



Legal Update: *Kansas v. Crane*

On October 30, 2001, the United States Supreme Court heard oral arguments in *Kansas v. Crane*, a case discussed in the winter 2001 AP-LS News, and on January 22, 2002, the Court announced its decision in *Kansas v. Crane* (534 U.S. 407, 2002). At issue in the case was the constitutionality of the Kansas Sexually Violent Predator Act (SVPA)¹ and its application to a sexually violent predator, Michael Crane, who could exercise some control over his inclination to commit sexually violent acts. Previously, in *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521 U.S. 346 (1997), the Kansas SVPA had been found to be constitutional by the United States Supreme Court with regard to Ex Post Facto, Double Jeopardy, and Substantive Due Process challenges in a case involving an individual, Leroy Hendricks, who was unable to control his ability to commit future acts of sexual violence.

The Kansas SVPA survived the ex post facto and double jeopardy challenges in *Hendricks* because a majority of the Court interpreted the SVPA's intention to be primarily civil in nature rather than criminal, and as such, these constitutional protections did not apply to SVPA proceedings. Likewise, the Kansas SVPA survived the substantive due process challenge in *Hendricks* because of the deference shown by the Court to legislative formulations of mental illness² and the fact that the SVPA "...adequately distinguishes Hendricks from other dangerousness persons who are perhaps more properly dealt with exclusively through criminal proceedings" (*Kansas v. Hendricks* 521 U.S. 346, at 358). In other words, the Court found that the Kansas SVPA was constitutional because it was sufficiently narrowly tailored so that it restricted the freedom of a small subclass of severely dangerousness mentally ill patients without infringing on the freedom of the dangerous, non-mentally ill. At issue in *Crane* was whether the constitutionality of the substantive due process analysis previously announced in *Hendricks* required, in addition to a showing of mental illness or mental abnormality and dangerousness, a showing of a complete "lack of control" on the part of the civilly committed defendant. Or, whether commitments based on a lesser degree of volitional control or other impairments specified by SVP laws, such as emotional impairments, were constitutional. In a 7-2 decision, authored by Justice Breyer (who had dissented in *Hendricks*), the Court concluded that the *Hendricks* decision explicitly required³ and the constitution mandated a finding of some degree of volitional impairment in the defendant for SVPA commitments to be permissible, "...lest "civil commitment" become a "mechanism for retribution or general deterrence"- functions properly those of criminal law, not civil commitment" (Justice Breyer, citing Justice Kennedy's concurrence in *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521 U.S., at 372-373).

In reaching its decision, the Court recognized the importance of the psychological literature in this area, citing a number of psychological sources in support of its contentions (e.g., Winnick, Sex Offenders Law in 1990s: A Therapeutic Jurisprudence Analysis, 4 *Psych. Pub. Pol'y & L.*, and Amicus Curiae briefs offered by both the American Psychiatric Association and the Association for Treatment of Sexual Abusers). Justice Breyer also showed a keen appreciation for the tension between law and psychology, and the delicate balancing act forced upon the Court because of that tension, stating that "the Constitution's safeguards of human liberty in the area of mental illness and the law are not always best enforced through

continued on p. 4

Inside...

Legal Update	1
President's Column	2
EC Committee Meeting Minutes	5
Research Briefs	8
Ballot for Proposed Bylaw Change	13
Expert Opinion	14
Division News and Information	16
Nominations, Awards and Announcements ...	18
Student Column	20
Funding Opportunities	21
Fellowships and Positions	22
Call for Papers/Submissions	24
Conference/Workshop Planner	26

AP-LS News Editorial Staff

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

Production/Advertising Editor
Michele Galietta, M.A.
galietta13@aol.com

Associate Editor, Expert Opinion
Mary Connell, Ed.D.
mconnell@child-custody.com

Associate Editor, Research Briefs
John Edens, Ph.D.
PSY_JFE@shsu.edu

Associate Editors, Legal Update
Maureen O'Connor, J.D., Ph.D.
moconnor@jjay.cuny.edu
Dan Krauss, J.D., Ph.D.
daniel.krauss@claremontmckenna.edu

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

For information regarding editorial policies contact the Editor, Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., Dept. of Psychology, Fordham Univ., Dealy Hall, Bronx, NY 10458 or rosenfeld@fordham.edu. Advertising inquiries should be directed to Michele Galietta, Production Editor, via e-mail: galietta13@aol.com.

Address changes for APA members should be directed to APA Membership Dept., 750 First St. NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242; for non-APA members, student members, or members-at-large to Cathleen Oslzly, Dept. of Psychology, 209 Burnett Hall, Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln NE 68588-0308 or coslzly@unl.edu.

President's Column The State of the Division

As my term as President ends, I would like to take the opportunity to reflect on the state of APLS, and share with you some information concerning where we are currently and where we are heading. I will focus on a few main topics: Finances, meetings, publications, and development of the profession.

Finances

Thanks in large measure to the hard work of our Treasurer, Margaret Bull Kovera, we are fiscally healthy. At a time when many APA Divisions are suffering, APLS membership and revenues have been more or less stable, with only a small increase in dues. Our goal is to build the Division's reserves slowly over the next few years, until they are sufficient to cover operating expenses for one to two years. A reserve of this size will permit us to engage in long-term budget planning, knowing that we do not need to fear short-term fluctuations in revenues or expenditures. This kind of stability is essential if we are to focus our attention on developing the profession.

Meetings

The latest Biennial meeting in Austin was a great success. Attendance was high, despite travel concerns stemming from the aftermath of September 11, 2001. And, thanks to Chairs Christina Studebaker and Randy Salekin, the academic program was truly outstanding. The biggest challenge we face is how to stop the Biennial from becoming a victim of its own success, turning from something small and friendly into something busy and impersonal.

One exciting development, discussed in the last Newsletter, is the decision by the Executive Committee to hold an APLS meeting every year, in addition to the one at the APA convention (which is necessitated by our status as a Division of APA). We will con-

2001-2002 President Stephen D. Hart

tinue to hold the usual Biennial meetings in even-numbered years; the next is scheduled for Scottsdale in 2004. In odd-numbered years, the meeting will alternate between a joint meeting with international sister organizations and a "new" APLS meeting. The next joint meeting is with the European Association of Psychology and Law and the Australia and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology, and the Law in Edinburgh scheduled for July, 2003. The first "new" meeting is scheduled for 2005. The program has not yet been determined, of course, but the Executive Committee will be working with the Program Chairs to make sure the meeting is not just an "extra Biennial" but rather is innovative in format and content.

With the steady growth of the Biennial meetings and the addition of the new meetings, the coordination of Program Chairs has become a difficult task. We are fortunate that Beth Wiggins, our new Member-at-Large, offered to server as the Division officer responsible for meetings. Thanks, Beth.

Publications

This is an area in which the Division has had tremendous success over the past few years. Barry Rosenfeld has done a great job with the Newsletter: Its

production process and schedule have been rationalized; it has been expanded in length; several regular features have been added; and increased production costs have been offset by advertising revenues. The Newsletter has become a great resource for the membership.

You may have noticed changes to the APLS website. Our gratitude to Steve Penrod for setting up the original website, a pilot project that demonstrated clearly to the Executive Committee the need for a more permanent program. The Division will devote more resources to the webpage, and Shannon Wheatman agreed to take over the task of maintaining the new website, which becomes the responsibility of Barry, in his role as Newsletter Editor.

Ron Roesch, Editor of the Division's book series, has been very active in recruiting contributors. The past few years have seen the publication a half-dozen new books, with another half-dozen in the works. A vibrant book series provides several services: A reliable outlet for volumes written by Division members; access to these volumes by Division members at a substantially discounted price; and source of revenue for the Division in the form of royalties. I encourage any members who are shopping for publishers to speak with Ron.

With respect to *Law and Human Behavior*, at the last meeting of the Executive Committee Rich Weiner was reappointed to serve his third and, according to the current Bylaws, final term as Editor. The EC is very pleased that *LHB* continues to be regarded as a prestigious and important journal in the field. For example, Margaret Bull Kovera recently presented to the EC information on impact ratings. *LHB* was ranked very high in terms of impact—higher than many major APA journals. The Publications Committee (which comprises Barry, Ron, and Rich) will start to search for a new Editor over the next year or so, and one important

goal will be to recruit someone who will maintain and even increase the journal's quality and status in the field. To make the change in editorship more stable and regular, the EC is recommending amendments to the Bylaws that would change the Editor's term from 3 years, renewable for another two 3-year terms, to a term of 6 years, non-renewable. This would bring the term of the *LHB* editorship into line with that of most APA journals.

Professional Development

The Division has worked hard to help develop the field of forensic psychology. The EC spent considerable time discussing whether and in what way to support the recently-approved application to have Forensic Psychology declared an area of specialization by APA. Similarly, the EC has discussed how best to represent the interests of the membership during the revisions of the APA documents such as the Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists, the Test User Guidelines, and the Code of Ethics.

The Division also is taking some proactive steps. The EC is discussing how best to work with the many Masters programs in forensic psychology in the United States to help standardize training curricula and to make sure that people who practice with Masters degrees have a home in the Division. Our new President, Randy Otto, is chairing a committee to review and revise the Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists. Similarly, I will chair a committee that will discuss practice recommendations concerning violence risk assessment.

Outlook for the Future

Our field is growing, and the Division is healthy and vital. This growth and vitality present a number of potential problems that, with some careful thought and action, we may be able to avoid:

The Great Divide. The scientist-practitioner divide has changed the face of

APA over the past decade. We need to ensure that APLS is a safe and welcome haven for both groups so that we continue to benefit from the synergy that has characterized Division activities for so long. As well, we need to ensure that we do not lose members whose interests focus on public policy and community psychology, rather than mainstream legal or clinical-forensic psychology.

Balkanization. The discipline is by now so large that we risk becoming victims of our own success, breaking up into sub-disciplines. For example, it is now possible to attend the Biennial, go to a session in each time slot, and hear papers on a single topic such as eyewitness memory, violence risk, or child victims. In fact, the Division probably could launch journals devoted solely to these topics. If we are to continue working together and learning from each other - if, indeed, we want Law and Psychology to be recognized as a distinct field of study - we need to find ways to slow and even reverse this trend.

Too Many Services. Few members belong, or will belong, only to APLS. There are numerous professional organization in the United States that are of interest to members (e.g., Law and Society, SARMAC, SPSSI, AAFP, AAPL), as well as some international organizations (e.g., International Academy of Law and Psychiatry, International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services, European Association of Psychology and Law, BPS Division of Forensic Psychology). Many of these organizations have their own journals, and there are other free-standing journals that are of potential interest to members of APLS (e.g., *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health*, *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*). No-one can afford to belong to every organization, and no library can afford to order every journal. We need to investigate ways to coordinate membership in professional organizations and

continued on p. 9



precise bright-line rules. For one thing, the States retain considerable leeway in defining the mental abnormalities and personality disorders that make an individual eligible for commitment. [] For another, the science of psychiatry, which informs but does not control ultimate legal determinations, is an ever-advancing science, whose distinctions do not seek precisely to mirror those of the law[citations omitted],” *Kansas v. Crane*, 534 U.S., at 410. As a result, the Court was “proceeding deliberately and contextually, elaborating generally stated constitutional standards and objectives as specific circumstances require.”

Yet, one Justice’s “deliberate and contextual” approach is another’s absence of approach. Justice Scalia, in dissent, criticized the majority’s formulation as “an elegant subtlety of mind,” giving trial courts “not a clue as to how they are supposed to charge the jury!” Scalia, J. in dissent, 534 U.S., at 411, emphasis in original). What guidance did the Court offer to lower courts faced with commitment decisions in these cases? A sexual violent predator must exhibit sufficient volitional incapacity to justify civil commitment. “It is enough to say that there must be proof of serious difficult in controlling behavior,” *Kansas v. Crane*, 534 U.S., at 410. The Court emphasized that such a showing was constitutionally necessary to appropriately distinguish dangerousness sexual offenders from “the dangerous but typical recidivist convicted in an ordinary criminal case,” 534 U.S., at 410, see also *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 71, 82-83. Moreover, the Court explicitly acknowledged that it had not previously distinguished between cognitive, volitional, and emotional impairments⁴ in evaluating the constitutionality of civil commitment statutes. It noted that neither its decision in *Crane* nor previous decisions had expressly addressed the constitutionality of civil confinement based exclusively on emotional impair-

ment grounds. As such, several central questions remained unanswered by the *Crane* decision: 1) how will different courts define⁵ the level of volitional incapacity necessary for an individual to be committed under their specific SVPA?, 2) how should these volitional evaluations be conducted by mental health professionals?, and 3) how should courts adjudicate individuals who meet their state definition of sexually violent predator but who suffer solely from emotional rather than a volitional deficit?

