee on Law & Corrections

No report was offered.

Interdisciplinary Research Grants

Edie Greene's committee reviewed 2 proposals; neither was funded. Edie will submit the call for proposals to other professional organizations (e.g., law, political science, genetics, economics, medicine). APLS members who are interested in funding research with professionals in allied fields should contact Edie and ask her about the program.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:20 PM.

APLS Book Series

APLS sponsors a book series, *Perspectives in Law and Psychology*, published by Kluwer Academic/Plenum Press. The series publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base. Topics of books in progress include forensic assessment, sexual harassment, custody evaluations, death penalty, and juvenile and adult criminal competency. Proposals for new books are welcome. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to:

Dr. Ronald Roesch, Series Editor, Dept. of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, 888 University Drive, Burnaby, BC, Canada V5A 1S6, office: 604-291-3370, fax: 604-291-3427, e-mail: rroesch@arts.sfu.ca

- President
- Past-President
- President-Elect
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Member-at-Large
- Member-at-Large
- Member-at-Large
- Council Representative
- Council Representative
- Newsletter Editor
- Publications Editor
- *Law & Human Behavior* Editor
- Scientific Review Paper Committee
- Careers and Training Committee
- Committee on Relations with Other Organizations
- Educational Outreach Committee
- Committee for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology
- Grants-in-Aid
- Dissertation Awards
- Women in Law Committee

- AP-LS/APA Liaison Committee
- Division Administrative Secretary
- Fellows Committee
- Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections

- 2001 APA Program Chairs

Stephen Penrod
Murray Levine
Stephen Hart
Randy Otto
Margaret Bull Kovera
Edie Greene
Norm Finkel
Melissa Warren
Don Bersoff
Sol Fulero
Barry Rosenfeld
Ron Roesch
Rich Wiener
Rich Wiener
Steve Norton
Wendy Heath
Lavita Nadkarni

Kirk Heilbrun
Garret Berman
Patricia Zapf
Regina Schuller
Beth Schwartz-Kenney
Marsha Liss
Cathy Oslzly
N. Dickon Reppucci
Melissa Warren
Steve Norton
Rick Frederick
Brian Bornstein

spenrod1@unl.edu
psylevin@acsu.buffalo.edu
shart@arts.sfu.edu
otto@fmhi.usf.edu
koveram@fiu.edu
egreene@mail.uccs.edu
finken1@gunet.georgetown.edu
mgw.apa@email.apa.org
bersoffd@law.vill.edu
sfulero@sinclair.edu
rosenfeld@fordham.edu
rroesch@arts.sfu.edu
wiener_richard@baruch.cuny.edu
wiener_richard@baruch.cuny.edu
snorton@bop.gov
heath@enigma.rider.edu
lnadkarn@du.edu

Kirk.Heilbrun@drexel.edu
glbl@alpha.rwu.edu
pzapf@bama.ua.edu
schuller@yorku.ca
bskenney@mrwc.edu
ceosdc@aol.com
coslzly@unl.edu
ndr@virginia.edu
mgw.apa@email.apa.org
sknort539@aol.com
rfrederi@ipa.net

President's Column Cont.

views or earn credits for reviews by reviewing other paper—in short, there will be a “review bank.” The journals will be free to start and then modest subscription charges will apply. A variation on this theme that might be combined with an existing print journal is to publish, in hardcopy, only the gold papers.

In proposing an e-journal to the AP-LS EC I offered some added rationales for going electronic. Some of these rationales are based on my perception that some very interesting research is failing to find a place in our main journal [perhaps, in part, because of space constraints], my sense that we might want to find ways of capturing interesting work that is appearing in competing journals, and my belief that it would be desirable to find ways of providing a publication home to research that is meritorious but, due to the high transaction costs involved in traditional publishing, ultimately is not published anywhere (and doing all of this rapidly, in an easily accessed form). Consider that *Law and Human Behavior* is rejecting about 85% of submissions and it takes a good 10-12 months to get an accepted article into print. It is clear that an electronic journal can dramatically reduce publication lags. With respect to the high rejection rate it is my perception that many articles rejected by LHB do end up in other, perhaps less-preferred, journals—maybe in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* (number 11 on Shapiro's specialized journal list with 1,025 citations and 2.4 cites per article) or *Behavioral Sciences and the Law* (number 22, 470 cites and 2.2 per article). But, of course, subsequent publication in an alternative journal often follows another round of reviews and additional delay.

With respect to meritorious work that never finds a home—clearly there are times when authors are discouraged, are too busy to revise and submit elsewhere, give higher priority to other projects, or find that they or their co-authors [often graduate students] have moved on to other settings which do not reward publishing. I know I can fish research studies out of my own files that fit into each of these categories and I think that some of it is pretty good research. If the costs (in terms of repetitive submissions and delay) were lower, perhaps some additional meritorious research would see the light of day.

In addition, I assume that many of you have the same experience I have at AP-LS meetings - I hear many interesting presentations and see a great many posters reporting research that never makes it into print - but they should. Many such papers fall to the wayside for reasons outlined above. An electronic journal with fewer barriers to publication (e.g., very reinforcing short turn-around times in getting papers into “print”) might help bring such research into broader public view.

I think an e-journal is a promising vehicle for addressing some of these concerns. But, there are some obvious and not so obvious grounds for objecting to e-journals and both my year-1994 respondents and EC-members were quick to point them out: Would an e-journal undercut *Law and Human Behavior*? Would an e-journal be low-prestige? Do we really want to get involved in publishing less than the highest-quality research? How would consumers find the journal? Would contents be indexed in traditional indexing publications such as PSYCHINFO?

My plan is to detail and assess some of these objections and report on further EC discussions of a Law-Psychology E-journal in the next issue of the Newsletter. See you then.



Robert Nicholson Remembered - cont. from p. 3

for an “emergency smoking break” while consulting on a project at the University of South Florida. As this was on a Saturday, Robert unwittingly locked himself out of the building when he closed the door behind him. Ever the problem solver, Robert was next seen hoisting small rocks against the window of John's second story office just at the point that John was considering calling out a posse for a search and rescue mission.

On a more serious note, John Monahan recalled Robert as “an ideal colleague [who] could flatter without being obsequious and criticize without antagonism. He was genuinely kind and devoid of pretense.” Steve Hart described Robert as “an impressively quick and critical thinker ... and one of the best writers in our field. ... Notwithstanding all his excellent work to date, I think his biggest and most important contributions were still to come.” As Steve Hart so aptly put it, we will all remember Robert as “one of those people I always wished I got to see more often.”

Robert is survived by his four children, Kristin and Kelsey Nicholson, and Dylan and Dallas Menken. The Robert Nicholson Children's Trust has been established by Robert's brother. Donations to the trust can be made through either Robert's brother² or through the psychology department at the University of Tulsa.³

¹ My thanks to colleagues who were willing to share their favorite memories and impressions of Robert.

² Don Nicholson, 1028 Bayamo Avenue, Coral Gables, FL 33146 (305-661-0481).

³ Care of: Abby Hallford, Administrative Secretary. (918-631-2248).

Test Review: The Paulhus Deception Scales

Randall T. Salekin, Ph.D., University of Alabama

The Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS), formerly known as the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR) scales, are designed to address deception that may occur in self-report presentation. While in many clinical settings clients respond to questions either in self-report or traditional interviews in insightful and descriptive ways there are times when patients attempt to shape the impression they give by describing themselves in an overly positive fashion. Even when clients are trying their very best to be honest, sometimes they exaggerate their virtues as a consequence of self-deception (Paulhus, 1998; Sakeim & Gur, 1978). Within legal settings, where there is a heightened potential for secondary gain, the possibility of such distortions are often amplified (Rogers, Salekin, Sewell, Goldstein, & Leonard, 1999). While measures for the detection of malingering are commonly utilized in forensic practice (e.g., SIRS; Rogers, 1998), few measures exist that detect those who are attempting to present themselves in a positive light. The PDS purports to offer protection against deceptive self-reporting thereby providing clinicians with a check on the self-report data they attain from their clients. Not surprisingly, this is a particularly needed aspect of a forensic clinician's assessment battery given that self-report measures are increasingly being utilized in forensic practice.

General Description of the PDS

The PDS is a multidimensional assessment device that is composed of 40 statements designed to measure an individual's tendency to give socially desirable responses on self-report instruments. Respondents are asked to rate the statements on a 5-point scale, indicating the degree to which each item applies to them. It is important to note that although respondents utilize a 5 point scale, only extreme scores (4 or 5) count toward the total score. According to Palhaus, this procedure provides assurance that high scores indicate exaggeration rather than accurate self-descriptions.

The Paulhus scales are intended for individuals 16 years of age and older and reportedly takes 5 to 7 minutes to complete. Therefore, the PDS may be appropriate for adult forensic samples and possibly older juvenile offender samples. In addition to the pencil and paper version there is also a computerized version of the test, namely, the PDS Computer Program for Windows. The PDS offers both hand scoring and computer scoring. Like many of the MHS publications, this instrument has a pull-back-cover sheet that allows for easily tabulated scale scores. Utilizing this MHS QuikScore form, the test user can score the PDS in about 5 minutes and use the attached Profile Form and conversion table to con-

vert raw scores to T-scores. There is also a computer scoring option to speed scoring or to score multiple profiles for clinicians who prefer a faster or more efficient way of scoring profiles. This option generates a 4-page report (3 pages of information) that includes raw scores, T-scores, and a short write-up on the target client.

What Does the Test Provide Psychologists With ?

As mentioned, Palhaus and others have claimed that the PDS is a unique measure in that it separates socially desirable responding into two distinct scales that measure two types of deception: (a) the Impression Management Scale (IM) and the Self-Deceptive Enhancement Scale (SDE). These two scales purportedly enable professionals to examine with more detail the respondent's particular kind of deceptive behavior. There are four basic combinations of scale scores that can result from administration of the PDS. Scale scores are typically viewed as high or low and Palhaus (1998) argues that it is better to think of PDS scores as continuous, with the likelihood of enhanced self-presentation increasing as the scores increase. Below, I review briefly what the four combinations of scores provide clinicians.

-> If the IM scale is low and the SDE scale is low then this profile is, according to Palhaus (1998), indicative of individuals who "are aware of their problems and whose responses are not unduly influenced by what others may think of them. Individuals with this profile tend to be blunt and direct in style, and their responses to inventories are likely to be honest and valid" (p. 10).

-> If the IM scale is high and the SDE scale is low then this profile is supposed to be found in individuals who "are aware of their shortcomings, but who want to appear publicly acceptable" (Paulhus, 1998, p. 10). Although Paulhus claims that this is a healthy combination but he warns that test results may be overly positive and that implicit or explicit demands of the situation may have promoted the socially desirable responding pattern.

-> If the IM scale is low and the SDE scale is high then this profile reportedly is associated with "narcissistic tendencies." Paulhus (1998) states that individuals with this profile are thought to "show arrogance, be lacking in self insight, and may even show anger if confronted. This profile suggests overly positive responses stemming from a trait like tendency toward overly self-favorable presentation rather than situational demands" (p. 10).

-> Finally, if both the IM and SDE scales are high then such a profile can reportedly be conceptualized as a “repressor pattern.” “Individuals scoring high on both subscales tend to be restrained and generally well socialized, but when they do have problems, they lack the insight to deal with them, and appear rigid. They may also appear sanctimonious about others’ problems. In sum, they have a trait-like style towards self-enhancement as well as a tendency to be influenced by situational demands to respond in a socially acceptable manner” (Palhaus, 1998, p. 10).

