



A M E R I C A N
PSYCHOLOGY
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NEWS

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

Fall 2004 Vol. 25, No. 3

AP-LS Conference Update

Hilton St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Florida, March 2nd-5th, 2006

The 2006 American Psychology-Law Society annual conference will be held at the Hilton St. Petersburg in St. Petersburg, Florida. Submissions for the conference are in, and we are currently working on the conference program. This year, we will be offering several full-day continuing education workshops on Wednesday March 1st and several half-day workshops on Sunday March 5th. We will also be holding two poster sessions this year. We expect the conference to open mid-day on Thursday March 2nd and continue through Saturday evening on the 4th, culminating in a social event.

The conference website contains all of the most recent information available about the conference (www.ap-ls.org/conferences/apls/apls2006.html). On the website, you can register online for the conference and workshops, reserve your hotel room, browse the workshop schedule, view a draft of the conference program (when it becomes available!), read information on invited addresses and special sessions, and find out more about St. Petersburg.

As in the past, the program schedule will include concurrent break-out sessions, poster sessions, a business meeting, the Executive Committee meeting, and several invited addresses. This year, we are very pleased to have **David Cooke** giving an invited address and **James Doyle** giving the Presidential invited address. Several of our esteemed award winners will be giving invited addresses, including **Kevin Douglas's** Saleem Shah address and **Barry Rosenfeld's** AP-LS book series address. We also have several special sessions planned, including a research discussion of *Murder on a Sunday Morning*, a presentation on career preparation, a Women's Committee event, and a Mentoring breakfast. It is going to be quite an exciting year!

This year, the hotel has given us TWO hospitality suites! Both have a dining room-type table, a small kitchen area, and living room-style seating. If you would like to reserve one of the hospitality suites for your group event (i.e., university/college gathering, research group, special interest group, roundtable discussion, alumni, etc.), please contact one of the co-chairs as soon as possible so that we may schedule these events and get them on the program. We also have information on other local venues, if you have need of alternative locations.

St. Petersburg: Lodging and Attractions: The conference will be held at the Hilton St. Petersburg, which is in downtown St. Petersburg. The hotel has recently been remodeled, so everything there is fresh and new, including a **Starbucks** right in the conference area! Most of the rooms have a view of the bay and a view of the spring training baseball park right across the street. The hotel itself offers several amenities including wireless internet access, an outdoor pool and Jacuzzi, a gym, and a full service spa. Everything you need is within walking distance of the hotel. There is a nearby shopping mall and several streets packed with cute restaurants, bars, and music venues. St. Pete pier is right around the corner, where you can watch for marine wildlife or dine out on the bay. The room rate for the hotel is a shockingly low \$115/night, and this rate extends to several days before and after the conference if you are able to take some time off to see the area. Reserve your room soon (before January 30th)! Speaking of the area, there is much to see and do in the St. Petersburg/Tampa area outside of the conference. From beaches to wildlife watching, shopping, and dining, this area of Florida has it all. For example, St. Pete beach, voted one of America's best, is a little over a half an hour drive and well worth the trip. Our own Annette Christy has compiled an impressive list of things to see and do in the area which can be found on the conference website at www.ap-ls.org/conferences/apls/2006AboutStPetersburg.html

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Dear AP-LS Members:

I would like to begin this edition by recognizing the accomplishments of Barry Rosenfeld as the Editor-in-Chief of the AP-LS Newsletter. I extend our appreciation to him for all of the hard work he did in this position. I would also like to extend my personal thanks to him for making this transition as smooth as possible. During his tenure as Editor, we have seen tremendous expansion of the Newsletter and of the AP-LS website. It is my fondest hope to follow in his footsteps and to continue providing a quality source of information for our organization.

The goal of any interdisciplinary organization is to bridge gaps between different but related fields, and AP-LS connects psychologists and lawyers in their exploration of education, research, practice, and public policy. I view the Newsletter as one of the most visible ways in which this is accomplished within AP-LS. In the past, it has served as an invaluable source for information on conferences, current research, and emerging issues in the field. As the new Editor, I will continue this tradition, and I will try to further expand the resources provided by the Newsletter.

In general, I would like to maximize the efficiency of the Newsletter in its new and improved electronic format and of the newly improved AP-LS website. Making the transition to electronic delivery as seamless as possible is a priority. Substantively, I plan to add several regular columns and departments. One of these regular departments is similar to the conference planner for grant writing. Granting agencies, their programs, and their deadlines will appear in the column, including awards and grants that have stipends to support dissertation or other student research. You can view a first attempt at this department on page 27 of this edition.

I have several long-term development ideas and goals for the Newsletter that relate to significant questions raised in the organization in the recent past. Overall, I would like to highlight more of the work being done by our committees, as they are dealing with these important issues. A few ideas came to mind right away. First, I wanted to develop a feature devoted to teaching and mentoring. Luckily, the Careers and Training Committee had the same idea, and they have developed this new column. You can see the first installment on page 6. Second, diversity is an incredibly important issue in our organization and in the broader field. The Diversity Committee will be developing a feature devoted to diversity issues in psychology, and you can view this column on page 7. I would like to see the work of other committees highlighted in the Newsletter in similar ways, whether they become regular columns or not. In the long term, I would like to develop features that include more practice information in the Newsletter. I think "practice" should be broadly defined to include clinical psychology, law, trial consulting, etc. For example, I think it would be useful to add a column similar to Research Briefs that might list and summarize important state, federal, and Supreme Court opinions which raise psychological issues. This and other features targeting practice in psychology and law are currently under development.

I am totally open to suggestions for improving both the Newsletter and the AP-LS website. I would especially like to encourage proposals for new columns or feature articles that will further the goals of our organization for all of our members. Please feel free to contact me at any time. I am looking forward to serving you in this exciting position!

Sincerely,

Jennifer Groscup

Division 41 - American Psychological Association
Executive Committee (EC) Meeting Minutes
Washington, D.C., August 17, 2005

Attending: Brian Cutler, Joel Dvoskin, Eric Elbogen, Sol Fulero, Michelle Galietta, Livia Gilstrap, Edie Greene, Patty Griffin, Gail Goodman, Jennifer Groscup, Wendy Heath, Jennifer Hunt, Margaret Bull Kovera, Chris Kunkle, Brad McAuliff, Lavita Nadkarni, Jennifer Robbennolt, Ron Roesch, Randy Salekin, Jennifer Skeem, Christina Studebaker, Gary Wells, Rich Wiener

1. Meeting was called to order at 1:10 p.m. by President Edie Greene.

2. Executive Committee meeting minutes from March 2005 were approved.

3. Treasurer's Report (see 2005 budget on p.5)

Treasurer Margaret Bull Kovera reported that the Division continues to have financial reserves sufficient to cover two years of operating expenses if necessary. While it is no longer necessary to grow these reserves, the budget process will need to make sure that income covers expenses so that the reserves are not prematurely expended. Dues income for 2005 appears to be on track.

Budgeting for 2006: One major budget addition is the hiring of a new administrative assistant to handle many of the Division's administrative duties (see #4 below). In addition, committees had been requested to propose status quo and dream budgets for 2006. A dues increase was considered to cover the rising cost of LHB, administrative costs, and new initiatives. An ad hoc 2006 Budget Committee is scheduled to meet to consider budget requests for 2006 and to propose a specific dues increase. The EC will vote on a dues increase via e-mail.

4. Administrative Assistant

Lynn Peterson has been hired as the Division's administrative assistant. Lynn will provide administrative support to the Executive Committee and other committees, including recordkeeping, meeting and workshop support, and assisting with

membership, publications, and accounting functions. She is currently working on an hourly basis and an annual salary will be negotiated in November.

5. Book Series

The new AP-LS book series has been officially launched with Oxford. Ron Roesch proposed, and the Executive Committee agreed, that AP-LS would sponsor a symposium at the March 2006 meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida to recognize the launch of the book series.

6. APLS/AACP reciprocity agreement

A question was raised about the existence of a membership reciprocity agreement between AP-LS and AACP. It was decided that the agreement should be left in place. The Committee on Relations with Other Organizations was asked to evaluate whether reciprocity agreements with other organizations should be pursued. In thinking about such agreements, the consensus was that such agreements should involve a discount from both organizations, rather than a waiver of dues by one or the other, and that such memberships should be structured so as to include a subscription to *LHB*. It was noted that the website will need to be able to handle issues raised by reciprocity agreements, as well as items such as dues exempt status, verification of student status, and so on.

7. Oxford Proposal for New Book Series

Mariclaire Cloutier presented a proposal for a new Oxford book series of practice guides. After discussion, it was decided that the Division would not pursue the project.

8. Proposal for New Award

At the request of the Women in Psychology and Law Committee, a proposal for a new award for "Outstanding Woman in Psychology and Law." After discussion, it was decided that this award would not be established.

9. Review of Committees

A review of the existing AP-LS committees was conducted. Several new committees

have been established recently, including committees for Mentoring, the Book Award, the Undergraduate Research Award, and Conference Programming. It was decided that all of these committees should continue. An ad hoc Budget Committee will meet to consider the 2006 Budget. The Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections has not been active in recent years. It was decided that Jennifer Skeem would work to reconstitute this committee and work with the committee to establish some specific goals for the immediate future.

10. AP-LS Annual Program

The Conference Programming Committee presented a series of recommendations for changes to the Annual Meeting. After discussion, the Program Chairs were authorized to eliminate programming on the Sunday of the conference, experiment with utilizing panels of reviewers in various content areas, limit submissions to two (2) first-authored presentations (paper presentations or symposium papers), and require that the first author present the paper. It was also decided that student travel awards of \$250 would be given to each of 30 student first-authors, rather than the current practice of a varying amount given to all student first-authors. Travel awardees must be the first author and must be a student member of AP-LS at the time of the submission.

11. APA Council Report

Gail Goodman and Patty Griffin attended the meeting of the APA Council which was ongoing. They reported on the Council's discussions of new presidential initiatives, the APA budget, and other Council business.

12. Springer Contract for *LHB*

The contract with Springer for the publication of *LHB* expires in 2008. It was reported that the Division is under no obligation to continue with Springer beyond the end of the contract, but that Springer was interested in bidding on a renewed contract. The Publications Committee was authorized to explore arrangements with other publishers that could be compared to a Springer bid.

continued on p.4



13. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*

Steve Penrod has been named the new editor of PPPL. It was decided that the editor of PPPL should be invited to attend meetings of the Executive Committee as a non-voting member. Steve can be asked to attend informally until this relationship can be formalized in the By-Laws.

14. **AP-LS Endorsements**

The role of AP-LS in endorsing particular causes, lawsuits, and positions was discussed. There was support for maintaining AP-LS' role as a professional organization as opposed to a guild and for the notion that the role of the organization ought to be to foster discussion and debate and not to resolve it for members. In that spirit, it was decided that the general approach should be that AP-LS will typically not contribute financial support or offer endorsement for particular lawsuits or positions.

15. **Publication and Committee Reports**

Law and Human Behavior

Rich Wiener reported via e-mail that the journal remains strong. It continues to be frequently cited both in practice and in scholarly papers. The submission rate remains high, as does the rejection rate for submitted papers. A special issue is planned for February 2006 on "Emotion in Legal Decision-Making" edited by Brian Bornstein and Rich Wiener.

The transition in editors from Rich Wiener to Brian Cutler has begun. As of August 1, 2005, Rich stopped receiving new manuscripts and Brian began doing so. Rich will continue as transitional editor until all the manuscripts received through July 31 are completely processed.

Newsletter

Barry Rosenfeld, out-going Newsletter Editor, reported via e-mail on the transition of responsibility for the AP-LS Newsletter and the AP-LS website to Jennifer Groscup. The past several months have involved continuing to improve the functionality of the website, with focus on constructing a centralized database, the e-mail functionality, and the processing of Paypal payments. Two graduate students have used the system for research projects since such use was approved. It was noted that the default setting for receipt of AP-LS e-mail

is not to receive e-mail—to receive e-mail from AP-LS requires that members affirmatively select the opt-in option. Barry has worked closely with the new Administrative Assistant, Lyn Peterson to orient her on the website database, the mechanism for processing membership, and similar functions.

Jennifer Groscup, in-coming Newsletter Editor, reported via e-mail that Adam Fried has agreed to continue as the website administrator. Several new columns are being developed for the Newsletter including columns on diversity issues (in conjunction with the Minority Affairs Committee) and on teaching and training ideas (in conjunction with the Careers and Training Committee). Exploration of ways to make the Newsletter more "web-friendly" is beginning and any suggestions for improvements to the website or Newsletter are welcomed.