1 The Kansas Sexually Violent Predator Act, which is based on a Washington statute read as follows:

A sexually violent predator is defined as “any person who has been convicted or charged with a sexually violent offense and who suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder which makes the person likely to engage in the predatory acts of sexual violence.” KAN. STAT. ANN. 59-29a02(a). (1994) amended in (1996). A mental abnormality was defined as “a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or volitional capacity which predisposes the person to commit sexually violent offenses in a degree constituting such a person a menace to the health and safety of others.” KAN. STAT. ANN. 59-29a02(b). 1994 amended in (1996).

2 SVPAs introduced a broader definition of mental illness, a necessary element for most commitment, than previous civil commitment statutes or other laws relating to mental health issues (e.g., insanity or competency). Most, if not all, SVPA allow for civil commitment based on a diagnosis of a personality disorder linked with a predisposition to commit sexual violent offenses, while previous civil commitment statutes required a showing of more significant mental illness than a personality disorder.

3 The majority based this decision largely on explicit verbiage in the *Hendricks* opinion that referred to “the Kansas Act as requiring a mental abnormality or personality disorder that make it “difficult, if not impossible for, the [dangerous] person to control his dangerous behavior.” The majority in *Crane* concluded that “difficult” in this context clearly indicated some volitional impairment on the part of the defendant. Interestingly, Thomas, the author of the majority opinion in *Hendricks* and a

dissenter in *Crane*, disagreed with the importance placed on “difficult” by the majority in *Crane*, and disagreed that it had relevance outside the fact specific context of the *Hendricks* case. (see *Kansas v. Crane* 534 U.S. 411.415, Scalia and Thomas dissenting)

4 Most state SVPAs, including Kansas act in question in *Crane*, allow for a sexually violent predator commitment based on either volitional or emotional impairments “which predispose the person to commit sexually violent acts”.

5 Jurisdictional differences already exist in other definitions central to sexual violent predator determinations. For example, “likely” in SVPAs with regard to “likely to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence has been defined in any number of ways by various courts (E.g., *In re Leon G.* (Ariz. 2001) 200 Ariz. 298, 26 P.3d 481, 488-489 [“likely” means “highly probable”]; *Westerheide v. State* (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2000) 767 So. 2d 637, 652-653 [“likely” means “having a better chance of existing or occurring than not”], review granted Jan. 23, 2001, No. SC00-2124, 786 So. 2d 1192 [table]; *Commonwealth v. Reese* (Mass. Super. Ct., Apr. 5, 2001, No. CIV.A 00-0181- B) 2001 WL 359954, at p. *15 [“likely to engage in sexual offenses” means “a substantial likelihood, at least more likely than not, that the respondent will commit a new sexual offense within the immediate future, understood generally to be within the next five years but with a longer time horizon if the anticipated future harm is extremely serious”]; *Matter of Linehan* (Min. 1996) 557 N.W.2d 171, 180 [“likely” means “highly likely”]; *In re Commitment of W.Z.* (N.J. Super. A.D. 2001) 339 N.J. Super. 549, 773 A.2d 97, 115-116 [suggesting that “clear and convincing” evidentiary standard, combined with requirement of proof person is “likely” to reoffend, assures a finding that the risk of reoffense is greater than 50 percent], review granted July 19, 2001, No. C-1250, 782 A.2d 428 [table]; *State v. Ward* (Ohio Ct. App. 1999) 130 Ohio App. 3d 551, 720 N.E.2d 603, 609 [statute’s requirement of clear and convincing evidence that an offender is “likely” to reoffend requires “proof that produces a firm belief or conviction that an offender will more likely than not commit another sex offense in the future”].

Daniel Krause, Ph.D., J.D.

Maureen O’Connor, Ph.D., J.D.

AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2002

Executive Committee Meeting Minutes

August 22, 2002 - Chicago, IL

Attending: Brian Bornstein, Sol Fulero, Gail Goodman, Steve Hart, Margaret Bull Kovera, Randy Otto, Steve Penrod, Ron Roesch, Barry Rosenfeld, Mark Small, Christina Studebaker, Melissa Warren, Beth Wiggins, Rich Wiener

1. *Meeting was called to order at 1:10pm by President Stephen Hart.*

2. *Mminutes from March 2002 EC meeting were approved*

3. *Review of 2002 Biennial Conference* President Stephen Hart once again thanked the conference chairs for their work on the conference. Christina Studebaker and Treasurer Margaret Bull Kovera reported that any necessary revisions to the conference budget (due to the payment of student travel awards, inclusion of cost of conference badges, etc.) had been made.

4. *Revising Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists (SGFP)* President-Elect Randy Otto reported that an ad hoc committee had been assembled to revise the SGFP. The committee consists of members of Division 41 and the American Board of Forensic Psychology - Sol Fulero, Steve Golding, Stuart Greenberg, Randy Otto (Chair), and Christina Studebaker. Donna Beavers will serve as the primary APA contact. Otto presented a draft schedule of the revision process, which proposed March 2004 as the deadline for completing the process and having the revised guidelines formally adopted. Otto said that the committee hopes to make use of the APLS and AAFP websites during the process to update people on the process and to actively seek input from all concerned. In addition, the committee will seek consultation from key persons who have particular expertise on issues covered in the SGFP. The committee has

begun work on a manuscript describing the need for revising the SGFP and the process.

5. *Web page update and review* Newsletter editor Barry Rosenfeld reported that the APLS webpage looked good. He thanked Marc Patry and his graduate students for the work they did updating and maintaining the webpage before those duties were recently transferred to Shannon Wheatman. Questions were raised about how difficult it would be to incorporate search capabilities into the website. Rosenfeld said he would speak to Wheatman about this.

6. *Treasurer's Report* Treasurer Margaret Bull Kovera reported that the Division is in good financial shape. Within two years, the Division should have enough money in reserve to cover two years of operating expenses, excluding the APLS conference, which funds itself. Interest income continues to decline since interest rates hit a new low of 1.15% in June. However, dues income is exceeding projections and should continue to increase next year with the 2003 dues increase. Thus, the Division's income is in good shape. Expenses appear to be running as expected.

Kovera commented on several budget items on which no money has been spent in the past several years. These items include the student committee, the careers and teaching committee, the congressional briefing series, and the interdisciplinary grant. Discussion followed, and Beth Wiggins reported that the Interdisciplinary Research Committee had received several proposals for seed money that would be discussed later in the meeting. She believed that at least one would be approved for funding. It was also decided that Christina Studebaker, as incoming Member-

APLS 2003 Budget

<i>INCOME</i>	Budget
Dues & Contributions	\$ 120,000.00
LHB Editorial Expenses	\$ 16,250.00
Interest Income	\$ 3,500.00
Royalties	\$ 30,000.00
Advertising	\$ 3,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$ 0.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$172,750.00

EXPENSES:

Meetings & Conferences:

APA Convention Program	\$ 14,000.00
APA EC Meeting	\$ 3,000.00
APLS EC Meeting at APA	\$ 10,000.00
Midwinter APLS EC Mtg	\$ 10,000.00
Div. Leadership Conf.	\$ 2,000.00
APA Program Chair Conf.	\$ 1,500.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 40,500.00

Publications:

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

Administrative Costs:

General Operating Expenses	\$ 10,000.00
Presidential Expenses	\$ 400.00
Treasurer Expenses	\$ 400.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 10,800.00

Professional Organizations:

Fed./Behav, Psych, CogSc dues	\$ 200.00
Exec. Roundtable Practice Div.	\$ 90.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 290.00

Awards & Committees:

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

TOTAL EXPENSES **\$ 181,840.00**

at-Large, would serve as an informal advisor to the student committee and would contact committee members to discuss budget money available to



them, the need for student committee elections, attendance of a student committee member at Executive Committee meetings, and any other items on which they might like some guidance.

The Executive Committee approved spending up to \$2000 for the creation of a APA/APLS conference preparation manual.

Sol Fulero moved to approve the 2003 budget submitted by Kovera, Beth Wiggins seconded this, and the motion passed unanimously.

7. APA 2002 Conference

Brian Bornstein reported that Div. 41 had put together a good program for the 2002 APA Convention in Chicago. The Division received 20 hours of substantive programming time, which is more than many other divisions received. Bornstein noted that at previous meetings, the Executive Committee had decided to divide program time as follows: 1/3 devoted to membership-driven presentations, 1/3 devoted to "state of the science" presentations, and 1/3 devoted to a particular theme. There was no response to the call for "state of the science" addresses. These addresses need to be by invitation or solicitation, and APA recommends that associated divisions try to coordinate addresses together. Bornstein believes that in order to secure future "state of the science" addresses more prestige needs to be associated with these addresses. The possibility of paying speakers an honorarium or including the addresses in Law and Human Behavior or as chapters in The State of the Discipline book series were discussed. The Executive Committee will address these issues again at future meetings.

8. APA 2003, APLS 2004

Randy Otto reported that as yet no

conference co-chairs had been secured for the APA 2003 conference or the APLS 2004 conference. Names of qualified individuals who might be interested were generated by those attending the Executive Committee meeting. Randy Otto and Steve Hart will contact those individuals and then report back to the Executive Committee. (Update: After the conference, Randy Otto informed the Executive Committee by email that Annette McGaha and Matt Huss had been selected as co-chairs of the APA 2003 conference.)

9. APLS conference 2004, 2005

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

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

Cities discussed as possible sites for the APLS 2005 conference were Savannah, Georgia and La Jolla, California. President-Elect Randy Otto has spoken with a conference planner/hotel negotiator about the possibility of working with us to negotiate hotel contracts in either of these cities.

Beth Wiggins provided a draft outline of topics to be covered in a manual to aid co-chairs in the planning of APA/APLS conferences. Steve Hart made a motion for up to \$2000 to be paid (at a rate of \$25/hour) for the creation of an APA/APLS conference preparation manual. Steve Penrod seconded the motion. The motion was voted on and passed.

Beth Wiggins reported on the cost of renting versus buying LCD projectors for future conferences. The cost of these projectors varies greatly based on the model, and Wiggins estimated that Div. 41 would need a mid-range model which currently costs about \$4000. Other options are: 1) to rent the projectors from the conference hotel (average price is about \$1000 per projector per day), 2) to rent from a local audio-visual equipment store located near the conference hotel (average price is about \$350/day or \$1000/week, and most hotels have a policy against organizations bringing equipment in from outside companies), and 3) to rent from a national provider of audio/visual equipment (average price is about \$550/week, plus \$100 shipping and insurance). Wiggins also spoke with members of other psychological organizations (e.g., SESP, SPSP) and found out that they have decided to rent projectors rather than buy. In addition, some organizations just rely on conference attendees to bring their own LCD projectors if they plan on using one for their presentations. After discussion, it was decided that for the 2004 APLS conference the Division will rent projectors from a national provider or ask attendees if they can bring their own.

10. Dissertation Awards Committee
No report available.

11. Newsletter

Newsletter editor Rosenfeld reported that the newsletter is in good shape. For the first two issues of 2002, approximately 3500 issues were mailed – 2200 to APA members, 1300 to student members, member-at-large, and APLS members who are not members of APA or Div. 41. Rosenfeld also agreed to serve a second 3-year term as newsletter editor.

12. Nominations

Steve Penrod reported the following winners of the 2002 elections:

President: Sol Fulero
Council Representative: Gail Goodman
Member-at-Large: Christina Studebaker
Secretary: Jennifer Robbennolt

The next election will seek to fill the Executive Committee positions of President, Member-at-Large, and Treasurer.

