



The Constitutionality of Executing Mentally Retarded Offenders¹

In the last year, state legislatures, state courts, and the United States Supreme Court have begun addressing the appropriateness of executing mentally retarded offenders. As this newsletter goes to press, the courts' and the legislatures' ultimate decision on this issue remains unclear, and a new wrinkle was added as late as last week. To assist AP-LS members in keeping abreast of these latest developments, this column will present an overview of the recent and pending U.S. Supreme Court cases involving the execution of offenders with mental retardation. In a subsequent column, we will update you on the final outcome. We welcome your comments and updates regarding comparable activity in your own state.

In 1989, the United States Supreme Court issued the leading opinion addressing the execution of persons with mental retardation, *Penry v. Lynaugh*, 492 U.S. 302 (1989). John Paul Penry had been accused of a brutal rape and murder in Livingston, Texas. In 1979, the time of the original cause of action, Penry had recently been released from prison after serving time for rape, and matched the description of the assailant given by the victim before she died. He subsequently confessed to the crimes. Substantial mental health testimony at pre-trial competency hearings, and in the course of Penry's insanity defense, indicated that Penry's IQ was between 50 and 63, and that he had the mental age of approximately a 6 ½ year old child. Defense experts testified to significant organic brain injury and concomitant impulse control problems. Lay testimony confirmed his inability to learn – including testimony that an aunt tried to teach him to print his name over the course of a year. Prosecution experts agreed that Penry had limited mental ability, but attributed his behavior to antisocial personality disorder. Penry was unsuccessful in his insanity defense, and was convicted of capital murder in 1980. He was sentenced to death by a Texas jury.

On appeal, the U.S. Supreme Court addressed two primary issues related to Penry's mental retardation and its effects on capital punishment decisions. The first issue involved the particular sentencing instruction charge given to the jury under Texas law; the second focused on the more general question whether the execution of mentally retarded offenders violated the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. Each of these issues has recently spawned additional legal activity.

Jury instruction re mental retardation as mitigation:¹ In the original Penry case, the jury was instructed using standard Texas jury instructions that required the jury to answer three "special issues" or questions.² After the jury was so instructed, Penry's attorney was allowed to urge the jurors to vote "no" on one of the questions if they believed mitigating evidence indicated that Penry did not deserve to be executed; but, the prosecutor was then allowed to remind the jury that they were "under oath," and that they were required to follow the law and answer the questions based on the evidence.

The United States Supreme Court held the Texas instruction scheme to be constitutionally deficient. It failed to provide a reasonable juror with a vehicle for expressing the view that Penry did not deserve to be executed based upon mitigating factors. In other words, it is not sufficient to allow a defendant to present mitigating evidence; a jury must be "instructed that it could consider such evidence as mitigating evidence and sufficiently consider it in imposing sentence, *Penry* 492 U.S. at 320 (relying on *Hitchcock v. Dugger*, 481 U.S. 393 (1987) and *Eddings v. Okla-*

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Division 41/American Psychology-Law Society Executive Committee Meeting Minutes San Francisco, California, August 24, 2001

Present: Steve Penrod, Steve Hart, Margaret Bull Kovera, Sol Fulero, Ron Roesch, Christina Studebaker, Randy Otto, Rich Wiener, Edie Greene, Barry Rosenfeld, Brian Bornstein, Don Bersoff

Absent Executive Committee members:
Melissa Warren

1. Call to Order at 1:15 PM by President Steve Penrod

2. Spring, 2001 Executive Committee Minutes were approved

3. APA Convention Developments

Rick Frederick reported that APA will adopt a new convention format, moving to a 4 day schedule rather than a 5 day format, Thursday through Sunday. There will be a move to increase CE offerings and make the meeting more compact, overall. Divisions will be clustered together for purposes of programming (a total of 12 clusters). Division 41 will be clustered with the clinical, hypnosis, group, and family psychology divisions. Rick estimates that division programming hours could be decreased by up to 40%, although this remains to be seen.

4. Annual AP-LS Meeting

In response to Item 3 above, Sol Fulero moved that AP-LS meet annually, at a time different from the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association. More specifically, Sol Fulero moved that in Articles IV.5 and V.6 of the by-laws, the word "biennial" be changed to "annual." Steve Hart seconded this motion, which passed unanimously.

5. Grants for Interdisciplinary Research & Collaboration

Edie Greene announced that funds to stimulate interdisciplinary research and collaboration have been disbursed for only one proposal. The number of submissions has been somewhat disappointing. The feasibility of continuing the program was discussed, and Edie agreed to continue administering the program, and enlist more proposals.

6. Book Series

Book Series Editor Ron Roesch reported on sales of volumes in the series. He has a number of books under contract and a number of books that are in press or are about to go to press. The State of the Discipline book, edited by Jim Ogloff, will go to press shortly. Ron has been in negotiations to decrease the cost of volumes in the series, as he has some concerns that the high purchase price of many books is limiting sales. Ron offered the possibility of offering a book of select Law and Human Behavior reprints to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the journal.

7. AP-LS Newsletter

Newsletter Editor Barry Rosenfeld reported that the newsletter was in good shape (as a cost of approximately \$5,000/issue) and he continues to accept advertising (earning approximately \$1,500 to \$2,000 per issue). There remain some unanswered questions regarding the tax status of the newsletter with respect to collecting money for advertisements but Barry and Treasurer Margaret Bull Kovera continue to investigate this. There was a fair amount of discussion regarding the Research Briefs section of the newsletter and how well it represents the interests of the membership. Barry indicated that he would address this issue with the Associate Editor, John Edens.

8. AP-LS Biennial Meeting-Austin, 2002

There are 2 hotels, the Hyatt and Holiday Inn (overflow hotel). There remain some questions regarding how many hotel rooms should be blocked but we will try to maximize the number of rooms that can be blocked with no financial commitment. The conference website is up and running. The co-chairs expect that the majority of submissions will be made electronically, and are due by October 1, 2001. A bookseller has been secured, as have A/V services. Tom Litwack was invited by Steve Hart to give an address at the meeting, and the death penalty mini-conference plans are in development, with several commitments from speakers.

9. Treasurer's Report (see budget on p. 4)

Treasurer Margaret Bull Kovera reported that as of August, 2001 dues collections are on track with last year's collections, but are lower

than expected given the recent dues increase. Margaret wonders whether the dues increase resulted in some persons dropping membership, but this remains to be seen. She noted that expenses for 2001 exceeded income by \$15,000. She also added that the annual fee for a student membership (\$25) is lower than the division expenses associated with a student membership (\$30, \$25 for LHB subscription and \$5 for newsletter distribution). In effect, the division spends \$5 per student member. Steve Hart moved that, in order to cover journal prices, as of 2003 full member dues would be \$52, student dues would be increased to \$32, and students would be able to subscribe to the newsletter alone (with no journal subscription) for \$10. Randy Otto seconded this motion and discussion ensued. The motion passed unanimously. Steve Hart and Randy Otto offered to chair an ad-hoc budget review committee, on which Margaret will also serve, to review spending and income for the division.

Sol Fulero moved to approve the budget submitted by Margaret Bull Kovera, Sol Fulero seconded this, and the motion passed 5 to 1.

Margaret made clear the travel reimbursement policy for Executive Committee members and program co-chairs, directing that they are entitled to 2 hotel nights and airfare. This was agreed to by the Executive Committee.

10. State of the Discipline Book Proposal

There was some discussion of whether the membership should be provided with a free copy of the State of the Discipline book, edited by Jim Ogloff, which has recently been completed. During its Spring, 2001 meeting the Executive Committee agreed to spend up to \$35,000 to provide all Division members with a copy of the book. Ron Roesch will be meeting with a Kluwer/Plenum representative to discuss issues of related to the cost of the book, and whether the book will be distributed. No immediate action is contemplated. It was agreed by the Executive Committee that there is yet to be a commitment to spend the \$35,000 allocated, and the \$35,000 voted on at the spring meeting was an encumbrance rather than an authorization to spend money.

11. Council Report

Don Bersoff reported that the APA council passed a motion requesting that a moratorium on the death penalty be put in place. There will be a \$7 dues increase associated with APA membership. There was a motion for APA to pay expenses of ethnic minority Council members who are elected as division council representatives. They see this as a way of increasing minority participation on council. There are 3 groups who have petitioned for recognition of specialty status, including forensic psychology. This will be voted on at this meeting (Secretary's note: this petition was accepted after the ExComm meeting). There is also a plan to change the representation of APA council, with the idea of increasing representation of some under-represented groups.

Review of the EPPCC (ethics code) continues and members can offer their comments electronically via the APA website (www.apa.org).

12. Elections

In the most recent election, Randy Otto was elected President Elect. Mark Small was elected Council Representative and Beth Wiggins was elected as Member at Large.

Christina Studebaker was nominated by the Executive Committee to serve as Secretary for 1 year, to fill the position vacated by Randy Otto, who will serve as President Elect.

13. Law & Human Behavior

Journal Editor Rich Wiener reported that LHB continues to garner a fair number of submissions, and a number of special issues are in the works (one edited by Sol Fulero and one edited by Edie Greene). Rich noted that LHB is available electronically via 84 libraries, and this will continue to be increased.

14. Fellows Committee

A Division 41 member and fellow will be identified to serve as chair of the fellows committee.