Psychometric Properties of the PDS

Reliability of the PDS. In general, the reliability estimates for the PDS tend to be high. When examining the internal reliability (Cronbach’s alpha) across four samples (N = 1457) the IM and SDE had similar reliability estimates that ranged from .70 to .86. These four samples included university students, military recruits, individuals from the general community, and importantly, a correctional sample. When examining university students (n = 289), the Cronbach alphas were .70 for the SDE scale, .81 for the IM scale, and .83 for the PDS total score. When examining individuals in the general population (n = 441), the alphas were .75 for the SDE scale, .84 for the IM scale, and .85 for the total score. Prison entrants (n = 603), experienced similar alphas; for the SDE scale the alpha was .72, for the IM scale the alpha was .84, and for the total score the alpha was .86. Finally, when examining military recruits (n = 124) the alphas were .72 for the SDE scale, .83 for the IM scale, and .85 for the total score. One notable difference in these reliability estimates is that the alphas tended to be slightly lower for the SDE scale than the IM scale across all samples. In addition, no efforts were made to test the temporal stability of the PDS and although the temporal stability might vary somewhat for the IM scale, the stability estimates of the SDE scale should be high over longer periods of time. In fact, Costa and his colleagues (1991) concluded that longitudinal studies provide support for the long-term stability of psychological defense mechanisms. Examining the temporal stability of the scales would have helped to validate the PDS. Moreover, this data is important given that test batteries are sometimes completed over the course of weeks when unavoidable circumstances that stall the assessment process.

Construct Validity of the PDS.

There does appear to be moderate construct validity for the PDS. Nine supportive studies are summarized in the Palhaus manual which suggest that the SDE scores are positively associated with objective indicators of distortion (i.e., overconfidence, hindsight bias, overclaiming, and self-inflation). The SDE scores also exhibit positive correlations with self-report and peer related measures of adjustment (e.g., self-esteem, emotional stability), whereas IM shows minimal cor-

relations. However, scores on the IM scale are more sensitive than the SDE scores to situational demands for self-presentation (Palhaus, 1998). It is important to note here that, with regard to construct validity, there are components of the SDE that are perhaps difficult to validate. Specifically, it is difficult to discern whether high scores on the SDE scales are related to unconscious defending.

One other problem, at least from a forensic perspective, is that divergent validity appears to be almost absent from the manual. That is, although there are numerous studies that address convergent validity, there are few studies that address divergent validity. More importantly, there is a lack of divergent validity from possibly related constructs (narcissism and psychopathy) that would assist in the construct validation process. This data is glaringly absent from the manual given that there is a very real possibility that the SDE scale is highly correlated with scales of narcissism and perhaps psychopathy (Paulhus & John, 1998).

Factor Structure of the PDS.

There have been a number of concerns raised in the past as to whether socially desirable responding was a single- or two-factor model. This concern was most pointedly highlighted by Stosahl, Linehan, and Chiles (1984) who pleaded “Will the real social desirability scale please stand up?” The source of their frustration was the high intercorrelations among the popular social desirability scales and the lack of consistency regarding factor structure. Often there have been very high correlations ($r > .60$) found between the two scales (see Palhaus, 1998). This, of course, suggests that there is substantial overlap between the scales and that some of the items may be contributing to a single construct. Unfortunately, the manual does not present a first-order exploratory factor analysis of the 40 items that constitute the PDS. Nor does this data appear to be presented in the psychological literature. Rather there are a number of second-order factor analyses that examine the loadings of scale scores of the PDS to other deception measures. Despite these shortcomings, Paulhus (1984) in three separate experiments provided extensive data which made a compelling argument for the two factor model. In one study, a second-order factor analysis of several deception scales revealed that there were two factors with only one scale cross loading (Marlowe-Crowne). In another study, individual items from a variety of self-deception scales also supported the two-factor structure (Paulhus, 1984). However, only the purest loadings were included in this presentation of the single item factor analysis and not all items from the PDS were included in the presentation of this data. Other important but absent psychometric data from the manual included separate analyses for the differing samples. That is, separate analyses, particularly of the correctional sample, would be of special interest to fo-



rensic psychologists (e.g., factor analysis of the correctional sample alone). Lee Anna Clark has stressed the importance of the aforementioned procedure (Clark, 1995).

General Conclusions

While there has been a considerable amount of research in the forensic arena on detecting distortion in self presentation, the bulk of this research has focused on those who exaggerate their symptomatology (see Rogers, 1997). A potentially important aspect of inaccurate presentation is detecting those who may be under-reporting their level of psychopathology. This is particularly true for forensic samples where personality disorders may be present and clients may be attempting to conceal antisocial traits that could affect such factors as sentencing, institutional placement, release, and so forth. The 40-item PDS self-report measure purports to gauge two major forms of socially desirable responding: Self Deceptive Enhancement (SDE), the tendency to give honest but unconsciously inflated responses, and Impression Management (IM), the tendency to give purposely inflated self-descriptions.

Given the types of evaluations that clinical forensic psychologists tend to conduct (e.g., evaluations of dangerousness and assessments of psychopathy) and the more frequent utilization of self-report measures in recent years (Edens, Hart, Johnson, Johnson, & Olver, 2000), the PDS might substantially add to the extent at which these measures can be taken as accurate. However, as can be seen from the overview, the detection and measurement of social desirability responding is not an easy task. In fact, the history behind such measurement suggests that there has been considerable confusion regarding social desirability measurement and that forensic psychologists should probably proceed with caution when utilizing this measure. The question that forensic psychologists should ask themselves with regard to the PDS is, what additional information will I garner from this instrument? Perhaps, more directly worded, does the PDS provide psychologists with accurate information regarding the veracity of self-report data?

The best way to examine this question is to ask whether each scale in fact operates as Palhaus would suggest. With regard to the IM scale, this measure much like the Lie (L) scale on the MMPI, likely detects those individuals who are managing their impressions by endorsing extreme items (e.g., presenting themselves as unrealistically virtuous and denying even minor character flaws). Many of these items tend to be related to moralistic issues and many inmates are likely to manage their image somewhat on these items. In this way, the IM scale might offer important information as to the extent that a patient is managing or shaping their person-

ality presentation on the PDS, and other self-report measures. A potential problem, however, is that many of the items on the scale are highly similar to measures of antisocial personality (e.g., items acknowledging minor illegal activities or retaliating for personal slights). If individuals answer the questions in law abiding fashion, then they are distorting the facts, and presenting themselves in perhaps too positive a light. If, on the other hand, they admit to breaking laws then their self-reports are to be interpreted as valid. It is important to note, however, that it is not necessarily the case that forensic patients who minimize their self-report of legal transgressions would also minimize their self-report of pathology in other areas (e.g., mood, psychotic, anxiety disorders).

The SDE scale is perhaps somewhat more difficult to interpret, particularly in forensic settings. This is because many of the items (e.g., feeling unappreciated or reacting poorly to criticism) are likely to correlate with measures of narcissism and psychopathy. Also, the interpretation depends very much on the paradigm that the forensic clinician adopts. While the theoretical underpinnings of the PDS are very clearly psychoanalytic (See Palhaus, 1998; Sakeim & Gur, 1978), psychologists not wishing to utilize this paradigm may interpret scale elevations somewhat differently than the manual. To highlight this point even further, if a forensic psychologist finds him or herself operating from a traditional psychoanalytical paradigm then any overlap between SDE and measures of psychopathy would be interpreted as forms of self-deception. Thus, traits such as “superficial charm” and “grandiosity” would be seen as representing defense mechanisms to protect the individual’s ego. However, if psychologists operate from a different paradigm (cognitive-behavioral or biological) they may not view high scores on the SDE scale as being representative of self-deception but rather as being representative of an enduring personality style of which the nature may be considered biological/hereditary (Hare, 1998). Thus, the utility of the SDE scale in forensic settings very much depends on the orientation adopted by the forensic clinician. It should be noted here that Palhaus is forthright about the overlap between his scale and narcissism. He states that the SDE scale represents an “unconscious favorability bias closely related to narcissism” (Palhaus & John, 1998). He also states that “high scorers show a form of self-enhancement best described as rigid overconfidence akin to narcissism.” Finally, he states that “others come to see them as arrogant, hostile, and domineering (Palhaus, 1998).” In short, high SDE scores reflect similar attributes to that of narcissism and perhaps psychopathy-constructs often used by psychologists for making risk assessments (Salekin, Rogers, & Sewell, 1996).

In summary, the PDS has several key features that may make it user friendly and a possibility for the forensic clinician's assessment portfolio. These include: (a) quick administration (7-10 minutes), (b) a 5th grade reading level, (c) contemporary items, (d) the potential measurement of two major forms of social desirable responding, and (e) reasonable reliability and validity data. However, the accuracy of the distinction between the scales requires further inquiry and more generally the accuracy of the scales need testing with forensic populations.

The pitfalls of the PDS with regard to its use with clinical-forensic samples include: (a) as mentioned, the lack of formal testing with clinical-forensic samples, (b) potentially high correlations between measures of antisocial personality and the PDS, (c) psychologists are constrained to the psychoanalytic paradigm with regard to their interpretation of the SDE subscale, and (d) the lack of classification accuracy data; while many researchers prefer the dimensional approach, it is important to note that it contrasts overwhelmingly with categorical models that we utilize in both clinical and clinical forensic psychology. Thus, further research that explores various cutting scores of the PDS will be of value with regard to potential future use of this assessment instrument in forensic settings.

References

Costa, P. T., Zonderman, A. B., & McCrae, R. R. (1991). Personality, defense, coping, and adaptation in older adulthood. In E. M. Cummings, A. L. Greene, & K. H. Karraker (Eds.), *Life-span developmental psychology: Perspectives on stress and coping* (pp. 277-293). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Edens, J. F., Hart, S. D., Johnson, D. W., Johnson, J. K. & Olver, M. E. (2000). The use of the Personality Assessment Inventory to assess psychopathy in offender populations. *Psychological Assessment, 12*, 132-139.

Hare, R. D. (1998). Psychopathy, affect and behavior. In D. J. Cooke, A. E. Forth, & R. D. Hare (Eds.), *Psychopathy: Theory, research and implications for society* (pp. 105-137). Boston, MA: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Paulhus, D. L. (1984). Two-component models of social desirable responding. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 46*, 598-609.

Paulhus, D. L. (1998). *Paulhus Deception Scales: User's Manual*. Toronto: ON: Multi-Health Systems.

Paulhus, D. L., & John, O. P. (1998). Egoistic and moralistic biases in self-perception: The interplay of self-deceptive

styles with basic traits and motives. *Journal of Personality, 66*, 1025-1060.

Poythress, N., Edens, J.F. & Lilienfeld, S.O. (1998). Criterion-related validity of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory in a prison sample. *Psychological Assessment, 10*, 426-430.

Rogers, R. (Ed.) (1997). *Clinical assessment of Malingering and deception* (2nd ed.). New York: Guilford Press.

Rogers, R., Salekin, R. T., Sewell, K. W., Goldstein, A., & Leonard, K. (1998). A comparison of forensic and nonforensic malingerers: A prototypical analysis of explanatory models. *Law and Human Behavior, 22*, 353-367.

Salekin, R. T., Rogers, R., & Sewell, K. W. (1996). A review and meta-analysis of the Psychopathy Checklist and Psychopathy Checklist-Revised: Predictive validity of dangerousness. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice, 3*, 203-215.

Strosahl, K. D., Linehan, M. M., & Chiles, J. A. (1984). Will the real social desirability scale please stand up?: Hopelessness, depression, and social desirability, and the prediction of suicidal behavior. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 52*, 449-457.