13. Book series

Ron Roesch reported that the following three books were published in 2002 as part of the Psychology and Law Book Series.

Levesque, R. (2002). *Dangerous adolescents, model adolescents: Shaping the role and promise of education*. (Vol. 13)

Ogloff, J. R. P. (Ed.). (2002). *Taking psychology and law into the twenty-first century*. (Vol. 14)

Poythress, N. G., Bonnie, R. J., Monahan, J., Otto, R. K., & Hoge, S. K. (2002). *Adjudicative competence: The MacArthur studies*. (Vol. 15)

In addition, the following two books will be published later this year:

Grisso, T. (in press). *Evaluating competence: Forensic assessments and instruments*. (2nd ed.)

van Koppen, P. J., & Penrod, S. D. (Eds.). (in press). *Adversarial versus inquisitorial justice: Psychological perspectives on criminal justice systems*.

14. Law and Human Behavior

Journal Editor Rich Wiener reported that 100 unsolicited, new manuscripts and 8 addition papers in response to a call for a special issue concerning pre-trial publicity effects on jury decision making were submitted to *Law and Human Behavior (LHB)* in 2001. The mean editorial lag (i.e., the time from submission to written feedback) for these articles was 10 weeks. Thirty-four of these articles were accepted for publication. The resulting 72% rejection rate is a little lower than usual for recent years, but still consistent. During 2001, the journal published 35 regular articles, 6 comment papers, and 1 book review for a total of 42 papers constituting 671 journal pages. AS of

December 2001, Kluwer/Plenum, reported 2634 individual subscriptions to *LHB* and 517 institutional subscriptions.

The subscription rate for the first half of 2002 has increased well beyond its normal level at that point in the year. As of July 1, 2002, 69 submissions had been received (yielding a projected submission rate of 138 manuscripts for the year). Of the 69 submitted articles, 7 have been accepted, 28 are still under review, 18 have been rejected, and 16 have been asked to revise but have not yet responded.

Staffing changes and organizational restructuring at Kluwer/Plenum may affect the handling of the journal, but Wiener believes that all the changes will be positive events for APLS and *LHB*. Providing electronic access of the journal to editorial board members and making *LHB* available on WESTLAW are still in the works.

Information on *LHB*'s impact factor, as calculated by Journal Citation Reports (JCR), was recently collected by Margaret Bull Kovera. JCR calculates a journal's impact factor by counting the total number of 2001 citations to the journal for articles published in 1999 and 2000 and then dividing this number by the total number of articles published in that journal in 1999 and 2000. This yields a ratio of the number of times each article was cited in the literature (on average) for a two-year window. The impact factor for *LHB* was 2.836 for 2001. To calculate *LHB*'s impact factor score, JCR compares *LHB* to law journals (including law reviews), all psychology journals, and social psychology journals. With regard to all psychology journals, *LHB* ranked 24th out of a total of 410 published journals. With regard to law journals, *LHB* ranked 10th out of 99. Among the publications ahead of *LHB* in this category are the law reviews of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Stanford, Penn, Michigan, Cornell, and NYU, in that order. There are no empirically based outlets that have

greater impact factors scores than *LHB*. Among social psychology journals, only one journal had a higher citation impact factor, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

Rich Wiener's second term as LHB Editor ends this year, and he expressed interest in continuing as Editor for a third term. Sol Fulero made a motion to renew Wiener as LHB Editor for a third three-year term, and Margaret Bull Kovera seconded the motion. The motion was voted on and passed.

The Executive Committee discussed the possibility of changing the tenure of LHB Editor from a three-year appointment, with the possibility of two extensions to a six-year, non-renewable appointment. Mark Small made a motion to amend the bylaw accordingly, and the motion was seconded by Beth Wiggins. The motion was voted on and passed. For any proposed amendment to the bylaws of the Division to be passed and formally adopted, it must be approved by a two-thirds majority of those of the membership voting by mail ballot. See page 9 of this newsletter for the ballot.

Finally, *LHB* has moved (along with Rich Wiener) to the University of Nebraska. Contact information is on p. 25.

15. Careers and Training Committee

By email Steve Norton reported that this committee has not been doing anything lately. The APLS website (www.unl.edu/ap-ls) does a good job of educating people about general issues concerning careers and training and informing them about specific job openings. The possibility of turning this committee into an ad hoc committee was discussed. Bette Bottoms will be asked about her interest in serving as the new chair of this committee.

16. Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections

Melissa Warren made a motion that APLS, in conjunction with the Ameri-



EC Minutes cont. from p. 7

can Association of Correctional Psychologists (AACP) set up an annual award for outstanding work in psychology and corrections, and Sol Fulero seconded the motion. After discussion the motion was voted on and passed. This award will be handled by the Awards and Nominations committee.

17. Fellows Committee

Sol Fulero, reporting for committee chair Gary Wells, reported that two names were submitted to APA, and those individuals are currently under consideration. Wells recommends that the committee become more proactive, seeking out people who might become fellows rather than relying on self-nominations. Steve Hart asked that Wells inquire what the APA policy is on non-psychologists becoming fellows.

18. Women in Psychology and Law Committee

No report available.

19. Committee on Relations with Other Organizations

No report available.

20. Educational Outreach Committee

By email Lavita Nadkarni reported that there is a lot of new interest in this group. She sought guidance on a request from one school that requested the committee to support three speakers to come to the school and put on a conference. This item was discussed, and it was decided that APLS could support one speaker, but the school would have to pick up all the expenses for the other two.

21. AP-LS/APA, Committee on International Relations in Psychology Liaison

No report available.

22. Forensic Psychology as a Specialization

No report available.

23. Grants-in-Aid Committee

No report available.

24. Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs

No report available. President Hart will look for individuals who might serve as chair(s) of this committee. Names of possible candidates were generated.

25. Scientific Review Paper Committee

No report available.

26. Interdisciplinary grants

Beth Wiggins reported on the seven proposals received by this committee. A brief summary of each proposal was presented and discussed. Feedback and funding recommendations were given to Wiggins. She will inform the authors of the committee's final decisions.

27. Council report

Mark Small reported that APA is in bad financial shape. Due to recent national events and the effects on the general economy and the stock market, the organization has recently suffered a \$1.5 million loss. The organization was instructed to take drastic action to protect itself, and subsequently there has been a 24% reduction in APA personnel. This decrease in personnel will impact services that APA can provide. As another way of protecting the organizations financial condition, APA is raising dues \$10.

28. Consensus statement on risk assessment

No report available.

29. UN/Children's Rights

Gary Melton updated the EC about APA's Resolution on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. APA has asked each Division to develop working groups to analyze the meaning of the Convention for what psychologists do. Mark Small offered to chair an ad hoc committee on how Div. 41 might respond to the Convention. Small will also be responsible for promoting awareness about this issue and the activities of the committee (e.g., through the APLS newsletter).

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00pm.

President's Column Cont. from p. 3

journal subscriptions, perhaps in the same way that airlines have partnered, to make services complementary rather than directly competitive. Unchecked competition may result in the death of organizations and journals, including some good ones.

My closing comments are intended only as words of caution — I hope they are not interpreted as negative or pessimistic. I am, in fact, very optimistic: The Division's management structure is sound, and the membership includes a wealth of talented people at every level of seniority. The future looks bright, indeed.

Respectfully submitted,
Stephen D. Hart

From the Editor

As I begin my second (and final) term as newsletter editor, I think the time is right to renew my call for the input of APLS members. During the last three years I have tried to bolster the informational and educational content of the newsletter. This goal has been made possible through the extraordinary efforts of the associate editors, John Edens (Research Briefs), Maureen O'Connor and Dan Krause (Legal Update), and Mary Connell (Expert Opinion). In addition, many friends and colleagues have contributed test ad book reviews and the occasional manuscripts that have been published. I am always interested in new material that might further these goals, including newly published tests or books that address forensic issues or unsolicited manuscripts that will be of general interest to APLS members. Volunteers willing to review books or tests, or who have other ideas for contributions to the newsletter are also needed. Anyone interested in participating in the newsletter is welcome to contact me (rosenfeld@fordham.edu) with suggestions, contributions, or offers of availability.

Barry Rosenfeld
Editor, APLS News

AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2002

Ballot for Proposed Bylaw Change Regarding Law and Human Behavior Editorship

At the APLS Executive Committee meeting on Aug. 22, 2002 in Chicago, IL, a motion was passed to amend the Divisions bylaws as they pertain to the tenure of the Editor of *Law and Human Behavior*. According to Article VI of the bylaws:

“Amendments to these By-Laws may be proposed by a majority vote of the Executive Committee or by a majority vote of the membership present at any annual meeting. Ratification of the amendment proposed requires a two-thirds majority of those of the membership voting by mail ballot.”

Please vote on the proposed bylaw change and return your ballot (either remove or photocopy this page) by mail to APLS Secretary Jennifer Robbennolt at the address below:

Jennifer K. Robbennolt
University of Missouri School of Law
Hulston Hall
Columbia, MO 65211-4300

Article V, Section 4 of the current bylaws states:

“The Society shall publish a journal with the goal of disseminating results of research and scholarly writing in the area of psychology and law. The Editor of the Journal shall be nominated by the Nominations and Awards Committee, in consultation with the Publications and Communications Committee, such appointment subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. **The Editor shall be appointed to a three-year term with the possibility of two extensions**, and shall serve as an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Executive Committee.” (emphasis added)

It is proposed that the language concerning the Editor’s tenure be changed from:

“shall be appointed to a three-year term with the possibility of two extensions”

to

“shall be appointed to a six-year, nonrenewable term.”

Below please indicate your vote concerning this proposed change.

_____ I vote in favor of this proposed change to the bylaws.

_____ I vote against this proposed change to the bylaws.

BALLOTS MUST BE POSTMARKED BY DECEMBER 15, 2002



Research Briefs

CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Griffin, M. L. (2002). **The influence of professional orientation on detention officers' attitudes toward the use of force.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 29, 250-277.

A survey of 617 detention officers in 7 jails examined the effects of individual, work environment, and professional orientation factors on readiness to use force. Regression analyses suggested punitive orientation and custodial orientation have significant positive effects on readiness to use force whereas rehabilitation orientation had no effect.

Hochhausen, N. M., Lorenz, A. R., & Newman, J. P. (2002). **Specifying the impulsivity of female inmates with borderline personality disorder.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 111, 495-501.

Ratings for 204 female inmates were obtained on the Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines, a passive avoidance task, Impulsiveness-Monotony Avoidance-Detachment inventory (IMD), PCL-R, Welsh Anxiety Scale (WAS), and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Relative to controls, participants with BPD committed fewer errors of omission but more errors of commission. Those with BPD reported higher levels of impulsivity than controls but comparable levels of monotony avoidance and detachment. BPD was correlated significantly with scores on the PCL-R ($r = .20$), WAS ($r = .36$), BDI ($r = .25$), and APD ($r = .25$).

Martin, M.E. & Hesselbrock, M.N. (2001). **Women prisoners' mental health: Vulnerabilities, risks and resilience.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 31, 25-44.

Using a sample of 49 female

inmates, examined criminal history, victimization, support systems and mental health variables were analyzed, identifying 4 "types" of female inmates. Women with the greatest mental health needs were also at highest risk for committing violent crime and had weak social support networks.

Walters, G. D., Trgovac, M., Rychlec, M., Di Fazio, R., & Olson, J. R. (2002). **Assessing change with the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 29, 308-331.

The sensitivity of the Current Criminal Thinking Scale of the PICTS to change after group participation was assessed in 3 studies. Inmates completed the PICTS before and after completion of group therapy addressing criminal lifestyles. Group participants versus a waiting list group showed significant reductions in PICTS scores; reductions were only found among participants with good outcomes in follow-up.

Wormith, J. S. & Olver, M. E. (2002). **Offender treatment attrition and its relationship with risk, responsivity, and recidivism.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 29, 447-471.

Factors contributing to attrition from an aggressive control program were assessed in 93 violent male offenders in a Canadian federal prison. Treatment noncompleters were more likely to be of Aboriginal descent and classified as higher risk offenders. They also had less formal education and were classified to maximum security.