APA 2005 Program Chairs

Jennifer Hunt and Eric Elbogen reported via e-mail that the Division's program consisted of 13 clinical/forensic sessions and 4 experimental sessions, including 3 sessions co-sponsored with other divisions interested in clinical/forensic issues.

AP-LS Annual Program

In addition to the conference changes discussed above (#10), the committee reported that a model is being tried in which there will be three co-chairs for each AP-LS Annual Meeting, including one person local to the conference site to facilitate local arrangements. Co-chairs for the 2006 Annual Meeting are Annette Christy, Jennifer Groscup, and Tonia Nicholls. The committee reported via e-mail on plans for the 2006 Annual Meeting, including plans for pre-conference workshops, arrangements with the hotel, the conference website, invited speakers and special sessions, and the conference budget.

Educational Outreach Committee

Lavita Nadkarni reported via e-mail that the list of available speakers continues to increase. Over this past year, AP-LS has co-sponsored three speakers, Alison Redlich, who presented at the annual meeting of the New York State Defenders Association; Brian Cutler, who presented at the Tennessee Association of Criminal Justice; and S. Margaretta Dwyer, who presented at the 11th Annual Summer Institute on Violence and Abuse in Moorhead, MN. The Com-

mittee has also been involved in assisting other individuals locate speakers on specific topics, although financial support from AP-LS was not sought. The committee has sent an informational letter about the Educational Outreach Committee to educational institutions that predominantly serve students of color in the hope that this outreach will result in an increase in forensic related presentation at these institutions.

Grants-in-Aid Committee

Mario Scalora via e-mail reported that the committee reviewed 25 proposals for the Spring 2005 funding cycle; 21 proposals (84%) received funding totaling \$6,790.

Committee on Relations with Other Organizations

Michele Galiotta reported via e-mail that the committee has refined its focus to increase networking and communication between AP-LS and key APA directorates and to increase networking and communication between AP-LS and practitioners working in psycholegal settings. Liasons Natacha Blain (APA Public Policy Office) and Brian Bornstein (APA Science Directorate) filed reports. The committee hosted two luncheons at the 2005 Annual Meeting (one on eyewitness and jury decision-making issues and the other on correctional issues) designed to facilitate discussion between researchers and practitioners. Similar programming is planned for the future.

Careers and Training Committee

Allison Redlich reported via e-mail that committee member Mark Costanzo will take the lead on a new newsletter column on "Teaching Ideas" for courses in Law and Psychology. The column will focus on teaching activities, demonstrations, simulations, exercises, and other ways of promoting active learning in psychology and law.

The committee continues the work of updating the *Predoctoral Internships in Psychology and Law* guide (and on creating a postdoctoral internship version), the *Graduate Training Programs in Psychology and Law*, and the *Handbook of Teaching Materials*, and are compiling and posting syllabi on the website.

Following on the heels of their successful symposium at the 2005 APLS conference (co-sponsored by the Mentoring Committee), the com-

mittee plans to organize a symposium at the annual meeting every year or two.

Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs

Roslyn Caldwell reported via e-mail that the committee now includes 17 members from a diversity of programs nationwide and within psychology and law. The committee has recently developed a list of goals, has submitted a budget proposal, and will begin implementation in August 2005.

Fellows Committee

Kirk Heilbrun reported via e-mail that the Committee had received one completed nomination for Fellow of AP-LS/Division 41 during the past year. A decision will be made by the APA Council. The committee is now also soliciting nominations for "AP-LS Distinguished Members," for members of AP-LS who are not members of APA.

Mentoring Committee

Wendy Heath reported via e-mail that the Committee has decided that the Student Section Chair will serve as a liaison to the Mentoring Committee. The committee has launched a "Mentorship" section of the AP-LS website (<http://www.ap-ls.org/about/mentorship.html>). The committee continues to recruit mentors from both clinical and non-clinical (academic and practice) areas. The names and a short biographical statement for each of these mentors is now listed on the mentorship website. Anyone interested in being an AP-LS mentor may contact Wendy.

Undergraduate Paper Award Committee

Livia Gilstrap reported via e-mail that the committee has been constituted and is preparing for the first award. A final call for papers has been drafted and advertised (see <http://www.ap-ls.org/links/aplsundergrad.html>), the process for reviewing papers has been clarified, and the committee has coordinated with the 2006 Conference Co-chairs. After the first award is presented in March 2006, the committee plans to evaluate the process, revise the call for papers as necessary, and document their review process for future committees.

Interdisciplinary grants

Randy Salekin reported via e-mail on efforts to reinvigorate this grant program.

Women in Psychology and Law Committee

Brooke Butler and Amy Smith proposed an award for "Outstanding Woman in Psychology and Law" (see #8 above).

Nominations and Awards

No report available.

Book Award Committee

No report available.

Dissertation Awards Committee

No report available.

Student Section

No report available.

Scientific Review Paper Committee

No report available.

Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections

No report available.

The next meeting will be held in March 2006 in St. Petersburg, Florida in conjunction with the AP-LS Annual Meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

*Respectfully submitted,
Jennifer K. Robbennolt*

2005 AP-LS Budget

INCOME	Budget
Dues & Contributions	\$ 125,000.00
LHB Editorial Expenses	\$ 17,500.00
Interest Income	\$ 1,000.00
Royalties	\$ 40,000.00
Advertising	\$ 3,000.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 231,500.00

EXPENSES

Meetings & Conferences:

APA Convention Program	\$ 17,000.00
APA EC Meeting	\$ 3,000.00
APLS EC meeting at APA	\$ 10,000.00
Biennial EC Meeting	\$ 10,000.00
Biennial APLS Conference	\$ 45,000.00
Div. Leadership Conference	\$ 2,000.00
APA Program Chair Conf.	\$ 1,500.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 88,500.00

Publications:

Newsletter Expenses	\$ 18,000.00
Subscriptions to LHB	\$ 73,000.00
Editor Expenses for LHB	\$ 17,500.00
Web Site Expenses	\$ 5,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 113,500.00

Administrative Costs:

General Operating Exp.	\$ 11,250.00
Presidential Expenses	\$ 400.00
Treasurer Expenses	\$ 400.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 12,050.00

Awards and Committees:

Awards & Dissertations	\$ 4,000.00
Grants-in-Aid	\$ 10,000.00
Interdisciplinary Grant	\$ 3,000.00
Student Committee	\$ 3,000.00
Education Outreach Comm.	\$ 2,000.00
Cong. Briefing Series	\$ 3,000.00
Careers & Teaching Comm.	\$ 1,000.00
Rels w/ Other Organizations	\$ 2,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 28,000.00

TOTAL EXPENSES \$ 242,050.00



NEW FEATURE: AP-LS Teaching Techniques

We are pleased to announce a new feature for the APLS Newsletter: A *Teaching Techniques* section, sponsored by the APLS Careers and Training Committee. The purpose of this feature will be to share useful ideas and activities for those of us who teach (or plan to teach) courses in Psychology & Law, Forensic Psychology, or more specialized areas of legal psychology. We hope that the series of articles that appears under the *Teaching Techniques* heading will offer clear, practical assistance to college and university teachers. These articles will compliment the psychology-law syllabi available on the APLS website (<http://www.ap-ls.org/academics>).

At least initially, we are interested in articles describing techniques that promote active learning in psychology and law. Most of us who teach in this area have developed our own demonstrations and activities to engage students in the learning process. We hope that the *Teaching Techniques* section of the Newsletter will become the place to find the best activities, simulations, exercises, and demonstrations for teaching important content in psychology and law.

Although we expect most articles to be brief (around 5 pages), we are also open to longer articles. In describing your technique, please include information about the ideal number of students, the amount of time to devote to the activity, the kind of preparation required, and relevant materials. We would like each article to contain enough information to allow readers to use the activity in their own courses. Finally, although we are mainly interested in classroom activities, simulations, and demonstrations, we will consider any article related to teaching or training in psychology and law.

We welcome your comments, ideas, suggestions, or submissions. Send submissions or ideas for articles to any of the four editors listed below.

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Conference Update, continued from p.1...

There are two airports: Tampa International Airport or TIA (<http://www.tampaairport.com>) and the St. Petersburg – Clearwater International Airport (<http://www.fly2pie.com/>). Tampa is a little further away than St. Pete – Clearwater, but more airlines fly into it. From either airport, you can rent a car, take a shared van, or take a cab to the hotel. From Tampa, the Super Shuttle rate is \$22/person to St. Pete, but it is \$20/person to the hotel. Cabs from Tampa to the hotel may cost around \$50. From St. Pete – Clearwater, the Super Shuttle ranges from \$19-26/person, and a taxi might cost about \$30. Once at the hotel, there are several modes of public transportation you can use to get around, and taxis are also available.

Important things to note:

Reserve your hotel room early! The rates offered by the Hilton for this year's conference are unbelievably low – only \$115 per night! Space in the conference hotel is likely to go quickly at these rates – even the overflow hotel is more expensive. You must reserve your room before **January 30, 2006!**

Register for the conference early! We are offering special “early-bird” rates on this year's conference registration. Register now before the rates increase on **January 31, 2006.**

Take advantage of our extensive workshop schedule and register early! “Early-bird” registration is also available for our continuing education workshops, until **January 15, 2006.** Browse the schedule online.

Get your party or event on the conference program! Talk to the co-chairs early about planning your event. We can help you with scheduling, location, and catering menus.

We look forward to seeing you in St. Pete!

NEW FEATURE: Diversity in Psychology and Law

On behalf of the Diversity Affairs Committee, I am delighted to announce a new column in the American Psychology-Law Society Newsletter: *Diversity in Psychology and Law*. The primary goal of this column is to provide readers with information related to diversity topics relevant to psychology and the legal system. As a committee, we hope that the column will provide academicians, clinicians, postdoctoral fellows, graduate and undergraduate students, and the like, information pertaining to the most pressing issues related to diversity and the applicability to psychology and law.

The Diversity Affairs Committee was recently revitalized in April 2005. The committee is committed to facilitating activities and developing opportunities within the psychology and law division that embrace, respect and value diversity. We are dedicated to the recruitment and retention of culturally and linguistically diverse students into psychology and law related doctoral programs, and faculty into psychology and law related academic and professional positions.

The committee is comprised of 17 members (academicians, researchers, clinicians, practitioners, graduate, and doctoral students), a fine group of individuals representing a diversity of backgrounds and expertise in the field:

Carl B. Clements, Ph.D., ABPP

Professor of Psychology
The University of Alabama

Kim Coffman, M.A., M.S.

Doctoral Candidate of Psychology
Florida International University

Lisette Garcia, Ph.D.

Postdoctoral Fellow of Law & Psychology
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Camille Gibson, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Psychology
Prairie View A&M University

Naomi E. Goldstein, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Psychology
Drexel University

Michelle Hoy-Watkins, Psy.D.

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Chicago School of Prof. Psychology

Roy Malpass, Ph.D.

Professor of CJ & Psychology
The University of Texas at El Paso

Steven A. Mandracchia, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Psychology
University of Missouri, Kansas City

Lavita Nadkarni, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Psychology
University of Denver

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Doctoral Candidate of Psychology
Florida International University

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Assistant Professor of Psychology
University of California, Irvine

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University of Alabama

Carolina Villar-Mendez, B.A.

Doctoral Student of Psychology
The University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Richard Wiener, Ph.D., MLS

Professor of Psychology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Erin A. Williams, B.A.

Doctoral Student of Psychology
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Should you have any questions, comments, or suggestions pertaining to the Diversity in Psychology and Law column, please feel free to contact me and/or any of the Diversity Affairs Committee members.

Sincerely,

Roslyn M. Caldwell, Ph.D.

Diversity Affairs Committee Chair

Associate Professor of Psychology

John Jay College of Criminal Justice



Legal Update

“Supermax” Prisons: Constitutional Challenges and Mental Health Concerns

David DeMatteo, JD, PhD

In recent years, states have increasingly relied upon supermaximum-security prisons, commonly known as “supermax” prisons, to house the prison system’s most challenging inmates. These ultra-high-security facilities provide for the segregation and long-term housing of inmates classified as the highest security risks within a prison system. The extraordinarily high level of security needed to house these inmates results in extreme isolation and unprecedented restrictions on personal freedoms. Therefore, these facilities often function “very close to the edge of what the Constitution allows” (Collins, 2004, p. 2). As a result, supermax prisons, and the procedures used to place inmates in supermax prisons, have been challenged on various constitutional grounds. After briefly describing supermax prisons, this column will discuss several federal cases involving constitutional challenges to these facilities, including a recent decision (June 2005) from the United States Supreme Court addressing an important procedural due process question. This column will then summarize the social science research regarding the potentially harmful psychological effects of extreme isolation.