Dr. Salekin is an Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Alabama. He has published numerous articles on the topic of malingering and deception. Correspondence to Dr. Salekin should be addressed to Randall T. Salekin, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, University of Alabama, P.O. Box 870348, Tuscaloosa,

More To Come: A New Column Joins the APLS News

Beginning with the next issue of the APLS News, we will include a new regular column (tentatively titled "Legal Update") detailing recent case law, legislative changes, and other issues relevant to the world of Psychology and Law. This column, edited by Maureen O'Conner, J.D., Ph.D., (John Jay College of Criminal Justice) and Dan Krause (Claremont McKenna College) will be a regular feature in each upcoming issue of the APLS News. Information on regional cases which might be of interest to APLS readers, or suggestions regarding topics you would like to see covered, can be forwarded to the co-editors at the following e-mail addresses:

Maureen O'Conner, J.D., Ph.D.:
moconner@jjay.cuny.edu
Dan Krauss, Ph.D.:
Dan.Krauss@CMC.edu



EXPERT OPINION

Responding to requests from attorneys to modify parts of forensic reports

Hypothetical situation: You have been retained by a defense attorney in a criminal case to evaluate her client, who has been convicted of Possession and Sale of Cocaine, to make recommendations relevant to a sentencing hearing. After submitting the report to the attorney, she calls you and asks if you could make a few revisions to your report. Specifically, she makes the following requests:

- 1) You have included in your report details from a police report related to a prior alleged offense. However, this information is not admissible since the defendant has not been adjudicated on that charge. She therefore requests that you omit any reference to this police report.
- 2) You noted in your report that when the defendant was 9 years old he threw a match into a small wastebasket which resulted in no damage or injury. The attorney requests that you omit this information which may be prejudicial to the defendant.
- 3) Lastly, in your report you wrote that the defendant has had “numerous previous arrests” and then go on to cite the specifics of his seven arrests. The attorney requests that you replace the word “numerous” with the number “seven.”

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

The response is from Ira K. Packer, Ph.D., Diplomate in Forensic Psychology, ABPP. Dr. Packer has served as President of both the American Board of Forensic Psychology and the American Academy of Forensic Psychology. He is an Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, where he serves as Director of Forensic Psychology Training as well as Deputy Director of the Correctional Mental Health Program.

The Response: This type of request from an attorney is not unusual but does raise both ethical and practical concerns. The following sections of the *Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists* are relevant to this matter:

III.D. “Forensic psychologists have an obligation to understand the civil rights of parties in legal proceedings in which they participate, and manage their professional conduct in a manner that does not diminish or threaten those rights.”

VI.B. “Forensic psychologists have an obligation to document and be prepared to make available, subject to court order or the rules of evidence, all data that form the basis for their evidence or services.”

VI. F. 2. “With respect to evidence of any type, forensic psychologists avoid offering information from their investigations or evaluations that does not bear directly upon the legal purpose of their professional services and that is not critical as support for their product, evidence, or testimony except where such disclosure is required by law.”

VII.D. “Forensic psychologists do not, by either commission or omission, participate in a misrepresentation of their evidence, nor do they participate in partisan attempts to avoid, deny, or subvert the presentation of evidence contrary to their own position.”

These sections highlight a dilemma inherent in most forensic evaluations: the need to be thorough and document all data relied upon in the evaluation vs. the value of not including data which may be prejudicial or harmful to the evaluatee. To the extent that such data are relevant to the legal question, they certainly should be included in the report. However, we often elicit other data in the context of a clinical interview which could be embarrassing or prejudicial to the individual and which does not bear directly upon the forensic issue (e.g., elements of sexual or medical history obtained in the course of a standard history taking which are not relevant to the referral question). It seems clear that section VI. F. 2. above specifically enjoins us from including such data in our reports. Difficulties emerge in the gray areas in which we must decide whether the information is or could be considered relevant to the legal issue. In these cases, it becomes a judgment call how to weight the conflicting obligations of sections VI. B. and VI.F.2.: balancing the need to document fully the bases for our opinions vs. the value of protecting the dignity of the evaluatee.

Although competent practitioners may come to different conclusions in individual cases, I would recommend the following consideration: Will inclusion of this information aid in determining the relevant legal issue (or, conversely, will omission of this information limit the trier-of-fact’s ability to make an informed decision)? If the answer is yes, then the infor-

mation should be included, even if it is embarrassing or in other ways harmful to the defendant. If not, then it should not be included in the report. This consideration will also be helpful in reducing the “bloat” of certain reports: although not an ethical issue, keeping reports to a reasonable length increases their readability.

The hypothetical situation presented at the beginning of this article raises issues not only regarding what information should be included in reports but also regarding how forensic examiners should respond to requests from attorneys for modifications of their reports. Consideration must be given to not only the ethical issues discussed above, but also to maintaining appropriate boundaries with attorneys and maintaining credibility as an expert. An informal sampling of highly experienced forensic psychologists revealed some differences in practice. Although a minority indicated a reluctance to make changes (except those that may impact on admissibility), a number of practitioners indicated a willingness to send “draft” reports to the attorney for feedback which they would then consider whether or not to incorporate into the final report. (An important caveat here is that the “draft” must be maintained in its original form and is discoverable by the other side.) In terms of the decision process of which changes to incorporate, any changes that would misrepresent the data or analysis must be rejected, pursuant to section VII.D. above. Decisions about other changes, though, are likely to involve consideration not of ethical issues but rather of impact on your credibility.

If you do make changes at the request of the attorney who retained you, you need to be prepared on cross-examination to explain the grounds for those changes and clarify that they did not alter the substance of your opinions. You should be prepared to answer

questions about whether these changes reflected the views of the attorney, rather than your own, and whether you deliberately tailored your report to be more helpful to the party that retained you. Thinking ahead to such cross-examination will also aid in your determination of whether to accept or reject attorney’s requests for modifications.

In the particular example cited above, I would offer the following advice.

- 1) I would omit the reference to the police report of the charge that was not adjudicated on the grounds that these data are not admissible.
- 2) Regarding the fire in the wastebasket, I would apply the recommendation above to considering whether this is relevant to the forensic issue. If not, I would be willing to remove it.
- 3) The third request, which is really stylistic, seems to me to be a more minor issue and could go either way. On the one hand, making that change will have no impact on the substance of the report. On the other hand, since it is so minor, I would be inclined to leave it in and thus afford myself on cross-examination the opportunity to indicate that I did not accede to all the requests by the attorney for modifications.

Note from the author: I would like to acknowledge the assistance of a number of my colleagues from the American Academy of Forensic Psychology who responded to my posting regarding this issue on the AAFP listserve and also to my colleague, Debra Pinals, M.D., whose contribution was invaluable. Since there were some differences of opinion, I would note that the opinions and recommendations are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of all my colleagues.

Errata

The Expert Opinion Column response, prepared by Dr. Stuart Greenberg, and printed in the last issue of the AP-LS News, contained a number of typographical errors (missing text in two places, all text formatted as a single paragraphs). These errors on the part of the editorial staff resulted in some lost content and awkward wording in places where sentence fragments were merged together around the missing text. A corrected version of this column can be found in the electronic version of the newsletter (at <http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/20-2.PDF>), along with another, extended version of Dr. Greenberg’s column that was prepared after the initial column was printed (<http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/Greenberg.PDF>)



Suggestions for future Expert Opinion Column topics and/or potential respondents (suggestions or volunteers) are welcome. Correspondance regarding this column should be addressed to Mary Connel at mconnel@child-custody.com.



New Address for APLS News

Beginning with this issue, the editorial offices for the APLS News have moved. All correspondance should be addressed to the editor, Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., A.B.P.P., Department of Psychology, Fordham University, 441 East Fordham Road, Bronx, NY 10458 (rosenfeld@fordham.edu). E-mail correspondance is preferred.



Research Briefs

Civil Commitment

Dessureault, D., Cote, G., & Lesage, A. (2000).

Impact of first contacts with the criminal justice or mental health systems on the subsequent orientation of mentally disordered persons toward either system. *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry*, 23, 79-90.

Using a matched retrospective case study design of 121 mentally ill patients and offenders, the authors found that one's first contact with either the judicial or mental health systems was predictive of further contacts with those specific systems. Moreover, after three contacts with the judicial system, the likelihood of being directed by police toward the mental health system at the fourth contact was only 10%. Similarly, after only two consecutive contacts with the mental health system, there was only a 5% chance of entering the judicial system.

Lidz, C.W., Coontz, P.D., & Mulvey, E.P. (2000). The "pass through" model of psychiatric emergency room assessment. *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry*, 23, 43-51.

Examined the factors predicting psychiatrists' decisions to admit or commit individuals being seen in emergency room settings. Data from 432 emergency room assessments revealed that who accompanies an individual to the hospital accounted for the majority of variance in predicting these outcomes. Those accompanied by police, ambulance, or some other professional were more likely to be admitted or committed than those brought in by family, friends, or alone, even after controlling for several potential moderating variables (e.g., violence, suicide attempt, prior hospitalization).

Correctional Psychology

Birmingham, L., Gray, J., Mason, D., & Grubin, D. (2000). Mental illness at reception into prison. *Criminal Behaviour & Mental Health*, 10, 77-87.

Examined the utility of the 2-stage mental health screen employed in English prisons to detect mental illness among a sample of 546 consecutive male remands. Results suggest that, despite a base rate of 26%, the majority of mental disorders went undetected at both stages of this process. Logistic regression analyses identified 4 historical variables (History of self-harm, Past history of psychiatric care, Homicide as most serious charge, Prescribed antidepressants prior to remand) that were much more useful in screening in remands suffering from mental disorder in this sample (i.e., negative predictive power = .90; positive predictive power = .39).

Bonta, J., Wallace-Capretta, S., Rooney, J. (2000). A quasi-experimental evaluation of an intensive rehabilitation supervision program. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 27, 312-329.

As part of a larger evaluation of electronic monitoring programs in Canada, offenders receiving cognitive-behavioral treatment while in an EM program (n = 54) and a group of probationers receiving the same treatment but without the EM condition (n = 17) were compared to a matched group of offenders not receiving treatment (n = 100). Recidivism rates were similar (ranging from 31% - 35%) across the three groups. Although high-risk treated offenders demonstrated decreases in recidivism, low-risk treated offenders had higher recidivism rates.

Dear, G.E., Thomson, D.M., & Hills, A.M. (2000). Self-harm in prison: Manipulators can also be suicide attempters. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 27, 160-175.

74 self-harming inmates were assessed on motives for self-harming, medical seriousness of the incident, and degree of suicidal intent. Contrary to prison staff opinion, manipulative motives did not always coincide with low suicidal intent nor low or no risk to life. These results suggest that prison staff cannot assume that prisoners who are considered manipulative were not suicidal at the time of self-harm.

Hobson, J., Shine, J., & Roberts, R. (2000). How do psychopaths behave in a prison therapeutic community? *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 6, 139-154.

The relationships between various prison behaviors and the PCL-R were investigated for 104 inmates in an English therapeutic community treatment setting. A behavioral checklist developed by prison officials evaluated inmates on group behavior, general wing behavior, and off-wing behavior (e.g., educational, spiritual, and personal development behaviors). Those scoring higher on the PCL-R (particularly Factor 1) demonstrated more negative group and wing behavior and less personal improvement behavior within six months of residency.

Murdock Hicks, M., Rogers, R., & Cashel, M. (2000). Predictions of violent and total infractions among institutionalized male juvenile offenders. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law*, 28, 183-190.

In a sample of 83 male juvenile offenders, hierarchical multiple regression was used to compare the MMPI-A and the PCL:SV in terms of the prediction of institutional misbehavior. After controlling for age, the MMPI-A accounted for a small but significant amount of variance in the number of total infractions,

and provided incremental validity in comparison to the PCL:SV. PCL-defined psychopaths engaged in more violent infractions than non-psychopaths, although this finding was accounted for primarily by a small group of repetitively violent psychopaths.

Ortmann, R. (2000). The effectiveness of social therapy in prison-A randomized experiment. *Crime & Delinquency*, 46, 214-232.

Ortmann investigated the effectiveness of social therapy with German prison inmates. The study showed a low rate of success (5-year recidivism rates of 60% for those receiving treatment and 68% for those not), despite a high level of effort put forth by the therapists. Not surprisingly, Ortmann also found that prison provides a poor environment in which to effect positive change.

Simourd, D.J., & Hoge, R.D. (2000). Criminal psychopathy: A risk-and-need perspective. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 27, 256-272.