**DELINQUENCY/
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR**
Hubbard, D.J., & Pratt, T.C. (2002). **A meta-analysis of the predictors of delinquency**

among girls. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 34, 1-13. In addition to sharing some predictors of delinquency with males, females also had unique delinquency predictors such as IQ, family and school relationships and history of physical or sexual assault.

Krueger, R. F., Hicks, B. M., Patrick, C. J., Carlson, S. R., Iacono, W. G., & McGue, M. (2002). **Etiologic connections among substance dependence, antisocial behavior, and personality: Modeling the externalizing spectrum.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 111, 411-424.

Twin pairs (223 female MZ, 188 male MZ, 114 female DZ, 101 male DZ) completed a clinical interview and the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ). Men exhibited greater behavioral disinhibition than women. Results support a hierarchical model of the externalizing spectrum of disorder in late adolescence. Each of five phenotypes (i.e., adolescent antisocial behavior, conduct disorder, alcohol dependence, drug dependence, and MPQ's Constraint) was linked significantly to a latent and highly heritable externalizing factor and also contained unique variance traceable to etiologic factors impacting separately on each phenotype.

Marcus, R. F., & Reio, T.G., Jr. (2002). **Severity and injury resulting from violence among college students: Proximal and distal influences.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17, 888-908.

In describing their "most recent physical fight", 63% of participants (200 men, 185 women) were able to do so. Women fought in private situations where bystanders inter-

vened, whereas men fought in public in front of friends, with greater perceived injury to opponents. Indirect predictors of self-injury included gender and stimulation-seeking, whereas mood, severity of others' injuries, arguments, alcohol consumption, and stimulation-seeking had direct effects on self-injury.

Piquero, A.R. & Buka, S.L. (2002). **Linking juvenile and adult patterns of criminal activity in the Providence cohort of the national collaborative perinatal project.** *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 30, 259-272. Studied demographic characteristics as well as the prevalence, frequency, persistence, and "specialization-in-violence" of juvenile criminal careers. The strongest predictor of arrest for criminal activity as an adult was chronic juvenile offending.

Simourd, D. J. & Olver, M. E. (2002). **The future of criminal attitudes research and practice.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 29, 427-446.

The factor structure of the Criminal Sentiments Scale-Modified (CSS-M) was analyzed in 381 violent male offenders in Canadian federal prison. Four factors were identified: General Criminal Sentiments; Adversarial Beliefs toward the Law; Criminal Subculture Beliefs; and Criminal Self-Concept. Supplementary analyses suggested that the factors are linked to outcome criteria.

Stickler, T.R., & Blechman, E.A. (2002). **Aggression and fire: Antisocial behavior in firesetting and nonfiresetting juvenile offenders.** *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 24, 177-192. Firesetting was associated

with older, more deviant, and more aggressive juveniles. Fire setters tended to begin engaging in antisocial behavior earlier than nonfiresetting youths and engaged in more diverse and serious antisocial behavior.

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Carlson, B. E., McNutt, L. A., Choi, D. Y., & Rose, I. M. (2002). **Intimate partner abuse and mental health: The role of social support and other protective factors.** *Violence Against Women*, 8, 720-745.

Among 557 women, those recently abused reported receiving less support from partners but comparable support from others when contrasted with nonabused women. Protective factors (education, employment, self-esteem, health, no economic hardship) provided a buffer against anxiety and depression but had less impact in cases of severe lifetime abuse.

Finn, M. A. & Stalans, L. J. (2002). **Police handling of the mentally ill in domestic violence situations.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 29, 178-307. Domestic violence scripts were given to 257 police officers. Variables manipulated in the scripts were injury versus no injury to the wife, antagonism versus no antagonism between the couple, and normal, drunk, or hallucinating husband. Mentally ill husbands were no more likely to be arrested, and civil commitment was more likely to be pursued by officers who believed mental hospitals typically accept violent patients.

Salomon, A., Bassuk, S. S., & Huntington, N. (2002). **The relationship between intimate partner violence and the use of addictive substances in poor and homeless single mothers.** *Violence Against Women*, 8, 785-815.

Women with a history of part-

ner violence were almost three times more likely to use illegal drugs at follow-up than controls. This association was not explained by presence of childhood sexual molestation or PTSD. The partner's substance use had an independent association with women's alcohol and drug use at follow-up.

Timmer, S. G., Borrego, J.J., & Urquiza, A. J. (2002). **Antecedents of coercive interactions in physically abusive mother-child dyads.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17, 836-853. Interaction patterns of abusive (n=15) and non-abusive (n=15) mother-child dyads engaged in a structured play task were examined using sequential analyses. Parents in both groups asked comparable numbers of questions with no difference in response rates for abused and nonabused children. When children did not answer questions, abusive parents were more likely to give commands and made less neutral comments than nonabusive parents.

Thompson, M. P., Kaslow, N. J., & Kingree, J. B. (2002). **Risk factors for suicide among African American women experiencing recent intimate partner violence.** *Violence and Victims*, 17, 283-295.

Suicide attempters were significantly more likely than nonattempters to report high levels of depressive symptoms, hopelessness, drug abuse, and childhood abuse/neglect. Women with 2, 3, 4 or 5 risk factors were 10, 25, and 107 times more likely (respectively) to attempt suicide relative to women with no risk factors.

Yexley, M., Borowsky, I., & Ireland, M. (2002). **Correlation between different experiences of intrafamilial physical violence and violent adolescent behavior.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17, 707-720. Adolescents' (N=133,794, ages

11-20) reports of experience of physical violence (both victim and witness, only victim, or only witnessing) were associated significantly with increased levels of violence against self and others (attempted suicide, fighting, and gun-carrying at school).

FORENSIC EVALUATION

Anderson, S. D. & Hewitt, J. (2002). **The effect of competency restoration training on defendants with mental retardation found not competent to proceed.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 26, 343-351.

Variables affecting reevaluations of CST were examined for 75 defendants with mental retardation originally found incompetent. Only 1/3 of these defendants were found competent after training. Higher IQ and being African American were predictive of restoration.

Archer, R. P., Handel, R. W., Lynch, K. D., Elkins, D. E. (2002). **MMPI-A validity scale uses and limitations in detecting varying levels of random responding.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 78, 417-431.

Data from inpatient adolescents was utilized to determine the validity of random responding scales on the MMPI-A. Data included 100 protocols administered under standard conditions, three samples of 100 protocols in which computer generated randomness was introduced in the latter half of the protocols, and an 100 protocols randomly generated by computer. Results supported the use of validity scales to detect random responding but were less accurate when random responses were limited to the second half of the test.

Feldman, R. S., Forrest, J. A., & Happ, B. R. (2002). **Self-presentation and verbal deception: Do self-presenters lie more?** *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, 24, 163-170.

121 pairs (both same- and mixed-gender) of undergraduate psychology students engaged in a 10-minute conversation in which one member of the pair, the "self-presenter," was told to appear likable, competent, or simply get to know the other person. Self-presenters estimated that they used deception during the conversation an average of nearly three times and as many as 12 times, and directed their lies toward their goals (i.e., liking vs. competence). Men and women lied equally as frequently but men tended to self-promote whereas women's lies were more affiliative.

Graham, J. R., Barthlow, D. L., Stein, L. A. R., Ben-Porath, Y. S., McNulty, J. L. (2002). **Assessing general maladjustment with the MMPI-2.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 78, 334-347.

MMPI-2 variables were significantly related to general maladjustment for community mental health center clients (n=699) and a university psychology clinic patients (n=352). The mean of the eight clinical scales demonstrated the most consistently strong relationships with the measures of general maladjustment and added meaningful incremental validity to each of the other MMPI-2 measures indicating its usefulness as a measure of general maladjustment.

Lewis, J. L., Simcox, A. M., & Berry, D. T. R. (2002). **Screening for feigned psychiatric symptoms in a forensic sample by using the MMPI-2 and the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomology.** *Psychological Assessment*, 14, 170-176. Results of the SIRS were used to classify as honest responders or feigning 55 men in Federal Medical Centers for competency to stand trial or criminal responsibility evaluations.



The MMPI-2 Fb scale achieved a hit rate of 91%, whereas the SIMS total score had a hit rate of 73%.

Mann, S., Vrij, A., & Bull, R. (2002). **Suspects, lies, and videotape: An analysis of authentic high-stakes liars.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 365-376. Video clips of 16 suspects in the UK being interviewed by police were coded for gaze aversion, blinking, head movements, hand/arm movements, pauses, and speech disturbances. Instance of lying and truth-telling was determined through other sources and evidence. The results of a MANOVA indicated that lying was accompanied by a decrease in blinking and an increase in pauses.

Rogers, R., Sewell, K. W., Grandjean, N. R., & Vitacco, M. J. (2002). **The detection of feigned mental disorders on specific competency measures.** *Psychological Assessment, 14*, 177-183.

Offenders in the mental health unit of a county jail were classified using the SIRS as members of the clinical (n=65) or fake (n=22) groups, and all were given the GCCT, the MacCAT-CA, and the ECST-R. These CST measures were vulnerable to feigning although specialized scales on the GCCT and ECST-R were moderately effective in screening for malingering.

Salekin, R. T. (2002). **Clinical evaluation of youth considered for transfer to adult criminal court: Refining practice and directions for science.** *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 2*, 55-72.

The current status of research on transfer evaluations is reviewed and recommendations for the assessment of the three developmental considerations (risk posed to the community, level of sophistication-matu-

urity, and amenability to treatment) that guide such evaluations are offered. Factors identified through prototypical analyses that juvenile court judges and clinicians identified as being central to these three constructs are highlighted.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING
Bornstein, B. H., Rung, L. M., & Miller, M. K. (2002). **The effects of defendant remorse on mock juror decisions in a malpractice case.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 20*, 393-409. Undergraduate mock jurors (n=307) read one of four case scenarios describing medical malpractice in which the physician-defendant expressed remorse at the time of the incident as well as at trial, at trial only, expressed a lack of remorse, or made no comment regarding remorse. Despite a more favorable perception by the jurors, the defendant's expression of remorse at the time of the incident resulted in greater compensation awarded to the plaintiff by male jurors but no difference in compensation offered by female jurors.

Robbennolt, J. K. (2002). **Punitive damage decision making: The decisions of citizens and trial court judges.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 315-341. Punitive damage awards in response to a trial case vignette were assessed for 140 jury-eligible citizens and 87 federal and state trial court judges. The awards of both groups were similar in amount and variability; both groups appropriately used information about actual and potential severity of harm in making their decisions.

Semmler, C. & Brewer, N. (2002). **Effects of mood and emotion on juror processing and judgments.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 20*, 423-436.

206 juror-eligible university students listened to emotionally-laden or neutral eyewitness

testimony regarding a motor vehicle accident. A sad mood induced by the emotionally-laden content led to more detailed, analytical processing as evidenced by more accurate recall of inconsistencies in the testimony. In contrast, subjective ratings of anger were associated with a decrease in the veridicality and number of inconsistencies recalled.

Weisz, V., Lott, R. C., & Thai, N. D. (2002). **A teen court evaluation with a therapeutic jurisprudence perspective.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 20*, 381-392.

The effectiveness of a teen court program was evaluated for teen court defendants (n=78), teen court volunteers (n=20), and controls (n=134). Defendants became more alienated from institutional authority and more likely to view authorities as biased, yet were satisfied overall with their experiences in teen court. Reoffenders were more alienated from authorities at their entry into teen court and tended to be less empathic than their non-reoffending counterparts. Contrary to expectations, volunteers did not become more empathic, but did gain the benefits of greater knowledge of the legal system and increased self-confidence.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Craddock, A. & Graham, L.A. (2001). **Recidivism as a function of day reporting center participation.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 34*, 81-97.

Describes an exploratory study of recidivism and participation in a day reporting center for "high risk/high need" probationers with substance abuse problems. Initial findings suggest that participation in such programs may significantly lower the likelihood of reoffending.

Edens, J. F., Petrila, J., & Buffington-Vollum, J. K. (2001). **Psychopathy and the death penalty: Can the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised identify offenders who represent "a continuing threat to society?"** *Journal of Psychiatry and Law, 29*, 433-481.

