

Another Successful Biennial !

The Crescent City of New Orleans was an exceptionally gracious host to a record number of attendees at the 2000 AP-LS Biennial Conference. The program began with a thought provoking keynote address: “The Tradition of American Violence: Rethinking the Problem and the Cause,” delivered by author and New York Times reporter, Fox Butterfield. Bringing both the perspectives of a journalist and well-trained historian (Ph.D. from Harvard), Fox discussed the confluence of culture, tradition, context and intergenerational transmission as factors influencing violence in America. The points were elegantly illustrated with examples from his book, *All God’s Children*, and from his knowledge of the historical and emerging trends in juvenile justice in Louisiana.

Overall, there were 641 registrants for this year’s conference, including approximately 270 students. More than 100 participants came from outside the United States, and 124 student first authors received a travel award in the amount of \$50.00. The incredible conference turnout posed a bit of a challenge to the room capacity – often with “standing room only” even for early morning sessions in the larger meeting rooms – so, we were grateful for everyone’s kind understanding and patience. Both social hour/poster sessions were also very well attended, and the quality of both the food and scholarship was remarkably high. The AP-LS collaborative efforts with the American Association for Correctional Psychology were very well-received thanks to superb presentations by Robert Prentky, Patrick Tolan, Kirk Heilbrun, Arthur Nezu and Christine Nezu. Fiscally, the conference was also a success. While the budgetary goal is typically to “break even,” this year’s proceeds generated a profit between \$5000 and \$7000 for AP-LS. A final measure of success was seen in the number of AP-LS members who, over the course of the conference, learned how correctly to pronounce the first name of conference co-chair Marisa Reddy (Marisa rhymes with Theresa). Sixteen percent of the “clinically-oriented” registrants and 18% of the “experimentally-oriented” registrants improved on this outcome across multiple trials.

Once again, we wish to express our appreciation to the AP-LS executive committee, Cathy Oslzly, Patty Griffin, Marc Patry, the reviewers, and the participants for making the 2000 Biennial Conference such a pleasure and success.

Now that New Orleans is behind us, its time to begin looking forward to the next Biennial. The Executive Committee has tentatively approved of a site, Austin, Texas, pending final arrangements with local hotels. Information on dates, locations, etc. will be made available as soon as it is complete. The co-chairs for that conference, Randy Salekin and Christine Studebaker, are already working on the conference preparations, and anticipate another full and interesting program.

Marisa Reddy and Randy Borum

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Questions from the Executive Committee

For some time now the EC has been debating several issues including the feasibility of distributing the AP-LS Newsletter electronically, the development of a new electronic psychology/law journal, and publication of the AP-LS member list and addresses. This membership list is currently posted on the internet (<http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/addr00.PDF>) and requires the password "member". Since these options directly effect division members, we are interested your opinions. Please respond via e-mail, if possible, to President-Elect Steve Penrod at psylaw@unlserve.unl.edu or Dept. of Psychology, 209 Burnett Hall, University of Nebraska/Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308

Questions regarding the APLS Newsletter:

1. Would you prefer to receive the newsletter as an e-mail attachment rather than a mailed copy ?
2. Would you prefer to be notified when the newsletter is available on the AP-LS website ?
3. If the answer to #1 is no, would you be willing to accept the newsletter electronically if division membership fees were reduced (probably \$2-3/year) ?
4. Would you prefer that savings from newsletter production be dedicated toward other purposes such as increased funding for student awards or funding an electronic law/psychology journal (see below) ?

Regarding the development of an electronic psychology/law journal:

1. Should the Division pursue the development of an electronic journal ?
2. If so, should this journal be funded by:
 - a) Division funds/dues
 - b) Publication fees
 - c) Savings from reduced newsletter publication costs
3. Should this e-journal serve as an outlet for some of the publishable but "near miss" manuscripts rejected by Law and Human Behavior and/or attempt to develop material not currently served by other law/psychology publications (e.g., clinical and consultation case reports).

Questions regarding the AP-LS mailing list:

- 1: Are you opposed to the PUBLIC publication of AP-LS member information (name/address) on the AP-LS website (no password required) ?
- 2: If opposed, would you want your name/information deleted from this database?

If you want your name/information deleted from the current database, available only through the password above, please contact Steve Penrod at the above address (e-mail or traditional mail).

American Psychology - Law Society News

The American Psychology-Law Society News is a publication devoted to dissemination of information, news, and commentary about psychology, mental health, and the law. The newsletter is published three times per year, with issues mailed in the beginning of February, June, and October of each year. Deadlines for submissions are January 1, May 1, and September 1. Original contributions are welcome, and will be published subject to editorial approval and space availability. A limited amount of space is available in each issue for paid advertising of educationally-related books and materials (job and fellowship listings are included at no charge). For further information regarding editorial policies, contact the Editor-in-Chief, Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Long Island University, Brooklyn, NY 11201, 718-488-1170 or Barry.Rosenfeld@LIU.edu. Submissions and advertising inquiries should be directed to Michele Galietta, Production Editor, via e-mail: galietta13@aol.com

Minutes from the AP-LS Executive Committee Meeting

Executive Committee Meeting
March 9, 2000
8:07 AM

Prepared by: Randy Otto

Present: Murray Levine, Sol Fulero, Randy Otto, James Ogloff, Mark Small, Rich Wiener, Steve Hart, Ron Roesch, Barry Rosenfeld, Steve Norton, Margeret Bull Kovera, Marisa Reddy, Randy Borum, Steve Penrod, Wendy Heath, Edie Greene, Rich Frederick, Norm Finkel, Matt Zaitchik, Dickon Reppucci, Larry Heuer, Christna Studebaker.