Supermax Prisons

The term “supermax prison” is a generic descriptor for a relatively new breed of ultra-high-security prisons used to house inmates determined to be exceptionally high security risks (Collins, 2004). These facilities, which are also referred to as special (or security) housing units, intensive management units, disciplinary control units, special management units, extended control units, or “maxi-maxis” (Collins, 2004), provide long-term, segregated housing for violent and high-risk inmates. Solitary confinement as a short-term punishment has been used for decades, but supermax prisons are a relatively recent phenomenon. Developed in response to prison violence, often stemming from gang activity and overcrowding, the premise underlying supermax prisons is that violence will be reduced if the most dangerous inmates are segregated from other inmates, locked down in their cells, and granted fewer privileges.

Supermax facilities differ in terms of living conditions and operating procedures, but they share some common features (see Collins, 2004). Under the strictest security conditions, inmates are locked in their cells 23 hours per day, and daily life is characterized by almost total sensory deprivation, extreme physical and social isolation, and unrelenting monotony. Inmates are deprived of almost all human contact. The cells are designed to prevent communication among inmates, and inmates typically eat alone and shower alone. Inmates are permitted to exercise one hour per day, often in small indoor cells with no equipment or windows. In some facilities, a light remains on in the cell at all times, and inmates have little or no exposure to natural light. Inmates are typically not permitted to have televisions or radios, and access to writing uten-

sils and reading material is severely restricted, if permitted at all. When inmates leave their cells, they may be strip searched, placed in restraints, and escorted by multiple correctional officers.

Constitutional Challenges

Supermax prisons have been challenged on several constitutional grounds, and a few notable cases are discussed below. As these cases demonstrate, courts have attempted to strike a balance between prison officials’ security concerns and inmates’ constitutional rights. In *Madrid v. Gomez*, 889 F. Supp. 1146 (N.D. Cal. 1995), inmates challenged the constitutionality of a broad range of living conditions in the Security Housing Unit (SHU) at California’s Pelican Bay State Prison. In a lengthy opinion (informed by the expertise of Joel Dvoskin, Ph.D., and Craig Haney, Ph.D.), the United States District Court for the Northern District of California held that the defendants (correctional officials) violated the 8th Amendment’s prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment by failing to provide inmates with adequate medical and mental health care (using the “deliberate indifference” standard from *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97 (1976)), and by permitting a pattern of excessive force against inmates. *See id.* at 1279-1280. The Court refused, however, to hold that the basic concept of the SHU was unconstitutional. The Court stated that although “conditions in the SHU may press the outer bounds of what most humans can psychologically tolerate,” there was no evidence that all SHU inmates were at high risk of developing a serious mental illness. *Id.* at 1267. Rather, the Court held that confinement in the SHU constitutes cruel and unusual punishment only for two categories of inmates: (1) those who are already mentally ill, and (2) those who are at an unreasonably high risk of suffering serious mental illness as a result of confinement in the SHU. *See id.*

In *Jones ‘El v. Berge*, 164 F. Supp. 2d 1096 (W.D. Wisc. 2001), inmates alleged that living conditions in the Supermax Correctional Institution in Boscobel, Wisconsin constituted cruel and unusual punishment for seriously mentally ill inmates in violation of the 8th Amendment. The inmates sought a court order requiring an independent psychiatric evaluation of all inmates and the transfer of seriously mentally ill inmates to a psychiatric facility. The United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin agreed that seriously mentally ill inmates should not be housed in the supermax facility, but it refused to order psychiatric evaluations for all inmates. The Court held that only inmates who were at risk of having a serious mental illness should be evaluated (i.e., inmates taking psychotropic medication, inmates with a history of psychiatric hospitalizations, inmates not making adequate progress, and inmates who had been placed on suicide watch). *See id.* at 1125.

In *Taifa v. Bayh*, 846 F. Supp. 723 (N.D. Ind. 1994), inmates challenged the assignment of inmates to, and the conditions of confinement in, the Maximum Control Complex (MCC) in Westville,

Indiana. Inmates alleged that the segregation scheme violated due process protections of the 14th Amendment and constituted cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the 8th Amendment. Prior to trial, the parties reached a negotiated settlement providing for, *inter alia*, improved procedures for assigning inmates to MCC; mandatory psychiatric evaluations of all new MCC inmates; increased educational, recreational, and treatment opportunities; improved grievance procedures; and other improvements in general living conditions. *See id.* at 726.

Notably, until its most recent term, the U.S. Supreme Court had contributed little to the legal landscape regarding the constitutionality of supermax prisons. However, on June 13, 2005, in *Wilkinson v. Austin*, 125 S. Ct. 2384, the Supreme Court addressed a key procedural due process question regarding the placement of prisoners in an Ohio supermax prison. In *Wilkinson*, several current and former inmates challenged the constitutionality of Ohio's use of informal, non-adversarial procedures to assign inmates to Ohio State Penitentiary (OSP). The Supreme Court granted certiorari to determine whether the assignment procedures satisfy the 14th Amendment's procedural due process requirements.

Courts use a two-step approach to determine whether a procedure provides a sufficient level of process. The court first determines whether a protected liberty interest exists and, if so, the court determines what process is due in the context under consideration. Using this approach in *Wilkinson*, the Supreme Court first concluded that inmates have a liberty interest in not being assigned to OSP because the extreme physical and social isolation "imposes atypical and significant hardship on the inmate in relation to the ordinary incidents of prison life." *Id.* at 2394 (quoting *Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472, 484 (1995)). Next, using the three-factor framework articulated in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), the Court determined that the assignment policy adequately safeguards an inmate's liberty interest in not being assigned to OSP. The Court held that Ohio's use of informal, non-adversarial assignment procedures (involving notice and the opportunity for rebuttal) is constitutionally adequate because the inquiry draws on the experience of prison admin-

istrators and implicates the safety of other inmates and prison staff. *See Wilkinson*, 125 S. Ct. at 2397-2398.

Relevant Research

The potentially harmful psychological effects of prolonged periods of solitary confinement have been known for decades. For a thorough review of the relevant research, see Brief of Professors and Practitioners of Psychology and Psychiatry as Amicus Curiae in Support of Respondent, *Wilkinson v. Austin*, 125 S. Ct. 2384 (2005) (No. 04-495), which was co-authored by several AP-LS members. As noted in the amicus brief, the U.S. Supreme Court recognized the harmful effects of solitary confinement as far back as 1890: "A considerable number of the prisoners fell, after even a short confinement, into a semi-fatuous condition . . . and others became violently insane; others, still, committed suicide; while those who stood the ordeal better were not generally reformed . . ." *In re Medley*, 134 U.S. 160, 168 (1890).

Over the past few decades, researchers have found that prolonged exposure to extreme isolation creates a serious risk of psychological harm. In addition to exacerbating pre-existing psychological disorders, extreme isolation can contribute to the development of a clinically distinguishable syndrome characterized by massive free-floating anxiety, hypersensitivity to external stimuli, perceptual disturbances, acute confusion and cognitive difficulties, the development of an inner fantasy world, sudden outbursts, and paranoia (e.g., Grassian, 1983; Grassian & Friedman, 1986). The results of systematic research conducted by Hans Toch (1975) suggest that inmates in solitary confinement may experience "isolation panic" characterized by rage, panic, loss of control and breakdowns, psychological regression, and self-mutilation. Some research suggests that inmates experience a significant reduction in symptoms – if not complete remission – when removed from solitary confinement (e.g., Grassian, 1983).

Most research regarding the effects of solitary confinement was conducted prior to the development of supermax prisons. Recently, however, a few researchers have studied the effects of supermax-type confinement on psychological functioning. For example, Haney (2003), a recognized

authority on the psychological effects of solitary confinement, found extremely high rates of psychological distress in a random sample of supermax inmates, and Brodsky and Scogin (1988) found similar rates in a sample of protective custody inmates. Symptoms reported by the supermax inmates included obsessive ruminations, confused thought processes, oversensitivity to stimuli, irrational anger, social withdrawal, violent fantasies, emotional flatness or lability, depression, perceptual distortions, and suicidal ideation (Haney, 2003).

Conclusion

The development of supermax prisons has generated a considerable amount of discussion among legal commentators, courts, and social science researchers, and there is no indication that the controversy surrounding supermax prisons will subside anytime soon. With over 30 states and the federal government operating supermax prisons and a limited body of relevant case law, it is likely that supermax prisons will continue to face constitutional challenges. Because the placement and continued confinement of mentally ill inmates in supermax prisons will likely take center stage in future legal battles, it is imperative that social science researchers conduct scientifically-sound research that can inform the judiciary, policy makers, and institutional administrators.

References

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Fox, S., & Leicht, S. (2005). **The association between the offender-victim relationship, severity of offence and attribution of blame in mentally disordered offenders.** *Psychology, Crime, and Law, 11*, 255-264. Sixty-five male inpatients at two forensic settings completed a brief measure of cognitive functioning (the Quick Test) and the Revised Gudjonsson Blame Attribution Inventory. Participants were grouped according to their relationship with their victim (well-known, acquaintance, stranger) and the severity of their violent crime. Offenders who committed the most violent crimes had higher guilt attribution scores and were more likely to have known their victims well.

Nee, C. & Farman, S. (2005). **Female prisoners with borderline personality disorder: Some promising treatment developments.** *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 15*, 2-16. Pilot programs provided Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) to female inmates ($N = 30$) with results suggesting treatment led to improvements in general borderline features, dissociation, self-harm, and impulsivity.

Steadman, H.J., Scott, J.E., Osher, F., Agnese, T.K., & Robbins, P.C. (2005). **Validation of the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen.** *Psychiatric Services, 56*, 816-822. Administration of the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen to 11,438 detainees found that women were more likely to be referred for further mental health assessment than men. Overall, the measures correctly classified 73.5% of males and 61.6% of females compared to SCID diagnoses. False negative

rates were higher for women (34.7%) than men (14.6%).

Way, B.B., Miraglia, R., Sawyer, D.A., Beer, R., & Eddy, J. (2005). **Factors related to suicide in New York state prisons.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 28*, 207-221. Characteristics of 76 inmates who committed suicide were compared to those of inmates receiving mental health services ($n = 7,236$) and general prison inmates ($n = 69,152$). Those who committed suicide were significantly younger than inmates receiving services and those in the general population ($M = 32.8, 37.1$, and 34.6 , respectively). Almost 75% of those who committed suicide were receiving mental health treatment at the time of the suicide, with 41% having been seen 1-3 days before the suicide.

Yates, K., Kunz, M., Czobor, P., Rabinowitz, S., Lindenmayer, J., & Volavka, J. (2005). **A cognitive, behaviorally based program for patients with persistent mental illness and a history of aggression, crime, or both: Structure and correlates of completers of the program.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law, 33*, 214-222. Male ($n = 165$) and female ($n = 17$) inpatients participated in a cognitive behavioral treatment to reduce violent and criminal behavior. Participants were grouped according to treatment completion ($n = 90$) and noncompletion ($n = 91$). Treatment completers remained in the hospital for a significantly shorter period of time. Those who did not complete treatment had higher scores on the Barratt Impulsivity Scale and lower scores on the Beta IQ.

DELIQUENCY/ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Babcock, J. C., Green, C. E., Webb, S. A., & Yerington, T. P. (2005). **Psychophysiological profiles of batterers: Autonomic emotional reactivity as it predicts the antisocial spectrum of behavior among intimate partner abuse.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 114*, 444-455. Autonomic hyporeactivity was found to be linked to antisocial features in men classified as severely violent. Autonomic hyperactivity was linked to antisocial features in low-level violent men. Psychophysiological responses were more strongly correlated to general antisocial behavior than intimate partner abuse.

Beauchaine, T. P., Webster-Stratton, C., & Reid, M. J. (2005). **Mediators, moderators, and predictors of 1-year outcomes among children treated for early-onset conduct problems: A latent growth curve analysis.** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 73*, 371-388. Data from six clinical trials examining treatment outcomes in 514 children ages 3 to 8 ½ treated for conduct problems indicated marital adjustment, maternal depression, paternal substance abuse, and child comorbid anxiety/depression each moderated treatment response.

Benning, S.D., Patrick, C.J., Salekin, R.T., & Leistico, A.R. (2005). **Convergent and discriminant validity of psychopathy factors assessed via self-report: A comparison of three instruments.** *Assessment, 12*, 3, 270-289. This study com-

pared the factor structures of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI), Self-Report Psychopathy-II (SRP-II), and Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD). PPI Fearless Dominance and Impulsive Antisociality, SRP-II Factor 2, and both factors of the APSD correlated with symptoms of antisocial personality disorder, but SRP-II Factor 1 did not.