Reviews the growing practice of using PCL-R scores in capital murder trials where future dangerousness is at issue. Despite clinical lore to the contrary, data on the relationship between PCL-R scores and institutional violence offer little support for the claim that psychopathic offenders are disproportionately at risk for serious violence if serving a life sentence.

Glover, A. J. J., Nicholson, D. E., Hemmati, T., Bernfeld, G. A., & Quinsey, V. L. (2002). **A comparison of predictors of general and violent recidivism among high-risk federal offenders.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 29*, 235-249.

The predicative accuracy of the VRAG, GSIS-R, VSIR-R, PCL-R total and factor scores, ASPD-S, CD-S, PRSF, and CAT in assessing risk of general and violent recidivism were compared. The sample consisted of 106 male Canadian federal offenders considered highly likely to recidivate. Common language effect sizes in discriminating violent recidivists were highest for the GSIR-R (.73) and the VRAG (.72) and lowest for the PCL-R F1 (.51).

Haim, R., Rabinowitz, J., Lereya, J., & Fennig, S. (2002). **Predictions made by psychiatrists and psychiatric nurses of violence by patients.** *Psychiatric Services, 53*, 622-624.

Psychiatrists (n=14) and psychiatric nurses (n=9) rated the likelihood that 308 patients admitted to an Israeli hospital would become violent and the criteria relied upon in their de-

cision-making. No significant differences either in the accuracy of predictions or in the criteria used were found between the psychiatrists and nurses (accuracy rates were 82% and 84% respectively).

Woodworth, M., & Porter, S. (2002). **In cold blood: Characteristics of criminal homicides as a function of psychopathy.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 111*, 436-445. Psychopaths were more likely than non-psychopaths to engage in instrumental homicides (93% versus 48%) among 125 Canadian inmates. PCL-R F1 scores accounted for much of the variance in instrumentality of the murders; F2 scores did not contribute significantly. Total PCL-R scores were positively associated with the presence of external gain and negatively associated with impulsivity. No relationships were observed between psychopathy and specific (e.g., monetary gain, revenge) or general (i.e., primary vs. secondary) types of instrumental violence. Psychopaths also killed females more often than males whereas non-psychopaths did not.

SEXUAL ABUSE/ SEX OFFENDERS

Cesaroni, C. (2001). **Releasing sex offenders into the community through "circles of support"-a means of reintegrating the "worst of the worst".** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 34*, 85-98.

Described the "Circles of Support" program which provides practical and emotional support for recently released sex offenders. Initial results suggest the program eases the transition back into the community and may reduce the risk of reoffending.

Resick, P. A., Nishith, P., Weaver, T. L., Astin, M. C., & Feuer, C. A. (2002). **A compar-**

ision of cognitive-processing therapy with prolonged exposure and a waiting condition for the treatment of chronic posttraumatic stress disorder in female rape victims. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 70*, 867-879.

121 female rape victims were randomly assigned to cognitive-processing therapy (CPT), prolonged exposure (PE), or a minimal attention waiting list (MA), and were evaluated pre- and post-treatment. Both CPT and PE were superior to the MA condition in terms of significant improvements on interview and self-report measures. CPT outperformed PE in resolving guilt cognitions related to hindsight bias and lack of justification.

WITNESS ISSUES

Bottoms, B. L., Goodman, G. S., Schwartz-Kenney, B. M., & Thomas, S. N. (2002). **Understanding children's use of secrecy in the context of eyewitness reports.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 285-313.

The accuracy of children's reports was examined for 48 3-6-year-olds. The children participated in a play session with their mothers, with half encouraged by their mothers to keep certain activities secret. Older children in the secret group withheld more information than those in the honest group, whereas younger children's reports were not significantly affected by group membership.

Brewer, N. & Burke, A. (2002). **Effects of testimonial inconsistencies and eyewitness confidence on mock-juror judgments.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 353-364.

An audio-taped trial, including eyewitness testimony, was presented to 130 Australian undergraduate mock-jurors. The testimony was manipulated for inconsistencies and confidence. Witness confidence had a significant effect on judg-

ments whereas inconsistencies and the interaction of the two did not.

Goodman, G.S., Batterman-Faunce, J.M., Schaaf, J.M., & Kenney, R. (2002). **Nearly 4 years after an event: children's eyewitness memory and adults' perceptions of children's accuracy.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 26*, 849-884. Results of this two-phase study suggest that children are fairly resistant to suggestive questions and that adults have trouble judging the accuracy of children's testimony. Child age was related to adults' beliefs that abuse happened; professionals were less likely to judge there to be credible evidence that abuse occurred compared to nonprofessionals.

Vrij, A., Akehurst, L., Soukara, S., & Bull, R. (2002). **Will the truth come out? The effect of deception, age, status, coaching, and social skills on CBCA scores.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 261-283.

Researchers examined the CBCA scores of 201 participants (aged 5-undergraduate) in the UK who were interviewed about an event. Participants either told the truth or were encouraged to lie, were a suspect or a witness, and were or were not instructed in the CBCA prior to the interview. Truth tellers obtained higher CBCA scores only when those who lied were uninstructed in the CBCA.

American Board of Forensic Psychology Workshop Schedule: 2003

The Continuing Education arm of the American Board of Forensic Psychology (ABFP) presents an ongoing series of workshops and training seminars led by leaders in the field of forensic psychology. Workshops focus on contemporary psycho-legal issues relevant to forensic, child, clinical and neuropsychologists and are designed for those interested in pursuing psycho-legal topics in depth.

The upcoming conference schedule for 2003 is as follows:

LONG BEACH, CA
HYATT REGENCY
JANUARY 15-19, 2003

ALBUQUERQUE, NM
HYATT REGENCY
APRIL 9-13, 2003

CHARLESTON, SC
WESTIN FRANCIS MARION
FEBRUARY 19-23, 2003

SAN JUAN, PR
WYNDHAM EL SAN JUAN
HOTEL & CASINO
JUNE 19-23, 2003

DALLAS, TX
DOUBLETREE HOTEL,
LINCOLN CENTRE
MARCH 20-22, 2003

The specific topics covered in these workshops can be found in the Conference/Workshop Calendar (p. 26)

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology is approved by the American Psychological Association to offer continuing education for psychologists. AAFP maintains responsibility for its programs. As an ABFP Academy, our courses count toward California's mandatory CE requirements.

For further information see www.abfp.com/workshops.html



Expert Opinion

The Question: Recent stories in the New York Times and television news programs have indicated that law enforcement is starting to use research findings and recommendations of eyewitness identification researchers. This seems like a significant change in attitudes for law enforcement. Is this change for real and what accounts for this new receptivity of law enforcement?

The Response is from Gary Wells, Ph.D., Dr. Wells is Distinguished Professor of Psychology at Iowa State University. He is an internationally recognized scholar in scientific psychology and his studies of eyewitness memory are widely known and cited. Wells has authored over 100 articles and chapters and two books. Most of this work has been focused on the reliability of eyewitness identification. His research on eyewitness identification has been funded by the prestigious National Science Foundation and his findings have been incorporated into standard textbooks in psychology and law. He has served as an expert for the defense, prosecution, and plaintiffs in criminal and civil cases across the U.S. and Canada. In 2001 Wells was awarded the Distinguished Contributions to Psychology and Law Award from the American Psychology-Law Society.

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

It is true that important changes have been made in some U.S. police departments based directly on research findings by eyewitness researchers. The state of New Jersey, for example, has adopted a full set of recommendations involving the use of sequential lineups, double blind testing with lineups, pre-lineup instructions emphasizing that the culprit might not be in the lineup, research-based recommendations for how and when to secure a confidence statement from eyewitnesses, and other procedures recommended by eyewitness identification researchers. Earlier this year, the Illinois Governor's Commission on the Death Penalty heavily cited eyewitness identification research and made recommendations for reform of identification procedures as a condition for reinstatement of the death penalty in Illinois. And, recently, the National Institute of Justice announced that they are releasing a training CD to over 19,000 police departments across the U.S. that can be used to train police on eyewitness identification procedures. American Psychology-Law Society members were not only did the research on which these recommendations are based, but also were directly involved as authors of these procedural reforms and training materials.

What accounts for these changes? These advances in the adoption of eyewitness identification research findings would have been unheard of ten years ago. The major change that has occurred is the advent of forensic DNA testing, which has been used to free over 100 innocent people who were convicted by juries. Over three-fourths of these wrongful convictions involved mistaken eyewitness identification as the primary evidence. Although scientific experiments conducted by American Psychology-Law Society members has

been the foundation for how to make improvements to eyewitness identification evidence, it has been the DNA exoneration cases that have motivated the recent receptivity to eyewitness science. The general lesson is simple: Science convinces scientists but it takes vivid individual cases to convince policy makers.

Prior to DNA exoneration cases unfolding publicly in the mid to late 1990s, the scientific literature on eyewitness identification was largely ignored by law enforcement in the U.S. and considered a mere academic exercise bearing little or no relation to the real world of criminal investigation. In retrospect, the pre-1995 eyewitness identification literature, published in places like *Law and Human Behavior*, has all the appearances of having been quite prophetic. Nearly every DNA exoneration case involving mistaken identification has problem characteristics that were previously described in research experiments dating back to the late 1970s, well over a decade before forensic DNA testing was first used to prove innocence. For instance, research experiment findings forewarned of the tendency of people to rely too much on the confidence of the eyewitness, the dangers of using lineup fillers who do not fit the description of the culprit, the problem of giving eyewitnesses repeated attempts at identification, the special difficulties that eyewitnesses have with lineups that do not include the actual culprit, the need for pre-lineup instructions to eyewitnesses that the culprit might not be in the lineup, and the need to look for alternatives to the standard simultaneous lineup procedure. The DNA exoneration cases display virtually every problem that eyewitness identification researchers had already described many years earlier.

Yes, the new receptivity to scientific eyewitness identification research is real, but, in spite of a new level of prominence of the eyewitness identification literature, there are barriers to widespread change in law enforcement practices. Some of these barriers are mundane, such as diffusion of responsibility and the resistance of human-based systems to resist change, especially when pressure for change is coming from the outside. Barriers to change are especially difficult in the complex and large law enforcement system in the U.S. There are over 19,000 law enforcement agencies in the U.S. and each agency sets its own policies on eyewitness identification procedures. [The exception is New Jersey, where the Attorney General has authority over all law enforcement agencies in the state.] The long-standing guide for police department policies on eyewitness identification procedures is whether the procedure is legally permissible. Hence, although each law enforcement agency sets its own policies on eyewitness identification procedures, law enforcement tends to look toward local prosecutors for direction on what is and is not a permissible practice in the collection and preservation of evidence. Historically, prosecutors have battled eyewitness identification experts in court and have perceived eyewitness identification researchers as mere instruments of the defense bar. Understandably, many pros-

ecutors now have difficulty accepting the current ideas of eyewitness identification researchers even though the underlying thesis of these ideas (procedures that help prevent mistaken identifications from occurring in the first place) is fully distinct from the battle ground of the courtroom (post hoc questioning the reliability of identification evidence at trial).

Although some eyewitness identification researchers are hesitant to admit it, the key to widespread change depends on our ability to convince prosecutors that changes to eyewitness identification procedures are in everyone's interest, including the interest of prosecutors. That is how change occurred in New Jersey. This means that we must redirect our efforts from preaching to the already converted (defense attorneys) to persuading the skeptical (prosecutors).

Expert Opinion Feedback ?