Approval of August, 1999 Minutes
Jim Ogloff moved to approve August, 1999 minutes. Mark Small seconded this motion which passed unanimously.

Treasurer's Report
Mark Small provided a report on the society's finances (see report elsewhere). Total budgeted expenses for 1999 were \$166,943.65, expenses to date are \$153,434.78. The operating budget for 2000 is \$192,564.65 (see report elsewhere).

Steve Penrod moved that the treasurer's report be accepted and Sol Fulero seconded it. The motion passed unanimously.

Biennial Meeting Report
Marissa Reddy and Randy Borum offered a report on the biennial meeting. Approximately 400 proposals were submitted. Clinical and experimental submissions were approximately equal in number as were acceptance rates; the acceptance rate for symposia was 40%. Fox Butterfield, a correspondent for the New York Times, is the opening session speaker. Revised pro-

grams are available at the registration desk. The American Association of Correctional Psychology has been allotted 3 program hours at this biennial.

Preliminary revenues via registration and exhibitor fees are approximately \$34,000 but this is subject to change. Preliminary costs are \$37,500 with student travel estimates included. Difficulties surrounded the AP-LS program schedule, its publication, printing, and revision. Recommendations for improvement were made. Concerns were also lodged regarding the deadline for submission for the biennial meeting as it relates to the deadline for paper submissions to the annual meeting.

The recurring discussion of the need for a manual for program chairs occurred once again. Murray Levine directed that future program chairs should consider it appropriate to budget for secretarial assistance to reduce the workload.

Randy Otto moved that up to \$1000 be allocated every other year for secretarial assistance for the biennial program chairs. Sol Fulero seconded this motion and it passed unanimously.

Mark Small moved that \$5000 budgeted for student travel be supplemented by other funds. Rich Wiener seconded this motion. Mark Small then withdrew this motion after discussion. Sol Fulero then moved that up to \$6500 be allocated for student travel to the New Orleans biennial meeting (for students who are first authors of papers). Mark Small seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

APA 2000

Margaret Bull Kovera reported that there was a total of 63 program submissions. The paper acceptance rate was 84%, the poster acceptance rate was 93%, and the symposia acceptance rate was 88%. Following the direction of the Executive Committee, there is an increased number of invited submissions for APA 2000. Rich Wiener pointed out that the submission rate might also be a product of the Executive Committee's direction to change the status of the APA program.

Edie Greene moved that the travel meeting expenses of the APA Co-Chair be paid (airfare and 2 nights hotel) on a regular basis. Sol Fulero seconded this motion which passed unanimously.

AP-LS 2002

AP-LS Co-Chair Christine Studebaker reported that Austin has tentatively been selected for the meeting site. Arrangements continue to be made for a hotel site.

Committee Reports

Careers & Training

Steve Norton reported that copies of the "Careers in Psychology and Law" handbook continue to be requested regularly and he will print a revised version with funds already allocated to the committee.

Grants in Aid

Matt Zaitchik reported that 18 proposals were submitted for funding in the fall cycle; \$4,148 was awarded to 10 students. The committee is currently reviewing 12 proposals for the spring funding cycle.

Educational Outreach

Sol Fulero reported that he will be

stepping down as chair; Murray Levine will seek a new committee chair.

Fellows

Dick Reppucci reported that there were a total of 6 applicants for fellow status in the division; 2 were nominated for fellowship. He added that his committee has struggled with development of guidelines for fellow status, particularly among non-academically based APA members. His committee was directed to continue with their work.

Membership

Randy Otto reported that Cathy Oslzly calculated the following membership totals as of early 2000:

APA/APLS Members:	1993
New APA Members:	189
Student Members:	500
At Large Members:	348

Steve Penrod moved that up to \$500 be allocated to spend on advertising to increase membership. Jim Ogloff seconded the motion which passed unanimously. Steve Penrod and Randy Otto will work on this together.

Program Committee

Murray Levine is seeking nominations for program co-chair for APA 2001.

Publications

Law & Human Behavior

Rich Wiener reported that there was approximately a 20% increase in manuscript submissions in 1999, for a total of 119. There are a total of 2634 individual subscriptions and 521 institutional subscriptions for LHB. These numbers are generally stable. A special issue focussed on assessment and treatment of

forensic populations was published in February, 2000, a February 2001 special issue focussed on legal issues involving children and families will be edited by Jeff Haugaard, and a 2002 special issue on pretrial publicity will be edited by Sol Fulero.

Newsletter

Barry Rosenfeld indicated that he would seek advertising for the newsletter as a way of covering some printing costs. Also being considered is expansion of the newsletter to 4 issues per year. Publication of the newsletter will be fixed with recurring deadlines being published in the newsletter.

Website

Steve Penrod discussed the issue of commercial links and ads on the AP-LS webpage. A flat \$25 link rate will be charged to persons requesting links with AP-LS, with the understanding that Steve Penrod will exercise editorial control over such links.

Book Series

Ron Roesch reported that 2 book proposals were accepted for publication in the series: Adjudicative Competence, and Juveniles Competence to Stand Trial. Larry Wrightsman's book, Judicial Decision Making: Is Psychology Relevant? was published in 1999. Six other books are in various stages of production.