Results of a study of Canadian prison 321 inmates indicate that psychopaths (a score of 30 or higher on the PCL-R) show greater risk and needs than nonpsychopaths. The authors suggest that the PCL-R may distinguish high and low-risk criminals instead of particular personality types.

Delinquency & Conduct Problems

Arseneault, L., Tremblay, R.E., Boulerice, B., & Seguin, J.R. (2000). Minor physical anomalies and family adversity as risk factors for delinquency in adolescence. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 157, 917-923.

As part of a longitudinal study, 1,037 Canadian boys were assessed for minor physical anomalies, physical aggression, and anxiety. Those with a greater number of physical anomalies (n = 170), especially anomalies of the mouth, were more likely to engage in violent (but not non-violent) juvenile delinquency. No interactions with family adversity were found. Possible explanations related to prenatal CNS trauma are discussed.

Barry, C.T., Frick, P.J., DeShazo, T.M., McCoy, M.G., Ellis, M., & Loney, B.R. (2000). The importance of callous-unemotional traits for extending the concept of psychopathy to children. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 109, 335-340.

Children with teacher-identified ADHD and ODD/CD symptoms (n = 28) were more likely also to display callous-unemotional (CU) traits associated with psychopathy, in comparison to ADHD-only (n = 58) and clinic control (n = 68) children. Furthermore, those ADHD and ODD/CD children who also evinced significant CU traits (n = 16) displayed fewer anxiety symptoms, scored

- higher on a measure of thrill and adventure-seeking, and displayed more of a reward dominant response style than the other two groups, as well as those children (n = 12) with ADHD and ODD/CD symptoms who did not display significant CU traits.
- Elander, J. Simonoff, E., Pickles, A., Holmshaw, J., & Rutter, M. (2000). A longitudinal study of adolescent and adult conviction rates among children referred to psychiatric services for behavioural or emotional problems. *Criminal Behaviour & Mental Health, 10*, 40-59. The child psychiatric case notes of 148 adult offenders (50 females; 98 males) were examined to determine what, if any, independent contributions were made to the prediction of later criminality by five variables. For females and males, previous conviction rates best predicted all convictions, except for violent offenses. Childhood hyperactivity, but not a diagnosis of conduct disorder, independently predicted later offending for males.
- Erwin, B.A., Newman, E., McMackin, R.A., Morrissey, C., & Kaloupek, D.G. (2000). PTSD, malevolent environment, and criminally involved male adolescents. *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 27*, 196-215. The exposure to trauma and prevalence of PTSD was investigated in 51 adolescent male offenders. Most reported repeated exposure to malevolent environmental factors (i.e., witnessing others' criminal behavior, feeling compelled to carry a weapon in their neighborhood) and exposure to potentially traumatic events. Rates of PTSD were 18% but symptom severity was low to moderate.
- Heilbrun, K., Brock, W., Waite, D., Lanier, A., Schmid, M., Witte, G., Keeney, M., Westendorf, M., Buinavert, L., & Shumate, M. (2000). Risk factors for juvenile criminal recidivism: The postrelease community adjustment of juvenile offenders. *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 27*, 275-291. The impact of jurisdictional differences on juvenile recidivism and parole adjustment was assessed using 140 juvenile males released on probation in urban, suburban, and rural areas. Over the 1-year follow-up period, differences were found across sites regarding rates of negative outcomes (e.g., urban settings being the highest).
- Johnson, G.M., & Knight, R.A. (2000). Developmental antecedents of sexual coercion in juvenile sexual offenders. *Sexual Abuse, 12*, 165-178. In a sample of 122 juvenile sexual offenders in an inpatient setting, developmental antecedents of sexual coercion used with previous victims were investigated. Self-reported misogynistic fantasies, alcohol abuse, and a history of sexual abuse affected the degree of sexual coercion.
- Kim, T.E., & Goto, S.G. (2000). Peer delinquency and parental social support as predictors of Asian American adolescent delinquency. *Deviant Behavior, 21*, 331-347. This study examined factors predictive of delinquency among Asian American youth, specifically addressing collectivist cultural values that may influence parenting and adolescent behavior. 101 Asian American high school students indicated that, contrary to previous findings, they did not perceive social support from their parents to be low. Peer delinquency, rather than parental social support, was the strongest predictor of Asian American adolescent delinquency.
- Kirkish, P., Sreenivasan, S., Welsh, R., Van Gorp, W., Eth, S., Shoptaw, S., & Ling, W. (2000). The future of criminal violence: Juveniles tried as adults. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law, 28*, 38-46. Compared a sample of juveniles tried as adults (JTAs; n = 29) who had significant violence histories with 27 adult violent offenders (age > 30) in terms of various demographic, criminal history, and psychological variables. Few overall differences were noted but the adult group contained fewer Hispanics (26%) and more psychopaths (70%) than the juvenile group (62% and 29%, respectively).
- Veneziano, C., Veneziano, L., & LeGrand, S. (2000). The relationship between adolescent sex offender behaviors and victim characteristics with prior victimization. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15*, 363-374. Information on basic demographics, relationship to the victim, and sexual behaviors was gathered for 74 adolescent sex offenders. Results support the hypothesis that some sex offenders are reenacting their own abuse histories with their victims with regards to age and type of sexual act.
- Worling, J.R., & Curwen, T. (2000). Adolescent sexual recidivism: Success of specialized treatment and implications for risk prediction. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 24*, 965-982. The authors tracked 148 adolescent sex offenders to determine rates of sexual, violent non-sexual, and nonviolent recidivism. 58 participated in a community-based treatment program (Sexual Abuse, Family Education and Treatment Program) that provided group, family, and individual treatment. Sexual recidivism rates were significantly lower for adolescents participating in treatment.
- fender violates probation by not entering or completing a mandated program, the Domestic Violence Court uses pretrial referrals to ensure compliance. Charges may be dropped or reduced if the batterer completes the program successfully. Since the DV Court was implemented, compliance to reporting for the intake appointment increased from 64% to 94%, and the percentage completing the program rose from 48% to 65%.
- McFarlane, J., Willson, P., Lemmey, D., & Malecha, A. (2000). Women filing assault charges on an intimate partner: Criminal justice outcome and future violence experienced. *Violence Against Women, 6*, 396-408. No significant reduction in the prevalence of new violence following immediate arrest of the batterer was found in a sample of 90 battered women. Whether the women had sufficient evidence to enable police to file charges or to be accepted by the district attorney, as well as whether or not the batterer was arrested, made no difference in the amount of violence the victim reported when she filed charges or at 3 and 6 months later.
- Swinford, S.P., DeMaris, A., Cernkovich, S.A., & Giordano, P.C. (2000). Harsh physical discipline in childhood and violence in later romantic involvements: The mediating role. *Journal of Marriage & the Family, 62*, 508-519. Stern physical punishment as a child directly affected problem behaviors in adolescence and young adulthood among 608 cases analyzed from a longitudinal study conducted from 1982 to 1992-1993. In turn, problem behaviors directly affected adult perpetration of partner violence. Additionally, perpetrating violence elevated the extent to which one was also a victim of violence.
- White, R.J., & Gondolf, E.W. (2000). Implications of personality profiles for batterer treatment. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15*, 467-488. MCMI-III profiles of 100 batterers suggested six major personality groupings, mostly consistent with previous research. The majority displayed narcissistic or avoidant traits, which the authors conclude can be treated effectively using cognitive-behavioral group interventions. Based on their findings, they reject the hypothesis that different batterer types require different treatment approaches.

Forensic Assessment

- Edens, J.F., Hart, S.D., Johnson, D.W., Johnson, J., & Olver, M. E. (2000). Use of the Personality Assessment Inventory to assess psychopathy in offender populations. *Psychological Assessment, 12*, 132-139. Across two offender samples (forensic inpatients and sex offenders), the authors found moderately strong correlations between the PAI-Antisocial Scale (ANT) and the PCL:SV



Research Briefs Cont.

- ($r = .54$) and PCL-R ($r = .40$), respectively. This finding primarily was explained by higher correlations with Factor 2 rather than Factor 1. ANT did not make particularly accurate dichotomous predictions of psychopathy (i.e., PCL-R > 30), suggesting it might be used more appropriately as a dimensional measure of this construct.
- Farrington, D.P., & Loeber, R. (2000). Some benefits of dichotomization in psychiatric and criminological research. *Criminal Behaviour & Mental Health, 10*, 100-122.
- Using data from the Pittsburgh Youth Study and other large-scale projects, the authors demonstrate that dichotomization of predictor and criterion measures does not lead necessarily to decreases in the strength of association between these variables. Moreover, results from studies using dichotomized measures provide results (e.g., odds ratios) that are more meaningful and easily understood than are results from continuous measures (e.g., percent of variance explained). Other advantages to dichotomization are reviewed.
- Ageyama, J., Ishii, T., Hasegawa, N., Saito, K., & Kusaka, K. (2000). The nature and diurnal variation of criminal acts committed by patients with mood disorders. *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry, 23*, 53-59.
- In a sample of 700 criminals consecutively evaluated for psychiatric illness in Japan, the prevalence of mood disorders was 4.3%. Manic offenders, although unlikely to commit murder, engaged in high rates of violent crime, whereas depression frequently was associated with infanticide among women. Unlike depressed offenders (and most offenders generally), crimes associated with mania were disproportionately likely to occur between midnight and noon.
- Kocsis, R.N., Irwin, H.J. Hayes, A.F., & Nunn, R. (2000). Expertise in psychological profiling: A comparative assessment. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15*, 311-331.
- Profilers, police, psychologists, students, and psychics were given information from closed murder cases and asked to assess various offender characteristics and develop a profile of the perpetrator. Overall, the profilers performed better on measures of accuracy (measured by four subscales: physical characteristics of the offender, offense behaviors, cognitive processes, social history and habits) than non-profilers. Psychologists also performed well, continually out-performing police and psychics.
- Loving, J.L., & Russell, W. F. (2000). Selected Rorschach variables of psychopathic juvenile offenders. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 75*, 126-142.
- Rorschachs and PCL-Rs were administered to 66 violent juvenile offenders between the ages 14 and 17. Reflections and Texture Response differed significantly across psychopathy levels (high, medium, and low). Vista was inversely related to psychopathy level and White Space was weakly positively correlated with psychopathy.
- Loza, W., Dhaliwal, G., Kroner, D. G., & Loza-Fanous, A. (2000). Reliability, construct, and concurrent validities of the Self-Appraisal Questionnaire. *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 27*, 356-374.
- A validation study of the SAQ, a 67-item, six-subscale tool designed to predict violent and nonviolent recidivism, was conducted with 303 Canadian male offenders. Sound psychometric properties, with high reliability and subscale homogeneity, were reported. The SAQ also correlated moderately highly (range = .28 to .65) with various measures shown to predict recidivism (e.g., LSI-R, PCL-R, and VRAG).
- Murrie, D.C., & Cornell, D.G. (2000). The Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory and psychopathy. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 75*, 110-125.
- The MACI was evaluated as a measure of psychopathy for 90 adolescents in an inpatient psychiatric facility. Psychopathic adolescents were more unruly, forceful, and impulsive, and less submissive and conforming. The Substance Abuse Proneness subscale discriminated between these groups with 79% accuracy, whereas the Unruly and Delinquent subscales accurately identified 74% and 65% of the adolescents, respectively. The authors also describe the development of a rationally-derived "psychopathy" subscale for the MACI.
- Pathe, M.T., Mullen, P.E., & Purcell, R. (2000). Same-gender stalking. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law, 28*, 191-197.
- Based on a review of case referrals to a community forensic psychiatry clinic from 1993-98, the authors identified 29 same-gender stalking cases (18% of all stalking cases). Offenders were disproportionately female (62%), and 71% described themselves as heterosexual. These individuals also were less likely to follow and approach their victims, less likely to have had a prior relationship with the victim, and appeared to have different motives for stalking than opposite-sex stalkers. Anecdotal evidence suggested victims had more difficulty getting authorities to take their complaints seriously than did victims of opposite-gender stalking.
- Porter, S., Fairweather, D., Drugge, J., Herve, H., Birt, A., & Boer, D. P. (2000). Profiles of psychopathy in incarcerated sexual offenders. *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 27*, 216-233.
- In a search of 329 offenders' files in a medium-security Canadian prison, PCL-R scores of different types of sex offenders (as delineated by type of victim chosen) and non-sexual offenders were compared. Results indicated the lack of a clear relationship between molesting and psychopathy, other than the trend of high scores for molesters on Factor 1. Rapists and mixed rapist/molesters earned higher scores than exclusive molesters and were 2-10 times as likely as other offenders to be psychopaths.
- Rogers, R., Salekin, R.T., Hill, C., Sewell, K.W., Murdock, M.E., & Neumann, C.S. (2000). The Psychopathy Checklist-Screening Version: An examination of criteria and subcriteria in three forensic samples. *Assessment, 7*, 2-15.
- Among female offenders ($n = 103$), male forensic patients ($n = 150$), and male adolescent offenders ($n = 120$), subcriteria comprising individual PCL:SV items demonstrated adequate alpha levels, inter-criterion correlations, and criterion-item correlations, supporting the homogeneity of these items. When used to predict misbehavior (physical and verbal aggression, and noncompliance) among females and adult males, both positive and negative correlations were obtained between subcriteria and verbal aggression among women, but not men.
- Rogers, R., Salekin, R.T., Sewell, K.W., & Cruise, K.R. (2000). Prototypical analysis of antisocial personality disorder: A study of inmate samples. *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 27*, 234-255.
- Inmates' perceptions of APD were polled and compared to forensic experts' perceptions of this disorder. 448 inmates from 3 correctional facilities rated a list of diagnostic criteria on their applicability to APD. Ratings were compared to experts' ratings from a previous study. Inmates emphasized antisocial behaviors rather than interpersonal characteristics. Principal component analysis revealed 3 factors, Impaired/Dishonest Relationships and Impulsivity, Aggressive Behavior, and Nonviolent Delinquency.
- Sandoval, A.R., Hancock, D., Poythress, N.G., Edens, J.F., & Lilienfeld, S.O. (2000). Construct validity of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory in a correctional sample. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 74*, 262-281.
- In a sample of 100 male jail detainees, the PPI correlated moderately highly with aggression ($r = .60$), empathy ($r = -.45$), and primitive psychological defenses ($r = .50$), but not with measures of work ethic or heroism. Eight of 11 hypotheses regarding relationships between PPI subscales and these constructs were borne out, supporting the construct validity of the PPI in offender populations.