Suggestions for future topics for the Expert Opinion column, based on either real or possible experiences or simply difficult ethical or clinical dilemmas, are always welcome. Any suggestions, or comments on past Expert Opinion columns, should be directed to the column editor, Mary Connell, Ed.D., ABPP at mconnell@child-custody.com.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

• President	Randy Otto	otto@fmhi.usf.edu
• Past-President	Stephen Hart	shart@arts.sfu.edu
• President-Elect	Sol Fulero	sfulero@sinclair.edu
• Secretary	Christina Studebaker	cstudeba@fjc.gov
• Treasurer	Margaret Bull Kovera	koveram@fiu.edu
• Member-at-Large	Beth Wiggins	bwiggins@fjc.gov
• Member-at-Large	Norm Finkel	finken1@gunet.georgetown.edu
• Member-at-Large	Melissa Warren	mgw.apa@email.apa.org
• Council Representative	Mark Small	small@clemson.edu
• Council Representative	Gail Goodman	ggoodman@ucdavis.edu
• Newsletter Editor	Barry Rosenfeld	rosenfeld@fordham.edu
• Publications Editor	Ron Roesch	rroesch@arts.sfu.edu
• <i>Law & Human Behavior</i> Editor	Rich Wiener	wiener_richard@unl.edu
• AP-LS/APA Liaison	Marsha Liss	lissmb@state.gov
• Careers and Training Committee	Steve Norton	snorton@bop.gov
• Dissertation Awards	Patricia Zapf	pzapf@bama.ua.edu
• Educational Outreach Committee	Lavita Nadkarni	lnadkarn@du.edu
• Fellows Committee	Gary Wells	glwells@iastate.edu
• Grants-in-Aid	Garrett Berman	gberman@rwu.edu
• Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections	Melissa Warren	mgw.apa@email.apa.org
	Steve Norton	sknort539@aol.com
• Committee on Relations with Other Organizations	Wendy Heath	heath@enigma.rider.edu
• Scientific Review Paper Committee	Rich Wiener	wiener_richard@baruch.cuny.edu
• Women in Law Committee	Regina Schuller	schuller@yorku.ca
	Beth Schwartz-Kenney	bskenney@rmwc.edu
• Division Administrative Secretary	Cathy Oslzly	coslzly@unl.edu
• 2003 APA Program Chair	Annete McGaha	mcgaha@fmhi.usf.edu
	Matt Huss	mhuss@creighton.edu



Division News and Information

A Note From the New President

A number of important division activities are occurring at the time I write this column. A summary of Jim Ogloff's presidential initiative reviewing the state of the field has recently been published through our book series; APLS has embarked upon revising the SGFP (in conjunction with AAFP); Steve Hart is organizing a group to consider development of a "white paper" on risk assessment; and we have finalized our movement to an annual mid-year meeting starting in June 2003, when we meet jointly in Edinburgh with EAPL, followed by a March 2004 meeting in Scottsdale and a March 2005 meeting in Savannah or San Diego (site to be determined soon-if you have a strong preference e-mail me at otto@fmhi.usf.edu).

The above leads me to believe that APLS/APA Division 41 is moving in the right direction. Membership continues to grow at a reasonable and manageable rate, graduate students and established psychologists alike are showing more interest in our specialty area, Cathy Oslzly continues to provide invaluable administrative support through her office at the University of Nebraska, our journal remains healthy as a result of the work of editor Rich Wiener and his board, our book series has been successfully revived by editor Ron Roesch, and our finances are sound as a result of the dedication of our treasurer, Margaret Bull Kovera.

What will provide for even greater growth and prosperity is increased participation of members in the governance of the division. I know that there are many members who are interested in making a contribution to the division but do not know how to begin to do so. The answer is simple. Review the lists of committees that you can find elsewhere in this newsletter and volunteer your services in an area that interests you. If that is not appealing, *you have an idea for an activity that we currently do not consider*, or you want some direction, write to me or call me, and together we will find a way to get you involved. During my term as president, I am particularly interested in identifying new activities that the division can involve itself in, and in increasing the number of members who play an active role in the organization. There is more than enough work to go around.

Randy Otto

Issues of Children, Families, & Law

APA Division 43 (Family Psychology), represented by Neil Grossman (neilgrossman@mindspring.com), is interested in pursuing joint areas of interest with Division 41. Possible vehicles include program presentations and special journal issues. Division 41 members interested in contributing to this interdivisional dialogue around issues such as abuse/neglect/dependency, child protection, child custody, and divorce are encouraged to contact Bruce Frumkin, APLS liaison to Division 43 (bfrumkin@aol.com).

American Board of Forensic Psychology Revises Board Certification Process

At its August 2002 meeting the American Board of Forensic Psychology (ABFP) substantially revised the application and review process for the award of the Diploma in Forensic Psychology. It is hoped that the revised process, which requires less "up front" work of the applicant and takes less time from beginning to end, will encourage forensic psychologists to apply for the Diploma in Forensic Psychology.

The new procedure consists of three main phases: 1) admission to candidacy, 2) written examination, and 3) oral examination. After being admitted to candidacy upon demonstrating requisite training and experience in forensic psychology, candidates must pass a comprehensive, 200 item multiple choice exam that surveys forensic psychology. Those who pass the written exam must then demonstrate their advanced knowledge in 2 specialty areas by defending two "work products" (e.g., forensic evaluations, publications, or other products of professional practice) during the course of an oral examination. Under the new process, and in contrast to the old evaluation procedure, candidates need only submit the forensic product itself (along with supporting documents) and the oral examination is restricted to examination of the specialty areas represented by the two work products (broadly considered). Those wishing to obtain a copy of the revised ABFP application should call the ABFP office, 1-800-255-7792. Those interested in learning more about the revised application process should contact Stuart Greenberg, ABFP President, stuartg@u.washington.edu or Bill Foote, ABFP National Chair of Examinations, fornpsych@aol.com.

SGFP to Undergo Revision

At its March, 2002 meeting the Executive Committee of APLS agreed to establish a committee to revise the Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists (SGFP). A committee consisting of APLS members (Randy Otto, Christina Studebaker, Sol Fulero) and American Academy of Forensic Psychology fellows (Stuart Greenberg, Steve Golding) has been appointed and a tentative review process has been established. Anyone who would like to offer suggestions regarding SGFP revisions should submit them to the committee chair, Randy Otto (otto@fmhi.usf.edu, or Florida Mental Health Institute, 13301 N. 30th St., Tampa, FL 33612). SGFP revision drafts will be posted on the APLS and AAFP websites, which will allow all interested persons to submit commentary to the committee for consideration. Persons who would like to be placed on a listserve which will keep them apprised of the revision process should submit their request and e-mail address to Stuart Greenberg, stuartg@u.washington.edu.

American Academy of Forensic Sciences

Is looking for a few (or many) good psychologists! The Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences section of AAFS accepts student and member applications from psychologists whose principal area of practice is forensic. AAFS is an interdisciplinary organization comprised of pathologists, dentists, engineers, attorneys, and many other disciplines. Membership includes a subscription to the Journal of Forensic Sciences. See the AAFS website for further information (www.aafs.org)

Educational Outreach Committee Speaker Program

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

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

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

Membership in EAPL

Join the EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW and receive a subscription to *Psychology, Crime and Law* for about \$45 (45 Euros). Information about EAPL can be obtained at www.psychologie.uni-kiel.de/eapl/ Information about *Psychology, Crime and Law* can be found at www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/1068316x.html The joint AP-LS/EAPL conference in Edinburgh in July 2003 is described on this page.

To join EAPL, send the following information to the membership secretary, Thomas Bliesener at Kiel University (bliesener@psychologie.uni-kiel.de). Full name, Institution, Address, Telephone and FAX numbers, E-Mail and Website URL. Indicate highest degree, primary discipline, year of highest degree, name of institution awarding degree. Ask Thomas to charge your credit card for a subscription for 2003 [VISA, MasterCard/Eurocard or American Express], provide card number and expiration date and indicate you agree to your name and address being published in the membership list of the EAPL.

AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2002

International Psychology & Law Conference Edinburgh 2003

Every fourth year the AP-LS has a joint conference with the European Association of Psychology and Law. The first took place in Dublin in 1999, attracting over 750 people to the conference and its courses. The second takes place in Edinburgh, between July 7th and 12th, 2003. Further information, including on how to submit abstracts and register, is available on the conference web site:

www.law.soton.ac.uk/bsln/psych&law2003/

Edinburgh is a designated World Heritage Site, for both its Old Town (adjoining the conference venue) of dramatic tall buildings full of history, and the New Town, and archetype of graceful town planning. It has long been an intellectual cauldron (economist Adam Smith, philosopher David Hume, writers James Boswell, Arthur Conan Doyle, Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, Muriel Spark), and is home to three universities. Every August it hosts the world's largest international and cultural festival. It has excellent museums and galleries. Right in its heart, built on a volcanic crag, is the Castle, which still maintains a garrison. From it runs the Royal Mile, past cathedral and courts, to the Palace of Holyrood House, still used on royal visits. It is reputed to have more restaurants and pubs, per head of population, than anywhere else at least in the UK.

Edinburgh, although smaller than Glasgow on the west coast, is the capital of Scotland. Although it has always maintained a distinctive legal system it lost its parliament in 1707. The conference opening ceremony will take place in the Hall where the last parliament sat. But it has regained a parliament, in 1999, with its new buildings due to open in 2003. The Lord President of the Court of Session, the most senior judge in Scotland, Lord Cullen, has graciously agreed to formally open the conference.

Abstracts, for anonymous peer review, are invited on any topic within psychology and law. Reviewers are being encouraged to be supportive of symposia involving contributors from different countries and/or disciplines. It is anticipated that there will be more lawyers, judges and other disciplines, than is the norm for psychology and law conferences.

Early application is strongly encouraged. Edinburgh is an exceptionally popular tourist destination and hotel beds get booked quickly. The conference web site provides access to an accommodation agency which has booked rooms in a range of accommodation, from famous hotels through to student accommodation. The web site provides lots of further information about Edinburgh, Scotland and the conference. It is such a beautiful city and country that you are encouraged to consider extending your stay to include a vacation.

The Conference Committee is Professor Steve Penrod, for AP-LS, Professor Graham Davies, for EAP&L, Professor Ian Freckelton for ANZAPP&L and David Carson of the BS&L Network. The Conference Administrator is Jill Elliott of the BS&L Network, Faculty of Law, University, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, jre@soton.ac.uk. Academic/organisational queries should go to David Carson (dcc@soton.ac.uk) and administrative to Jill Elliott.



Nominations, Awards and Announcements

Saleem Shah Award

Nominations are sought for the Saleem Shah Award, co-sponsored by the American Psychology-Law Society (APA Division 41) and the American Academy of Forensic Psychology. The award will be made in 2003 for early career excellence and contributions to the field of psychology and law. The focus on the nominee's contributions may be in any area of forensic practice, research, or public policy. Eligible individuals must have received the doctoral degree (OR the law degree, whichever comes later, if both have been earned) within the last 6 years. Self-nominations will not be considered. Anyone wishing to nominate a candidate, should send a letter detailing the nominee's contributions to psychology and law and a copy of the nominee's vita to: Randy Borum, Department of Mental Health Law & Policy, Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, 13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd., Tampa, FL 33612.

Fellow Status in the American Psychological Association

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

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

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

Gary Wells is chairing the Fellows Committee for Division 41. The Division 41/APLS Fellows Committee this year is Gary Wells (Chair), Ron Roesch, Solomon Fulero, Rich Wiener, and Kirk Heilbrun. The Division Fellows Committee will begin reviewing nominations December 1. Evaluations from the Division Fellows Committee are then forwarded to APA for further review and final decisions. Nomination forms can be obtained from Sonja Wiggins, APA Fellows Committee, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002. Completed nomination packages should be sent to Gary L. Wells, Psychology Department, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011. The deadline for having completed forms to Gary Wells is December 1, 2002.

2002 AP-LS Dissertation Awards 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 2002 that are related to basic or applied research in psychology and law, including its application to public policy, are encouraged to submit their dissertations for consideration for the awards. First, second, and third place awards are conferred. These awards carry a financial reward of \$500, \$300, and \$100 respectively.

To apply for the 2002 Awards, one hard copy of the completed dissertation, an electronic copy of the dissertation (in Word), along with a letter of support from the dissertation chair, should be sent by January 1, 2003 to Patricia Zapf, Chair, AP-LS Dissertation Awards Committee, Department of Psychology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019-1128, Email: pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu

APLS-AACP Award for Contributions to Correctional Psychology

The American Psychology-Law Society and the American Association for Correctional Psychology announce the establishment of a new award to recognize professionals who have made significant contributions to correctional psychology. Nominees will have made either professional/applied or scholarly contributions to the application of psychology to corrections, to the development or delivery of psychological services in a correctional setting, or to the reintegration of offenders living under supervision in the community. Nominations should include a letter detailing the nominee's contributions and a copy of the nominee's current CV. Please send nominations to Randy K. Otto, Florida Mental Health Institute, 13301 N. 30th St., Tampa, FL 33612.