Relations with Other Organizations
AP-LS members have been active in participating in presentations with other organizations. The AP-LS Executive Committee agreed for AP-LS to join a consortium of social science and law organizations.

Dissertation Awards

A replacement is being sought for

Caton Roberts, who will be resigning as committee chair. Interested persons should contact Murray Levine.

Nominations Committee

The following persons were nominated for the next AP-LS election slate:

President:

Sol Fulero
Steve Hart
Mark Small

Treasurer:

Patty Griffin
Margaret Kovera

Member at Large:

Dale McNiel
Marisa Reddy
Melissa Warren

Council Representative:

Steve Golding
Jim Ogloff

International Conference

Jim Ogloff and Ron Roesch have been in contact with representatives of the European Association of Psychology and Law regarding regular international meetings in Europe. The Executive Committee directed Jim Ogloff to pursue this issue further.

New Business

Statement on Observers of the Testing Situation

Jim Ogloff introduced a draft of a position statement on observing of evaluation procedures developed by APA's Committee on Psychological Tests and Assessment. Ex Comm members were encouraged to review and comment on it.

AP-LS Expense Reimbursement

Randy Otto moved that the treasurer develop an expense form for travel reimbursement and that only reimbursement requests submitted on this form will be reimbursed. This motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Membership List

There have been inquiries regarding membership lists, their use, and sale. Steve Penrod, Rich Wiener, and Jm Ogloff will serve on a committee to examine this issue in more detail. The possibility of a secure membership list being posted on the division website is being considered, with AP-LS members having the option to "opt out" of the listing to protect their privacy.

CRSSPP Petition

It was announced that Kirk Heilbrun had revised the CRSSPP petition and was making it available for review by AP-LS. It was decided that the Ex Comm will vote on its acceptance at the August, 2000 meeting.

APA Council Representative

Sol Fulero reported that a Commis-

sion on Licensure was established to address the issue of practitioners having to work for one year under supervision prior to licensure. Also discussed by the Council of Representatives were issues of reciprocity in licensing across states.

A new division of pharmacotherapy was developed.

New guidelines for working with gay and lesbian clients were published by APA.

Division 41 books and accounting will be audited by APA or its representatives on a regular basis.

An APA Committee offered a suggestion to abolish COLI and distribute its responsibilities across a variety of APA groups, including Division 41.

Adjournment

Randy Otto moved that the meeting be adjourned at 12:30. Sol Fulero seconded this motion. It passed unanimously.

American Academy of Forensic Psychology Dissertation Grant Awards

The American Academy of Forensic Psychology is pleased to announce that it awarded grants for funding of four outstanding dissertations in applied law and psychology. The 2000 award recipients are:

Susan R. Hall, University of Arizona: Development of the Videotaped Interview Trauma Assessment List (VITAL) for Child Victims of Violence and Abuse.

Geoffrey R. Marczyk, MCP-Hahneman Predicting Recidivism and Validating Risk Factors in Juveniles in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Environments.

Michelle Keeney, MCP-Hahneman Underlying Predictors of Clinicians' Judgments of Juveniles' Amenability to Treatment

Jonathan A. Dudek, MCP-Hahneman When Silenced Voices Speak: An Exploratory Study of Prostitute Homicide

AAFP Fellows Charles Clark, Ira Packer, and David Vore reviewed this year's submissions and AAFP Vice-President Beth K. Clark coordinated the awards process.

COMMITTEES CHAIRS AND OTHERS

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Chair</u>	<u>E-mail Address</u>
• Scientific Review Paper Committee	Rich Wiener	wienerrl@slu.edu
• Careers and Training Committee	Steve Norton	snorton@bop.gov
• Committee on Relations with Other Organizations	Wendy Heath	heath@enigma.rider.edu
• Educational Outreach Committee	Lavita Nadkarni	lnadkarn@du.edu
• Committee for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology	Kirk Heilbrun	Kirk.Heilbrun@drexel.edu
• Grants-in-Aid	Garret Berman	g1bl@alpha.rwu.edu
• Dissertation Awards	Patricia Zapf	pzapf@bama.ua.edu
• Women in Law Committee	Regina Schuller	schuller@yorku.ca
• AP-LS/APA Liaison Committee	Marsha Liss	ceosdc@aol.com
• Division Administrative Secretary	Cathy Oslzly	coslzly@unl.edu
• Fellows Committee	N. Dickon Reppucci	ndr@virginia.edu
• Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections	Melissa Warren	mgw.apa@email.apa.org
	Steve Norton	sknort539@aol.com
• Conventions and Conferences Committee		
2000 APA Program Chairs	Margaret Bull Kovera	koveram@fiu.edu
	Rick Frederick	rfrederi@ipa.net