Adjournment

homa, 455 U.S. 104 (1982), among other cases). Instead, the Texas instruction constrained the jury and denied them the opportunity to give miti-

APLS 2002 Budget

INCOME	Budget
Dues & Contributions	\$110,000.00
LHB Editorial Expenses	\$16,250.00
Interest Income	\$9,000.00
Royalties	\$25,000.00
Biennial APLS Conference	\$45,000.00
Advertising	\$3,000.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$208,250.00
EXPENSES	
Meetings & Conferences:	
APA Convention Program	\$14,000.00
APA EC Meeting	\$3,000.00
APLS EC meeting at APA	\$10,000.00
Biennial EC Meeting	\$10,000.00
Biennial APLS Conference	\$45,000.00
Div. Leadership Conference	\$2,000.00
APA Program Chair Conf.	\$1,500.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$85,500.00
Publications:	
Newsletter Expenses	\$17,000.00
Subscriptions to LHB	\$70,000.00
Editor Expenses for LHB	\$16,250.00
Web Site Expenses	\$1,000.00
Presidential Initiative	\$35,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$139,250.00
Administrative Costs:	
General Operating Exp.	\$8,000.00
Presidential Expenses	\$400.00
Treasurer Expenses	\$400.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$8,800.00
Professional Organizations:	
Fed/Beh, Psych, CogSc dues	\$200.00
Exec. Roundtable Practice Div.	\$90.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$290.00
Awards and Committees:	
Awards & Dissertations	\$4,000.00
Grants-in-Aid	\$10,000.00
Interdisciplinary Grant	\$3,000.00
Student Committee	\$2,000.00
Education Outreach Comm.	2,000.00
Cong. Briefing Series	\$3,000.00
Careers & Teaching Comm.	\$1,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$25,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$258,840.00



gating effect to Penry's retardation except in respect to the Texas's three sentencing questions. What it did, in effect, was to require the jury to conclude that Penry's mental retardation kept him from acting deliberately, kept him from committing criminal acts of violence in the future, or caused him to act in response to victim provocation. If Penry's mental retardation did not compel the answer to those questions to be "no," then Texas's legally-imposed framework left no legitimate avenue (short of jury nullification) for the jury to weight his mental retardation in determining the appropriate sanction.

Texas retried Mr. Penry in 1990. He was convicted and re-sentenced to death. The United States Supreme Court agreed to hear his appeal, granting a stay of execution last fall, and issuing its opinion in June 2001, see *Penry v. Jackson*, 121 S.Ct. 1910 (2001). The judge's instruction regarding treatment of mitigating evidence was again at issue.³ At the time of the second trial, Texas was still utilizing a similar three-special-issues sentencing framework. Recognizing the problem with the earlier instruction, this trial judge told the jury that their answers to the special issues, which determine the punishment to be given, "should be reflective of your finding as to the personal culpability of the defendant," *Penry*, 121 S.Ct. at 1917. The jury was told to "give effect to the mitigating evidence". The court offered a supplemental instruction that read in pertinent part: "If you determine, when giving effect to the mitigating evidence, if any, that a life sentence, as reflected by a negative finding to the issue under consideration, rather than a death sentence, is an appropriate response to the personal culpability of the defendant, a negative finding should be given to one of the special issues." *Penry v. Johnson*, 121 S.Ct. at 1913.

Justice O'Connor⁴ (the author of the original *Penry* decision) was dissatisfied with Texas's response. The Court once again found the instructions deficient — confusing and contradictory. The Court found the new instructions confusing because the jury was still told that it was bound to respond within the confines of the three questions, and, as in *Penry I*, the questions themselves constrained the jury's ability to fully examine the mitigating effect of Penry's mental retardation. The instructions were also viewed by the Court as contradictory because at least one reading of them could lead to jury nullification (in other words, just answer "no" to one of the questions if you believe Penry does not deserve to die). As a result, either a juror had to ignore the instruction to render a true verdict by answering the three questions based on the evidence, or follow the supplemental instruction's guidance and answer "no" based on moral culpability not evidence. How could a juror follow an oath and answer a specific question dishonestly at the same time? According to the majority, a juror should not be placed in such a position. John Paul Penry, then, was once again spared a death sentence, 22 years after the original crime.

Cruel and unusual punishment: The second issue before the Court in the original *Penry* case that is still a focus of the Court's attention is whether the execution of a mentally retarded offender, per se, violated the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. In *Penry I*, Penry argued that because of their mental disabilities, mentally retarded people do not possess the level of moral culpability necessary to justify imposing the death sentence, and that, moreover, there was an emerging national consensus against such executions. The American Psychological Association joined an amicus brief⁵ addressing these issues.⁶ The Brief argued that mental retardation: a) impairs an individual's capacity to understand and control his actions; b) is relevant to the choice of punishment; c) renders a punishment grossly disproportionate to the defendant's level of moral blameworthiness; and d) undermines any valid penological purpose for this population of offenders.

In a 5-4 decision, the Court rejected Penry's Eighth Amendment claim. After reviewing the "objective" evidence of national consensus (legislation, primarily), the Court noted that in 1989, only two states (and the federal government) prohibited the execution of the mentally retarded. In reaffirming the notion that what is "cruel and unusual" is not static, O'Connor stated that "[w]hile a national consensus against execution of the mentally retarded may someday emerge reflecting the 'evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society,' there is insufficient evidence of such a consensus today," *Penry*, 492 U.S., at 340. Twelve years later, with 18 states⁷ now banning the execution of people with mental retardation, the Court has decided to revisit the question of national consensus.⁸ In March of this year (a day before the Court heard arguments in the *Penry* case), it granted certiorari in *McCarver v. North Carolina*, to address the emerging national consensus issue.

Ernest McCarver was convicted of robbing and killing a man in Concord, North Carolina in 1987, and was sentenced to death by a North Carolina jury. According to McCarver's pleadings, his full-scale IQ was 67, and he possessed functional abilities similar to those of a 10-year-old. The state disputed McCarver's claim of mental retardation. Nevertheless, the Court agreed to hear the case and use it as an opportunity to revisit the national consensus question raised originally by *Penry I*. The American Psychological Association (joined by the American Psychiatric Association and the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law) filed an amicus brief in the case reiterating its argument that individuals with mental retardation are not sufficiently blameworthy to warrant capital punishment, and assuring the Court that objective diagnosis of mental retardation can be made by qualified practitioners using proven measurement instruments, thus minimizing concerns about malingering. Four months after the Court stayed McCarver's execution, the state of North Carolina became the 18th state to ban the

execution of any defendant who is mentally retarded, N.C. Gen Stat. § 15A-2005 (July 2001). Since the statute gives current death row inmates a chance to prove their mental retardation, the state then sought dismissal of McCarver's Supreme Court case because the issue was rendered moot. On September 25, 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed McCarver's appeal, but substituted a Virginia case which raises the same issue, *Atkins v. Virginia*, ___ S.Ct. ___, 2001 WL 121852 (U.S. Va. Sep. 25, 2001).

Daryl Renard Atkins, 23, was convicted of abduction, robbery, and capital murder of a young airman stationed at Langley Air Force Base. Atkins and another man abducted the victim at gunpoint outside a convenience store, drove him away in his truck, stole \$260 (the ATM withdrawal was captured on the bank's camera), and then shot him.⁹ Atkins was sentenced to death.

The facts relating to Mr. Atkins's mental retardation are as follows. Dr. Evan S. Nelson evaluated Mr. Atkins, and concluded that he possessed a full scale IQ of 59 and had limited capacity for adaptive behavior. Dr. Stanton E. Samenow, for the Commonwealth, did not administer an IQ test, but conducted an interview, administered selected items of the WAIS and the Thematic Apperception Test. He concluded that the defendant was of average intelligence, though he conceded that Dr. Nelson's calculation of the scores on the tests he administered were correct. He noted in his testimony that Mr. Atkins was able to wash and dry his own clothes, though he had never lived on his own nor had any type of employment.¹⁰ Unlike Texas, the Virginia jury was informed that the defendant's mental retardation is a mitigating factor, and that the extent of that deficiency is a finding of fact for the jury. The Virginia court also considered the question of Mr. Atkins' mental retardation in its proportionality analysis (Virginia has never executed someone with an IQ as low as 59), but found that there was sufficient conflicting testimony about the extent of the disability, that the IQ score by itself was not sufficient to make it unconstitutional. The dissenting justices sharply disagreed with this finding, and were particularly critical of Dr. Samenow's methodology and conclusions, finding his opinion "incredulous as a matter of law," *Atkins*, 534 S.E.2d at 394.¹¹

Overall, it appears the dispute in the case was not whether Mr. Atkins was mentally retarded, but what effect if any should his level of impairment have on the appropriateness of a death sentence. In that sense, the *Atkins* case may more neatly present the question of the continued constitutionality of executing mentally retarded offenders. At the time of this writing, no date has yet been set for oral argument in the *Atkins* case.¹² Within the next several months or year at the least, however, we will know whether, in the words of Justice O'Connor, "a national consensus against execution of the mentally retarded [has] emerge[d], reflecting the 'evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society,'" *Penry*, 492 U.S., at 340,

bringing an end to this 20-year chapter in U.S. death penalty jurisprudence.

Footnotes

¹ Last term, the U.S. Supreme Court also dealt with the question whether juries were properly instructed regarding a defendant's life-without-parole alternative to a sentence of death, see *Shafer v. South Carolina*, 532 U.S. 36 (2001).

² Under Texas law at the time, the jury decided the sentence to be imposed on *Penry* by answering three "special issues":

"(1) whether the conduct of the defendant that caused the death of the deceased was committed deliberately and with the reasonable expectation that the death of the deceased or another would result;

(2) whether there is a probability that the defendant would commit criminal acts of violence that would constitute a continuing threat to society; and

(3) if raised by the evidence, whether the conduct of the defendant in killing the deceased was unreasonable in response to the provocation, if any, by the deceased." Tex.Code Crim.Proc. Ann., Arts. 37.071(b) (Vernon 1981 and Supp.1989).