Nominations must be received by November 20, 2002.

APLS Book Award

At its March 2002 meeting the APLS Executive Committee voted to establish an annual award for a book devoted to psychology and law issues. To be eligible for the 2002 award, the book must have been published between November 2001 and November 2002. Award recipients receive a plaque memorializing their contributions and will have the opportunity to present an invited address at an APLS meeting. Nominations should include the title and publisher of the book, month and year of publication, and the names and addresses of all authors or editors. Self nominations are encouraged. Please send nominations for the 2002 award to Stephen Hart, Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.

Nominations must be received by November 20, 2002.

AAFP Distinguished Contributions Award

It is a privilege to announce that Dr. Robert Fein, ABPP has been selected to receive the American Academy of Forensic Psychology's Award for Distinguished Career Contributions to Forensic Psychology for 2003.

The Award recognizes that over the past twenty years, Dr. Fein's scientific and professional work has helped to protect our nations' leaders and school children, and has led to advances in understanding and preventing the problem of targeted violence that are profound, far-reaching, and unprecedented in the history of forensic psychology. Dr. Fein is arguably the world's leading scientific expert in psychological and behavioral aspects of assassination and of the identification, assessment and management of persons who pose a risk of harm to public figures. His scientific work has had a substantial impact on the research and practice dimensions of the field. Dr. Fein is the progenitor of current threat assessment approaches, and his research and teaching has spawned a new generation of scientific inquiry into targeted violence that attempts to study and understand these acts as the end result of an understandable and often discernible process of thinking and behavior.

Some highlights of his distinguished career include:

- Developing and implementing, along with colleague and US Secret Service Agent Bryan Vossekuil, the Secret Service Exceptional Case Study Project (ECSP) – a systematic study of the thinking and behavior of all 83 persons in the last fifty years known to have attacked, or approached for attack, a prominent person of public status in the United States;
- Developing the term “targeted violence” to refer to circumstances in which an identified or identifiable person poses a risk of harm to an identified or identifiable target;
- Pioneering a new method for using science to study rare violent events; one that could generate knowledge with direct applications for investigation and practice, but that was firmly grounded in systematic empirical inquiry;
- Developing a set of principles and investigative questions to guide effective threat assessments. These ideas were subsequently incorporated into the policy and training of the US Secret Service;
- Leading, along with Bryan Vossekuil, the scientific conceptualization and direction of the Safe School Initiative, an operational study of 37 incidents of targeted school violence in the United States from 1976 – 2000.
- Serving as Assistant Commissioner for Forensic Mental Health in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts;
- Serving on faculty of the Harvard Medical School and the University of Massachusetts Medical Center.

Dr. Fein's professional and scientific contributions have clearly helped advance the field in its understanding of assassination behavior and of other acts of planned violence, but more importantly they have had a direct effect on protecting the lives of our nation's leaders and children – a distinction that few psychological scientists could ever claim to achieve.

Randy Borum, President, AAFP

AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2002

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, 2002**

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.



Fellowships and Positions

Department of Criminal Justice Georgia State University

The Department of Criminal Justice invites applications for the position of Departmental Chair to be filled by July 1, 2003. The position is a twelve-month tenure track appointment. Individuals currently at the rank of professor are preferred, but advanced associate professors will be considered. Area of specialization is open. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology, or related discipline, an excellent record of scholarly activity, including funded research and publication, and undergraduate and graduate teaching experience at the university level. Candidates also must show evidence of strong administrative and management skills in an academic setting, effective interpersonal communication, problem-solving skills, creative vision to move the Department toward achievement of its goals, and leadership experience within professional/community organizations. The Department of Criminal Justice offers both baccalaureate and master of science degrees in criminal justice. The Department is in the planning stages of establishing a Ph.D. in criminal justice and criminology. The Department consists of 12 full-time faculty, numerous part-time instructors, 375 undergraduate majors, and 50 graduate students.

Review of applications will begin November 1, 2002, and the position will remain open until filled. Applicants should send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference: Dr. Mark D. Reed, Chair of the Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30302-4018; telephone: 404-651-3685; E-mail: mreed@gsu.edu. Additional information can be obtained from our website: cjgsu.net. Georgia State University, a unit of the University System of Georgia, is an equal opportunity education institution and is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Jury Consultant

RandD Strategic Solutions, a national jury consulting firm, is looking for a jury consultant for its California office. Qualified candidates must have experience as a jury consultant and/or an advanced degree in the social sciences. If you have strong presentation and communication skills, quantitative/statistical skills, would like to work from home, and are available to travel frequently, please contact us. Salary is commensurate with experience; excellent benefits. RandD is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Please email or fax resumes and references to Karyn Condie, Business Manager, RandD Strategic Solutions, LLC, KCondie@RandDllc.com, (832) 484-1882

Faculty Position - University of Denver Police or Criminal Psychology

The Graduate School of Professional Psychology (GSPP) at the University of Denver is seeking a half-time faculty member specializing in police and/or criminal psychology for its expanding Master's in Forensic Psychology program. Hiring at the Assistant or Associate Professor level, non-tenure track. Salary will be dependent on academic and clinical experience. Duties include teaching, advising, supervising, and participating as a core member of the GSPP faculty. Applicant should hold a doctorate in clinical psychology, be licensed or license eligible, and have clinical forensic experience, specifically working with adult and/or juvenile offenders and/or consultation experience with law enforcement agencies. The University of Denver is an EEO/AA Employer. Minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. Please submit cover letter and curriculum vitae for position #452 to Dr. Lavita Nadkarni, Director of Forensic Studies, 2450 South Vine Street, Denver, CO 80208. Deadline for applying is January 10, 2003. Subject to budget availability, preferred starting date is September 2003; earlier date is negotiable.

Forensic Psychology Faculty Position John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

The Psychology Department at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, invites applicants for three tenure-track positions open for Fall 2003. Our undergraduate and master's level Forensic Psychology programs are growing and our Department is expanding in exciting ways. We are looking for psychologists with active research agendas, who are interested in pursuing funding for scholarly research, developing scholarly publications, and teaching in the following preferred areas: forensic psychological assessment and intervention; the development of aggression, substance abuse, personality disorders, criminal behavior, or terrorism; and, general law/psychology or forensic expertise. If interested, please send curriculum vitae with a cover letter addressing the above points to: Department of Psychology Search Committee, John Jay College - CUNY, 445 W. 59th Street, New York, New York 10019. For additional information, please email Dr. Maureen O'Connor, Chair, at moconnor@jjay.cuny.edu. John Jay College is an Equal Opportunity Employer; people of color, women, and members of other protected groups are especially encouraged to apply.

JURISPRUDENCE AND SOCIAL POLICY PROGRAM UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY SCHOOL OF LAW

One tenure-track position is currently open for a law-and-society scholar whose research and teaching concern the empirical study of law and social policy, law and social institutions, and/or law and social practices. In making the appointment, the Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program seeks to complement and extend existing faculty strengths in the social and philosophical study of law. Subject-matter expertise is particularly sought in any one or more of the following areas: gender and the law; or family, children and the law; or inequality and the law.

The position is not restricted to scholars trained in any particular field of the social sciences or humanities. We seek a scholar who conducts empirical law and society research, with a preference for quantitative methods. The appointment will be made at the junior-level. The appointee will be expected to teach graduate and undergraduate law-and-society courses, and to supervise graduate student research. The position, effective from July 1, 2003, is in the Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program, a Ph.D. Program at the School of Law (Boalt Hall), University of California, Berkeley. For further details, see www.law.berkeley.edu/academics/jsp/index.html.

Applicants should send an expression of interest, a vita, a writing sample, and an e-mail contact address to Associate Dean David Lieberman, Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program, School of Law (Boalt Hall), University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-7200. The deadline for receipt of these materials is November 8, 2002. In addition, the applicant should arrange for three letters of reference to be sent directly to Associate Dean Lieberman. The University of California is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Clinical Director Forensic Health Services, Inc.

Forensic Health Services, Inc. is a private behavioral health care agency providing mental health evaluation, mental health treatment and substance abuse services to both juveniles and adults. Forensic Health Services seeks experienced Doctoral level clinician to lead a team of approximately thirty clinicians at the Massachusetts Treatment Center in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Qualified candidates will have expertise in scientifically based sex offender treatment programming, excellent supervisory experience and advanced clinical skills in assessment and treatment. The Clinical Director will provide individual clinical supervision, facilitate clinical group supervision, and coordinate clinical program development, develop and oversee clinical training program as well as provide direct clinical services. Competitive salary and benefits, relocation expenses offered. APA and NASW approved CEU sponsor. FHS is an EOE/AA employer. Please submit resumes to FORENSIC HEALTH SERVICES, 214 Lincoln Street, Suite 104, Boston, Massachusetts, 02134. FAX: 617 782 5466.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY (FORENSIC) FACULTY POSITION

The Department of Psychology at SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY offers a doctoral program in Forensic Clinical Psychology in collaboration with the College of Criminal Justice. We are conducting a search for **two** tenure-track positions in the Department of Psychology to begin Fall, 2003 at the assistant or associate level. The Department is committed to a culturally diverse faculty and student body and the University seeks to attract an active, culturally and academically diverse faculty of the highest caliber. Candidates should have specialty training/experience (research and/or clinical) in forensic psychology and have completed an APA-accredited program and internship in Clinical Psychology. They should also have a program of research in forensic psychology and be license-eligible in Texas. Area of expertise within forensic psychology is open, but we are particularly interested in one of the positions being filled by someone with a specialization in juvenile issues. Duties will include supervising research and clinical practica and teaching. Review of materials will begin **November 15, 2002** and will continue until the positions are filled. Please send a letter of inquiry, vita, three letters of recommendation, and representative publications to John F. Edens, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2447. Huntsville is in close proximity to the Houston metropolitan area, which has an ethnically and culturally diverse population of over 4 million. Sam Houston State University is an Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action Plan employer.

Forensic Psychology/Psychology and Law Department of Psychology, Carleton University

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, 2003. 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 www.carleton.ca or by contacting Dr. Adelle Forth at the address below, by phone at (613) 520-2600, x 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. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply. The applications of Canadian citizens and Permanent residents will be given priority. Carleton University is committed to equality of employment for women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with disabilities. Persons from these groups are encouraged to apply. **Applications will be reviewed beginning January 15, 2003** and this process will continue until the search has been completed.



Notes From The Student Chair



AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Marchelle Thomson
mthomson@law.villanova.edu

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

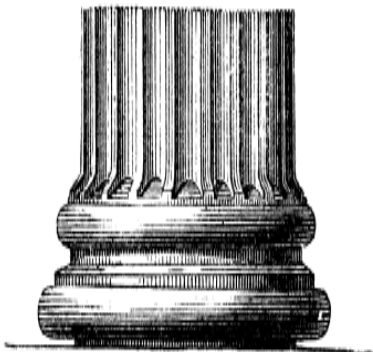
Chair Elect, Tara Mitchell
mitchell_tara@hotmail.com

Secretary/Treasurer,
Ryann Haw
ryannhaw@aol.com

Student Newsletter/Web Editor,
Cindy Cottle
cindycottle@nc.rr.com

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

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



Dear AP-LS Student Members,

Before introducing the AP-LS student officers for the upcoming term, I would like to recognize last year's officers including Constance Mesiarik (Chair), Oluseyi Olubadewo (Secretary/Treasurer), and Stacie Cass (Newsletter/Web Editor) for a job well done. I would especially like to acknowledge Constance for organizing an outstanding panel of speakers at the AP-LS Conference in Austin, Texas this past March. Thank you for continuing a strong tradition of student involvement in AP-LS activities!