Research Briefs

Child and Family Issues

- Barriga, A. Q., Landau, J. R., Stinson, B. L., Liao, A. K., & Gibbs, J. C. (2000). Cognitive distortion and problem behaviors in adolescents. *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 27, 36-56.
- In a study comparing incarcerated delinquents and high school students, delinquents exhibited higher levels of self-serving and self-debasing cognitive distortions and more externalizing and internalizing problem behaviors. Self-serving cognitive distortions related to externalizing behaviors and self-debasing distortions were associated with internalizing behaviors.
- Bishop, S. J., Murphy, J. M., Hicks, R., Quinn, D., Lewis, P. J., Grace, M., & Jellinek, M. S. (2000). What progress has been made in meeting the needs of seriously maltreated children? The course of 200 cases through the Boston Juvenile Court. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 24, 587-731.
- Cases of serious child maltreatment brought before Boston Juvenile Court in 1994 were compared to cases from 1985-1986 to assess the efficacy of changes in Massachusetts laws reducing delays in adjudication and permanent placements for children. Children removed from parental custody in 1994 required less time to achieve permanent placements, but overall time frames for the 1994 cases were similar to 1985-6.
- Funk, J. B., & Haaf, R. A. (2000). A matched cohort comparison of a criminal justice system's response to child sexual abuse: A profile of perpetrators. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 24, 569-577.
- A retrospective study of criminal proceedings of alleged child sexual abuse perpetrators found that treatment of alleged sex abuse perpetrators was similar to a comparison group of alleged felony perpetrators. However, profiles of the two groups appeared quite different. Abuse cohorts were more likely to be European American, older, married and have a previous sexual or violent record.
- Gover, A. R., MacKenzie, D. L., & Styve, G. J. (2000). Boot camps and traditional correctional facilities for juveniles: A comparison of the participants, daily activities, and environments. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 28, 53-68.
- In a national comparison of juvenile correctional facilities, boot camps had more structured, active, military components, and had juveniles with less serious offense histories. Traditional facilities had more staff and educators, and juveniles had more community contact.
- Grych, J. H., Jouriles, E. N., Swank, P. R., McDonald, R., & Norwood, W. D. (2000). Patterns of adjustment among children of battered women. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 68, 84-94.
- Cluster analysis was used to investigate maladjustment among 228 children in battered women's shelters. 30% developed both internalizing and externalizing problems, 21% externalizing only, 18% internalizing only, and 32% did not exhibit any problems. Clusters were distinguished by the frequency of children's exposure to interparental violence, parent-child aggression, and children's appraisals of interparental conflict.
- Jonson-Reid, M., & Barth, R. P. (2000). From maltreatment report to juvenile incarceration: The role of child welfare services. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 24, 505-520.
- A study of 159,549 school-aged children reported for abuse and neglect identified risk factors for later incarceration: 1) African American and Hispanic children whose cases were closed after investigation had higher risk than those receiving in-home or foster care services; 2) the rate of incarceration among females was highest for those placed in foster or group homes; and 3) children reported for neglect were more likely to be incarcerated than those investigated as possible victims of physical or sexual abuse.
- Kilpatrick, D. G., Acierno, R., Saunders, B., Resnick, H. S., Best, C. L., & Schnurr, P. P. (2000). Risk factors for adolescent substance abuse and dependence: Data from a national sample. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 68, 19-30.
- Adolescents who witnessed or were victims of violence or who had a family history of drug or alcohol abuse had increased risk for substance abuse/dependence. Those with PTSD were more likely to engage in marijuana use and "hard" drug abuse/dependence. When other variables were controlled, African Americans had 1/3 the risk of substance abuse/dependence compared to Caucasians.
- Langevin, R., Curnoe, S., & Bain, J. (2000). Community characteristics and in-school criminal victimization. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 24, 535-545.
- Using local census and crime data, a windshield survey, and an enquiry of students, the neighborhood in which the school is located was not found to significantly impact in-school victimization. Implications for school policy were addressed.
- McKee, G. R., & Shea, S. J. (1999). Competency to stand trial in family court: Characteristics of competent and incompetent juveniles. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* 27, 65-74.
- In a sample of 112 juvenile defendants court-ordered for competency to stand trial evaluations, 14% were judged incompetent (IST) and 55% had one or more competency deficits that might lead to a finding of IST. Age, intelligence, and history of previous juvenile arrest differentiated competent from incompetent juveniles.
- Muller, R. T., Goebel-Fabbri, A. E., Diamond, T., & Dinklage, D. (2000). Social support and the relationship between family and community violence exposure and psychopathology among high risk adolescents. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 24, 437-486.
- Social support was found to be a protective factor against the maladaptive effects of victimization or witnessing family violence. Differences existed between victims and witnesses of community violence, and no relationship was found between community violence and psychopathology, suggesting that exposure to family violence may impact development differently than community violence.
- Portwood, S. G., Grady, M. T., & Dutton, S. E. (2000). Enhancing law enforcement identification and investigation of child maltreatment. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 24, 195-207.
- Officers' perceptions of child maltreatment and knowledge of the children's capacity to provide accurate information were investigated using anonymous questionnaires. Officers were not aware in all cases of some identifying characteristics of maltreatment or developmental issues and interview techniques that could be beneficial.
- Stroud, D. D., Martens, S. L., & Barker, J. (2000). Criminal investigation of child sexual abuse: A comparison of cases referred to the prosecutor to those not referred. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 24, 689-700.
- Examined 1043 cases of alleged sexual abuse to determine if specific characteristics could distinguish cases referred for prosecution from those not prosecuted. Cases

involving very young or male victims; younger, family member offenders; lack of disclosure by the child; and severe injury to the child were less likely to be referred for prosecution.

Correctional Psychology/Criminology

Hoff, R. A., Baranosky, M. V., Buchanan, J., Zonana, H., & Rosenheck, R. A. (1999). The effects of a jail diversion program on incarceration: A retrospective cohort study. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* *27*, 377-386.