Burton, J. M. & Marshall, L. A. (2005). **Protective factors for youth considered at risk of criminal behaviour: Does participation in extracurricular activities help?** *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 15*, 46-64. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses indicated that gender and engaging in sports strongly predicted rule-breaking behavior. Participation in extracurricular activities was not shown to be associated with rule-breaking behavior.

Dadds, M. R., Fraser, J., Frost, A., & Hawes, D. J. (2005). **Disentangling the underlying dimensions of psychopathy and conduct problems in childhood: A community study.** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 73*, 400-410. Researchers conducted factor analysis of the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD) and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) in a community sample of children ages 4-9 ($n = 1,359$). The analysis resulted in a five-factor model: antisocial, hyperactivity, CU traits, anxiety, and peer problems, which the authors argued was consistent with the factor structure of the APSD supported in existing research.

Douglas, K.S., Strand, S., Belfrage, H., Fransson, G., & Levander, S. (2005). **Reliabil-**

ity and validity evaluation of the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening version (PCL:SV) in Swedish correctional and forensic psychiatric samples. *Assessment*, 12, 2, 145-161. In a sample of 560 Swedish forensic patients and criminal offenders, male participants obtained higher PCL:SV total and interpersonal/affective feature scores. Compared to interpersonal/affective features, behavioral features were more strongly related to all indices of aggression, the historical component of the HCR-20, and substance abuse. Interpersonal/affective features were more strongly related to personality disorder and psychosis than the PCL:SV total score.

Friedman, S.H., Shelton, M.D., Elhaj, O., Youngstrom, E.A., Rapport, D.J., Packer, K.A., et al. (2005). **Gender differences in criminality: Bipolar disorder with co-occurring substance abuse.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law*, 33, 188-195. Male ($n=77$) and female ($n=55$) outpatients who were diagnosed with both rapid-cycling bipolar disorder and substance abuse and a comparison group of male ($n=13$) and female ($n=18$) outpatients with only bipolar disorder reported their legal history on the Addiction Severity Index. 68% of those with a dual diagnosis had been charged with a crime compared to 13% with bipolar disorder alone. Women with a dual diagnosis were four times more likely to be arrested compared to women in the general population.

Fung, M.T., Raine, A., Loeber, R., Lynam, D.R., Steinhauer, S.R., Venables, P.H., & Stouthamer-Loeber, M. (2005). **Reduced electrodermal activity in psychopathy-prone ado-**

lescents. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 114, 187-196. Adolescent boys labeled as psychopathy-prone based on Child Psychopathy Scale scores showed reduced electrodermal activity when anticipating and reacting to aversive stimuli compared to a control group, suggesting reduced anticipatory fear and response to punishment in psychopathy-prone adolescents.

Grogan-Kaylor, A. (2005). **Corporal punishment and the growth trajectory of children's antisocial behavior.** *Child Maltreatment*, 10, 283-292. Data on 6,912 children, ages 4 to 14, were collected in six bi-yearly waves by interviewing the children's mothers. Use of corporal punishment was associated with increased antisocial behavior; the effect of this punishment was moderated by gender, with boys exhibiting a larger effect. Increases in antisocial acts were associated with older children, higher poverty levels, and lower levels of cognitive stimulation and emotional support.

Herpertz, S. C., Mueller, B., Qunaibi, M., Lichterfeld, C., Konrad, K., & Herpertz-Dahlmann, B. (2005). **Response to emotional stimuli in boys with conduct disorder.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 162, 1100-1107. Boys (ages 8-13 years) diagnosed with conduct disorder ($n=21$), ADHD ($n=43$), conduct disorder and ADHD ($n=54$), or no diagnosis ($n=43$), viewed emotionally stimulating slides, including pleasant, neutral, and unpleasant slides. All participants provided self-report emotional responses to the stimuli, and physiological measures of skin conductance and pulse were recorded. Boys with conduct disorder and comorbid conduct disorder and ADHD rated the aver-

sive slides as less arousing and showed less physiological response to the slides regardless of slide type.

Kaplan, H.B., & Lin, C. (2005). **Deviant identity, negative self-feelings, and decreases in deviant behavior: The moderating influence of conventional social bonding.** *Psychology, Crime, and Law*, 11, 289-303. Youths who were 15 or younger ($N=1,041$) were interviewed and then reinterviewed 3-years later. Negative self-feelings (anxiety, depression, etc.) were associated with decreases in deviant behavior for those who had received sanctions for deviant behavior and felt a need to be perceived positively by others; however, negative self-feelings were associated with increases in deviant behavior for those who had never received sanctions.

Kim-Cohen, J., Arseneault, L., Caspi, A., Tomas, M.P., Taylor, A., & Moffitt, T.E. (2005). **Validity of DSM-IV conduct disorder in 4 ½ -5-year old children: A longitudinal study.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 162, 1108-1117. In Britain, children's mothers and teachers reported the presence of conduct disorder symptoms in 4.5 to 5 year old children ($N=2,232$). At 18 - 24 month follow-up, children diagnosed with Conduct Disorder at age 5 had significantly more symptoms of ADHD, aggression, delinquency, and educational problems. Forty nine percent of those diagnosed with conduct disorder at age 5 did not meet criteria at age 7.

Lahey, B. B., Loeber, R., Burke, J. D., & Applegate, B. (2005). **Predicting future antisocial personality disorder in males form a clinical assessment in childhood.** *International Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 73, 389-399.

Males assessed for intelligence and psychopathology at age 7-12 were assessed for a second time when 18-19 years old ($N=163$). SES and a diagnosis of conduct disorder (CD) at the first assessment significantly predicted APD at the second assessment. Neither ADHD, parent history of APD, the combination of CD+ADHD, nor ODD significantly added to predictions made by SES and a diagnosis of CD.

Llanes, S. J., & Kosson, D. S. (2005). **Divided visual attention and left hemisphere activation among psychopathic and nonpsychopathic offenders.** *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 28, 9-18. Male inmates were classified as psychopathic ($n=26$) or nonpsychopathic ($n=46$) based on their scores on the PCL-R. All participants completed a computer-based divided visual field test. Psychopaths were less accurate compared to nonpsychopaths when responding to stimuli that led to left hemisphere activation.

McGue, M., & Iacono, W.J. (2005). **The association of early adolescent problem behavior with adult psychopathology.** *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 162, 1118-1124. In a longitudinal study, female ($n=630$) and male ($n=481$) twins completed self-reports regarding problem behaviors at age 17 and structured clinical interviews at ages 17 and 20. Problem behaviors included tobacco use, alcohol use, police contact, use of any illicit substances, and sexual intercourse. These problem behaviors were positively correlated with diagnoses of antisocial personality disorder, a substance abuse disorder, and



major depressive disorder by age 20. The earlier the participants reported engaging in these behaviors, the more likely they were to be diagnosed with the aforementioned disorders as adults.

Murrie, D.C., Cornell, D.G., McCoy, W.K. (2005). **Psychopathy, conduct disorder, and stigma: Does diagnostic labeling influence juvenile probation officer recommendations?** *Law and Human Behavior, 29*, 323-342. Juvenile probation officers ($N = 260$) read eight mock psychological evaluations and made a series of treatment and case processing recommendations. Diagnostic labels (psychopathy vs. conduct disorder vs. no diagnosis), the presence of psychopathic traits, and the presence of antisocial behaviors were systematically manipulated within the reports. A history of antisocial behavior was the most influential factor associated with officers' recommendations, with diagnostic labels having little effect.

Newman, J.P., MacCoon, D.G., Vaughn, L.J., & Sadeh, N. (2005). **Validating a distinction between primary and secondary psychopathy with measures of Gray's BIS and BAS constructs.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 114*, 319-323. Male inmates ($N = 571$) were classified as primary or secondary psychopaths based PCL-R and Welsh Anxiety Scale scores. Primary psychopathy was associated with a low behavioral inhibition system (BIS) and normal behavioral activation system (BAS); secondary psychopathy was associated with a strong BAS, with mixed results for BIS.

Schaeffer, C.M., & Borduin, C.M. (2005). **Long-term follow-up to a randomized clinical trial of multisystemic therapy**

with serious and violent juvenile offenders. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 73*, 445-453. A follow-up study of 176 offenders who had received multisystemic treatment when 12-17 years of age was completed an average of 13.7 years post-treatment. Results indicated a significantly lower recidivism rate for those who received MST (50%) as opposed to individual therapy (IT; 81%). Those who participated in MST had 54% fewer arrests and spent 57% fewer days in adult detention facilities than those who received IT.

Skeem, J.L., Miller, J.D., Mulvey, E., Tiemann, J., & Monahan, J. (2005). **Using a five-factor lens to explore the relation between personality traits and violence in psychiatric patients.** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 73*, 454-465.

769 inpatients completed the NEO-FFI and were rated on scales of psychopathy using the PCL:SV. Violence was assessed through interviews with patients and collateral informants. Results indicated the five factors of personality (NEO-FFI) were moderately related to the PCL:SV, with stronger relationships observed for Factor 2 of the PCL:SV. When controlling for prior history of misconduct, results indicated the PCL:SV and five factor model of personality were "approximately equally predictive" of violence. Antagonism and neuroticism were the strongest NEO-FFI domains related to violence.

Teplin, L.A., Elkington, K.S., McClelland, G.M., Abram, K.M., Mericle, A.A., & Washburn, J.J. (2005). **Major mental disorders, substance use disorders, comorbidity, and HIV-AIDS risk behaviors**

in juvenile detainees. *Psychiatric Services, 56*, 823-828.

Research with 340 female and 460 male juvenile detainees suggests that delinquent youths are at heightened risk for HIV-AIDS regardless of age, gender, or psychiatric disorder. Youths with substance use or comorbid diagnoses engaged in significantly more sexual risk behaviors (e.g., unprotected sex) than youths with no history of substance use.

Vitacco, M. J., Neumann, C. S., & Jackson, R. L. (2005). **Testing a four-factor model of psychopathy and its association with ethnicity, gender, intelligence, and violence.** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 73*, 466-476. Civil psychiatric patients ($N = 840$) were interviewed and rated for psychopathic traits using the PCL:SV. A four-factor model of the PCL:SV (interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, and antisocial) fit the data better than a two-factor model, but was similar to the fit of a three-factor model.

FORENSIC EVALUATION

Duncan, A. (2005). **The impact of cognitive and psychiatric impairment of psychotic disorders on the Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM).** *Assessment, 12*, 2, 123-129. The researcher examined TOMM scores for two groups of psychotic inpatients: those with and without concentration problems as measured by the California Verbal Learning Test-2nd Ed. and Conner's Continuous Performance Test-2nd Ed. Results indicated that cognitive impairment related to psychosis did not lead to impaired performance on the TOMM to the extent that would produce false positives.

Elhai, J.D. et al. (2005). **Utility of the Trauma Symptom Inventory's atypical response scale in detecting malingered post-traumatic stress disorder.** *Assessment, 12*, 2, 210-219. ATR scores from the TSI were compared for 88 undergraduate PTSD simulators and 48 genuine PTSD outpatients. The optimal cut-score of 61T produced poor classification rates (Sensitivity = .65, Specificity = .55). No cut-score yielded both false positive and false negative rates below 30%.

Hahn, J. (2005). **Faking bad and faking good by college students on the Korean MMPI-2.** *Journal of Personality Assessment, 85*, 1, 65-73. Using a simulation design, 169 South Korean undergraduates completed the Korean version of the MMPI-2 twice: under normal conditions and either presenting themselves as severely disturbed (faking bad), denying psychological problems (faking good), or claiming extreme virtue (faking good). The *F* scale was the most effective measure for discriminating between fake bad simulators and psychiatric patients ($N = 50$). The *S* scale provided significant incremental validity over *L* and *K* scales in detecting those who were instructed to fake-good.

Jackson, R. L., Rogers, R., & Sewell, K. W. (2005). **Forensic applications of the Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (MFAST): Screening for feigned disorders in competency to stand trial evaluations.** *Law and Human Behavior, 29*, 199-210. A simulation study ($n = 51$ inmates) and known-groups study ($n = 49$ competency restoration patients) were used to examine the ability of the MFAST to identify feigning specific to

competency to stand trial evaluations. Results indicated that simulators and malingerers scored significantly higher than controls on all subscales of the MFAST. Using the recommended cut score of 6 or greater resulted in a hit rate of .86, with a sensitivity of .76.