If the jury unanimously answers 'yes' to each issue submitted, the trial court must sentence the defendant to death. Arts. 37.01(c)-(e). Otherwise, the defendant is sentenced to life imprisonment," *Penry*, 492 U.S. at 310.

³ The Court also dealt with and rejected *Penry's Estelle v. Smith* Fifth Amendment claim. One of *Penry's* own experts, a clinical neuropsychologist, was asked on cross to read excerpts from a 1977 report he had relied upon in preparing his testimony (the report was from a defense evaluation for competency in an unrelated, non-capital case in 1977). The excerpt said that in the expert's "professional opinion that if Johnny Paul *Penry* were released from custody, that he would be dangerous to other persons," *Penry*, 121 S.Ct. at 1916. Given its limited scope of review under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, the Court concluded that the Texas court's decision was not an unreasonable application of clearly established federal law as the case was sufficiently dissimilar to *Estelle v. Smith* to warrant a different outcome.

⁴ Justice Thomas, joined by Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justice Scalia, dissented from the Court's decision to overturn *Penry's* sentence, concluding that under habeas review, the Court's task is not to articulate the perfect mitigation instruction, but rather to determine whether the lower court's ruling was objectively unreasonable. In the dissent's view, it was not because it clearly stated that the jury was to give effect to mitigating evidence, and that should have been sufficient.

⁵ *Amici curiae* were professional and voluntary associations interested in persons with mental retardation, and included among others the American Association on Mental Retardation, the Association for Retarded Citizens, the American Orthopsychiatric Association, The American Association of University Affiliated Programs for the Developmentally Disabled, and the National Association of Protection and Advocacy System, and the Mental Health Law Project. The brief was cited specifically by Justice Stevens in dissent to support a finding that executing mentally retarded offenders is unconstitutional, *Penry*, 492 U.S. at 349.

⁶ A summary of this Brief and summaries or full-text versions of

Research Briefs

Correctional Psychology
Blaauw, E., Winkel, F. W., & Kerkhof, A. J. F. M. (2001). **Bullying and suicidal behavior in jails.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 28, 279-299.

Examined files of 95 Dutch inmates who committed suicide and interviewed 53 suicidal and 221 nonsuicidal inmates regarding bullying. Serious bullying had a stronger relationship with suicide risk than mild bullying but both were related.

Lutze, F.E. (2001). **The influence of a shock incarceration program on inmate adjustment and attitudinal change.** *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 29, 255-267.

271 inmates in a shock incarceration program (SIP) were compared to 106 minimum-security inmates. SIP inmates were better adjusted and held more positive attitudes than the inmates in the minimum-security facility. However, SIP inmates' optimism faded with time and imprisonment.

Marquart, J. W., Brewer, V. E., Simon, P., & Morse, E. V. (2001). **Lifestyle factors among female prisoners with histories of psychiatric treatment.** *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 29, 319-328.

500 female inmates receiving different levels of mental health services were interviewed. Those using MH services were typically White, over 26, mothers, less educated and unemployed at the time of the offense. They were also more likely to have committed a nonviolent offense and have a history of substance use.

Soderstrom, I. R., Castellano, T. C., & Figaro, H. R. (2001).

Measuring "mature coping" skills among adult and juvenile offenders: A psychometric assessment of relevant instruments. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 28, 300-328.

Adult and juveniles in boot camps were given a battery of scales to measure Johnson's (1996) mature coping construct and investigate the psychometric properties of each instrument. Pre- and post-test data suggest they are sensitive to changes over time.

Walrath, C. (2001). **Evaluation of an inmate-run Alternatives to Violence Project: The impact of inmate-to-inmate intervention.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 697-711.

The evaluation of this program, located in a medium-security facility in Maryland, indicted a positive impact on anger and self-reported confrontation for inmates who completed a conflict resolution workshop versus those who did not.

Deception and Response Bias

Akehurst, L., Kohnken, G., & Hofer, E. (2001). **Content credibility of accounts derived from live and video presentations.** *Legal & Criminological Psychology*, 5, 65-84.

Groups of children and adults (n = 93) were assigned to either participate in a photography session, watch a video of a peer participating in a photography session, or listen to a verbal description of a peer participating in a photography session. Criterion-Based Content Analysis (CBCA) successfully distinguished truthful accounts based on direct ex-

perience from fabricated events and truthful accounts based on watching a video.

Berry, D. T. R., Bagby, R. M., Smerz, J., Rinaldo, J. C., Caldwell-Andrews, A., & Baer, R. A. (2001). **Effectiveness of NEO-PI-R research validity scales for discriminating analog malingering and genuine psychopathology.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 76, 496-516.

As an analog to the MMPI-2's *F-K* validity index, an index subtracting Positive Presentation Management (PPM) from Negative Presentation Management (NPM) was created for the NEO-PI-R. This scale differed significantly between simulated malingerers (n = 97) and psychiatric outpatients (n = 272). Results suggest limited utility in low base rate environments but some promise when the likelihood of faking bad is high.

Edens, J. F., Buffington, J. K., Tomicic, T. L., & Riley, B. D. (2001). **Effects of positive impression management on the Psychopathic Personality Inventory.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 25, 235-256.

186 college students completed the PPI honestly and with instructions to "fake good." Individuals who obtained high scores in the honest condition were able to appear less psychopathic when feigning. Two separate measures of socially desirable responding, the Unlikely Virtues scale of the PPI and the Crowne-Marlowe Social Desirability Scale, were somewhat able to differentiate between honest and feigned protocols (AUCs = .73 and .83, respectively).

Forrester, L. M., McMahon, M., & Greenwood, K. M. (2001). **The relationship between coping strategies and interrogative suggestibility.** *Psychiatry, Psychology & Law*, 8, 23-37.

The Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale and the COPE (a measure of coping behavior) were administered to 61 university students in Australia to assess the relationship between coping strategies and interrogative suggestibility. Contrary to the model proposed by Gudjonsson and Clark (1986), neither problem- nor emotion-focused coping strategies were related to the suggestibility measures. Furthermore, neither dispositional nor situational coping strategies could predict interrogative suggestibility.

Young, M. S., & Schinka, J. A. (2001). **Research validity scales for the NEO-PI-R: Additional evidence for reliability and validity.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 76, 412-420.

The reliability and validity of the NEO-PI-R research validity scales were examined in a clinical sample. Both Negative Presentation Management and Positive Presentation Management demonstrated satisfactory internal consistency. Significant differences in PAI profiles for valid and invalid NPM scales further support the validity of these scales.

Delinquency/Antisocial Behavior

Book, A. S., Knap, M. A., & Holden, R. R. (2001). **Criterion validity of the Holden Psychological Screening Inventory Social Symptomatology scale in a prison**

- sample.** Psychological Assessment, 13, 249-253.
- The HPSI was administered to 214 male inmates to assess the HPSI Social Symptomatology scale's ability to identify psychopathy. The scale demonstrated a large effect size in significantly differentiating between those classified by the PCL-R as psychopaths and non-psychopaths.
- Duncan, S.C., Duncan, T. E., & Strycker, L. A. (2001). **Qualitative and quantitative shifts in adolescent problem behavior development: A cohort-sequential multivariate latent growth modeling approach.** Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment, 23, 43-50.
- 770 adolescents from four cohorts were followed for five years and their use of alcohol and marijuana, deviant behavior and academic failure were measured annually. These adolescents showed an increase in problem behavior from age 11-18. Alcohol and marijuana use contributed most to this increase whereas academic failure contributed least.
- Grekin, E. R., Brennan, P. A., Hodgins, S., & Mednick, S. A. (2001). **Male criminals with organic brain syndrome: Two distinct types based on age at first arrest.** American Journal of Psychiatry, 158, 1099-1104.
- Arrest records of 565 Danish male criminal offenders with organic brain syndrome were compared with 565 offenders without the syndrome. Those with the syndrome who began offending before age 18 were more likely than any others to recidivate and showed a more persistent pattern of offending than those who were first arrested after age 18.
- Harris, G. T., Rice, M. E., & Lalumière, M. (2001). **Criminal violence: The roles of psychopathy, neuro-developmental insults, and antisocial parenting.** Criminal Justice & Behavior, 28, 402-426.
- In a sample of 868 violent offenders, both neuro-developmental insults and psychopathy directly and independently predicted violence whereas antisocial parenting was associated with both neuro-developmental insults and psychopathy but not directly with criminal violence. The findings are discussed in relation to the position that psychopathy is an evolved life history strategy rather than mental disorder per se.
- Ishikawa, S. S., Raine, A., Lencz, T., Bihrlé, S., & Lacasse, L. (2001). **Autonomic stress reactivity and executive functions in successful and unsuccessful criminal psychopaths from the community.** Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 110, 423-432.
- Convicted psychopaths (n=16) demonstrated reduced cardiovascular stress reactivity when compared to controls (n=26). Non-convicted psychopaths (n = 13) demonstrated heightened reactivity, superior WCST performance, and increased parental absence compared to controls and convicted psychopaths.
- Kosterman, R., Graham, J. W., Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F., & Herrenkohl, T. I. (2001). **Childhood risk factors for persistence of violence in the transition to adulthood: A social development perspective.** Violence & Victims, 16, 355-369.
- Predictors of violent behavior between the ages of 13 and 21 among 808 youth were identified at age 10. Annual interviews from age 10 to 16, and again at ages 18 and 21, indicated that 55% of the youth engaged in violence in adolescence but desisted in early adulthood, whereas 16% persisted at age 21. The best predictors of violence in adolescence were male gender, Asian American ethnicity (protective factor), childhood fighting, early individual characteristics, and early antisocial influences. The best predictors of adult persistence were male gender, early school achievement (protective factor), and early antisocial influences.
- Lilienfeld, S. O., & Hess, T. H. (2001). **Psychopathic personality traits and somatization: Sex differences and the mediating role of negative emotionality.** Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment, 23, 11-24.
- 150 undergraduates were given various instruments assessing psychopathy, somatization, and negative emotionality. The authors found support for the assertion that somatization is negatively associated with primary psychopathic features and positively associated with secondary psychopathic features. The association between somatization and secondary psychopathic features was significantly greater in the females than in the males and, for both men and women, the association between secondary psychopathic features and somatic complaints was mediated by negative emotionality.
- Matson, J. L., & Mayville, E. A. (2001). **The relationship of functional variables and psychopathology to aggressive behavior in persons with severe and profound mental retardation.** Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment, 23, 3-9.
- Interviewed 135 severely or profoundly mentally retarded individuals using the QABF and the DASH II. They found that 75% of the subjects met the criteria for "probable environmental of physical function underlying their aggression". In addition, half of the sample had a psychiatric disorder and most of these individuals also had an environmental or physical function underlying their aggressive behavior.
- Piquero, A. R., & Chung, H. L. (2001). **On the relationship between gender, early onset and the seriousness of offending.** Journal of Criminal Justice, 29, 189-206.
- Records of 220 offenders (151 male, 69 female) were reviewed and analyzed for seriousness and onset of offending, as well as various demographic factors. Results support the theory that early onset predicts more serious offending. This pattern remains for males when other factors are held constant, but not for females.
- Reiss, D., Leese, M., Meux, C., & Grubin, D. (2001). **Casene assessment of psychopathy in a high security hospital.** Criminal Behavior & Mental Health, 11, 27-37.
- A sample of 89 male patients in a British high security psychiatric hospital, legally classified as psychopathic, were scored on the PCL-R based solely on their medical files. PCL-R ratings demonstrated high internal consistency (alpha = .89) and a factor structure similar to a North American sample of forensic psychiatric patients, supporting the applicability of this instrument, coded solely from records, in a British sample.