- Studer, L.H., Clelland, S.R., Aylwin, A.S., Reddon, J.R., & Monro, A. (2000). Rethinking risk assessment for incest offenders. *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry*, 23, 15-22.
- In a file review of 150 incestuous and 178 non-incestuous sex offenders referred from prison and treated at the Phoenix Program, the authors found that 22% of the incestuous offenders had committed prior incestuous offenses. Furthermore, almost 60% reported having non-incestuous victims as well. Among the "non-incestuous" group, 13% admitted to or had convictions for a prior incestuous crime. The authors conclude that victim specificity and low recidivism rate ascribed to incest offenders is questionable.
- Malingering & Response Bias**
- Bagby, R.M., Nicholson, R.A., Buis, T., & Bacchiochi, J.R. (2000). Can the MMPI-2 validity scales detect depression feigned by experts? *Assessment*, 7, 55-62.
- 23 MHPs experienced in assessing and treating major depression attempted to feign this disorder on the MMPI-2. The malingered profiles were compared to profiles of patients diagnosed with major depression. F, back F (F_B), and the Dissimulation scale (Ds) identified the feigned profiles with high success. The F_B scale was the most accurate of the validity indicators.
- Candel, I., Merckelbach, H., & Muris, P. (2000). Measuring interrogative suggestibility in children: Reliability and validity of the Bonn Test of Statement Suggestibility. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 6, 61-70.
- A Dutch version of the BTSS-NL was examined in a sample of 48 4- to 10-year olds. Results indicate that children who scored higher on the BTSS-NL were younger, judged as more suggestible by teachers, and had lower intelligence and poorer memories, providing support for the validity of this instrument as a measure of interrogative suggestibility among children.
- Edens, J.F., Buffington, J.K., & Tomicic, T.L. (2000). An investigation of the relationship between psychopathic traits and malingering on the Psychopathic Personality Inventory. *Assessment*, 7, 281-296.
- In a repeated measures analog study in which 143 college students completed the PPI both honestly and with instructions to malingering, psychopathic traits were unrelated to the ability to feign mental illness successfully. The "Deviant Responding" validity scale of the PPI produced high sensitivity and specificity rates overall (AUC = .98). Psychopathic traits did correlate strongly with a perceived ability and a greater willingness to engage in various forms of deception, however, particularly among men.
- McGrath, R.E., Pogge, D.L., Stein, L.A.R., Graham, J.R., Zaccario, M., & Piacentini, T. (2000). Development of an Infrequency-Psychopathology Scale for the MMPI-A: The Fp-A Scale. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 74, 282-295.
- Describes the development and validation of the Fp-A, using samples of high school students, inpatient residents, and subsequent admissions (total n = 2,591). Results suggest that using the Fp-A may enhance identification of item over-endorsement on the MMPI-A, as it provided somewhat greater discrimination between faking-bad and accurate reports than did the F scale alone.
- Peiffer, L.C., & Trull, T.J. (2000). Predictors of suggestibility and false-memory production in young adult women. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 74, 384-399.
- College women (n = 103) engaged in an experiment to assess whether negative affect, acquiescence, and/or self-esteem could predict suggestibility, responses to criticism, and the production of false memories. Subjects were administered various paper and pencil tests, and engaged in an exercise to assess the false memory of implied words. Negative affect and the tendency to acquiesce predicted false memory production.
- Vrij, A., & Bush, N. (2000). Differences in suggestibility between 5-6 and 10-11 year olds: The relationship with self confidence. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 6, 127-138.
- Experimenters asked 97 English children several factual and misleading questions about a video they had witnessed, and compared them on measures of accurate recall, suggestibility, and self-confidence. Older children (10-11 years) gave more accurate responses to factual questions, younger children (5-6 years) were more suggestible in response to misleading questions, and self-confidence accounted for differences in suggestibility.
- Police Psychology**
- Lord, V.B. (2000). Law enforcement-assisted suicide. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 27, 401-419.
- In a descriptive study of the phenomenon of "suicide by cop," substance abuse, previous suicide attempts, stressful life events, length of residency in the location of the incident, and homicidal statements during the event related weakly to the success of the attempt. Those individuals who were successful in being injured or killed by law enforcement officers were also more likely to have a history of mental institution commitments, possess a gun, and have involvement in criminal activity.
- Stephens, B.J., & Sinden, P.G. (2000). Victims' voices. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 15, 534-547.
- 25 battered women whose partners had been arrested were interviewed to assess their perceptions of police demeanor toward them and how the police handled the arrest event. Types of police demeanor viewed critically by the victims were: "minimizing the situation"; "disbelieving the victim"; "we don't care"; and "macho-cop." Officer empathy was a key factor in determining whether his/her demeanor was perceived positively. Victims were more positive about police demeanor during the arrest event compared to earlier (non-arrest) encounters with police.
- Social-Cognitive Processes**
- Brewer, N., Gordon, M., & Bond, N. (2000). Effect of photoarray exposure duration on eyewitness identification accuracy and processing strategy. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 6, 21-32.
- 140 undergraduates in Australia watched a videotaped crime and were asked to select the perpetrator from a photo-array of 2.5s, 5s, 20s, or 40s duration. As predicted, shorter exposure time led to a self-reported increase in automatic processing and a decrease in deliberative processing. Contrary to expectations, those exposed to the line-ups for longer periods of time made more accurate identifications. The authors suggest that automatic processing is more an artifact of the quality of the image of the offender, and that inducing witnesses to employ such strategies will not always increase accuracy.
- Davies, G.M., Westcott, H.L., & Horan, N. (2000). The impact of questioning style on the content of investigative interviews with suspected child sexual abuse victims. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 6, 81-98.
- Analysis of videotaped interviews with 36 children (ages 4-7, 8-11, and 12-14 years) in England revealed a significant effect of question type and interviewer response on the amount of and type of information elicited from children alleging sexual abuse. Longer answers containing more criteria-based content analysis criteria were elicited from open-ended questions for 12- to 14-year-olds, but were provided in response to closed and specific-yet-non-leading questions for the two younger groups. Interviewers who made more verbal affirmations and confirming comments, and established rapport briefly, were more effective in eliciting such responses from all children.
- Engelberg, E., & Christianson, S. (2000). Recall of unpleasant emotion using memory-enhancing principles. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 6, 99-112.
- 37 undergraduates at the University of Stockholm participated in two experiments to determine the effects of retrieval cues on unpleasant emotions. Results suggest that



Research Briefs Cont.

providing visual cues (Experiment 1), as well as memory-enhancing interviewing strategies such as the Cognitive Interview (Experiment 2), improves recall of unpleasant emotions, and may be useful tools in clinical settings.

Haegerich, T.M., & Bottoms, B.L. (2000). Empathy and jurors' decisions in patricide trials involving child sexual assault allegations. *Law & Human Behavior*, 24, 421-448. In a mock-trial situation, 205 jurors read about a patricide case involving child sexual abuse allegations. Results demonstrated that, compared to jurors in the control condition, jurors asked to take the defendant's perspective had more empathy for the defendant, gave more lenient guilt judgments, considered the defendant less responsible for the killing, and were more likely to attribute abuse as a mitigating factor in the trial.

Trauma Issues/Victimology

Macmillan, R. (2000). Adolescent victimization and income deficits in adulthood: Rethinking the costs of criminal violence from a life-course perspective. *Criminology*, 38, 553-587.

A life-course model for estimating long-term costs of violent victimization was proposed using prospective longitudinal and retrospective data. Using this model, it was estimated that the greatest costs occur for victimization in adolescence, that adolescent victimization disrupts educational/occupational attainment, and the life-course cost for adolescent victimization exceeds previous estimates.

Messman-Moore, T.L., & Long, P.J. (2000). Child sexual abuse and revictimization in the form of adult sexual abuse, adult physical abuse, and adult psychological maltreatment. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 15, 489-502. Among 633 undergraduate women, child sexual abuse survivors (CSAs) were more likely to report incidents of date rape, unwanted intercourse due to the misuse of the perpetrator's authority, and other unwanted sexual contact, such as fondling, than were nonvictims. CSAs also reported more incidents of physical abuse and emotional abuse than did nonvictims.

Meston, C.M. & Heiman, J.R. (2000). Sexual abuse and sexual function: An examination of sexually relevant cognitive processes. *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 68, 399-406.

61 sexually abused women were compared to 57 non-abused women on measures of sexually relevant cognitive processes. The groups did not differ in how they compartmentalized positive and negative self-information. However, sexually abused women experienced more negative affect and ascribed different meanings to sexually relevant concepts.

Violence & Criminal Recidivism

Appelbaum, P.S., Robbins, P.C., & Monahan, J. (2000). Violence and delusions: Data from the MacArthur violence risk assessment study. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 157, 566-572.

Unlike prior studies showing a relationship between violence and threat/control override delusions, results of the MacArthur violence risk assessment study found no relationship between delusions of any kind and violence among psychiatric patients in the year following their release. The authors suggest that prior studies that relied on patients' own self-reports of symptoms may have mislabeled as delusions other clinical factors that may be related to violence potential.

Bourget, D., Gagne, P., & Moamai, J. (2000). Spousal homicide and suicide in Quebec. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law*, 28, 179-182.