Kernic, M.A., Monary-Ernstorf, D.J., Koepsell, J.K., & Holt, V.L. (2005). **Children in the crossfire: Child custody determinations among couples with a history of intimate partner violence.** *Violence Against Women, 11*, 991-1021. A retrospective cohort study of 2,516 couples who had minor children and petitioned for dissolution of marriage found that a history of intimate partner violence (IPV) in 11.4% of the cases based on police records or court orders, yet 47.6% of dissolution case files did not mention IPV.

Waller, E. M., & Daniel, A. E. (2005). **Purpose and utility of child custody evaluations: The attorney's perspective.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law, 33*, 199-207. Attorneys ($n=59$) who represented parents or served as a guardian ad litem completed mail surveys regarding past experiences with child custody evaluations. 89% reported that evaluations influenced attorneys' decisions to proceed to trial. Many believed that issues of whether abuse occurred (91%) and who should have custody/visitation (75%) should be directly addressed in evaluation reports.

Zapf, P. A., & Roesch, R. (2005). **An investigation of the construct of competence: A comparison of the FIT, the MacCAT-CA, and the MacCAT-T.** *Law and Human Behavior, 29*, 229-252. One-hundred male inmates com-

pleted three measures assessing competency (FIT, MacCAT-CA, and MacCAT-T). A series of eight a priori structural models were tested using confirmatory factor analysis to identify underlying traits measured by these instruments. Results indicated that the best model incorporated a common construct underlying these different competencies, with the ability to apply abstract knowledge and communicate having the largest loadings on this construct.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/ DECEPTION DETECTION

Blandn-Gitlin, I., Pezdek, K., Rogers, M., & Brodie, L. (2005). **Detecting deception in children: An experimental study of the effect of event familiarity on CBCA ratings.** *Law and Human Behavior, 29*, 187-197. Using a 2 x 2 between subjects design, 94 children (ages 9-12) described a true or fabricated event (sewing a button), that was familiar or unfamiliar to them (based on a 1-hour training). Results indicated that CBCA scores were significantly affected by the familiarity of the event, but not by the truthfulness of the statements about the event.

Kassin, S. M., Meissner, C. A., & Norwick, R. J. (2005). **"I'd know a false confession if I saw one": A comparative study of college students and police investigators.** *Law and Human Behavior, 29*, 211-227. In Study 1, 61 undergraduates and 57 investigators viewed 10 inmates confessing to crimes (half of which were false). Overall, participants had an accuracy rate of 53.9% in detecting feigned confessions, with students being more accurate than investigators ($M = 58.8$ & 48.3% , respectively). Investigators were more likely to view confessions as true,

especially if they had undergone deception detection training. Similar results were found in a second study when 21 undergraduates and 20 investigators watched the same confessions, but were told that half of the statements would be true and half would be false.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING & JURY RESEARCH

Bornstein, B.H., Miller, M.K., Nemeth, R.J., Page, G.L., & Musil, S. (2005). **Juror reactions to jury duty: Perceptions of the system and potential stressors.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 23*, 321-346. 38.5% of jurors (total $N = 159$) reported stress following jury duty, with women reporting significantly more stress than men. The administration of post-trial interventions, conducted by psychologists, did not moderate rates of depressive and anxious symptomology about jury duty reported at a 1-month follow-up.

Cain, W.J., Baker-Ward, L., & Eaton, K.L. (2005). **A face in the crowd: The influences of familiarity and delay on preschoolers' recognition.** *Psychology, Crime, and Law, 11*, 315-327. Thirty-five children at a daycare center were presented with photograph lineups of caretakers they had interacted with at the center, asked to correctly identify the caretakers, and to rank order their preferences for actual caretakers, foils, and incorrectly identified caretakers. They repeated the process 3-months later. The older toddlers did not recognize caretakers at a level significantly better than chance and, although recognition significantly improved after the delay, younger preschoolers performed significantly worse than older preschoolers.

Culhane, S.E., & Hosch, H.M. (2005). **Law enforcement officers serving as jurors: Guilty because charged?** *Psychology, Crime, & Law, 11*, 305-313. Potential jurors in Texas ($N = 2,853$) viewed a videotaped trial of a defendant charged with burglary and provided individual verdicts. Those who were law enforcement officers ($n = 235$) or had friends or family members who were officers ($n = 1,348$) did not report significantly different conviction rates (52%) compared to others (58%).

Dhami, M.K. (2005). **From discretion to disagreement: Explaining disparities in judges' pretrial decisions.** *Behavior Sciences and the Law, 23*, 367-386. Judges ($N = 61$) demonstrated variability in risk judgments of a defendant failing to surrender, offending, or interfering with a witness while on bail. Judges' risk judgments were predictive of subsequent jail decisions, resulting in disagreements between judges regarding jail decisions.

O'Connell, M.J., Garmoe, W., & Goldstein, N.E.S. (2005). **Miranda comprehension in adults with mental retardation and the effects of feedback style on suggestibility.** *Law and Human Behavior, 29*, 359-369. Sixty adults with mild mental retardation completed assessments of Miranda comprehension. Participant response to three different types of performance feedback was examined: friendly ("I think you can do better"), unfriendly ("you made a number of errors"), and neutral. Results indicated that participants had difficulty understanding Miranda rights and were more likely to change their answers after receiving friendly feedback.



Rempala, D.M. & Bernieri, F.J. (2005). **The consideration of rape: The effect of target information disparity on judgments of guilt.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 35*, 3, 536-550. In a mock jury study, the addition of case-irrelevant biographical information about a rape trial defendant increased judgments of his guilt. However, the defendant was seen as less culpable when case-irrelevant information about the victim was added. The more similar participants considered themselves to be with the defendant, the less likely they were to judge him guilty. The more similar jurors perceived themselves to be to the victim, the more likely they were to judge the defendant guilty.

Sloat, L.M., & Frierson, R.L. (2005). **Juror knowledge and attitudes regarding mental illness verdicts.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law, 33*, 208-213. Ninety-six prospective jurors completed a multiple-choice format mail survey regarding defenses of Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI) and Guilty but Mentally Ill (GBMI). Only 4.2% correctly identified both definitions of NGRI and GBMI; NGRI and GBMI were correctly identified independently by 55.3% and 24.5%, respectively. 10.4% believed that those found NGRI would go home. 84% of the participants reported that jurors should be informed about what happens to those found NGRI and GBMI.

Viljoen, J.L., Klaver, J., & Roesch, R. (2005). **Legal decisions of preadolescent and adolescent defendants: Predictors of confessions, pleas, communication with attorneys, and appeals.** *Law and Human Behavior, 29*, 253-277. Adolescent defendants under

age 15 were more likely to confess and waive their right to an attorney than older adolescents. Older adolescents' legal decisions about their cases were associated with the strength of evidence against them. Strength of evidence was not associated with younger defendants' decisions.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Boccaccini, M.T., Christy, A., Poythress, N., & Kershaw, D. (2005). **Rediversion in two postbooking jail diversion programs in Florida.** *Psychiatric Services, 56*, 835-839.

Examination of entries into a mental health court ($n = 800$) and collaborative community based jail diversion program ($n = 336$) revealed similar patterns of entry for both programs. Over an 18-month period, approximately 16% of participants in each program were processed through the program a second time. Similar rates of re-entry into the mental health system have been observed in civil-commitment type settings.

Boothroyd, R.A., Mercado, C.G., Poythress, N.G., Christy, A., & Petrila, J. (2005). **Clinical outcomes of defendants in mental health court.** *Psychiatric Services, 56*, 829-834. Defendants from a Mental Health Court ($n = 116$) and comparison Magistrate Court ($n = 101$) completed the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale one, four, and eight months following initial court dates. No significant differences in psychiatric symptoms were found with respect to either the type of court or the receipt of treatment.

Herinckx, H.A., Swart, S.C., Ama, S.M., Dolezal, C.D., & King, S. (2005). **Rearrest and**

linkage to mental health services among clients of the Clark County Mental Health Court Program. *Psychiatric Services, 56*, 853-857. Individuals ($N = 368$) participating in a mental health court (MHC) showed a significant reduction in arrest and probation violation rates following their enrollment in MHC. The crime rate for MHC participants decreased 400% one year after enrollment in MHC compared to the previous year, suggesting that MHC may assist in reducing repeat offending.

Huss, M.T., & Zeiss, R.A. (2005). **You have the right not to have a hearing: An evaluation of the impact of fully advising civilly committed patients on their rights.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 28*, 334-341. Researchers examined treatment outcomes for patients processed before and after changes in the California legislature regarding the involuntary civil commitment process (e.g., patients being informed of the court process and their rights). Patients ($n = 215$) who were fully informed of their rights to have or not have a hearing spent less time in trials and more time receiving treatment than did patients who were not informed of these rights ($n = 113$). Informed patients waived their hearings more than non-informed patients.

Jamieson, L. & Taylor, P.J. (2005). **Patients leaving English high security hospitals: Do discharge cohorts and their progress change over time?** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 4*, 1, 71-87. This study involved a five year follow up of 223 patients discharged from a high security hospital in the

United Kingdom in 1984 and 212 patients discharged in 1996. Compared to the 1984 cohort, the 1996 cohort demonstrated an increase in the proportion of patients discharged back to prison or remanded to the court and a decrease in the proportion released into the community. Patients in the 1996 cohort were less likely to have a classification of psychopathic.

McNiel, D.E., Blinder, R.L., & Robinson, J.C. (2005). **Incarceration associated with homelessness, mental disorder, and co-occurring substance abuse.** *Psychiatric Services, 56*, 840-846. Examination of jail detainees ($N = 12,934$) revealed that 18% had psychiatric diagnoses, with homeless inmates being significantly more likely to have a psychiatric diagnosis than other inmates. Regression analyses found that homeless individuals with comorbid diagnoses were held significantly longer than inmates with similar charges.

Quanbeck, C.D., Stone, D.C., McDermott, B.E., Boone, K., Scott, C.L., & Frye, M.A. (2005). **Relationship between criminal arrest and community treatment history among patients with Bipolar Disorder.** *Psychiatric Services, 56*, 847-852. Compared to individuals with Bipolar Disorder and no history of arrest ($n = 52$), individuals with Bipolar Disorder and a history of arrest ($n = 66$) were more likely to be male, have a comorbid substance abuse diagnosis, and more frequent, briefer hospitalizations.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Crocker, A.G. et al. (2005). **Antisocial personality, psychopathy, and violence in persons with dual disorders: A longi-**

tudinal analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 32, 4, 452-476. Among 203 dually diagnosed clients followed for 3 years, antisocial personality disorder, early age at psychiatric hospitalization, thought disturbance, and negative affect were predictive of violence, whereas the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP-II) was less predictive of violence. The interpersonal/affective factor of the SRP-II demonstrated low internal consistency and lower levels of convergent validity with other measures of antisocial tendencies than the antisocial lifestyle factor.

Cunningham, M.D., Reidy, T.J., & Sorensen, J.R. (2005). **Is death row obsolete? A decade of mainstreaming death-sentenced inmates in Missouri.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 23, 307-320. Inmates in Missouri Maximum Security Prisons who were sentenced to death ($n = 149$) committed similar rates of institutional violence compared to those sentenced to life without parole ($n = 1,054$), and lower rates of violence compared to parole eligible inmates ($n = 2,199$).

Dahle, K., Lohner, J.C., & Konrad, N. (2005). **Suicide prevention in penal institutions: Validation and optimization of a screening tool for early identification of high-risk inmates in pretrial detention.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 4, 1, 53-62. Based on a retrospective examination of jail files in Berlin, Germany, the authors compared scores on a suicide risk screening instrument for 30 pretrial detainees who had committed suicide and 30 who had not. Results indicated 83% sensitivity and 77% specificity rates for the screening instrument in correctly identifying suicide cases. The authors simplified the instrument. *AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2005*

ment by excluding some items and modifying the scoring system, resulting in 70% sensitivity and 93% specificity.

Jung Lee, S. & Edens, J.F. (2005). **Exploring predictors of institutional misbehavior among male Korean inmates.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 32, 4, 412-432. A logistic regression model examining potential risk factors for institutional misbehavior in 917 male inmates identified two dynamic risk factors (self-reported delusional thoughts and correctional officer evaluations of risk) and two static risk factors (criminal history and management problems during detention). The final model produced an AUC of .87, which was slightly greater than the AUC for a model based on static factors alone.

Kroner, D.G., Mills, J.F., & Reddon, J.R. (2005). **A coffee can, factor analysis and prediction of antisocial behavior: The structure of criminal risk.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 28, 360-374. In Study 1, 206 incarcerated inmates were rated for potential violence using the VRAG, LSI-R, PCL-R, and GSIR. Four new scales were comprised by taking all 101 items from these measures and placing them in a coffee can and then drawing 13 items on four occasions. ROC analyses indicated the "Coffee Can" scales performed similar to the four existing measures in predicting recidivism as measured by criminal convictions and revocations of parole. In Study 2, ratings on the PCL-R and LSI-R for 1,614 inmates were factor analyzed, creating four new scales. As in Study 1, these scales did not perform better at predicting risk than the four existing measures.