Shumaker, D. M., & McKee, G. R. (2001). **Characteristics of homicidal and violent juveniles.** *Violence and Victims*, 16, 401-410.

Juvenile males charged with murder (n = 30) and juvenile males charged with other violent felony offenses (n = 62) had similar demographic characteristics and family backgrounds. The homicide defendants were less likely to have had a current Axis I diagnosis, to have acted alone, and to have committed the alleged crime in a domestic setting.

Taylor, T. J., Turner, K. B., Esbensen, F. A., & Winfree, L. T. Jr. (2001). **Coppin's attitude: Attitudinal differences among juveniles toward police.** *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 29, 295-306.

5,477 eighth graders from 11 U.S. cities were surveyed regarding their attitudes toward the police. Overall, the juveniles surveyed were fairly indifferent toward the police. White children held the most positive attitudes, followed by Hispanics and African-Americans, but regardless of race, girls held more positive attitudes than boys.

Verona, E., Patrick, C. J., & Joiner, T. E. (2001). **Psychopathy, antisocial personality, and suicide risk.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 110, 462-470.

Among 313 incarcerated male PCL-R-defined psychopaths, suicidal history was related significantly to Factor 2 and APD diagnosis, but was unrelated to Factor 1. Two dimensions from the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (Negative Emotionality and Low Constraint) accounted for the association between past

suicide attempts and antisociality.

Family Violence

Harned, M. S. (2001). **Abused women or abused men? An examination of the context and outcomes of dating violence.** *Violence & Victims*, 16, 269-285.

Although no gender difference was found among undergraduate and graduate students (n = 874) regarding rates of physical violence and overall aggression from dating partners, women were more likely to experience sexual, and men to experience psychological, victimization. The impact of the violence was more severe for women than for men.

Harris, S. D., Dean, K. R., Holden, G. W., & Carlson, M. J. (2001). **Assessing police and protective order reports of violence: What is the relation?** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 602-698.

Among 77 couples in which the female member filed for a protective order and police contact ensued, victims reported significantly more physical violence than was reflected in the police reports (but there was a significant correlation between victim and police reports).

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

Among 88 men with a history of serious wife assault, violent recidivism was lower among wife assaulters (24%) than among a larger sample of generally violent offenders (44%). Although PCL-R score was predictive of recidivism (r = .37), VRAG scores were significantly better predictors (r = .42, AUC = .75).

Jaskinski, J. L. (2001). **Pregnancy and violence against women: An analysis of longitudinal data.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 712-733.

In a sample of 3,500 couples who participated in at least the first two waves (five years apart) of a national survey, first pregnancy and unwanted or unplanned pregnancy was associated significantly with one of the three violence categories examined (i.e., persistent violence, violence cessation, and violence initiation).

Jellen, L. K., McCarroll, J. E., & Thayer, L. E. (2001). **Child emotional maltreatment: a two-year study of U.S. Army cases.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 623-639.

The minutes for 181 case review committees were analyzed for type, number, degree of abuse, and substantiation rate. Emotional abuse was substantiated more often when it was the only form of abuse as opposed to when in addition to other forms of abuse or neglect.

McGuigan, W. M., & Pratt, C. C. (2001). **The predictive impact of domestic violence on three types of child maltreatment.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 869-883.

Researchers found that domestic violence within the first six months of a child's life is significantly related to child physical abuse, child psychological abuse and child neglect.

Murphy, C. M., Fals-Stewart, W., O'Farrell, T. J., & Feehan, M. (2001). **Correlates of intimate partner violence among male alcoholic patients.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 69, 528-540.

Various mechanisms that can account for the high levels of intimate partner violence associated with alcohol-abusing individuals were explored by comparing samples of violent (n = 183) and nonviolent (n = 120) male alcoholic patients in heterosexual couples. Results indicate that violent alcoholic partners demonstrated more antisocial personality characteristics, had greater problems with alcohol and greater use of other drugs, reported greater relationship distress, and were more likely to attribute relationship problems to alcohol consumption than were nonviolent alcoholics.

Ondersma, S. J., Malcoe, L. H., & Simpson, S. M. (2001). **Child Protective Services' response to prenatal drug exposure: Results from a nation wide survey.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 657-668.

200 CPS supervisors from both rural and urban counties were surveyed regarding their agency's response to reports of infants exposed to drugs in utero. No one standard of practice was found, with responses ranging from very inactive to very aggressive. Rural counties tended to have stronger reactions than urban counties.

Pavlou, M., & Knowles, A. (2001). **Domestic violence: Attributions, recommended punishments and reporting behavior related to provocation by a victim.** *Psychiatry, Psychology & Law*, 8, 76-85.

The influence of victim provocation on attributions of responsibility in domestic violence cases was assessed for 134 community members (68 males and 66 females). Results indicate that respondents attributed more responsibility to victims in a

- higher provocation scenario, particularly if the respondents endorsed more traditional attitudes toward women. Neither of these variables had any impact on the offender's punishment.
- Rondeau, G., Brodeur, N., Brochu, S., & Lemire, G. (2001). **Dropout and completion of treatment among spouse abusers.** *Violence & Victims, 16*, 127-143.
- Male spouse abusers who completed community programs in Québec, Canada (n = 286) were older, better educated, had higher SES, more stable family life, longer length of marriage, having more children, and stronger therapeutic alliance.
- Sternberg, K. J., Lamb, M. E., Davies, G. M. & Westcott, H. L. (2001). **The Memorandum of Good Practice: Theory versus application.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 25*, 669-681.
- Raters examined 119 transcripts of interviews with reported child abuse victims in England and Wales. Almost 40% of information gathered from the victims was obtained via option posing and suggestive prompts.
- Stevens-Simon, L., Nelligan, D., & Kelly L. (2001). **Adolescents at risk for mistreating their children. Part I: prenatal identification.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 25*, 737-751.
- 262 adolescent females in a maternity program were studied. Almost half of the sample was determined to be high-risk and their children were 8.41 and 5.19 times more likely to be mistreated (at 1 and 2 years of age, respectively) than children whose mothers were considered low-risk.
- Stevens-Simon, L., Nelligan, D., & Kelly L. (2001). **Adolescents at risk for mistreating their children. Part II: a home- and clinic-based prevention program.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 25*, 753-769.
- 171 high-risk adolescent mothers were provided with and in-home parenting program. The program did not appear to reduce the incidence of child maltreatment or change other factors related to maternal life course.
- Legal Decision-Making**
- Coleman, B. L., Stevens, M. J., & Reeder, G. D. (2001). **What makes recovered-memory testimony compelling to jurors?** *Law & Human Behavior, 25*, 317-338.
- Mock jurors in the first experiment involving a lawsuit related to past abuse viewed the victim's recovered memories as more credible when the therapist used hypnosis. In the second experiment where the therapist was being sued mock jurors were more likely to view the therapist as having created false memories when hypnosis or suggestion was used.
- Greene, E., Coon, D., & Bornstein, B. (2001). **The effects of limiting punitive damage awards.** *Law & Human Behavior, 25*, 217-234.
- A jury analogue study was conducted with college undergraduates to assess the impact of capping the maximum punitive damage awards. Jurors did not award higher compensatory damages when punitive damages were capped but jurors with no option for punitive damages awarded higher compensatory damages.
- Horowitz, I. A., & ForsterLee, L. (2001). **The effects of note-taking and trial transcript access on mock jury decisions in a complex civil trial.** *Law & Human Behavior, 25*, 373-391.
- Mock jurors viewed videotape of a trial involving multiple litigants and were either allowed to take notes or not and were either provided a transcript during deliberation or not. Note-taking jurors were better able to distinguish between differentially worthy plaintiffs in awards. Note-taking was significantly more effective in increasing jury competence than access to a transcript.
- Krauss, D. A., & Sales, B. D. (2001). **The effects of clinical and scientific expert testimony on juror decision making in capital sentencing.** *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law, 7*, 267-310.
- In a simulated capital sentencing case, clinical opinion expert testimony had more of an influence on 208 mock jurors' decisions than did actuarial expert testimony. This bias was not removed by presentation of adversarial procedures (i.e., cross-examination or competing expert). The hypothesis that mock jurors differentially discount expert testimony on the basis of type of adversary procedure drew limited empirical support.
- Orcutt, H. K., Goodman, G. S., Tobey, A. E., Batterman-Faunce, J. M., & Thomas, S. (2001). **Detecting deception in children's testimony: Factfinders' abilities to reach the truth in open court and closed-circuit trials.** *Law & Human Behavior, 25*, 339-372.
- Mock jurors from the community viewed children testifying in a courtroom or via one-way CCTV, with some children being deliberately deceptive. After deliberation, jurors were not any better at reaching the truth when children testified in open court versus via CCTV.
- Rose, V. G., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2001). **Evaluating the comprehensibility of jury instructions: A method and an example.** *Law & Human Behavior, 25*, 409-431.
- 5 experiments using undergraduates, law students, and civilian jurors, were used to examine a technique for testing comprehensibility of jury instructions. An important feature of the application test is the ability to focus on the underlying content of the instructions.
- Salekin, R. T., Rogers, R., & Ustad, K. L. (2001). **Juvenile waiver to adult criminal courts: Prototypes for dangerousness, sophistication-maturity, and amenability to treatment.** *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law, 7*, 381-408.
- Based on ratings from 244 child clinical psychologists, prototypical analysis was used to clarify these three constructs used in judicial waiver decisions. Also, prototypical ratings completed by 75 ABPP forensic diplomats of the core characteristics of youth evaluated by psychologists and subsequently waived to adult court indicated these youth to be dangerous, criminally sophisticated, and difficult to treat.
- Stiles, P. G., Poythress, N. G., Hall, A., Falkenbach, D., & Williams, R. (2001). **Improving understanding of research consent disclosures among persons with mental illness.** *Psychiatric Services, 52*, 780-785.
- The use of iterative feedback