In a review of coroner files of all family violence deaths between 1991 and 1998, it was found that 145 (37.4%) involved victims of conjugal homicide. Of these cases, 40% of the spouses also committed suicide. Suicidal offenders (SOs) were exclusively male, whereas 23% of the non-suicidal offenders (NSOs) were female. SOs were more likely to use a firearm, whereas NSOs were more likely to use knives or strangulation. NSOs also were much less likely to show evidence of depression and more likely to have positive drug screens than SOs.

Cantor, C.H., Mullen, P.E., & Alpers, P.A. (2000). Mass homicide: The civil massacre. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law*, 28, 55-63.

Reviews 7 cases of mass homicide from Australia, New Zealand, and Britain. Mass murderers (all male) were described as socially isolated, self-absorbed, and resentful. Most had no significant history of violence, but had suffered a recent loss, were fascinated with firearms and may have been influenced by media accounts of prior massacres. Preparation to die or suicidal intentions also were apparent in all cases.

Firestone, P., Bradford, J.M., McCoy, M., Greenberg, D.M., Curry, S., & Larose, M.R. (2000). Prediction of recidivism in extra-familial child molesters based on court-related assessments. *Sexual Abuse*, 12, 203-221.

Adult extrafamilial sex offenders (n = 192) were followed for an average of 7.8 years to track recidivism rates (sexual, violent, and/or any criminal offense). Recidivists rated themselves higher on measures of alcohol abuse and had higher phallometric reactions to children but differed in the type of child stimuli that most aroused them. Violent recidivists were found to be more psychopathic and to

have come from violent families. The recidivists also tended to be younger, come from more harmful backgrounds, and received less formal education than nonrecidivists.

Jamieson, E., Davison, S., & Taylor, P.J. (2000). Reconviction of special (high security) hospital patients with personality disorder: Its relationship with route of discharge and time at risk. *Criminal Behaviour & Mental Health*, 10, 88-99.

Comparing personality-disordered offenders who were released directly back into the community (n = 28) with those who were first transitioned through secure psychiatric hospitals (n = 22), the authors found that recidivism rates for both more and less severe offenses were quite similar for the two groups. This null effect remained after controlling for time spent at risk in the community.

Kirkcaldy, B.D., & Brown, J.M. (2000). Personality, socioeconomics and crime: An international comparison. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 6, 113-126.

Data from 37 countries were analyzed to determine if certain personality and socioeconomic factors were related to criminal behavior. Of the personality variables examined (psychoticism, extraversion, and neuroticism), only extraversion was associated with higher crime rates. All socioeconomic factors were significant: richer, industrialized nations with smaller households were found to have higher crime rates, whereas low crime rate nations exhibited greater economic growth.

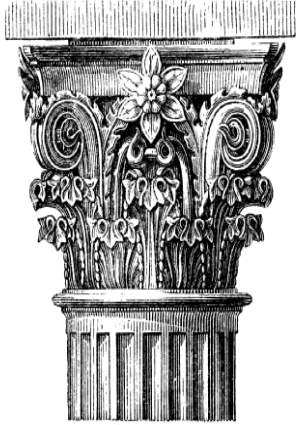
Verona, E., & Carbonell, J.L. (2000). Female violence and personality: Evidence for a pattern of overcontrolled hostility among one-time violent female offenders. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 27, 176-195.

Incarcerated female offenders, classified as either nonviolent (n = 57), one time violent (n = 70), or repeatedly violent (n = 59), were administered the MMPI-2 and the Anger Expression Scale. Compared to the nonviolent and repeatedly violent offender groups, the one time violent group had shorter criminal histories, and showed higher levels of overcontrolled hostility.

The Newsletter Editor and Associate Editor would like to extend their thanks to the following graduate students in the Forensic Clinical Psychology Program at Sam Houston State University who have helped in the preparation of the Research Briefs column for Volume 20:

Lara Duke
Laura Guy
Heather Hall
Lori Hauser
Carla Swick

Notes From The Student Chair



Dear AP-LS Student Members,

APA 2000 - At APA 2000, the student members enjoyed a presentation by Bryant Welch, J.D., Ph.D., regarding job opportunities in law and psychology entitled "Psychological Dimensions to the Law: Expanding Opportunities for Psychologists." The key point was diversity - many opportunities exist in the legal arena for psychologists, from serving as a forensic consultant to advising legislators on public policy. We thank Dr. Welch for his insights and his time.

APA 2001 - As I begin planning for next year's APA convention, I would like suggestions from student members. Is there an area in psychology and law you would like to learn more about? If so, email me at lpeters@law.villanova.edu with the heading "APA 2001."

ELECTIONS - The deadline for nominations and elections has been extended! Three positions are available: Chair-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, and Newsletter/Web Editor. Nominating and voting will be handled electronically. Please submit nomination statements to lpeters@law.villanova.edu with the heading "AP-LS election." The statements should be no more than 200 words in length, and are due by October 31, 2000. From November 1 to November 22, 2000, student members will be able to vote - visit the Student Section website at <http://www.psy.fsu.edu/~apls-students/> to read the candidates' statements and to obtain voting instructions. I would encourage all student members to **VOTE**.

Qualifications: Nominees must be a graduate student and AP-LS student affiliate in good standing and should have an email address. Newly elected officers begin their term immediately after elections are complete. Responsibilities for each position are outlined below:

Chair-Elect: A three year commitment (one year each as Chair-Elect, Chair, and Past Chair), this position requires organization and responsibility. As Chair-Elect, the officer attends meetings of the student officers and student membership at the 2001 APA convention; maintains close contact with the Chair; participates in and develops organizational projects; learns the tasks involved in being Chair. As Chair, the officer chairs the meetings of student officers and student membership at the 2002 AP-LS and APA conventions; monitors progress toward student organization goals; handling correspondence with students; and develops and participates in Student Section projects. As Past-Chair, the officer attends meetings; facilitates continuity in the organization; and participates in organization projects.

Secretary-Treasurer: A one year commitment, the duties of this office include: attending meetings of student officers and student membership at the 2001 APA convention; welcoming new members; developing and monitoring the budget in conjunction with other officers; facilitating correspondence; and participating in organization projects.

Newsletter/Web Editor: A one year commitment, the duties of this office include: attending meetings of the student officers and student membership at the 2001 APA convention; submitting a student-oriented column for each AP-LS newsletter; editing and managing the AP-LS student homepage including maintaining and updating the AP-LS Student Directory (in consultation with other officers); and participating in organization projects.

If you have any questions, concerns or suggestions about improving the Division 41 Student Section, please do not hesitate to email me at lpeters@law.villanova.edu. I would love to hear from you!! Get those nominations in and don't forget to vote in November (both for Student Section officers and for President)!

Lori M. Peters, Chair, Student Section

Chair, Lori Peters
lpeters@law.vill.edu

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

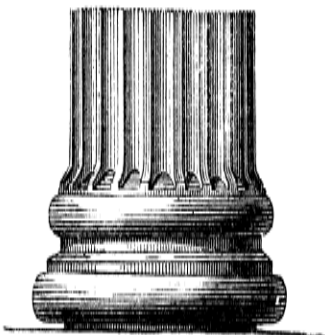
Chair Elect,

Secretary/Treasurer,
Roxana Gonzalez
rmgonz@wm.edu

Student Newsletter/
Web Editor,
Shannon Wheatman
wheatman@home.com

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

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



Division News and Information

Women in Psychology and Law: Meeting Summary

The AP-LS Committee on Women in Psychology and Law sponsored a meeting at the Biennial AP-LS 2000 conference in New Orleans. At this meeting, a number of issues were explored. Because many AP-LS members expressed an interest in these issues but were unable to attend the breakfast meeting, we provide below a summary of the discussion.

The primary focus of the meeting was to discuss and explore ways in which to increase involvement of women in the governance of AP-LS. Reviewing demographics of the membership, it is apparent that the representation of women in the division has steadily increased. In 1993 approximately twenty-four percent of the division's membership was women; in 1998 this number climbed to thirty-two percent of the membership (with women representing seventy percent of the graduate student membership). However, the percentage of women on the executive committee and the number of women providing leadership as appointed committee chairs are discouraging. When one reviews the gender composition of the executive committee (EC) over the last decade, the lack of involvement of women in the division's governance is most apparent. Questions were asked regarding the election process and the appointment of committee chairs. Members familiar with the process discussed the nomination process for slated positions, how the President of the division appoints committee chairs, with the executive committee's approval, and the typical hierarchical stepping-stone (i.e., committee-by-committee) process in which leadership positions are obtained in AP-LS. Members also discussed the need to encourage greater voter "turn-out" by women in the division. Also noted was the present executive committee's initiative to increase the representation of

women on the EC. In the past, women were nominated for positions, but were often unsuccessful in the election when running against a male candidate. This year, a position was slated with only women candidates, thereby ensuring women's representation on the committee. Although one position certainly doesn't provide the representation needed, perhaps knowledge of the nomination process and the way in which leadership roles are acquired, in addition to the initiative taken by the executive committee, will result in women taking a larger role in this division's governance. In an effort to facilitate the participation of women in AP-LS committees, the 1996 membership directory of the Committee on Women in Psychology and Law was circulated and updated. Specifically, information regarding people's interest in serving on various committees, serving as reviewers, participating in the mentoring program, etc., was collected

The other issue discussed at the breakfast meeting was the facilitation/ development of the mentoring program developed a few years ago. As was noted in the past, mentoring was a topic of interest to many at the meeting. Members familiar with the AP-LS mentoring program and mentoring programs in other organizations, provided examples in which the mentoring process has successfully provided guidance for women. Many agreed that a formalized mentoring process was needed for AP-LS and the committee is considering ways in which to foster a mentoring process.

We welcome any ideas, comments, and issues that you might wish the committee to pursue.

Beth Schwartz-Kenney, bskkenney@rmwc.edu
Regina Schuller, schuller@yorku.ca

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Section

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) is an interdisciplinary professional society dedicated to the application of science to the law. The Academy is committed to the promotion of education and to the elevation of accuracy, precision, and specificity in the forensic sciences. The Academy publishes a bi-monthly journal, the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, a bi-monthly newsletter, and organizes an annual scientific conference. The Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Section invites interested psychologists, both students as well as professionals, to consider joining AAFS. Membership includes a subscription to the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, as well as opportunities to learn, present, and meet colleagues at the annual meeting (the next conference is in Seattle, WA, 2/22/2001-2/24/ 2001). For further information on the organization, or for membership information, see our website: www.aafs.org.

Seed Money Available for Interdisciplinary Collaborations

The AP-LS Executive Committee will offer up to \$3000 in seed money to facilitate interdisciplinary research projects. Money can be used to cover travel and meeting costs and other expenses related to the research. Successful grantees will be expected to present the results of the collaborative study at a future APA meeting. Two such proposals will be funded each year.

To apply, please send a two-page explanation of the project, including the names and addresses of all researchers as well as a description of the research methodology to Edie Greene, Dept. of Psychology, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, CO 80933. Deadline for receipt of proposals is June 1, 2000.

APA Council of Representatives Report

Greetings. This is the first in a series (hopefully regular) in which your APA Council Representatives report on recent APA business. It is our intent to keep you informed of issues that arise in the APA context that might be relevant to you, our constituency (Division 41). As some of you may also know, we have been posting occasional relevant material on the PSYLAW-L listserv as well.

APA Council met last in August at the APA meeting in Washington, and prior to that in February, also in Washington. Major issues that have are current are as follows:

(1) Education, licensure, and training. A number of people (particularly the representatives from APAGS, the graduate student group) have raised the issue of the difficulty that people have during the “post-doctoral” year that is required before taking the licensing examination. Concerns include the heavy debt that is incurred, as well as the difficulty in getting and keeping qualifying positions. It has been suggested that the post-doctoral year is not necessary. As a result of the controversy around this matter, a rather large Task Force has been formed that will address this matter and come up with recommendations. We will keep you apprised.

(2) Companion organization to APA. In February, Council voted to create a “companion organization” to APA that would allow the organization to engage in certain sorts of activities (particularly lobbying) that it cannot now do, by virtue of its 501(c)(3) nonprofit status. Most of the parallel organizations (e.g., the AMA, etc.) have done this as well. Funding for the companion organization, as yet not formally named, will come from the special assessment that clinically-oriented APA members pay.