Compared serious mentally ill (SMI) detainees diverted into mental health treatment to a comparison group of SMI detainees not diverted. Jail diversion significantly reduced incarceration time among those arrested for more serious offenses, such as Class D felony and Class A misdemeanor charges.

Peters, R. H., & Murrin, M. R. (2000). Effectiveness of treatment-based drug courts in reducing criminal recidivism. *Criminal Justice and Behavior* *27*, 72-96.

The outcomes of drug-court graduates, nongraduates, and offenders under probation supervision were evaluated during a 30-month follow-up period. Drug court graduates had fewer arrests and lower rates of substance abuse compared to the other two groups.

Richards, J. M., Beal, W. E., Seagal, J. D., & Pennebaker, J. W. (2000). Effects of disclosure of traumatic events on illness behavior among psychiatric prison inmates. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* *108*, 156-160.

Examined the utility of a having prison inmates write about traumatic experiences as a means of decreasing infirmary visits. A sample of 98 psychiatric patients were randomly assigned to trauma writing ($n = 39$), "trivial" writing ($n = 29$), or no-writing ($n = 30$) groups. Sex offenders who wrote about traumatic experiences displayed greater health-related improvements than non-sex offenders at a 6-week follow-up.

Reisig, M. D., & Lee, Y. H. (2000). Prisonization in the Republic of Korea. *Journal of Criminal Justice* *28*, 23-31.

The applicability of the deprivation model of prison adjustment, which contends that rigid, controlling institutions will lead inmates to develop anti-conventional (prisonized) attitudes, to non-western cultures, was studied. Analysis of 546 inmates in 15 prisons in the Republic of Korea revealed that prisonized attitudes were more common in facilities that af-

forded less control to inmates. A significant portion of variance in prisonization was explained by a cluster of variables associated with the deprivation model.

Forensic Assessment

Edens, J. F., Otto, R. K., & Dwyer, T. (1999). Utility of the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology in identifying persons motivated to malingering psychopathology. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* *27*, 387-396.

Found that the SIMS displayed relatively high sensitivity and specificity for detecting feigned psychopathology in an analogue study. However, moderate correlations with genuine psychopathology (SCL-90-R) among non-malingering respondents raise concerns about false positive rates in clinical settings.

Frederick, R. I., & Crosby, R. D. (2000). Development and validation of the Validity Indicator Profile. *Law and Human Behavior* *24*, 59-82.

Reports on initial validation of the VIP, a forced-choice procedure designed to identify response styles that may invalidate cognitive tests. Rates of classification accuracy for both the Verbal and Nonverbal subtests are provided for various "compliant" (honest normals, brain-injured controls) and "noncompliant" (coached normals, suspected malingerers, random responders) subgroups.

Heilbrun, K., O'Neill, M. L., Strohman, L. K., Bowman, Q., & Philipson, J. (2000). Expert approaches to communicating violence risk. *Law and Human Behavior* *24*, 137-148.

Reports on clinicians' preferences for various forms of risk communication. 71 mental health professionals with extensive experience in risk assessment rated the utility of 6 forms of risk communication. The most valued form of communication involved identification of individual-level risk factors and management strategies appropriate to the examinee, particularly in "high risk" cases.

Heilbrun, K., Philipson, J., Berman, L., & Warren, J. (1999). Risk communication: Clinicians' reported approaches and perceived values. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* *27*, 397-406.

The methods and reasons for the communication of risk assessments of violence were examined in two related studies. In Study 1, 55 clinicians reported 11 different approaches to communicating risk, and identified nine reasons against the use of

numerical probabilities in risk communication. In a follow-up study, a separate sample of 59 clinicians rated the value of the different approaches as well as the importance of the arguments against numerical probabilities.

Kropp, P. R., & Hart, S. D. (2000). The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) guide: Reliability and validity in adult male offenders. *Law and Human Behavior* *24*, 101-118.

Using 6 samples, comprising over 2600 offenders, the SARA demonstrated moderate levels of internal consistency and high levels of inter-rater reliability. The SARA differentiated offenders with and without a history of spousal assault; evidenced convergent and discriminant validity with other general and risk assessment measures; and predicted post-release recidivism with a moderate degree of success.

Linhorst, D. M. (1999). The unconditional release of mentally ill offenders from indefinite commitment: A study of Missouri insanity acquittees. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* *27*, 563-579.

A study of Missouri insanity acquittees found that 85% were still under commitment five years after acquittal and 76% 10 years after acquittal. The following factors decreased the odds of being unconditionally released: 1) never married; 2) psychotic disorder; 3) mood disorder; 4) substance abuse disorder; 5) mental retardation/borderline intellectual functioning; 6) having committed a serious crime.

McDermott, P. A., Alterman, A. I., Cacciola, J. S., Rutherford, M. J., Newman, J. P., & Mulholland, E. M. (2000). Generality of Psychopathy Checklist-Revised factors over prisoners and substance-dependent patients. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* *68*, 181-186.

The generalizability of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) was assessed for a sample of 326 male prisoners and a sample of 620 substance dependent patients. Found support for a unidimensional model based on the PCL-R total score, as the 2-factor model did not apply to the substance dependent sample.