Continued on p. 10



was associated with improvements in understanding of research consent disclosures among persons with schizophrenia (n = 79), persons with depression (n = 82), and a healthy control group (n = 80). Two procedures not related to such improvements were the use of a graphically enhanced consent disclosure form (versus a typical form using standard dense text) and the presence of a third-party facilitator. The mean understanding scores were not significantly different between the depression and control groups, and the mean score of the schizophrenia group was significantly lower than those of the other groups.

Risk Assessment

Edens, J. F. (2001). **Misuses of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised in court: Two case examples.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 1082-1093.

Describes cases in which results of the PCL-R were misused in relation to conclusions regarding violence risk. In Case 1, a prosecution witness made claims regarding future violence potential in the penalty phase of a capital murder trial that were unsupported by the existing research literature, whereas in Case 2 a defense witness concluded that a defendant was unlikely to have committed incest due to (among other factors) a low PCL-R score.

Fowler, J. C., Piers, C., Hilsenroth, M. J., Holdwick, D. J., & Padawer, J. R. (2001). **The Rorschach Suicide Constellation: Assessing various degrees of lethality.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 76, 333-351.

The relationship between the Comprehensive System's Suicide Constellation (S-CON) and the lethality of hospitalized patients' suicide attempts was examined. Patients were classified as nonsuicidal (n = 37), parasuicidal (n = 37), and near lethal (n = 30) based on records assessing the presence and lethality of self-destructive acts. A cutoff score of seven or more positive indicators on the S-CON accurately predicted near lethal suicide activity relative to the samples of parasuicidal, nonsuicidal, and college student controls, with overall correct classification ranging from .79 for the patient samples to .89 for the student sample. Gold, N., Benbenishty, R., & Osmo, R. (2001). **A comparative study of risk assessments and recommended interventions in Canada and Israel.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25 (5), 607-622.

181 child welfare workers were given vignettes and asked to rate the risk to the child, make recommendations and assess parents and child. Canadians were more likely to recommend removing the child and were older and more experienced. Both groups were affected by maternal cooperativeness, with Israelis being more influenced than Canadians.

Hilton, N. Z., & Simmons, J. L. (2001). **The influence of actuarial risk assessment in clinical judgments and tribunal decisions about mentally disordered offenders in maximum security.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 393-408.

Clinical judgments and tribunal decisions to detain forensic patients in maximum security were examined. The best predictor of tribunal decision was the senior clinician's testimony; there

were no significant correlations between the actuarial risk of violent recidivism and the tribunal decisions or clinical opinions.

Kroner, D. G., & Mills, J. F. (2001). **The accuracy of five risk appraisal instruments in predicting institutional misconduct and new convictions.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 28, 471-489.

The predictive accuracy of the PCL-R, LSI-R, HCR-20, LCSF, and VRAG were assessed on a sample of 97 male offenders. Although performance varied somewhat across instruments and outcomes (AUCs ranging from .57 to .76), no statistically significant differences were obtained.

Monson, C. M., Gunnin, D. D., Fogel, M. H., & Kyle, L. L. (2001). **Stopping (or slowing) the revolving door: Factors related to NCRI acquittees' maintenance of a conditional release.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 257-267.

A hierarchical survival analysis was performed using records of 125 NGRI acquittees who had been conditionally released. Minority race, previous criminal history, and substance abuse diagnosis significantly predicted revocation.

Skeem, J. L., & Mulvey, E. P. (2001). **Psychopathy and community violence among civil psychiatric patients: Results from the MacArthur Violence Risk Assessment study.** *Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology*, 69, 358-374.

Data on 1,136 civil psychiatric patients from the MacArthur Risk Assessment project revealed that: a) the PCL:SV is a relatively strong predictor of violence in this population; b) the predictive power of the PCL:SV is reduced,

yet still significant, after controlling for other risk factors; and c) the predictive power of the PCL:SV is based primarily on the Antisocial Behavior factor (Factor 2) rather than the Emotional Detachment factor (Factor 1).

Sexual Abuse and Sex Offenders

Able, G. G., Jordan, A., Hand, C. G., Holland, L. A., & Phipps, A. (2001). **Classification models of child molesters utilizing the Able Assessment for sexual interest.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 703-718.

Using a sample of admitted child sex offenders, non-admitting child sex offenders, and non-offenders (total n = 747), the authors report results from 3 logistic regression equations that appear to differentiate between these groups. Based on these findings, it is concluded that the AASI is resistant to falsification.

Barbaree, H. E., Seto, M. C., Langton, C. M., & Peacock, E. J. (2001). **Evaluating the predictive accuracy of six risk assessment instruments for adult sex offenders.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 28, 490-521.

The PCL-R, VRAG, SORAG, RRASOR, Static-99, MnSOST-R, and MASORR were compared on 215 released sex offenders. The MnSOST-R and MASORR significantly predicted general recidivism, the PCL-R predicted general and serious recidivism, and the four other measures predicted general, serious, and sexual recidivism with varying degrees of accuracy (AUCs between .60 to .77).