Laurell, J., & Dãderman, A.M. (2005). **Recidivism is related**

to psychopathy (PCL-R) in a group of men convicted of homicide. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 28, 255-268. Rearrest data for 35 men convicted of homicide and later released from prison were examined. The average follow-up period was 15 years. Records indicated that those who scored above 27 on the PCL-R had a higher rate of recidivism.

Liebman, S.J., Porcerelli, J., & Abell, S.C. (2005). **Reliability and validity of Rorschach aggression variables with a sample of adjudicated adolescents.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 85, 1, 33-39. This study assessed the relationship between 5 Rorschach aggression variables and aggressive potential, as measured by the Jesness Inventory's Manifest Aggression Scale, and real-world violence, as measured by the Violence Rating Scale-Revised. The Rorschach AgC measure was the only aggression variable that was significantly related to both outcome measures.

Skeem, J., Shubert, C., Stowman, S., Beeson, S., Mulvey, E., Gardner, W., et al. (2005). **Gender and risk assessment accuracy: Underestimating women's violence potential.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 29, 173-186. Examined the relation between mental health professionals' (MHP) ratings of "concern" about violence within the next six months ($N = 680$) and violence. Overall, MHP ratings produced more false negatives among women than men (NPP for women vs. men = .55 vs. .70).

Stadtland, C., Kleindienst, N., Kroner, C., Eidt, M., & Nedopil, N. (2005). **Psychopathic traits and risk of criminal recidivism in offenders with and without mental disorders.** *In-*

ternational Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 4, 1, 89-97. This study evaluated the long-term accuracy of the PCL-R scores based on file review in predicting future violence ($M = 58.6$ months) for 262 offender. The PCL-R was able to modestly predict violent reoffense, but not nonviolent recidivism for offenders with and without mental disorders. Those offenders with substance abuse and personality disorders received the highest PCL-R scores.

Walters, G.D. (2005). **Predicting institutional adjustment with the Lifestyle Criminal Screening Form and Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 4, 1, 63-70. Both the PICTS and the LCSF demonstrated significant correlations with aggressive disciplinary reports for 103 male inmates after a 2-year follow up period. The PICTS also correlated with nonaggressive and total disciplinary reports. The PICTS Reactive Criminal Thinking scale displayed incremental validity for predicting total disciplinary infractions and aggressive disciplinary reports after the effects of age, education, prior disciplinary infractions, and the LCSF had been taken into account.

Walters, G.D. & Geyer, M.D. (2005). **Construct validity of the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles in relationship to the PAI, disciplinary adjustment, and program completion.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 84, 3, 252-260. Among 199 maximum security prisoners, the PICTS validity scales of Confusion and Defensiveness demonstrated strong convergent and discriminant validity when correlated with the PAI impres-



sion management scales *NIM* and *PIM*. Modestly significant relationships were found between the PICTS Reactive composite scale and number of disciplinary infractions. The Proactive composite scale was associated with treatment program completion.

Warren, J. I., South, S. C., Burnette, M. L., Rogers, A., Friend, R., Bale, R., et al. (2005). **Understanding the risk factors for violence and criminality in women: The concurrent validity of the PCL—R and HCR-20.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 28, 269-289. PCL-R and HCR-20 scores for 132 incarcerated females were compared to history of offenses. Results indicated the HCR-20 did not add to the variance explained by the PCL-R. ROC analyses indicated both the PCL-R and HCR-20 were better at predicting nonviolent offenses (AUC PCL-R = .67, HCR-20 = .68) than first-degree murder (AUC PCL-R = .30; HCR-20 = .30) or violent charges (AUC PCL-R = .46, HCR-20 = .49).

SEX ABUSE & OFFENDERS

Barbaree, H. E. (2005). **Psychopathy, treatment behavior, and recidivism: An extended follow-up of Seto and Barbaree.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 20, 1115-1131. Consistent with an earlier 32-month follow-up of 224 sex offenders, psychopathy was predictive of serious recidivism after an extended follow-up period (average 5.2 years). Inconsistent with previous results, treatment participation was no longer a significant predictor of recidivism.

Firestone, P., Dixon, K. L., Nunes, K. L., & Bradford, J. M. (2005). **A comparison of incest offenders based on victim age.**

Journal of Psychiatry and Law, 33, 223-232. Male incest offenders who had victims under age six ($n = 48$) or had victims who were at least twelve ($n = 71$) were assessed at a Canadian hospital. Those with younger victims were more likely to have offended against a male, have two victims, and denied their offenses. Those with younger victims also reported significantly higher levels of alcohol abuse, poorer sexual functioning in general, and more psychological distress. There were no between-group differences in criminal history, ratings of psychopathy, or deviant sexual arousal (phallometric response).

Gray, N. S., Brown, A. S., MacCulloch, M. J., Smith, J., & Snowden, R. J. (2005). **An implicit test of the association between children and sex in pedophiles.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 114, 304-308. A version of the Implicit Association Test designed to measure associations between sexual words and children was administered to inmates incarcerated for pedophilic offenses ($n = 18$) or serious non-sex offenses ($n = 60$). Pedophilic offenders associated sexual words with children whereas non-sex offenders associated sexual words with adults.

Guay, J., Oimet, M., & Proulx, J. (2005). **On intelligence and crime: A comparison of incarcerated sex offenders and serious non-sexual violent criminals.** *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 28, 405-417. Incarcerated sex offenders ($n = 261$) obtained significantly lower intelligence test scores than the non-sexual violent offenders ($n = 150$) on the Tests d'Aptitudes Informatisés. The biggest differences were observed on the

Mental Math Computations and Object Assembly subscales.

Looman, J. & Marshall, W.L. (2005). **Sexual arousal in rapists.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 32, 4, 367-389. Incarcerated rapists ($N = 78$) did not exhibit a sexual preference for depictions of rape as opposed to depictions of consensual sex when measured by phallometric response to the Quincey and Barbaree sexual violence audiotapes. Classifications of sex-offender type based on responses to the audiotapes showed low levels of agreement, with each audiotape leading to different classification results. No significant associations were found between phallometric assessments and PCL-R, VRAG, and RRASOR scores or offense-related variables.

Lussier, P., Beauregard, E., Proulx, J., & Nicole, A. (2005). **Developmental factors related to deviant sexual preferences in child molesters.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 20, 999-1017. Hierarchical regression analyses of data from 146 incarcerated child molesters identified two pathways to deviant sexual preferences regarding children. The first pathway resulted in interest for nonviolent sexual stimuli; the second in interest for violent sexual stimuli related to children.

Rosenfeld, B., & Lewis, C. (2005). **Assessing violence risk in stalking cases: A regression tree approach.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 29, 343-357.

Data from 204 stalking offenders was used to create a decision tree for making violence risk predictions. Three decision tree models of risk factors were tested, resulting in AUC values ranging from .79 to .85.

Seto, M.C. (2005). **Is more better? Combining actuarial risk scales to predict recidivism among adult sex offenders.** *Psychological Assessment*, 17, 2, 156-167. Various statistical combinations of the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG), Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG), Rapid Risk Assessment of Sexual Offense Recidivism (RRASOR), and Static 99 scores in a sample of 215 male sex offenders failed to increase the predictive accuracy above and beyond that of the most effective scale. The most effect scale varied for different outcome measures.

WITNESS ISSUES

Allwood, C.M., Ask, K., Granhag, P.A. (2005). **The Cognitive Interview: Effects on the realism in witnesses' confidence in their free recall.** *Psychology, Crime, and Law*, 11, 183-198. Undergraduates ($n = 56$) in Sweden viewed a four minute video of a kidnapping and were interviewed using the Cognitive Interview (CI) or the Structured Interview (SI). Two weeks later, participants rated their confidence in the statements they had made during the interviews. Those in the CI condition reported significantly more details and had a greater number of correctly recalled details than those in the SI condition. Accuracy and confidence were positively related for both conditions.

Behrman, B.W., & Richards, R.E. (2005). **Suspect/foil identification in actual crimes and in the laboratory: A reality monitoring analysis.** *Law and Human Behavior*, 29, 279-301. An archival analysis of 183 police cases was undertaken to identify variables related to suspect identifications. Verbal

expressions of confidence, the quickness with which identifications were made, and not engaging in an eliminative identification process increased the likelihood that witnesses identified a suspect as opposed to a foil. Confidence was the strongest predictor for identifying a suspect.

Clark, S.E., & Davey, S.L. (2005). **The target-to-foils shift in simultaneous and sequential lineups.** *Law and Human Behavior, 29*, 151-172. Two studies examined the tendency of witnesses to choose the next best fit in line ups when the target is not present. All participants watched a videotaped carjacking and were asked to identify the thief in either a simultaneous or sequential lineup presentation. The tendency to choose a next best fit was found for both types of lineup presentations when the target was not present, suggesting a target-to-foil shift is common to both types of line-ups.

MacLin, O.H., Zimmerman, L.A., & Malpass, R.S. (2005). **PC_Eyewitness and the sequential superiority effect: Computer-based lineup administration.** *Law and Human Behavior, 29*, 303-321. Two studies with undergraduate participants compared identifications made using a paper and pencil lineup administration format to those made using computer technology (PC_Eyewitness). All participants watched a simulated crime and were asked to identify the offender in a lineup. No significant differences in identification rates were found when the two lineup presentation methods were compared.

Marsh, E.J., Tversky, B., & Hutson, M. (2005). **How eye-**

witnesses talk about events: Implications for memory. *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 19*, 531-544.

Participants ($n = 75$) watched a violent scene from a movie, recorded their emotions about the movie, and were directed to either speak about 1) what happened in the movie (factual), 2) what their emotional reactions were (affective), or 3) not to speak about the movie. After a 25 minute delay, participants performed various memory tasks related to the movie, including a free recall test, recognition test, and recalling their emotions. Those in the affective condition were more accurate at remembering their emotions during the movie and had significantly more major errors in free recall of facts compared to those in the other two conditions.

Rose, R. A., Bull, R., & Vrij, A. (2005). **Non-biased lineup instructions do matter – a problem for older witnesses.** *Psychology, Crime, and Law, 11*, 147-159. Forty-eight younger (ages 18-32) and 48 older (ages 55-85) participants watched a video of older and younger burglars. Participants were told that the perpetrator may or may not be present in lineups and were given either stringent or no decision criteria for making an identification. Older participants made poorer decisions overall and, compared to the younger cohorts, were less likely to remember that the perpetrator may or may not have been present in lineups. Those who failed to remember lineup instructions made fewer correct identifications. For lineups of the older perpetrator, sequential lineups led to better performances for all participants when the target was absent; however, when the target was

present, those who viewed the simultaneous lineup performed better.

Tetterton, V.S. & Warren, A.R. (2005). **Using witness confidence can impair the ability to detect deception.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 32*, 4, 433-451. In two experiments, witness confidence and truthfulness were manipulated as within-subjects variables. Participants in Experiment 1 ($n = 41$) were either given instructions that cautioned against the use of confidence in determining truthfulness or failed to mention the use of confidence. An additional condition with instructions to use confidence was added in Experiment 2 ($n = 217$). Regardless of instructions, participants' opinions of the witness were influenced by confidence. Participants rated highly confident witnesses as more believable than less confident witnesses. False statements from witnesses were rated as significantly more believable than true statements.

Legal Update:

continued from p.9

- atric seclusion and solitary confinement. *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry, 8*, 49-65.
- Haney, C. (2003). Mental health issues in long-term solitary and "supermax" confinement. *Crime & Delinquency, 49*, 124-156.
- In re Medley*, 134 U.S. 160 (1890).
- Jones 'El v. Berge*, 164 F. Supp. 2d 1096 (W.D. Wisc. 2001).
- Madrid v. Gomez*, 889 F. Supp. 1146 (N.D. Cal. 1995).
- Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976).
- Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472 (1995).
- Taifa v. Bayh*, 846 F. Supp. 723 (N.D. Ind. 1994).
- Toch, H. (1975). *Men in crisis: Human breakdowns in prison*. Chicago, Ill.: Aldine Publishing Co.
- Wilkinson v. Austin*, 125 S. Ct. 2384 (2005).

Fellowship and Position listings

are included in the APLS News at no charge as a service to members and affiliates. All listings should be forwarded, in MS Word or WordPerfect to

Jennifer Groscup (jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu). Deadlines are January 15, May 15, and September 15, with each issue released approximately one month later. Any requests for Fellowship and Position listings should include details regarding which issues of the newsletter the listing should be included (i.e., a one-time listing, for a specified number of issues or period of time, or a listing that should appear on a regular schedule).