(3) Model interdisciplinary agreement between psychologists and attorneys. In February, Council voted to adopt a Model Interdisciplinary agreement between psychologists and attorneys. As yet, however, the ABA has not voted to adopt it, and it is not clear what will happen. Until they adopt it, it has no force. The Committee on Legal Issues (COLI) will follow up on that; several Division 41 members (Solomon Fulero, James Ogloff, Steve Penrod, Pam Casey, Eric Harris, Mary McGuire, Andy Benjamin) are COLI members.

(4) Forensic psychology as a specialty area. Since the August meeting, the petition to have Forensic Psychology designated as a specialty area has been submitted to the relevant APA committee, the Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP). There is a current period of written comment

before the petition moves further; copies of the petition are also available on the Web at www.apa.org/crsppp.

(5) Dues. There will be a dues increase, after a vote to approve the increase in August. More information about this will be available later.

(6) Membership. There has been much discussion in APA Council about membership issues. Some of this is related to the dues issue, since as a whole APA membership has “flattened out” and also has gotten older. The problem is that when members reach 65, they become non-dues-paying. As a result, future projections of APA revenue reflect an expected downturn because of this. There will be more attention paid to this issue as time goes on.

(7) Ethics code revision. The Ethics Code revision continues. Some changes have been drafted for the Forensic section. Again, comment from APA members is encouraged, and information should be available through the APA website at www.apa.org.

Any Division 41 member who wants to discuss APA business is encouraged to contact either of us directly; Solomon Fulero is at sfulero@sinclair.edu, and Don Bersoff is at bersoffd@law.vill.edu.

Solomon Fulero
Donald Bersoff

Two New APA Fellows Appointed to Division 41

The Fellows Committee Chairman, N. Dickon Reppucci, announced the appointment of two new APA fellows to Division 41. The recipients of this honor were Harmon M. Hosch, appointed as a new APA fellow, and Michael C. Gottlieb, whose APA fellowship was extended to include Division 41. Anyone interested in pursuing APA fellowship should contact Dr. Reppucci (ndr@virginia.edu).

.....

Law and Human Behavior Has Moved to New York City!

As of August 1, 2000, Richard Wiener, Ph.D., Editor of *Law and Human Behavior*, has moved. Dr. Wiener is now located at Baruch College/City University of New York. Submissions to the journal should now be directed to Richard L. Wiener, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Baruch College, Box G-1126, City University of New York, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10010



Nominations, Awards and Announcements

AP-LS Executive Committee

Members are invited to nominate themselves or other members to be considered as candidates for the following positions on the Executive Committee that will become vacant at the end of the 2001 APA Convention:

President-Elect
Member-at-large

The nominations received will be considered by the Nominations Committee in recommending a slate of candidates to the Executive Committee to be considered for the 2001 elections.

Nominations must be received by December 1, 2000.

Please send letters supporting the nominations, along with a current vita, to:

Murray Levine
Chair, APLS Nominations Committee
Department of Psychology, SUNY- Buffalo
Buffalo, NY, 14260
e-mail: psylevin@acsu.buffalo.edu

Shaleem Shah Career Achievement Award


Nominations are sought for the Saleem Shah Award, co-sponsored by the American Psychology-Law Society/Division 41 of APA, and the American Academy of Forensic Psychology. The award will be made in 2001 for early career excellence and contributions to psychology, law and public policy. This year the award is for contributions in the clinical or policy area. Eligible individuals must have received the doctoral degree (or the doctoral degree OR the law degree whichever comes later, if both have been earned) within the last six years. The nominator should send a letter detailing the nominee's contributions and a copy of the nominee's vita to:

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

There are no self-nominations. Those nominating potential awardees should submit all materials on

FELLOW STATUS IN THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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

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

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

Seymour B. Sarason Award

Nominations are sought for the Seymour B. Sarason Award for Community Research and Action. The award winner will present an address at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association in San Francisco, August 2001. The \$1000 award recognizes those working in the conceptually demanding, creative and ground-breaking tradition of Seymour B. Sarason. This tradition includes: 1) novel and critical rethinking of basic assumptions and approaches in the human services, education, and other areas of community research and action; 2) major books or other scholarship that reflects these approaches; and 3) action-research and other action efforts. People may nominate themselves or others. Along with the name of the nominee, please send a detailed paragraph of support for the nominated individual and, if possible, a copy of the person's curriculum vita by December 15, 2000 to:

Professor Murray Levine
Department of Psychology
SUNY at Buffalo
Buffalo, NY 14260
e-mail: psylevin@acsu.buffalo.edu

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. Persons who will have completed dissertations in 2000 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. The award carries a prize of \$500 for 1st prize, \$ 300 for 2nd prize and \$ 100 for 3rd place.

To apply for the 2000 Awards, one copy of the completed dissertation, along with a letter of support from the dissertation chair, should be sent by January 1, 2001 to:

Patricia Zapf, Chair
AP-LS Dissertation Awards Committee
Department of Psychology
University of Alabama, Box 870348
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0348

ANNOUNCING THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY'S NEW DIVISION ON CORRECTIONS AND SENTENCING

In November 1999, the American Society of Criminology (ASC) created a new society division entitled "Division on Corrections and Sentencing." We would like to invite those of you who are interested in corrections and sentencing issues to join ASC our new Division. Our hope is that this division will allow us to facilitate and encourage theoretical development and research on corrections and sentencing for adults and juveniles. We define these areas broadly and include issues such as rehabilitation, punishment, institutions, diversion, alternatives, prevention, policy, etc. We want to encourage interaction, discussion, and dissemination of research among ASC members, practitioners, funding agencies, policy-making bodies, corrections and sentencing organizations, and other relevant groups. In addition, we expect to organize and promote special ASC and other conference sessions related to these issues. We will have Division meetings at our annual conference November 15-18, 2000 in San Francisco. Please feel free to attend those meetings and to contact Jodi Lane, Ph.D. at (352) 392-1025 x212, E-mail: jlane@crim.ufl.edu or Division Chair, Dr. Doris MacKenzie, dmacken@crim.umd.edu for more information. You can learn more about ASC and the Division at our website: <http://www.asc41.com/>.

More confidence in court. More referrals. Less stress.

For more than 30 years, patients have taken our tests in clinical settings. Now we invite you to take our tests to court. Forensic assessments from NCS can help you take the stand with confidence, clarity and—most of all—empirical support for your expert testimony.

The instruments described help provide complimentary information to further strengthen your position in hearings and in court. The valid, reliable data can help increase your confidence, demonstrate your expertise and grow your practice through more referrals.



For more information call
1-800-827-7271 Ext 5225
<http://assessments.ncs.com>

VIP™ (Validity Indicator Profile) Richard I. Frederick

- Helps assess malingered cognitive impairment
- Self-administered validity indicator with multi-method approach
- Performance curve graph helps to make it easy to explain to decision makers

MMP-2™ The Minnesota Report™: Reports for Forensic Settings James Butcher, PhD

- Helps assess malingered psychopathology
- Setting specific reports for a range of critical situations
- Text and profile frequencies tailored to specific forensic applications

TOMM (Test of Memory Malingering) Tom A. Tombaugh, PhD

- Helps assess malingered memory impairment
- Clinician-administered, visual recognition memory test
- Easy to administer and score

Copyright 1999 National Computer Systems, Inc. All Rights Reserved. NCS™ and "The Minnesota Report" are trademarks of the University of Minnesota. Minneapolis, MN. VIP is a trademark and the MMP-2 logo is a registered trademark of National Computer Systems, Inc.

ARC



APA CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

PROGRAM: Fellows spend one year working as a special legislative assistant on the staff of a member of Congress or congressional committee. Activities may involve, conducting legislative or oversight work, assisting in congressional hearings and debates, and preparing briefs and writing speeches. Fellows also attend an orientation program on congressional and executive branch operations, which includes guidance in the congressional placement process, and a year-long seminar series on science and public policy issues. These aspects of the program are administered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the APA Fellows and those sponsored by over two dozen other professional societies.

PURPOSE: To provide psychologists with an invaluable public policy learning experience, to contribute to the more effective use of psychological knowledge in government, and to broaden awareness about the value of interaction among psychologists and within the federal government.

CRITERIA: A prospective Fellow must demonstrate competence in scientific and/or professional psychology. Fellows must also demonstrate sensitivity toward policy issues and have a strong interest in applying psychological knowledge to the solution of societal problems. Fellows must be able to work quickly and communicate effectively on a wide variety of topics, and be able to work cooperatively with individuals having diverse viewpoints. An applicant must be a

Member of APA (or an applicant for membership) and have a doctorate in psychology at the time of appointment, with a minimum of two years post-doctoral experience preferred.

AWARDS: APA will sponsor four Fellows for a one-year appointment beginning September 4, 2001. One Fellowship will be awarded to an individual interested in working on policy related to HIV/AIDS. (See separate announcement for William A. Bailey AIDS Policy Congressional Fellowship.) The Fellowship stipend ranges from \$48,500 to \$61,200 depending upon years of postdoctoral experience. Up to \$3,000 is allocated per Fellow for relocation to the Washington, D.C., area and for travel expenses during the year. Final selection of Fellows will be made in early 2001.

APPLICATION: Interested psychologists should submit the following materials: (1) a detailed vita providing information about educational background, professional employment and activities, professional publications and presentations, public policy and legislative experience, and committee and advisory group appointments; (2) a statement of approximately 1000 words addressing the applicant's interests in the Fellowship, career goals, contributions the applicant believes he or she can make as a psychologist to the legislative process, and what the applicant wants to learn from the experience; and (3) three letters of reference specifically addressing the applicant's ability to work on Capitol Hill as a special legislative assistant. If the applicant has strong Interests In policies related to HIV/AIDS, those in-

terests should be reflected in the application to insure consideration for the relevant Fellowship positions.

Application materials should be sent to: APA Congressional Fellowship Program Public Policy Office American Psychological Association 750 First Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002-4242 The deadline for applications is December 15, 2000.

For additional information about the application process, please contact the APA Public Policy Office at (202) 336-6062 or ppo@npll.org.

●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Fellowship in Law and Public Affairs

The Program in Law and Public Affairs (LAPA), a joint venture of the Woodrow Wilson School, the University Center for Human Values, and the Politics Department, invites outstanding teachers, scholars, lawyers and judges to apply for appointments as Fellows for the academic year 2001-2002. Successful candidates will devote an academic year in residence at Princeton to research, discussions, and scholarly collaborations concerned with when and how legal systems, practices and concepts contribute to justice, order, individual well-being and the common good.

Fellows participate in various activities of the Program, including faculty-graduate seminars, colloquia and public lectures. They enjoy access to Firestone Library and a wide range of other activities throughout the University. Fel-

lows devote the major portion of their time to research and writing on law and public affairs. Some Fellows will also have the opportunity to teach.

Applicants should have a doctorate or a professional postgraduate degree. The Fellows program is open to all regardless of citizenship, but it does not support work toward the completion of a degree. Salaries vary according to individual circumstances, but will not exceed a maximum that is set each fall. Fellows from academic institutions normally receive up to one-half their academic-year salaries for the appointment period. A supplement may be paid to Fellows who teach a course. Some benefits are also available. The deadline for receipt of application is Friday, December 8, 2000.