Cecil, H., & Matson, S. C. (2001). **Psychological func-**

- tioning and family discord among African-American adolescent females with and without a history of childhood sexual abuse.** *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 973-988.
- Adolescent females with histories of childhood sexual abuse reported lower levels of self-esteem and higher levels of physical and emotional abuse. Duration of abuse predicted greater levels of depression and lower levels of self-esteem.
- Gretton, H. M., McBride, M., Hare, R. D., O'Shaughnessy, R., & Kumka, G. (2001). **Psychopathy and recidivism in adolescent sex offenders.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 28, 427-449.
- File information on 220 adolescent males in an outpatient sex offender treatment program was used to score the PCL:YV and charges and convictions were tracked for an average of 55 months after the end of treatment. Those with high scores on the PCL:YV were more likely to escape, violate probation, and commit violent and non-violent offenses (but not sex offenses) during follow-up.
- Kamphuis, J. H., & Emmelkamp, M. G. (2001). **Traumatic distress among support-seeking female victims of stalking.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 158, 795-798.
- Stress in a sample of 201 Dutch female stalking victims was assessed with instruments including the General Health Questionnaire and the Impact of Event Scale. Over half reported a clinically significant level of psychomedical symptoms and Impact of Event scores were comparable to samples experiencing other types of trauma (i.e., traffic accidents and bank robberies).
- Kisiel, C. L., & Lyons, J. S. (2001). **Dissociation as a mediator of psychopathology among sexually abused children and adolescents.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 158, 1034-1039.
- Dissociation and psychopathology were assessed in 114 10-18 year-olds in residential treatment centers. Higher levels of dissociation were found among sexually abused children as opposed to physically abused children, and were associated with more symptoms, more frequent risk-taking, and less competent functioning.
- Lindsey, R. E., Carozzi, A. F., & Eells, G. T. (2001). **Differences in the dispositional empathy of juvenile sex offenders, non-sex-offending delinquent juveniles, and nondelinquent juveniles.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 510-522.
- Juvenile sex offenders and non-sex-offending delinquent juveniles scored significantly higher than nondelinquents on the Personal Distress subscale of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). Non-sex-offending delinquent juveniles scored significantly higher than the juvenile sex offenders on the Empathic Concern subscale of the IRI.
- Looman, J., Gauthier, C., & Boer, D. (2001). **Replication of the Massachusetts Treatment Center Child Molester Typology in a Canadian sample.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 753-767.
- In the first full replication of the child molester typology outside of the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC), interrater reliabilities ranging from .90 to .40 were obtained when the typology was used with child molesters at the Regional Treatment Center in Ontario, Canada. These values are similar to those obtained in the MTC sample.
- Schneider, S. L., & Wright, R. C. (2001). **The FoSOD: A measurement tool for reconceptualizing the role of denial in child molesters.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 16, 545-564.
- Reliability and validity evidence for the Facets of Sexual Offender Denial (FoSOD) were presented. 6 facets of denial were identified: pertaining to the sexual offense itself/victim harm, extent of behavior, intent, perceived victim desire, planning, and risk of relapse/sexually deviant preferences.
- Shivley, M. (2001). **Male self-control and sexual aggression.** *Deviant Behavior*, 22, 295-321.
- Over 500 college students were given vignettes of dating situations in which the female resists the sexual advances of the male. Most respondents attributed high levels of self-control to the male, although this was reduced in vignettes in which the male was intoxicated.
- Ullman, S. E., & Filipas, H. H. (2001). **Predictors of PTSD symptom severity and social reactions in sexual assault victims.** *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 14, 369-389.
- Greater PTSD symptom severity among 323 sexual assault victims was related to having less education, greater perceived life threat, and experiencing more negative social relations following disclosure of the assault. Ethnic minority victims and those more severely victimized had more negative reactions from others upon disclosure whereas victims who made more extensive disclosures experienced less negative social reactions.
- ### Witness Issues
- Clark, S. E., & Tunnicliff, J. L. (2001). **Selecting lineup foils in eyewitness identification experiments: Experimental control and real-world simulation.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 199-216.
- Eyewitness identification in lineups was examined with foils who resembled the perpetrator or resembled an innocent suspect. The false identification rate for per-absent lineups was lower if the foils were selected based on their match to the perpetrator's description.
- Garrioch, L., & Brimacombe (nee Luus), C. A. E. (2001). **Lineup administrators' expectations: Their impact on eyewitness confidence.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 299-315.
- In the first experiment college students were either interviewers or witnesses, to examine the effect of interviewers' expectations during lineup identifications. In the second experiment, the testimonies from the first experiment were viewed by student jurors in order to assess credibility. Eyewitness confidence was affected by interviewers' beliefs but all witnesses were judged equally credible.
- Goodman, G. S., Bottoms, B. L., Rudy, L., Davis, S. L., & Schwartz-Kenney, B. M. (2001). **Effects of past abuse experiences on children's eyewitness memory.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 269-298.
- Memories of 70 abused and nonabused children for a play session were compared. Nonabused children were more accurate in answering specific questions and made fewer errors in a photo identification task. The groups did not differ in accuracy or suggestibility when asked about abusive actions.



APLS 2002 Biennial Conference

Austin, TX Mar. 7-10

General Information

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

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

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

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

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Registration Information

**** All attendees (including all presenters of papers, posters, and symposia) must register ****

You can register for the conference in one of three ways:

- online (via the conference website -<http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/2002/registration.htm> - paying by credit card through a secure server)
- by mail (sending registration form, which can be found in this newsletter or downloaded from the website, and a check or credit card information to Cathy Oslzly)
- at the conference (keep in mind that higher rates apply)

Anyone registering after Feb. 18, 2002, must register on site and pay the on-site registration fee.

Registration cancellations received after Feb. 27, 2002 will be assessed a \$20.00 cancellation fee.

Notes From The Student Chair

Dear AP-LS Student Members:

I would like to introduce the officers for the upcoming term. The Chair Elect is Marchelle Thomson and the Secretary-Treasurer is Oluseyi Olubadewo. Both Marchelle and Oluseyi are in the joint degree program at MCP Hahnemann University and Villanova University School of Law. Marchelle is in her third year and Oluseyi is in her fourth year. Stacie Cass, who is in her second year in the legal psychology program at Florida International University, has filled the Newsletter/Web Editor position. I look forward to working closely with all of them in building a strong student section!

Elections

It is never too early to start thinking about running for a position or nominating someone for a position. Elections for the 2002-2003 term will be held next summer. The available positions will be Chair-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, and Newsletter/Web Editor. I would be happy to provide you with more information on any of these positions. Please e-mail me if you would like additional details.

Conferences

I am starting to plan the student workshops for the 2002 AP-LS Conference and the 2002 APA Convention. I would really like to hear your suggestions. Is there any area that you would like to learn more about? Do you prefer something more informal and interactive? I anticipate a large turnout at these events. The student workshops at the AP-LS Conference will be held in the morning on Thursday, March 7, 2002. I hope to meet a lot of you there! If you have any ideas, please e-mail them to me. As the conference approaches, more specific information will be posted on the student website. Information will also be posted regarding the Division 41 student workshops at the 2002 APA Convention.

Student Website

Stacie is presently updating the student website. Please let her know if you have any suggestions for the website. On the website, you will find interesting psychology and law links, information on the student officers, graduate programs, and much more! Please check this website often as it will continue to provide you with some important updated information.

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

Constance Mesiarik, Chair, Student Section

Reaching Underserved Trauma Survivors Through Community-Based Programs

December 6-9, 2001 in New Orleans, LA. Sponsored by the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies. The current epidemic of trauma on every continent demands a better understanding of those community-based trauma interventions that are most effective for preventing and ameliorating the impact of traumatic exposure among large groups of survivors. This conference will provide a forum for advancing and sharing scientific and applied knowledge focused on preventing and reducing exposure to traumatic experiences and of improving the lives of trauma survivors in health-care and social service settings, in courts, in neighborhoods, in religious settings, in villages, and in people's homes worldwide. <http://www.istss.org>



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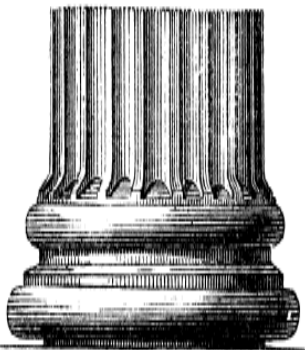
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AP-LS Student Homepage
[http://www.psy.fsu.edu/~
apls-students](http://www.psy.fsu.edu/~apls-students)

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



Call for Papers

Special Issue: Family Psychology and the Law

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

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

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

Journal of Threat Assessment Threats in the Computer Age

The Journal of Threat Assessment is accepting manuscript submissions for a special issue on "Threats in the Computer Age." Topics that are suitable for consideration include, but are not limited to the following: stalking and harassment via computer, criminal activity with computers, computer hacking, the use of computer databases for dealing with threatening behavior, access of threat enhancing materials over the Internet, legal issues, and other issues related to computers and threats of violence and aggression. Manuscripts should be prepared in quadruplicate, in accordance with the style of the APA Publication Manual (4th ed.), and sent to the editor: Joseph T. McCann, Psy.D., J.D., Editor, Journal of Threat Assessment, 151 Leroy Street, Binghamton, NY 13905; e-mail: Joseph_McCann@uhs.org; Phone/Fax: 607-797-2315. Deadline for manuscripts is March 1, 2002.

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

Legal Update cont. from p. 5

other APA amicus briefs are available on APA's psychology/law web page, www.psyclaw.org.

⁷ Source, Death Penalty Information Center web site, www.deathpenaltyinfo.org (9/26/01). This site contains extensive information about the death penalty generally, and about mental retardation and the death penalty in particular. The states are Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, and the U.S.

⁸ As discussed above, the re-hearing of the *Penry* case itself last term focused narrowly on the adequacy of the Texas court's jury instructions in response to the Supreme Court's guidance in *Penry I*. That case did not raise the national consensus issue.

⁹ A full recitation of the facts can be found in *Atkins v. Virginia*, 510 S.E.2d 445 (Va. 1999).

¹⁰ According to the DSM-IV, a diagnosis of mental retardation is only appropriate when: a) an individual demonstrates a significantly below average IQ score (70 or below) on an appropriately administered IQ test, b) deficits are present in adaptive functioning in at least two areas (these areas include: communication, self-care, home living, social/interpersonal skills, use of community resources, self-direction, functional academic skills, work, leisure, health, and safety.), and c) the onset occurs before 18 years of age. In effect, an individual needs to show deficits in both intellectual and adaptive functioning for the label of mental retardation to be appropriately used.

¹¹ Given the current discussions surrounding the revision of APA's Ethical Principles, especially those relating to administration of tests, is it interesting that Justice Hassell, in dissent, cited to the use of an obsolete test and a failure to comply with relevant instructions for the tests as violating Ethical Standard 2.07, *Atkins*, 534 S.E.2d at 321, Hassell, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part.

¹² It is probable that the APA will resubmit an appropriately revised brief in *Atkins* articulating the same issues as those presented in the amicus brief filed in *McCarver* described above.

Division News and Information

APA 2002: Division 41 Program

Thanks to all who made the Division 41 program in San Francisco a success, and especially to Rick Frederick for chairing such an excellent program. The call for papers for the 2002 convention in Chicago will be going out soon (and may be out before publication of this newsletter). In addition to the standard APA presentation formats (brief oral paper, poster, symposium, workshop), the EC decided at its San Francisco meeting to include a number of longer (30-45 minutes) oral addresses as well. These talks are envisioned as fairly comprehensive, current reviews of a particular body of research, summarizing the "state of the science" and suitable for a diverse audience (i.e., both members and non-members of AP-LS). The official APA call for papers will not list this category; if you are interested in submitting such a paper, please submit it as an individual paper and indicate in the body of the proposal that you would like to be considered for one of these longer time slots. If you would like to explore paper ideas or have questions about the program format, please contact the 2002 Chair, Brian Bornstein, bbornstein2@unl.edu.