AP-LS Award for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law

The American Psychology-Law Society confers an award for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law to recognize teaching excellence in a variety of contexts. The APLS Careers and Training Committee have revised the award to reflect the following:

- In even-numbered years (e.g., 2006, 2008), the award will be given to a teacher/mentor from a program/department that is undergraduate-only or MA-terminus
- In odd-numbered years (e.g., 2007, 2009), the award will be given to a teacher/mentor from a program/department that is doctoral-granting (including law schools)

Past winners of this award include Gail Goodman, Margaret Bull Kovera, Bette Bottoms, and James Ogloff. Winners receive \$500 and a plaque at the annual AP-LS conference.

Eligibility for 2006 Award:

Nominees should be persons who have made substantial contributions to student training in the field of psychology and law. To be eligible for the 2006 award, an individual must:

- be from a program or department that is undergraduate-only or MA-terminus [persons teaching/mentoring in law schools only are not eligible]
- have a doctoral degree (OR a law degree, whichever comes first, if both have been earned) for at least 7 years
- have been teaching and/or mentoring students in psychology and law for at least 5 years

Nominations/Applications:

To apply, send 6 copies of a nomination package consisting of NO MORE THAN 15 TOTAL PAGES including the following:

- Nominee's statement (1-2 pages) of teaching/mentoring philosophy, goals, and accomplishments, especially as related to the field of psychology and law.
- Abbreviated curriculum vitae (3 pages maximum)
- Summarized student evaluation data
- At least one, but no more than three, supporting letters from peer reviewers or students
- Other relevant documentation such as descriptions of current and past student achievements; mentoring in one-

Nominations, Awards

on-one teaching contexts (e.g., advising, clinical supervision); teaching in the community (e.g., workshops that bring psychology and law to applied audiences); teaching-related committee work or scholarship; development of new curricula, courses, course materials, or instructional methods.

Self nominations are encouraged.

Nomination Deadline: December 1, 2005

Send applications and questions to:

Allison D. Redlich, Ph.D.
Chair, Careers and Training Committee
Policy Research Associates, Inc.
345 Delaware Avenue
Delmar, NY 12054
Tel: 518-439-7415
Fax: 518-439-7612
Email: aredlich@prainc.com

AP-LS Dissertation Award Program

The American-Psychology Law Society confers Dissertation Awards for scientific research and scholarship that is relevant to the promotion of the interdisciplinary study of psychology and law. Persons who will have defended dissertations in 2005 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 2005 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, 2006** to Eve Brank, Chair, AP-LS Dissertation Awards Committee, Department of Criminology, Law, & Society, University of Florida, P.O. Box 115950, Gainesville, FL 32611-5950, [email: ebrank@ufl.edu](mailto:ebrank@ufl.edu)

Note: The electronic copy can be sent via email as an attachment in Word to the email address above.

.... and Announcements

Academy of Forensic Psychology Dissertation Award Winners

The following are the winners of the 2005 American Academy of Forensic Psychology Dissertation Awards:

\$1000:

Michelle Barnett
University of Alabama

Laura Guy
Simon Fraser University

Sheryl Delain
Kent State University

\$500:

Tammy Lander
Drexel University

Cassandra Cochran
Nova Southeastern University

Karen Hubbard
University of Alabama

Martin Lloyd
University of Minnesota

Announcing a new award:

AP-LS Award for Best Undergraduate Paper

The AP-LS Award for Best Undergraduate Paper is awarded to an outstanding undergraduate research paper that is ocused on the interdisciplinary study of psychology and law.

To be eligible for an award, the student must be the major contributor to a project on a topic relevant to psychology and law (i.e., the student had primary responsibility for nitiating and conducting the project even though the project will usually be conducted under the supervision of a entor). At the time that the student submits a paper for this award, the student must be the first author on a submission to the annual AP-LS conference on the same work. To receive the award, the submission to the AP-LS conference must have been accepted for presentation as either a paper or a poster.

Details can be found at: <http://www.ap-ls.org/links/aplsundergrad.html>

AP-LS NEWS, Fall 2005

Kevin Douglas Receives Award Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence in Psychology and Law

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology and the American Psychology-Law Society are pleased to announce that Kevin Douglas is the 2005 recipient of the Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence. The field of nominees for the award was particularly impressive and the review committee, comprised of two AP-LS representatives and two AAFP representatives, found all of the nominees to be remarkable in their contributions.

Kevin Douglas, LL.B., Ph.D has published in the areas of violence risk assessment, stalking, intimate violence, personal injury, sexual harassment, juvenile justice, personality assessment, PTSD, ethical issues, and is an author of the enormously influential HCR-20. In addition to his prodigious writing, with over 40 papers or chapters, on roughly 25 of which he is first author, to his credit, he has taken an active and important role in training and overseeing the development of graduate students. Dr. Douglas has received numerous awards, scholarships, and honors in both psychology and the law. His accomplishments in the four years since earning his doctorate are remarkable.

Dr. Douglas will give an Invited Address at AP-LS in March, 2006.

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.



Division News and Information

Membership in EAPL

Join the EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW and receive a subscription to *Psychology, Crime and Law* for about \$50 (45 Euros). Information about EAPL can be obtained at the Association website: www.law.kuleuven.ac.be/eapl/. Information about *Psychology, Crime and Law* can be found at www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/1068316x.html. Membership is available to psychologists and attorneys, as well as criminologists, sociologists, psychiatrists, and educational scientists. Information on how to join EAPL is also available through the Association website. In addition to a scholarly journal (*Psychology, Crime, and Law*), EAPL holds an annual meeting, including a joint conference with APLS every fourth year (most recently in Edinburgh, Scotland in July, 2003). This year's conference will be held June 28-30, 2006, in Liverpool, United Kingdom. Further details are available through the Association website.

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/keynote addresses at educational institutions as well as for other groups (e.g., local or state bar associations, local or state psychological associations). AP-LS will pay the speaker's honorarium; the sponsoring institution or group is responsible for the speaker's transportation, lodging, and related expenses. These details, as well as the specifics of the presentation, are arranged by the speaker and the sponsor.

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

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

APLS Book Series

The APLS book series is published by Oxford University Press. The series publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base. The first three books are now available:

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

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

Posey, A. J., & Wrightsman, L. S. (2005). *Trial consulting*. NY: Oxford University Press.

APLS members get a 20% discount on book orders. To order books, see <http://www.us.oup.com/us/collections/apls/?view=usa>

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

American Board of Forensic Psychology Workshop Schedule: 2005-2006

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 schedule for 2005-2006 can be found at www.abfp.com, along with a listing of the specific topics covered in each workshop. More information also appears in Conference and Workshop planner on page 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.

Fellowships and Positions

2005-2006 ACADEMIC YEAR POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP

The Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior at Brown Medical School offers a postdoctoral fellowship in Juvenile Forensic Psychology (L. Stein, Ph.D., PI) with concentration in substance use issues. Emphasis is placed on research (25%), including publication and grant-writing, and on clinical training (75%).

Candidates must hold a doctoral degree or ABD from an APA-accredited program or the equivalent. Appointments are initially for one year; second year appointments are negotiated between fellow and supervisor. Competitive stipends and a liberal package of benefits are provided.

FOR AN APPLICATION AND PROGRAM DETAILS SEE http://bms.brown.edu/DPHB/pages/training/training_psychology/psychology_home.htm (under "Clinical Research Fellowships"). For further information email Rachel_Alberg@brown.edu or call 401-444-1825. Application review will continue until the positions are filled or the search is closed. Brown Medical School is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and encourages applications from minority groups and women.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: EDITOR OF LAW & POLICY

Nominations and applications are invited for the co-editorship of the interdisciplinary, sociolegal journal, *Law & Policy*. The new editors will begin reviewing manuscripts in August/September 2006 and will be appointed for a 3 or 4-year editorial term. We anticipate following the existing model of co-editorship by selecting two co-editors, one from the U.S. and one from outside the U.S., to allow geographic and disciplinary diversity. Scholars may apply individually or as a team.

The new *Law & Policy* co-editors will be responsible for editing and decision making as well as more broadly shaping the content of the journal, allocating reviewers, and manuscript solicitation and special issue planning. The Editorial Office staff at the Baldy Center will continue to receive manuscripts, coordinate the review process, and handle most correspondence with authors, editorial board members, and Blackwell Publishing. Blackwell will continue to handle copyediting, proofreading, and production.

If you are interested, please send a letter indicating your willingness to be considered for this position and a copy of your c.v. to the chair of the Search Committee, Lynn Mather (e-mail: Lmather@buffalo.edu). Please also include a statement addressing the following issues:

1. Your assessment of the present state of the journal, its strengths and challenges, and your vision for the future (including any new initiatives)
2. Any past editorial experience
3. Your own research strengths and interests.

Applications should be received by September 30, 2005. Selection of editors will be made by an international, multidisciplinary committee. For further information contact Lynn Mather, Professor of Law and Political Science, Director, Baldy Center for Law & Social Policy, SUNY Buffalo Law School, 511 O'Brian Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260, USA.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

Psychology Department
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
City University of New York

Position Title : Two (2) tenure-track, at the assistant/associate professor level, beginning Fall 2006

Requirements: Ph.D. in Psychology.

Position Description: The Psychology Department is interested in psychologists who are committed to pursuing scholarship and teaching at the highest professional levels, and who are well-grounded in the science and practice of psychology. Specifically, successful candidates will be expected to maintain an active and successful research and publication agenda; to provide strong mentoring of students in research activities and/or supervision of clinical experience; to bring enthusiasm and strong pedagogy to their teaching; and, to participate actively in public and professional service. The Psychology Department has strengths in forensic psychology but seeks strong applicants from all areas of psychology. We seek scholars with strong research interests to fully engage with the vibrant and diverse scholarly and student community here at the College, throughout CUNY, nationally, and internationally.

PSYCHOLOGY, POLICY AND LAW – UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

The Department of Psychology invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in Psychology, Policy and Law to begin August 2006, contingent on final funding approval. We seek an individual doing excellent theoretical and empirical scholarship, ideally with a breadth of interests in the field and able to work with diverse students and colleagues, and who has experience with a variety of teaching methods and curricular perspectives. Candidates from underrepresented groups and women are especially encouraged to apply. An applicant must have a Ph.D. in Psychology (a Ph.D. and J.D. is preferred) and is expected to have an active scholarly program, with the potential to obtain external funding and be a highly productive scholar and effective teacher within our undergraduate and graduate programs. To apply, please submit an on-line faculty application for job #33430 at <http://www.uacareertrack.com>. Please be prepared to attach a letter of application, a concise statement of research and teaching interests, and curriculum vitae (see instructions for submitting letters of recommendation and selected reprints and pre-prints). To ensure consideration applications must be received by October 15, 2005, but applications will be reviewed until the position is filled. Information about the department is available at <http://psychology.arizona.edu/>. The University at Arizona is an EEO/AA Employer – M/W/D/V.



APLS BOOK AWARD

The APLS Book Award Committee is pleased to announce the winner of the award for the Outstanding book in Law and Psychology, 2004-2005:

BARRY ROSENFELD, Ph.D., ABPP

Department of Psychology, Fordham University

For his work *Assisted Suicide and the Right to Die: The Interface of Social Science, Public Policy, and Medi-*

cal Ethics published by the American Psychological Association, 2004. By examining how social science can inform policy and practice issues in the ongoing debates on end-of-life issues, the book makes an outstanding contribution to the field of law and psychology. The Award will be presented at the March, 2006 APLS Conference, where Dr. Rosenfeld will present an invited address.

We congratulate Dr. Rosenfeld on this achievement!