Nicholson, R. A., & Norwood, S. (2000). The quality of forensic psychological assessments, reports, and testimony: Acknowledging the gap between promise and practice. *Law and Human Behavior* *24*, 9-44. Summarizes professional standards related to forensic practice and reviews recent quantitative studies examining the quality of forensic practice. Concluded that

Research Briefs Cont.

forensic practice has improved in the past several years but still falls far short of established professional standards. Highlighted weaknesses in criminal forensic reports and child custody evaluations.

Peterson-Badali, M., Abramovitch, R., Koegl, C. J., & Ruck, M. D. (1999). Young people's experiences of the Canadian youth justice system: Interacting with police and legal counsel. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, *17*, 455-465.

Using a semi-structured interview, 50 adolescents reported factors impacting their decisions regarding assertion vs. waiver of rights to silence and legal counsel. 60% recalled being informed of due process rights, but 75% did not exercise these rights at time of arrest, implying that awareness of rights may be insufficient to alleviate coercive environments.

Piquero, A. R. (2000). Assessing the relationship between gender, chronicity, seriousness, and offense skewness in criminal offending. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *28*, 103-115.

Found that chronic offenders (5+ offenses) were more likely to engage in early onset offending and violent offending in comparison to one-time and recidivist offenders (2-4 offenses). Results were consistent across gender.

Solomon, P., & Draine, J. (1999). Explaining lifetime criminal arrests among clients of a psychiatric probation and parole service. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, *27*, 239-251.

In a sample of 325 clients at a psychiatric probation and parole service, lifetime hospitalizations and mania diagnosis were significant predictors of lifetime arrests. Symptoms, as opposed to diagnosis, appeared to explain arrests among persons with mental illness.

Vernon, M., Steinberg, A. G., & Montoya, L. A. (1999). Deaf murderers: Clinical and forensic issues. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, *17*, 495-516.

Data are presented for 28 deaf murderers and homicide defendants whose competency to stand trial was compromised by linguistic deficits. Offered strategies to assure fair trials and police interrogations for this population and discusses the role of psychiatric/psychological experts.

Jury Decision-Making

Golding, J. M., Segó, S. A., & Sanchez, R. P. (1999). The effect of multiple childhood sexual assaults on mock-jurors' percep-

tions of repressed memories. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, *17*, 483-493.

Mock jurors decided for the plaintiff more often when a many child sexual assaults (30) were alleged, as opposed to 1 alleged assault. Jurors indicated greater believability for plaintiffs alleging more assaults. More decisions for the plaintiff and greater believability for the plaintiff were found when reports were made immediately rather than after a delay.

Hills, A. M., & Thomson, D. M. (2000). Should victim impact influence sentences? Understanding the community's justice reasoning. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, *17*, 661-671.

Offense vignettes were used to examine the influence of victim impact statements on criminal proceedings. Victim characteristics (e.g., fragility or resilience) affected sentencing decisions.

Police Psychology

Homant, R. J., Kennedy, D. B., & Hupp, T. (2000). Real and perceived danger in police officer assisted suicide. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *28*, 43-52.

123 cases of police officer assisted suicide were analyzed to distinguish dangerous from non-dangerous incidents. Over 3/4 of cases involved at least an intermediate level of threat. One variable, prior planning by the victim, discriminated dangerous from non-dangerous situations, but the utility of this finding for training officers for actual situations is questionable.

Varela, J. G., Scogin, F. R., & Vipperman, R. K. (1999). Development and preliminary validation of a semi-structured interview for the screening of law enforcement candidates. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, *17*, 467-481.

Describes the development of the Law Enforcement Candidate Interview (LECI), a semi-structured interview for screening potential law enforcement officers. Results demonstrate criterion validity, with scores correlating with academy cadets' ($n=34$) GPA and peer/supervisor rankings of academic performance.

Trauma Issues/Victimology

Andrews, B., Brewin, C. R., Rose, S., & Kirk, M. (2000). Predicting PTSD symptoms in victims of violent crime: The role of shame, anger, and childhood abuse. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, *108*, 69-73.

Investigated several factors hypothesized to predict PTSD symptoms over 1- and 6-month follow-up in a British sample of

157 violent crime victims. After 1 month, shame and anger toward others were associated with PTSD symptoms after controlling for injury severity and various demographic variables. At 6 months, only shame remained a significant predictor after controlling for injury severity, demographic variables, and symptoms experienced at 1-month post-offense.

Ehlers, A., Maercker, A., & Boos, A. (2000). Posttraumatic stress disorder following political imprisonment: The role of mental defeat, alienation, and perceived permanent change. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, *108*, 45-55.

In 81 former East German political prisoners, PTSD diagnoses were found to predict higher rates of mental defeat, alienation, and self-perceptions of long-term negative personality change. They were not associated with level of political commitment or attempts to gain control during imprisonment.

Nishith, P., Mechanic, M. B., & Resick, P. A. (2000). Prior interpersonal trauma: The contribution to current PTSD symptoms in female rape victims. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, *108*, 20-25.

Using path analysis, the relationship between recent and prior trauma was investigated in a community sample of 117 recent rape victims. Results suggested that a history of childhood sexual abuse may increase vulnerability to later victimization and subsequent PTSD symptomatology.

Smith, D. W., Letourneau, E. J., Saunders, B. E., Kilpatrick, D. G., Resnick, H. S., & Best, C. L. (2000). Delay in disclosure of childhood rape: Results from a national survey. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *24*, 273-287.