Conference Announcements

The European Association of Psychology and Law will hold its 12th annual conference in Leuven, Belgium on September 14-17. The theme of the conference is *Dangerousness, Violence and Crime*, but all topics in psychology and law will be considered. Abstracts are due by April 30, 2002. Information on the conference can be found at <http://www.law.kuleuven.ac.be/psycholaw>. In 2003, EAPL and APLS will co-host a conference in Edinburgh, Scotland. Information about this conference can be found on the APLS website.

The second annual conference of the **International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services** will be held in Munich, Germany from March 20-March 23, 2002. The International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services is an international organization of forensic mental health workers. The Association focuses on four major areas: Clinical forensic psychiatry and psychology including family violence, Administrative/legal issues, Research in forensic mental health (civil/criminal), violence, and abuse, and Training and education. Information about the conference can be found at: <http://www.iafmhs.org>.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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• Division Administrative Secretary	Cathy Oslzly	coslzly@unl.edu
• 2002 APA Program Chair	Brian Bornstein	bbornstein@unl.edu



Fellowships and Positions

Assistant Professor
Forensic Psychology
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario

Subject to budgetary considerations, the Department of Psychology, Carleton University wishes to make a tenure-track appointment at the level of Assistant Professor, to begin July 1, 2002. Preference will be given to candidates with research and teaching interests in the area of Forensic Psychology/Psychology and Law. The Department of Psychology has a strong undergraduate and graduate program in experimental Forensic Psychology; we are a participating department in the interdisciplinary Criminology and Criminal Justice degree program. Further information can be obtained from our website at <http://www.carleton.ca/> or by contacting Dr. Adelle Forth at the address below, by phone at (613) 520-2600, ext. 1267, or by email at adelle_forth@carleton.ca.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, copies of representative publications, and a summary of research objectives and teaching experience to Dr. Kimberly Matheson, Chair, Department of Psychology, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B6. At the same time, candidates should arrange to have three referees forward supporting letters to the same address. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with disabilities. Interested persons from these groups are encouraged to apply. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applications will be reviewed beginning December 1, 2001 and this process will continue until the search has been completed.

National Center for State Courts
Research Division
Senior Court Research Associate

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

Court Research Associate

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

The Research Division is an interdisciplinary applied research unit of attorneys, criminologists, political scientists, psychologists, economists and sociologists. Staff are encouraged to participate in their field through the presentation of conference papers and publications in academic and practitioner journals. Information about the Division's staff and current research agenda can be found at www.ncsc.dni.us/research/index.html. The NCSC offers a comprehensive and competitive benefits package. The NCSC is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Both positions are open until filled. Send applications to National Center for State Courts, RESR-018, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185, or fax to (757) 220-0652.

LICENSED PSYCHOLOGIST

Western State Hospital (Tacoma), an EOE employer, Psychologist 5 positions available. Qualifications: A doctoral degree in psychology from an accredited school or department of psychology AND one year of postdoctoral psychology experience, and possession of a license to practice psychology in the State of Washington. Note: Reciprocity of licensure is not an option in the State of Washington. Our department includes an APA-approved internship program and a postdoctoral fellowship in forensic psychology. We have a continuing education program. Day shift, S/S off; salary range of \$50,592.00-\$64,776.00 (after 1/1/02 \$56,184.00-\$71,253.60) with full benefits. Contact Dr. Bill Proctor, Chief Psychologist (253) 756-2546 or e-mail PROCTWC@dshs.wa.gov

Law and Forensic Psychology Simon Fraser University

The Department of Psychology at Simon Fraser University invites applications for a tenure-track faculty position in Law and Forensic Psychology at the associate or full professor rank. The successful candidate may also serve as Director of the Program in Law and Forensic Psychology. The Program serves approximately 25 graduate students in both clinical-forensic psychology and experimental psychology and law. Preference will be given to candidates who hold both a Ph.D. in Psychology and a degree in law or legal studies, and who work in the area of experimental psychology and law.

Please submit a cover letter, which includes a summary of research objectives and teaching experience, a curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, and copies of representative publications, to Dr. William R. Krane, Chair, Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, 8888 University Drive, Burnaby, B.C., V5A 1S6. **Deadline for receipt of applications is November 2, 2001.** The Department's webpage can be accessed at <http://www.sfu.ca/psychology>. This position is subject to budgetary approval. Although this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and Permanent Residents, in accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, non-Canadians are also encouraged to apply. Simon Fraser University is committed to the principle of equity in employment and offers equal employment opportunities to all qualified applicants.

Criminal Justice, Georgia State University

The Department of Criminal Justice at Georgia State University seeks to fill a **tenure-track position** at the **Assistant Professor** level. The position represents a nine-month appointment with annual review and the possibility of summer teaching. Ph.D. in criminal justice or directly related field is required (ABDs may apply, but degree must be in hand by the start of employment). Areas of specialization are open, but the Department is particularly interested in applicants with expertise in the following areas: quantitative methods, law enforcement, or court administration. University teaching experience and a demonstrated record of research and publication is required. Responsibilities for the position include the ability to teach undergraduate and graduate courses, conduct research, publish scholarly work, advise students, direct graduate research, and participate in university-related service. Review of applications will begin November 1, 2001; position open until filled. Appointment will begin August 2002. Georgia State University has an enrollment of over 24,000 students and is located in downtown Atlanta within easy access to the state capitol, state and federal courthouses, and many other criminal justice agencies. The Department of Criminal Justice offers degrees at the baccalaureate and masters' levels and is involved in a number of public service and research efforts. Interested applicants should send a letter of application, vita, and three letters of reference to: Dr. Michael S. Vaughn, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, P.O. Box 4018, Atlanta, GA 30302-4018. For further information about the Department, please see our web site at www.cjgsu.net. Georgia State University, a unit of the University System of Georgia, is an equal opportunity educational institution and an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH Department of Psychiatry University of Illinois-Chicago

CHILD FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGISTS (TEAM LEADERS: 2 positions). Pending final funding, the Dept. of Psychiatry, Institute for Juvenile Research, University of Illinois at Chicago, seeks a child/adolescent psychologist for a full time faculty position as a leader in our child forensic clinic. Rank and tenure eligibility dependent on qualifications. One should have 5-7 years clinical experience with a particular focus on adolescent delinquency/forensic work. Responsibilities include direct clinical services; administration of juvenile justice (1 position) or child protection (1 position) clinical team, teaching and supervision of child forensic psychology and psychiatry trainees, and conducting research and demonstrations within a new state of the art forensic clinic. Development of original research will be strongly encouraged.

CHILD FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGISTS. Pending final funding approval, the Institute for Juvenile Research in the Dept. of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago seeks up to 3 child/adolescent forensic psychologists for full time, non-tenured track faculty position in a new clinic to serve the county juvenile court. Rank Commensurate with Experience. Optimal candidates have advanced training and 3 or more years clinical experience with assessment related to juvenile justice or child protection cases. We are particularly interested in professionals with interest in cultural issues as they impact court services, clinical experience with a particular focus on child abuse/forensic work. Responsibilities include direct clinical services; consultation to court and related agencies, teaching and supervision of child forensic psychology and psychiatry trainees. Participation in research and demonstration work is also expected and can be supported.

Send cover letter and CV (for both positions) to: Patrick H. Tolan, PhD., Director, Institute for Juvenile Research, (M/C 747), 840 S. Wood, Chicago, IL 60612. UIC is an AA/EQE.



Fellowship in Forensic Mental Health Services Research Dept. of Psychiatry University of California, San Francisco

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

Institute of Psychiatry, Law & Behavioral Sciences University of Southern California

Accepting Applicants for Postdoctoral Fellowships beginning September 1, 2001. Fellowship is a full-time, 1-year training program in forensic psychology that develops skills in application of clinical psychology to various legal issues for legal ends. Didactic program includes specially designed seminars in Criminal, Civil,

Juvenile, Family, Personal Injury, Worker's Compensation, Landmark Mental Health Cases, Legal Regulation of Psychology and Law, Correctional Psychology, and Special Issues in Forensic Psychology. Interdisciplinary faculty. Intensive supervision of clinical evaluations and experiences. Patients from wide variety of legal agencies. Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from an accredited APA approved school required. Stipend will be \$22,000 and application deadline is March 1, 2002. Interested applicants should send curriculum vitae and application letter to: Linda E. Weinberger, Ph.D., USC Institute of Psychiatry, Law and Behavioral Science, P.O. Box 86125, Los Angeles, CA 90086-0125. Tel. (323) 226-4942, FAX (323) 226-2777.

Program in Law and Public Affairs Princeton University

Princeton University's 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 2002-2003. Successful candidates will devote an academic year or a semester 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. Some Fellows will also have the opportunity to teach. Applicants should have a doctorate or a professional postgraduate degree. 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. The application deadline is November 30, 2001. Please contact us for more information at www.princeton.edu/~lapa, or write to: Program in Law and Public Affairs, Wallace Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, 08544. Telephone: (609) 258-5626; Fax: (609) 258-0922; email: lapa@princeton.edu.

APA Public Policy Fellowship Programs

Since 1974, APA has been offering one-year Fellowships to provide psychologists with the unique opportunity to experience first hand the intersection of psychology and public policy. APA Policy Fellows come to Washington, D.C. in the beginning of September to participate in one of three fellowship programs, which involve working in a federal agency or congressional office. Training for the fellowships includes a three-week orientation to congressional and executive branch operations, and a year-long seminar series on science and public policy. The training activities are administered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for APA Fellows and for Fellows sponsored by nearly two dozen other scientific societies.