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

• President	Gary Wells	glwells@iastate.edu
• Past-President	Edie Greene	egreene@uccs.edu
• President-Elect	Joel Dvoskin	JoeltheD@aol.com
• Secretary	Patricia Zapf	pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu
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• Council Representative	Beth Wiggins	bwiggins@fjc.gov
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• Newsletter Editor	Jennifer Groscup	jpgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu
• Publications Editor	Ron Roesch	rroesch@sfu.ca
• <i>Law & Human Behavior</i> Editor	Brian Cutler	bcutler@email.uncc.edu
• Webpage Editor	Adam Fried	afried@fordham.edu
• Liaison to APA Science Directorate	Brian Bornstein	bbornstein2@unl.edu
• Liaison to APA Public Interest Directorate	Natacha Blain	natacha.blain@atlahg.org
• Liaison to APA Practice Directorate	Kathy Stafford	hudsonhobs@aol.com
• Careers and Training Committee	Allison Redlich	aredlich@prainc.com
• Dissertation Awards	Eve Brank	ebrank@ufl.edu
• Educational Outreach Committee	Lavita Nadkarni	lnadkarn@du.edu
• Fellows Committee	Kirk Heilbrun	kh33@drexel.edu
• Grants-in-Aid	Mario Scalora	mscalora1@unl.edu
• Book Award Committee	Richard Redding	redding@law.villanova.edu
• Undergraduate Research Award Committee	Livia Gilstrap	lgilstrap@uccs.edu
• Committee on Relations with Other Organizations	Michele Galietta	mgalietta@jjay.cuny.edu
• Scientific Review Paper Committee	Rich Wiener	rwiener2@unl.edu
• Women in Law Committee	Brooke Butler	bbutler@banshee.sar.usf.edu
	Amy Smith	smithae@sfsu.edu
• Diversity Affairs Committee	Rosslyn Caldwell	rcaldwell@jjay.cuny.edu
• Mentorship Committee	Wendy Heath	heath@rider.edu
• Division Administrative Secretary	Lynn Peterson	div41apa@comcast.net
• Conference Advisory Committee	Brad McAuliff	bdm8475@csun.edu
• 2006 APA Program Chairs	Eric Elbogen	eric.elbogen@duke.edu
	Amy Bradfield	abradfie@bates.edu
• 2006 APLS Conference Chairs	Tonia Nicholls	tnichola@sfu.ca
	Annette Chrisy	achristy@fmhi.usf.edu
	Jennifer Groscup	jpgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu
	Michele Galietta	mgalietta@jjay.cuny.edu
• 2008 APLS Conference Chairs	Kevin O'Neil	oneilk@fiu.edu

CALL FOR PAPERS Behavioral Sciences and the Law

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND THE LAW is planning a special issue of the journal dealing with "Instruments and Protocols for Acute and Short-Term Assessments of Risk." Much of the literature on risk assessment focuses on instruments that take significant time to administer and/or that are designed to inform relatively long-term assessments (e.g., anticipated risk to third parties months or years from institutional discharge). However, in community settings in particular and in some institutional settings (e.g. acute wards or emergency rooms), instruments and protocols that permit clinicians to assess risk quickly and that offer insight into treatment needs are more likely to be utilized. Further, considerable recent research suggests that historical variables and static traits might offer less insight into the day-to-day management of clients than clinical, dynamic variables. This issue will be devoted to such instruments and protocols. Manuscripts may address empirical, conceptual, legal and ethical issues and may focus on instruments and protocols that assess risk to others, to self, or both.

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 by email in Word to John Petrila at Petrila@fmhi.usf.edu. The deadline for submission is **December 1, 2005**. Because of space limitations, manuscripts exceeding 40 pages including tables and references will be returned to the author unreviewed.

John Petrila, J.D., LL.M.

Co-Editor
Behavioral Sciences and the Law
University of South Florida
Department of Mental Health Law & Policy
13301 Bruce Downs Boulevard
Tampa FL 33612
Petrila@fmhi.usf.edu

Call for Proposals APA Annual Convention

Proposals for **Division 41 of the APA Annual Convention** are due on **December 2, 2005**. Proposals are invited for symposia, papers, and posters in all areas related to the interface of psychology and law. The APA Annual Convention will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana from August 10th to 13th, 2006. The Division 41 Co-Chairs for APA are Eric B. Elbogen, PhD (eric.elbogen@duke.edu) and Amy Bradfield, PhD (abradfie@bates.edu). More information about the convention and the guidelines for submitting proposals can be found at www.apa.org.

Funding Opportunities 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 may 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 March 31, 2006 are eligible. To apply, students must submit the following no later than March 31, 2006 (incomplete applications will not be considered):

- 1) a letter from the applicant detailing:
 - his/her interest and career goals in the area of law and psychology
 - a summary of the proposed dissertation and its time line (no more than 5 pages, double spaced)
 - the dissertation budget, the award amount requested, and how the award will be used
- 2) a current CV
- 3) a letter (no longer than one page) from the applicant's dissertation chair/supervisor offering his/her support of the applicant, noting that the dissertation proposal has been or is expected to be approved, and will be conducted as detailed in the applicant's letter

Submit the materials electronically (no later than March 31, 2006) to: maconroy@shsu.edu or submit four copies of the above (postmarked no later than **March 31, 2006**) to:

Mary Alice Conroy, Ph.D.
SHSU Psychological Services Center
P. O. Box 2210
Huntsville, Texas 77341-2210

Questions or inquiries regarding the award competition can be directed to Mary Alice Conroy at the above address or via Email at maconroy@shsu.edu.



Notes From The Student Chair



AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Chris Kunkle
cdkunkle@optonline.net

Past Chair, Tara Mitchell
tmitchel@lhup.edu

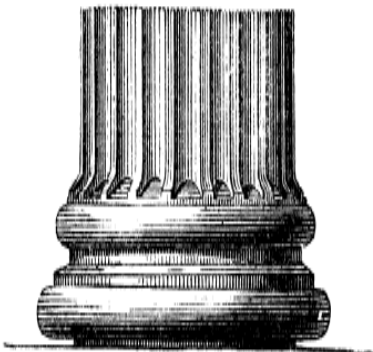
Chair Elect, Peter Shore
pshore@csopp.edu

Secretary/Treasurer,
Andrew Cassens
acassens@csopp.edu

Student Newsletter/Web Editor,
Julie Singer
singerj2@unr.nevada.edu

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

AP-LS Student E-mail
aplsstudents@yahoo.com



NOTES FROM THE STUDENT CHAIR

By Christopher Kunkle

I want to first take this opportunity to congratulate the new APLS Student Section (APLS-SS) officers and give everyone a glance at the individuals that will be serving our student members this year. This group brings a fine mixture of highly qualified and unique experience to the APLS-SS.

Chair: Christopher Kunkle, MA, MS

Chris is a 4th year doctoral candidate (Psy.D.) in clinical psychology at Long Island University – CW Post. His interests include violence risk assessment, involuntary outpatient commitment, sex offender treatment, and forensic assessment.

Chair-Elect: Peter Shore, MA

Peter is a 2nd year doctoral candidate (Psy.D.) in the clinical psychology program at the Chicago School of Professional Psychology. His interests include forensic neuropsychology and the neuropsychology of violent behavior, international disaster psychology, suicide prevention, mindfulness based stress reduction and the relationship between PTSD and criminal behavior.

Secretary/Treasurer: Andrew Cassens, MA

Andrew is a 1st year doctoral candidate (Psy.D.) in the clinical psychology program at the Chicago School of Professional Psychology. His interests include neuropsychology and the relationship between traumatic brain injury and criminal behavior.

Web-Editor: Julie Singer, M.A.

Julie is a 3rd year doctoral candidate (Ph.D.) in the Interdisciplinary Social Psychology program at the University of Nevada, Reno. Her interests include jury decision making, juvenile justice issues, reducing recidivism, and psychopathy.

Law Liaison: Justine Schmollinger

Justine is a 4th year student in the joint degree program (Ph.D., J.D.) at Golden Gate University School of Law and Pacific Graduate School of Psychology. Her interests include mental health courts, mentally ill offenders, and capitol punishment.

Clinical Liaison: Linda Baum

Linda is in the clinical psychology doctoral program at Kent State University. She is currently completing her pre-doctoral internship at Eastern Virginia Medical School. Her research interests focus on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and Forensic Assessment.

Experimental Liaison: Lisa Hasel

Lisa is a second year doctoral student (Ph.D.) in the Social Psychology program at Iowa State University. Her research interests lie in the broad arena of Social Cognition and the Law, and she is currently involved in research on eyewitness psychology and the psychology of alibis.

APAGS Liaison: Emily Bennett

Emily is a law student at The Ohio State University Moritz College of Law and is a former Student Section Law liaison.

As Student Section Chair, I hope to broaden the learning opportunities of our student section members. It has been my primary philosophy as a student; to not only learn what is brought to me, but to also seek out as much information as possible, and create to opportunities. It is my goal to translate this philosophy into the activities and services of the student section.

Continued, p. 25

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: Mario Scalora, Ph.D., Grants-In-Aid Committee Chair, Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska, 238 Burnett Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308. Electronic submissions can be submitted via e-mail to mscalora@unl.edu (paste your submission into your e-mail or include an attached file in word perfect, word, or ASCII format). **There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31.**

Student Section, con't...

The primary initiative of the APLS Student Section (APLS-SS) for 2005-2006 will be to open the lines of communication amongst the student members, to allow us to share information, benefit from each other's experiences, and create and alert each other of opportunities. In an age where information sharing becomes easier each day, it is imperative that we use the multiple tools available to communicate with one another. The APLS-SS will be developing a brochure, in electronic form, to notify new and existing student members of the activities and services of the student section. We are also investigating the feasibility of developing an APLS-SS list serve to allow student members to share information on a daily basis. In addition, we are planning to update the student website (<http://www.unl.edu/apls/student/index.html>) so that it will serve as an information base for new developments in the field of psychology and law. It is planned that these updates will be broken down into the respective areas of psychology and law (i.e. experimental, clinical etc...) to make them quickly accessible to students who wish to update their knowledge base without having to waste moments of valuable academic time. We are also planning on expanding the social activities of the APLS-SS at the upcoming conference in St. Petersburg to allow students a chance to meet in a setting that encourages communication with one another.

Each of us possess unique experiences we can share with one another. It is my hope that as fellow students we can help one another in developing our careers and advancing the field of psychology and law. In the spirit of communication, I encourage students to contact me at any time with their ideas and comments. I can be contacted at cdkunkle@optonline.net. I look forward to hearing from you.

AP-LS Interdisciplinary Research Projects

The Executive Committee of the American Psychology-Law Society will offer up to \$5000 in seed money to facilitate interdisciplinary research projects. We have in mind projects that would bridge the gap between psychology and law and other academic disciplines (e.g., medicine, sociology, political science, economics, public policy). It is important to note that bridging psychology and law *alone* would not be a successful application. We are particularly interested in proposals that advance theoretical development or propose methodological innovations. Money can be used to collect pilot data, cover travel and meeting costs, and other expenses related to the research. We are looking for applications that truly bridge the gap between psychology-law and some other discipline. Successful grantees will be expected to present the results of their collaborative study at a meeting of the American Psychological Association. **Deadline for receipt of proposals is December 1, 2005.** 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 Randy Salekin, Department of Psychology, University of Alabama, P.O. Box 870348, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-8648. Or, email to rsalekin@bama.ua.edu

Book and Test Reviews

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



Grant Writing Planner

National Science Foundation Law and Social Sciences Division

Submission deadlines:
January 15th and August 15th, yearly

For further information see
www.nsf.gov



American Psychology-Law Society Interdisciplinary Research Project Grant Maximum award: \$5000

Submission deadline:
12/01/05

For further information see
page 25



American Psychological Association Various awards compiled by the APA are available for psychologists

Submission deadlines:
Various

For further information see
[www.apa.org/psychologists/
scholarships.html](http://www.apa.org/psychologists/scholarships.html)



National Institute of Justice

For information on NIJ funding for
research on the criminal justice system
see www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij

National Institute of Justice Sexual Violence from Adolescence to Late Adulthood

Submission deadline:
January 10, 2006

For information on NIJ funding for
research on the criminal justice system
see www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij



National Institute of Justice Justice Responses to Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking

Submission deadline:
January 17, 2006

For information on NIJ funding for
research on the criminal justice system
see www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij



National Science Foundation Law and Social Sciences Division Dissertation Improvement Grants

Submission deadlines:
January 15th and August 15th, yearly

For further information see
www.nsf.gov



American Psychological Association Science Directorate Dissertation Research Award Maximum Award: \$5000 Yearly award to fund dissertation research

Submission deadline:
10/06/05

For further information see
www.apa.org/science/dissinfo.html

American Psychology-Law Society Grants-in-Aid Maximum award: \$500

Submission deadlines:
January 31st and September 30th,
yearly

For further information see
page 25



American Psychological Association Student Travel Award Maximum award: \$300 for travel to the APA Annual Convention

Submission deadline:
April 19, 2005
(no published deadline for 2006)

For further information see
www.apa.org/science/travinfo.html



American Psychological Association Student Awards Various awards compiled by the APAGS are available for students

For further information see
[www.apa.org/apags/members/
schawrds.html](http://www.apa.org/apags/members/schawrds.html)



Information regarding
available grants and awards
can be sent to Jennifer
Groscup
(jgroscup@jjay.cuny.edu)