In a sample of 288 women raped before age 18, almost half did not disclose the assault for more than 5 years and 28% had not disclosed prior to being interviewed. Disclosures were most often directed to close friends. Older age and rape by a stranger were associated with earlier disclosure, whereas later disclosures (>1 month after assault) were associated with younger age, familial relationship with the offender, and multiple rapes.

Violence Risk

Daderman, A. M. & Lidberg, L. (1999). Flunitrazepam (rohypnol) abuse in combination with alcohol causes premeditated, grievous violence in male juvenile offenders. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, *27*, 83-101.

- 19 juvenile offenders who overdosed often on flunitrazepam (the "date rape drug") completed personality measures. Found higher risk when abuser were psychologically vulnerable (high scores on boredom susceptibility and verbal aggression).
- Edens, J. F., Poythress, N. G., & Lilienfeld, S. O. (1999). Identifying inmates at risk for disciplinary infractions: A comparison of two measures of psychopathy. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, *17*, 435-443.
- In a retrospective study of 50 "youthful offenders," Hare's PCL-R and Lilienfeld and Andrews' Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI) were compared as predictors of non-violent, violent, and verbally-aggressive/defiant disciplinary infractions. Both instruments showed modest, significant correlations with aggression but neither accounted for unique variance in the criterion measures.
- Grann, M., Belfrage, H., & Tengstrom, A. (2000). Actuarial assessment of risk for violence: Predictive validity of the VRAG and the Historical part of the HCR-20. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *27*, 97-114.
- The predictive accuracy of the historical part of the HCR-20 (H-10) and the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) was assessed in Swedish violent offenders with personality disorders and schizophrenia. The H-10 surpassed the VRAG in predicting reconviction within two years, and both instruments were more successful for offenders with personality disorders than schizophrenia. Results suggest historical data may be more predictive for personality-disordered offenders, whereas clinical and risk management factors may be better predictors for offenders with severe psychiatric disorders.
- Gudjonsson, G. H. & Sigurdsson, J. F. (2000). Differences and similarities between violent offenders and sex offenders. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *24*, 363-372.
- In a comparison of 32 child molesters, 36 rapists, and 32 violent offenders, child molesters were most likely to have assaulted friends and relatives, rapists were most likely to attack acquaintances, and violent offenders most likely to assault strangers. Child molesters scored highest in social desirability and were described as having a strong need to confess. Rapists and violent offenders were more likely to be intoxicated at the time of offense.
- Hanson, R. K. & Harris, A. J. R. (2000). Where should we intervene? Dynamic predictors of sexual offense recidivism. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *27*, 6-35.
- Compared 208 sexual offense recidivists and nonrecidivists on dynamic risk factors collected through file review and interview with community supervision officers. After controlling for pre-existing differences, dynamic variables such as poor social support, tolerant attitudes toward sexual assault, antisocial lifestyles, and poor self-management strategies were strongly associated with recidivism.
- Hanson, R. K., & Thornton, D. (2000). Improving risk assessments for sex offenders: A comparison of three actuarial scales. *Law and Human Behavior*, *24*, 119-136.
- Compared the predictive accuracy of the RRASOR and SACJ-Min across 4 Canadian and UK samples ($n=1301$) and reports on the development of a new scale (Static-99) combining items from both measures. The Static-99 had moderate predictive accuracy for sexual and violent recidivism and was more effective than either the RRASOR or SACJ-Min alone.
- Hempel, A. G., Meloy, J. R., & Richards, T. C. (1999). Offender and offense characteristics of a nonrandom sample of mass murderers. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, *27*, 213-225.
- 30 mass murderers in the United States and Canada were examined to identify common characteristics in offenders and crimes. The "prototypical" mass murderer is single or divorced, male, in his 40's, with paranoid or depressive disorders and Cluster A and B personality traits or disorders. A major loss (e.g., job, relationship) often precipitated offenses, typically resulting in the death of the offenders, either by suicide or homicide.
- Holt, S. E., & Meloy, J. R., & Stack, S. (1999). Sadism and psychopathy in violent and sexually violent offenders. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, *27*, 23-33.
- In a nonrandom sample ($n=41$) of inmates from a maximum security prison, psychopaths were significantly more sadistic than nonpsychopaths. Violent and sexually violent groups did not differ on sadism. Empirical support is provided for the relationship between sadistic traits and psychopathic personality.
- McLaughlin, C. R., Daniel, J., & Joost, T. F. (2000). The relationship between substance use, drug selling, and lethal violence in 25 juvenile murderers. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, *45*, 349-353.
- Twenty-five incarcerated adolescent males were examined to assess the relationship between drug use, drug selling and lethal violence. Traces of recent drug use were found in 27% of the victims, and 74% of perpetrators reported a history of substance use. Eighty-six percent of these drug-related murders could be classified on the basis of these two variables.
- Morgan, A. B., Lilienfeld, S. O. (2000). A meta-analytic review of the relation between antisocial behavior and neuropsychological measures of executive function. *Clinical Psychology Review*, *20*, 113-136.
- In examining the relationship between antisocial behavior and executive functioning, a meta-analysis of 39 studies of 4,589 participants revealed a moderate to large effect size, with antisocial groups performing worse in executive functioning by .62 standard deviations. Considerable variability regarding the strength of this relationship was noted across studies. Still unresolved is the extent to which neuropsychological test results of executive functioning can be localized to distinct brain regions.
- Steadman, H. J., Silver, E., Monahan, J., Appelbaum, P. S., Robbins, P. C., Mulvey, E. P., Grisso, T., Roth, L. H., & Banks, S. (2000). A classification tree approach to the development of actuarial violence risk assessment tools. *Law and Human Behavior*, *24*, 83-100.
- In response to the tepid reception that most existing actuarial risk assessment measures have received by clinicians, the authors developed a more user-friendly "iterative classification tree" system based on data from the MacArthur Violence Risk Assessment study. Employing separate thresholds for identifying both high- and low-risk categories, this system was shown to predict violent behavior more effectively than traditional main effects models or standard classification tree models.
- Tengstrom, A., Grann, M., Langstrom, N., & Kullgren, G. (2000). Psychopathy (PCL-R) as a predictor of violent recidivism among criminal offenders with schizophrenia. *Law and Human Behavior*, *24*, 45-58.
- Retrospective file ratings of psychopathy (PCL-R) were performed on 202 released male offenders with schizophrenia. Average follow-up time was 51 months, with 21% violently recidivating during this time. Area under the curve for ROC analyses ranged from .64 to .75, with both Factors I and II being associated with violent recidivism.