APA Congressional Fellowship Program

APA Congressional Fellows spend one year working as special legislative assistants on the staff of a member of Congress or congressional Committee. Activities may include conducting legislative or oversight work, assisting in congressional hearings and debates, preparing briefs, and writing speeches. Past Fellows have worked on issues as diverse as juvenile crime, managed care, child care, and economic policy.

William A. Bailey AIDS Policy Congressional Fellowship

APA and the American Psychological Foundation (APF) established the William A. Bailey Congressional Fellowship in 1995 in tribute to former APA staff Bill Bailey's tireless advocacy on behalf of psychological research, training, and services related to HIV/AIDS. Bailey Fellows receive a one-year appointment to work as a special legislative assistant on the staff of a member of Congress or congressional Committee. They focus primarily on HIV/AIDS or related issues, while engaging in the same types of legislative activities as other APA Congressional Fellows.

Catherine Acuff Congressional Fellowship

The Catherine Acuff Congressional Fellowship was recently established to honor the memory of Catherine Acuff, Ph.D., a former member of APA's Board of Directors who died in April of 2000 following an acute illness. The Acuff Fellowship is for an applicant with five or more years of postdoctoral experience to reflect Dr. Acuff's mid-career transition to the public policy arena. Following a private practice and various faculty positions at the beginning of her career, Dr. Acuff joined the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, where she worked at the time of her death. The responsibilities of the Acuff Fellow are the same as for other fellows.

APA Science Policy Fellowship

In addition to the Congressional Fellowships, APA also provides a fellowship opportunity for psychologists who wish to gain an understanding of science policy from the perspective of federal agencies. The APA Science Policy Fellowship, begun in 1994, places psychologists in a variety of settings in science-related agencies. Participants in this program have worked in the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) at the White House, the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Applications

Applicants for the APA Policy Fellowship Programs must be members of APA (or applicants for membership) and must have completed a doctorate in psychology or a related field at the time of application. Annual stipends range from \$ 48500 to \$ 63,100, depending on years of post-doctoral experience and the specific fellowship sought. Applicants must submit a current vita, personal statement of interest, and three letters of recommendation to: APA Congressional Fellowship Program, Public Policy Of-

Funding Opportunities

AP-LS/Division 41 Stipends for Graduate Research

The Division 41 Grants-in-Aid Committee is accepting proposals for small stipends (maximum of \$500) to support empirical graduate research that addresses psycholegal issues (the award is limited to graduate students who are student affiliate members of AP-LS). Interested individuals should submit a short proposal (a maximum of 1500 words will be strictly enforced) in either a hard-copy (five copies) or electronic format that includes: (a) a cover sheet indicating the title of the project, name, address, phone number, and e-mail address of the investigator; (b) an abstract of 100 words or less summarizing the project; (c) purpose, theoretical rationale, and significance of the project; (d) procedures to be employed; and, (e) specific amount requested, including a budget. Applicants should include a discussion of the feasibility of the research (e.g., if budget is for more than \$500, indicate source of remaining funds). Applicants should also indicate that IRB approval has been obtained, or agree that it will be prior to initiating the project. Note that a prior recipient of an AP-LS Grant-in-Aid is only eligible for future funding if the previously funded research has been completed. Hard copies of the proposals should be sent to: Garrett L. Berman Ph.D., Grants-In-Aid Committee Chair, Department of Psychology, Roger Williams University, One Old Ferry Road, Bristol, RI 02809-2921. Electronic submissions can be submitted via e-mail to gberman@rwu.edu (cut and paste your submission into your e-mailer include an attached file in word perfect, word, or a text (ASCII) format). Committee members: Wendy Heath, Rider University; Mario Scalora, University of Nebraska, and Matt Zaitchik, Forensic Health Services and Bedford Policy Institute. There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31.

The Melissa Institute For Violence Prevention and Treatment

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

The Melissa Institute will grant two \$1,500 dissertation awards annually. This **award is open to candidates from any discipline** who address issues of violence prevention and treatment. The award must be used to support expenses that are directly related to the dissertation research (e.g., subject fees, computer time, equipment). It may not be used for tuition, travel, or personal expenses.

Eligibility

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

To Apply

Applicants must include the following information in their submission:

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

Please submit 2 copies of your proposal and accompanying documentation.

Mail application to:

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



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



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

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

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

Submit 4 copies (postmarked by April 1, 2001) to: Randy Borum, Ph.D., Department of University of South Florida, Tampa FL

Questions or inquiries regarding the award competition can be directed to Dr. Borum via e-mail at borum@fmhi.sfu.edu



Nominations, Awards and Announcements

Best Paper Award

American Academy of Forensic Sciences

The Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences announces "The Richard Rosner Award for the Best Paper by a Fellow in Forensic Psychiatry or Forensic Psychology." The paper should have been completed (1) as part of the work of the Forensic Fellowship year, (2) in the course of that year, or within one year of the completion of the fellowship and based upon work or research that took place during that year.

To apply for the award:

1. Five copies of the paper submitted for the award should be sent to Kimberly Wrasse, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, PO Box 669, Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0669
2. A letter from the Director of the Forensic Fellowship Program affirming that the author was a Post-Doctoral Fellow and the year of the fellowship.
3. A copy of the author's CV.
4. **Deadline for submission is December 31, 2001.**

The award consists of:

1. Free membership for one year in the Psychiatry and Behavioral Science Section of AAFS (if the author meets the basic membership criteria for the Section).
2. Free registration for the annual scientific program of the Psychiatry and Behavioral Science Section of AAFS.
3. Acceptance of the paper for presentation at the annual meeting of AAFS.
4. Free subscription for one year to the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, the official publication of AAFS.
5. Recommendation to the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Forensic Sciences* that the paper be published.
6. A cash award of \$350.00.

Information Needed for Directory of Internships and Post-Doctoral Fellowships

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

Dissertation Award Program

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

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

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

Email: pzapf@bama.au.edu

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

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.



Educational Opportunity

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

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

Grants Available for Scientific Conferences

The APA Science Directorate is currently seeking proposals for research conferences in psychology. The purpose of this program is to promote the exchange of important new contributions and approaches in scientific psychology. **The next deadline for applications is December 1, 2001.**

Grant money ranging from \$500 to \$20,000 is available for each scientific conference. Proposals will be considered using such formats as "add-a-day" conferences, "stand alone" conferences, and festschrifts. APA is also open to innovative ways of holding conferences. The conference must be additionally supported by the host institution with direct funds, in-kind support, or a combination of the two. Please note that a detailed budget including institutional support is required for application.

Conference summaries or other appropriate documents must be submitted to APA after the conference is held for consideration for publication and dissemination under the authority of the association. APA reserves the right of first refusal for all publications from APA-sponsored conferences and will hold the copyright on such documents. Conferences should take place within approximately 12 months after the funding decision is made.

For more information on review criteria, proposal contents, and budget guidelines, please refer to the APA website at www.apa.org/science/confer.html or contact Deborah McCall, Science Programs Manager, at dmccall@apa.org or (202) 218-3590. Please mail proposals to:

APA Science Directorate
750 First Street, NE
Attn: Scientific Conferences Proposals
Washington, DC 20002-4242
E-mail: science@apa.org
www.apa.org/science/confer.html

Seed Money Available for Interdisciplinary Collaborations

The Executive Committee of the American Psychology-Law Society will offer up to \$3000 in seed money to facilitate **interdisciplinary research projects**. We have in mind projects that would bridge the gap between psychology and other academic disciplines (e.g., sociology, political science, economics, law, public policy, medicine). Money can be used to cover travel and meeting costs and other expenses related to the research. Successful grantees will be expected to present the results of their collaborative study at a meeting of the American Psychological Association. Two such proposals will be funded each year. To apply, please send a two-page explanation of the project, including the names and addresses of all researchers as well as a description of the anticipated product of the research to: Edie Greene, Dept. of Psychology, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, CO 80933. Or email to egreene@mail.uccs.edu.

Deadline for receipt of proposals is August 1, 2001.

Saleem Shah 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 2002 for early career excellence and contributions to psychology, law and public policy. Eligible individuals must have received the doctoral degree (or doctoral degree OR the law degree, whichever comes later, if both have been earned) within the last 6 years. The nominator should send a letter detailing the nominee's contributions and a copy of the nominee's vita to: Beth 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 behalf of the nominee. The award confers a \$ 2000 honorarium and the opportunity to deliver an invited address at the APLS Convention. **Deadline for nominations is December 1, 2001**

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

This year marks the 25th anniversary of *Law and Human Behavior*. To commemorate this event, the four editors of the journal (Bruce Sales, Michael Saks, Ronald Roesch, and Richard Wiener) plan to edit a book that will be published as one of the volumes in the American Psychology-Law Society book series, *Perspectives in Law and Psychology*. We will be selecting about 20 articles that we hope will represent the best of the articles that have been published during the journal's first quarter century. To do that, we are soliciting nominations from readers of the journal. Please send your nominations to Roesch@sfu.ca. Also, if you are teaching psychology and law courses, please let us know what articles you have found most useful in your courses.



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AMERICAN



American Psychology-Law Society
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Division 41 of the American Psychological Association

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

Name _____ Degree _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Province _____ Country _____ Zip Code _____ - _____

Daytime Phone (____) _____ Internet _____

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

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

- Regular Member: \$45.00 (includes Law and Human Behavior Journal)
- Student Member: \$ 7.00 (\$25 with Law and Human Behavior Journal)
- For back issues of LHB contact: Cathleen Oslzly

Address Changes:

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

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

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