Welcome 2002-2003 Officers

Tara Mitchell, a second year Ph.D. student in Legal Psychology at Florida International University, is our Chair Elect. Our new Secretary/Treasurer is Ryann Haw, a third year Ph.D. student in Legal Psychology at Florida International University. Cindy Cottle, who is a fifth year Ph.D. student in Clinical Psychology at Drexel University, has filled the Newsletter/Web Editor position. I look forward to working closely with Tara, Ryann, and Cindy in strengthening the AP-LS Student Section over the next year!

Student Website

Cindy will soon be taking on the task of updating our student website, which is located at www.fiu.edu/~apls-st/. Please let Cindy know if you have any suggestions for our website. Our current website offers information on graduate programs, upcoming conferences, and Student Section elections, as well as a student member directory. In addition to information dissemination, Cindy hopes to foster an interactive AP-LS student community by developing a forum for discussing graduate training issues, internships and post-doctoral experiences, conferences, and relevant research, among other things. This will facilitate a greater communication of ideas between students in the field. Stay connected for this exciting addition to our website and other important AP-LS Student Section updates.

Conferences

Plans for the 2003 APA Convention, to be held August 7th through 10th in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, are under way. I am arranging a Student Section workshop and would like to incorporate your ideas. Is there an area in law and psychology you would like to learn more about? Do you want to know more about training and career opportunities in law and psychology? Do you prefer an interactive workshop setting? Please email me your ideas. More information about the student workshops will be posted on our website as the 2003 APA Convention nears.

Elections

Although elections for the 2003-2004 term will be held next summer, it is never too early to start thinking about nominations for a position. If you are interested in a position yourself, there are ways to get involved in the AP-LS student section now, before elections roll around in August. Tara is a great example. She became involved in the AP-LS student division last year by assisting Stacie with the Student Section website. Tara's experience will be a great asset for her in fulfilling her duties as Chair Elect. For more information about elections, feel free to email me or visit our website.

Getting Involved

I encourage students everywhere to get more involved in the AP-LS Student Section. Please feel free to begin by submitting your name and information to the Directory of Student Members located on our website. Stay informed by visiting our website frequently and reading the AP-LS newsletters. And, of course, you may always email me directly at mthomson@law.villanova.edu with any questions, suggestions, or concerns you may have. I look forward to getting to know all of our student members over the upcoming year. Have a great semester!

Marchelle Thomson
Chair, Student Section

Funding Opportunities

AP-LS/Division 41 Stipends for Graduate Research

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

Seed Money Available for Interdisciplinary Collaborations

The Executive Committee of the American Psychology-Law Society will offer up to \$3000 in seed money to facilitate **interdisciplinary research projects**. We have in mind projects that would bridge the gap between psycholegal work and other academic disciplines (e.g., sociology, political science, economics, public policy, medicine). We are particularly interested in proposals that advance theoretical development or propose methodological innovations. Money can be used to cover travel and meeting costs and other expenses related to the research. Successful grantees will be expected to present the results of their collaborative study at a meeting of the American Psychological Association. Two such proposals will be funded each year. To apply, please send a two-page explanation of the project, including the names and addresses of all researchers as well as a description of the anticipated product of the research to: Beth Wiggins at bwiggins@fjc.gov. Applications may also be mailed Dr. Wiggins at 5704 Rusk Ave., Baltimore, MD 21215.

Deadline for receipt of proposals is August 1, 2002.

AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2002

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

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP) has made available up to \$5000 (maximum award is \$1,500 per applicant) for grants to graduate students conducting dissertations in applied areas of law and psychology, with preference shown 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 can not be used to cover tuition or related academic fees. Requests submitted in prior years are ineligible.

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

Students in the process of developing a dissertation proposal and those collecting dissertation data as of January 15, 2003 are eligible. To apply, students must submit 4 copies of the following **no later than January 15, 2003** (incomplete applications will not be considered):

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, award amount requested, and how the award will be used
- A current CV
- 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.

Submissions should be postmarked no later than January 15, 2003 to Mary Connell, 100 E. 15th Street, Suite 635, Fort Worth, Texas 76102. Questions or inquiries regarding the award competition can be directed to Mary Connell at the above address or mconnell@child-custody.com

Call for Papers

Psychology & Law International, Interdisciplinary Conference Edinburgh, 7-12 July 2003

This is the 2nd international and inter-disciplinary conference supported by the American Psychology-Law Society (AP-LS), the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law (ANZAPP&L), and the European Association of Psychology & Law (EAP&L).

You are invited to contribute to this Conference, in particular by offering a symposium, paper or poster. All oral and written contributions to the conference must be in English. However (a) all referees of abstracts will be encouraged to appreciate that English may not be the first language of the author and will not base acceptance decisions on that basis, and (b) all contributors are reminded to appreciate that readers and listeners may not speak English with ease.

You may contribute by organising a symposium, offering a paper, a poster, providing a pre-conference discussion/background paper, or contributing to the special 'Impediments to Justice' or 'Future of Psychology and Law' sessions. The basic unit, for oral contributions will be a 20-minute paper (including questions). Symposia will contain five or six papers; they will last for 100 or 120 minutes. Individual papers will be grouped into thematic symposia, by the conference organisers. Further information and all necessary forms are available through the conference website:

www.law.soton.ac.uk/bsln/psych&law2003/contributing/

All abstracts must be received by January 31, 2003

For further information, see: www.law.soton.ac.uk/bsln/psych&law2003/ or contact Jill Elliott, Conference Administrator, BS&LNetwork, Faculty of Law, University of Southampton, Southampton, Hampshire, SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom, Tel: 44 (0)23 8059 2376, Fax: 44 (0)23 8059 3885, E-mail: jill.elliott@soton.ac.uk

Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences June 12-15, 2003 Sheraton Waikiki Hotel, Honolulu

Submission Deadline: January 16, 2003

The Second Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences will provide many opportunities for academicians and professionals from social sciences and related fields to interact with members inside and outside their own particular disciplines. Cross-disciplinary submissions are welcome. For more information: www.hicsocial.org or social@hicsocial.org

SARMAC V Conference July 2-6, 2003 Aberdeen University, Scotland

The fifth biennial meeting of the Society for Applied Research in Memory and Cognition (SARMAC) will take place at Aberdeen University, Aberdeen, Scotland from July 2-6, 2003. Full details are provided on the conference website together with information about registration, travel accommodation and social events.

The corresponding author (or chair) may submit a paper, poster, or symposium. Submissions, which should be completed and submitted electronically, include: a.) abstract (100 words) and summary (250 words) and b.) demographic information, such as name, address, email, author, key words. We envisage symposia and paper sessions to contain a maximum of five 20-minute papers (including the discussant or a question-answer session).

Topics include all areas of applied cognition, including (but not limited to) the effects of human factors on: Autobiographical Memory, Face Perception and Identification, Learning, Cognitive Development, General Memory, Cognitive Neuroscience, Eyewitness Testimony, Communication/Linguistics, Jury Decision Making, Computer Use, Aging and Cognitive Function, Reasoning and Decision Making, Social Cognition, Source Monitoring, Suggestibility, Narrative Production and Comprehension, and Perceptual motor processes

Deadline for submissions is 1st of December 2002.

SARMAC 2003 conference website:

www.emporia.edu/~sarmac/html/SARMAC.htm

APLS Book Series

The *Perspectives in Law and Psychology* series, sponsored by APLS, publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base. Topics of books in progress include forensic assessment, sexual harassment, custody evaluations, death penalty, and juvenile and adult criminal competency. The editor is interested in proposals for new books. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to: Dr. Ronald Roesch, Series Editor, Dept. of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, 888 University Drive, Burnaby, BC, Canada V5A 1S6 (office: 604-291-3370, fax: 604-291-3427, e-mail: rroesch@arts.sfu.ca). For information on the series, see <http://www.wkap.nl/prods/PILP>.

Serial and Mass Homicide Behavioral Sciences and the Law

Behavioral Sciences and the Law will devote a special issue to "Serial and Mass Homicide" to be co-edited by J. Reid Meloy, Ph.D. and Alan R. Felthous, M.D. Potential contributors may focus on any relevant topic including classification, epidemiology, psychopathology, and etiology. Sociological, psychological, biological or combined/integrated approaches to understanding serial and mass homicidal behaviors are welcomed. Clinical assessment techniques such as psychological testing and neuroimaging would also be of interest. Approaches to criminal investigation and legal aspects of prosecuting and defending serial and mass murderers are other potential topics.

The deadline for receipt of manuscripts is October 1, 2003. Manuscripts should be 20-30 double spaced typed pages. Submissions should conform to the style requirements of the latest edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. Submissions must contain a 150 word abstract. Send three copies, two of which should be prepared for blind peer review, to either of the special issue editors, Dr. Meloy or Dr. Felthous. Manuscripts can be sent to Dr. Reid Meloy, P.O. Box 90699, San Diego, CA 92169. Telephone 858-488-0358; e mail jrmeloy@san.rr.com. Submissions can be alternatively sent to Dr. Alan Felthous, Chester Mental Health Center, PO Box 31, 1315 Lehmen Drive, Chester, IL 62233-0031. Telephone 618-826-4751. E mail: dhsc6624@dhs.state.il.us.

Mandated Community Treatment Behavioral Sciences and the Law

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND THE LAW is planning a special issue of the journal dealing with "Mandated community treatment." Manuscripts are invited on any related topic, for example, involuntary outpatient commitment; mental health and other special-jurisdiction treatment courts; advance directives; subsidized housing in which housing is tied to adherence to treatment; representative payee status; and mental health treatment as a condition of avoiding incarceration. Manuscripts may address empirical, conceptual, or legal issues.

Manuscripts should be approximately 20-30 pages, double spaced, and conform either to American Psychological Association format, or the Harvard Law Review Association's Uniform System of Citation, but not both. Send manuscripts in triplicate, with 2 copies prepared for blind review, **no later than January 1, 2003** to John Petrila, J.D., LL.M., Co-Editor, Behavioral Sciences & the Law, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, 13301 Bruce B Downs Blvd, Tampa, FL 33612

3rd Annual IAFMHS Conference

From Institutions to the Community

April 9-12, 2003

Roney Palace Beach Resort - Miami Beach, FL

Deadline November 1st, 2002

The Planning Committee invites proposals for poster sessions, papers 20 minutes in length or symposia of up to 90 minutes duration particularly addressing forensic mental health services from the perspective of:

- a. Programs to divert individuals from the criminal justice system
- b. Forensics and juvenile justice
- c. Community-based programs to provide services for forensic clients
- d. Treatment programs designed to reduce risk
- e. Risk assessment and monitoring of risk
- f. Mental health programs in correctional settings
- g. Transitional programs between institution and community

Please indicate whether paper, poster or symposia. Please include the topic (a-g), title of the paper, symposia or poster session along with the name, address, phone, fax and e-mail address of the presenter(s). An abstract of maximum 500 words is requested for papers and posters, maximum of 1500 (300-500 each) words for symposia submissions. Please include a 50 to 60-word summary (300-word summary for symposia) for the conference program and a short biographical sketch of the presenter(s). Please send all submissions by email to info@iafmhs.org as a MS word attachment. **Please be sure to include all the above criteria.**

The Program Planning Committee will review your abstract and provide confirmation of its decision by December 15th, 2002. Presenters are responsible for their own registration, transportation and accommodation costs.

For more information and submission of proposals, please contact: Tracey Moropito, Conference Coordinator, IAFMHS, info@iafmhs.org, www.iafmhs.org, 604-669-7055

Law and Human Behavior is Moving (Again)

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

Richard L. Wiener, Ph.D.
Editor, Law and Human Behavior
Department of Psychology, UNL
238 Burnett Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588-0308



Inset APA Insurance Trust full page Ad here



AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGY
LAW
SOCIETY



American Psychology-Law Society
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Division 41 of the American Psychological Association

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

Name _____ Degree _____

Address _____

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

Daytime Phone (____) _____ E:Mail address _____

APA Member Yes If yes, Member # _____

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

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

Member or Associate Member of APA: \$ 52.00 (includes Law and Human Behavior)

Member-at-large (not an APA member): \$ 52.00 (includes Law and Human Behavior)

Associate-at-large (undergraduate, graduate or law student): \$ 10.00 for newsletter only,
\$ 27 with Law and Human Behavior

Address Changes:

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

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

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