For further information, please call, write, or visit our web site: Program in Law and Public Affairs, Wallace Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, 08544-1013. Tel: (609) 258-5626; Fax: (609) 258-0922; http://www.princeton.edu/~lapa; Email: lapa@princeton.edu

●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Fellowship in Forensic Psychology

**Law-Psychiatry Program
University of Massachusetts
Medical School
Worcester, Massachusetts**

The Law-Psychiatry Program, University of Massachusetts Medical School, is now accepting applications for three positions for a one-year post-doctoral forensic psychology fellowship, administered in collaboration with the Forensic Division/Department of Men-

Call for Papers

Division 41 Program at the 2000 APA Convention

The 2001 APA Convention will be held in San Francisco from Friday, August 24 through Tuesday, August 28. One-third of Division 41 conference hours will be selected from submitted proposals. Poster proposals are especially encouraged. The deadline for receipt of proposals is December 1, 2000. Mail all submissions to Richard Frederick, Ph.D., 1244 E. Walnut St., Springfield, Missouri 65802. If you would like to serve as a reviewer for submissions, please let Rick know as soon as possible.

Please see the September issue of the APA Monitor for more details on proposal requirements. If you have any questions or comments about Division 41's program at the APA convention, please contact the program co-chairs: Rick Frederick (rfrederi@ipa.net or at 417-862-7041 x174) or Brian Borstein (bbornste@unlserve.unl.edu or at 402-472-3743).

Call for Papers

Behavioral Sciences and the Law

Special issues devoted to Mens Rea and Public Trust and Confidence in the Courts

Manuscripts for all submissions should be 20 to 30 double-spaced pages, and should comply with the editorial and referencing style of the most recent edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association or the Harvard Law Review Association's Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (but not both). Specific style requirements can be found in a recent copy of the journal, or can be obtained via direct communication with any of the journal's editors. Ultimately, the publisher, John Wiley and Sons, Ltd., will adapt the citation and referencing styles so that the resulting publication is compatible with the SGML referencing Wiley uses as part of its electronic publication initiative (see <http://www.interscience.wiley.com>).

Special issue on Mens Rea: Papers that elucidate, particularly in a theoretical or empirical manner, 'mental state' issues from a behavioral science perspective, whether generally or particularly, are invited for this issue. Papers that merely describe and/or analyze how one or more of these 'mental state' categories have been, or should be, articulated and developed by the courts (as would be more appropriate for a substantive law journal), are not recommended. Cross-disciplinary papers are, however, most welcome. All papers will be subjected to the normal processes of anonymous peer review, which will be inter-disciplinary where appropriate. For a further discussion of the reasons, hopes and possibilities for this special issue see the web site at: <http://www.law.soton.ac.uk/bsln/bs&l/mensrea/index.htm>.

To expedite processing, electronic versions of manuscripts are preferred. Authors should use e-mail attachments, with the manuscript readable in Windows-based MS Word or Word Perfect formats. If using postal mail, manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate (with two copies prepared for blind-review) to either of the special issue editors, David Carson or Alan Felthous. David Carson can be reached at the Faculty of Law, The University, Southampton, SO17 1BJ UK. Tel: +44 (0) 23 8059 3433 or 80593447 (secretary); Fax: +44 (0) 23 8059 3024; E-mail: d.c.carson@soton.ac.uk. Dr. Felthous can be reached at Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, Chester Mental Health Center, 1315 Lehmen Drive, Chester, IL 62233-0031. Tel: (618) 826-4571; Fax: (618) 826-5823; E-mail: DHSC6624@dhs.state.il.us. Preference will be given to manuscripts received by June 1, 2001.

Special Issue on Public Trust and Confidence in the Courts: To expedite processing, electronic versions of manuscripts are preferred. Authors should use e-mail attachments, with the manuscript readable in Windows-based MS Word or Word Perfect formats. If using postal mail, manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate (with two copies prepared for blind-review) to either of the special issue editors, David Rottman or Alan Tomkins. Dr. Rottman can be reached at National Center for State Courts, PO Box 8798, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8798. Tel: (757)253-2000; FAX: (757)220-0449; E-mail: drottman@ncsc.dni.us. Dr. Tomkins can be reached at the University of Nebraska Public Policy Center, 119 CBA, Lincoln, NE 68588-0473 USA. Tel: (402)472-5678; FAX: 402/472-5679; E-mail: atomkins2@unl.edu. Preference will be given to manuscripts received by November 1, 2000.

EMPIRICAL AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE IMPACT OF PRETRIAL PUBLICITY: EFFECTS AND REMEDIES

Law and Human Behavior invites manuscript submissions for a special issue devoted to the topic of pretrial publicity in criminal and civil cases. We are particularly interested in manuscripts that focus on the following:

- Empirical investigations of the effects of pretrial publicity on verdicts in civil and criminal cases or on proposed remedies for these effects;
- Legal analyses of important or newly emerging criminal, civil, evidentiary, and constitutional law issues that are raised by pretrial publicity;
- Reviews of the empirical literature in the area, including suggestions for how the empirical research can or should inform public policy as well as directions for further research;
- Papers focusing on the growing use of case consultation services in the area of pretrial publicity, particularly including the legal and ethical issues regarding such services as well as empirical data from these cases.

In all areas, collaborative work between psychologists and attorneys are particularly encouraged. Guest editor for this issue is Solomon Fulero. Four copies of each manuscript, prepared for anonymous review, should be sent to:

Solomon M. Fulero, Ph.D., J.D., Department of Psychology, Sinclair Community College, Dayton, Ohio 45402; sfulero@sinclair.edu. Manuscripts should be received by November 30, 2000.

FOUNDING CONFERENCE of the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION of FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES Vancouver, British Columbia CANADA April 19th, 20th & 21st, 2001

This exciting conference will found the new International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services. The conference is sponsored by the BC Ministry of Health (Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission), the British Columbia Institute Against Family Violence, and the Simon Fraser University Mental Health, Law and Policy Institute, together with other partners. Your registration fee for the conference will include membership in the Association until January 1, 2002, and a copy of the first issue of the Association's *Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, a new scholarly journal that will begin publication in 2002.

Keynote speakers will include Joe Bloom (USA), Sheilagh Hodgins (Canada/Sweden), Michael Perlin (USA) and Ruth Mann (UK).

The Program Planning Committee is requesting proposals for papers or posters of up to 20 minutes in length or workshops of up to 90 minutes' duration particularly addressing forensic mental health services from the perspective of:

- Clinical forensic psychiatry and psychology including family violence
- Administrative/legal issues
- Research in forensic mental health (civil/criminal), violence, and abuse
- Training and education

Please submit the title of the paper, workshop or poster session along with the name, address, phone, fax and e-mail address of the presenter(s). An abstract of 200 words is requested, along with a 50 to 60 word summary for the conference program and a short biographical sketch of the presenter(s). Proposals submitted by fax or by mail should include a copy on disk (Microsoft Word format).

Abstracts must be received no later than December 1, 2000.

For more information and submission of proposals, please contact: Derek Eaves, M.D., c/o BC Institute Against Family Violence, Suite 551, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1T2; Tel: (604) 669-7055; Fax: (604) 669-7054; e-mail: bcifv@bcifv.org; website: www.bcifv.org

The conference/membership fee is \$200.00 US or \$292.00 Canadian plus 7% GST to February 1, 2001 and \$250 US or \$365.00 Canadian plus 7% GST thereafter, to the date of the conference. The student rate for the conference/membership is \$100.00 US or \$146.00 Canadian plus 7% GST. Conference registration includes membership in the Association (to January 2002) and a one year subscription to the journal.



Funding Opportunities

AP-LS/Division 41 Stipends for Graduate Research

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

Applications should include a discussion of the feasibility of the research (e.g., if budget exceeds \$500, indicate source of remaining funds). Applicants should also indicate that IRB approval has been, or will be obtained prior to initiating the project. Five copies should be sent to Matt C. Zaitchik, Ph.D., Department of Psychiatry, University of Mass. Medical School, 55 Lake Avenue North, Worcester, MA 01655. Electronic submissions can be submitted via email to: Matt.Zaitchik@DMH.state.ma.us. There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31.

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

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

Eligibility

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

To Apply

Applicants must include the following information in their submission:

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

Please submit four copies of your proposal and accompanying documentation.

Mail application to:

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Past, Present, and Future: A FESTSCHRIFT IN HONOR OF DR. ROBERT D. HARE
October 23rd - 24th, 2000, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

For over three decades, Dr. Robert D. Hare has focused his efforts on the study of psychopathy. Hare's work has formed the foundation of the current knowledge of the topic. He has delineated the relationship between psychopathy and crime and provided the definition of psychopathy. In recent years, Hare and his colleagues have also addressed crucial questions regarding (a) the treatment of psychopathy, (b) the etiology of the disorder, (c) the defining features of the disorder, (d) the non-criminal psychopath, and (e) the study of psychopathic subtypes. The conference will bring together an international group of renowned scholars, all of whom have helped expand our understanding of psychopathy, and provide a forum to recognize the achievements of Dr. Hare, in light of his recent retirement, and to define new research directions and issues.

Special Guest:

Robert D. Hare, Ph.D. (University of British Columbia): *Psychopathy in the 21st Century*

Keynote Speakers:

Stephen Hart, Ph.D. (Simon Fraser University): *The accidental revolution: Robert Hare's impact on the practice of clinical-forensic psychology*

Steve Wong, Ph.D. (Regional Psych. Center-Prairies & Univ. of Saskatchewan): *Psychopathy: Coming to age in Canadian Corrections*

Grant Harris, Ph.D. (Penetanguishene): *Psychopathy Research at Oak Ridge: Skepticism Overcome*

Joseph Newman, Ph.D. (University of Wisconsin - Madison): *Psychopathy as Psychopathology: Hare's Essential Contributions*

Christopher Patrick, Ph.D. (University of Minnesota): *Getting to the Heart of Psychopathy*

Paul Frick, Ph.D. (University of New Orleans): *Hare's Influence of the Typology of Violent and Antisocial Behavior in Youth*

Paul Babiak, Ph.D. (Anubis Research): *From Darkness into the Light: The Continuing Contributions of Robert D. Hare*

Mary Ellen O'Toole, Ph.D. (Federal Bureau of Investigations): *Violent Crime Scene Analysis and the use of Psychopathy*

David Thornton, Ph.D. (Her Majesty's Prison Service): *Challenges posed by Psychopathy for Correctional Risk Management: The Work of the Psychopathy Panel*

David Cooke, Ph.D. (Glasgow Caledonian University & Douglas Inch Centre): *Stability and Variability of Psychopathy Across Cultures: Evidence from Hare's Psychopathy Checklist*

Hugues Hervé, MA (University of British Columbia): *Psychopathic Subtypes: Issues in Diagnostic Specificity and Sensitivity*

A dinner reception will be held October 23rd. Due to space limitations, conference attendance is limited to 300 and the dinner reception to the first 90 individuals to register. For further information, contact Teresa Howell (teresah@interchange.ubc.ca, 604-822-6130), or see www.hare.org; www.psych.ubc.ca/~jyuille/index.html; www.interchange.ubc.ca/dutton/Index.htm

FORENSIC CONSULTING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

A New Type of Regional Practice Opportunity for Psychological and Medical Professionals

We are a national forensic consulting firm with seventeen years experience in the analysis of casualty insurance claims of psychological and neurological injury.

A limited number of U.S. regions are now available

Experienced psychologists, neuropsychologists, neurologists & psychiatrists may qualify for these franchise opportunities

We act as analysts for the insurance industry in complex injury matters

MEDPsych CORPORATION **(800) 251-0799**

Offered by prospectus only



WE'VE GOT YOU COVERED



PUTTING YOUR TRUST WHERE IT BELONGS
1-800-477-1200

- Professional Liability Program
- Automobile & Homeowner's Insurance
- Income Protection Insurance
- Comprehensive Business Office Insurance
- Trust Group Term Life
- Hospital Indemnity Insurance
- Office Overhead Insurance
- Retirement Plan Services

THE TRUST

American Psychological Association Insurance Trust

www.apait.org





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

Name _____ Degree _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Province _____ Country _____ Zip Code _____ - _____

Daytime Phone (_____) _____ Internet _____

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

American Psychology-Law Society/
Division 41 of the American Psychological Association
c/o Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
Fordham University
441 East Fordham Road
Bronx, NY 10458

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage PAID
Permit No.1940
Bronx NY 104