Book Review: Forensic Neuropsychology

Reviewed by **Richard Frederick, Ph.D., ABPP**

Edited by Jerry J. Sweet, (1999) Lisse: Swets & Zeitlinger; Studies on Neuropsychology, Development, and Cognition Series, Linus A. Bieliaukas, series editor

The title of this recently released work suggests a book devoted to matters of conducting neuropsychological examinations in the forensic arena. I expected to encounter clear descriptions of the involvement of neuropsychologists in the forensic arena, the questions to be addressed in litigation, and the processes of addressing those questions. Instead, this book contains a number of loosely connected chapters covering a variety of topics primarily related to neuropsychological examination and sometimes related to issues encountered in litigation or in claims related to compensable brain injury.

What is lacking is an overview and overarching theme to the book. Sweet does not make clear in the introduction what he hopes to accomplish by publishing the book. His introduction leaves the impression that the book is a collection of "where we stand now" among certain topics within neuropsychology, rather than a "how to" manual for conducting forensic neuropsychological examinations. The book serves as something of a reference manual, but lacks the depth and comprehensiveness expected for such manuals. Only a few chapters in this book serve to help a clinician form a plan of evaluation for considering a certain question in litigation. For example, a clinician might be able to find a good synopsis of tests that have been shown to evaluate pre-morbid characteristics of impaired individuals, but the process of conducting such an evaluation is apparently not within the purview of the book.

There are a few chapters that will prove to be somewhat helpful for answering neuropsychological questions. The last two chapters of the book, which could have easily been the first two chapters, concern the history of involvement of neuropsychology in litigation by J. Sherrod Taylor and a primer on professional demeanor, practice, and ethics by Larry Cohen and Paul Lees-Haley. Taylor's chapter contains many useful references to case law. Cohen and Lees-Haley clearly understand and articulate the proper role for consultants in the legal process, with strong jibes at narcissism in the witness box.

The other two useful chapters include a proposed step-

by-step approach by Thomas Kay for considering all the potential contributions to a demonstrated neuropsychological impairment. Kay identifies unique contributions of litigation to the assessment process and provides sound advice to those practicing in the field. Secondly, Sweet provides one of the better expositions on identifying malingered neuropsychological deficits that I have read. He provides a comprehensive review of the literature and proposes a sensible classification scheme for the strategies tests employ to evaluate malingering. He gives clear and practical advice on how to thoroughly evaluate the prospects of malingering in an evaluation.

The other chapters in this book are by no means incompetent or poorly written. Their primary limitation is that they are not directly related to forensic practice. For example, the first four chapters have no significant reference to forensic psychology within them. The topics are basic foundations for clinical neuropsychology, covering basic psychometrics, base rate considerations in diagnosis by Drew Gouvier (we have recently seen a better discussion of this issue by Gouvier in Cecil Reynold's book on malingering detection), determination of pre-injury functioning, and the basic clinical neuropsychological exam. Other chapters in the book cover assessment issues and relevant populations within forensic neuropsychology, but they serve only as introductions to complex areas. The book would be useful to individuals who want introductions to these matters, but readers who are seeking a clear evaluative strategy for any of these areas will do well to seek longer and more thorough independent treatments.

Reynolds, C. R. (Ed.). (1998). Detection of malingering during head injury litigation. New York: Plenum.

AP-LS Book Series

AP-LS sponsors a book series, *Perspectives in Law and Psychology*, published by Plenum Press. The series publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base. Books in progress include forensic assessment, sexual harassment, judicial decision making, death penalty, and juvenile accountability. The series is expanding and the editor is interested in proposals for new books. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to Ronald Roesch, Series Editor, 936 Peace Portal Drive, P. O. Box 014-153, Blaine, WA 98231-8014 Phone: 604-291-3370; Fax: 604-291-3427; E-mail: rroesch@arts.sfu.ca

DIVISION 41 PROGRAM

APA CONVENTION - WASHINGTON, D.C.

Note: APA reserves the right to change the scheduled times of any session, except those scheduled for 8AM.

1:00 PM-6:00 PM **THURSDAY, AUGUST 3**
Executive Committee Meeting

8:00 AM-8:50 AM **FRIDAY, AUGUST 4**
Paper Session: Current Issues in Forensic Assessment
Chair, *Randall T. Salekin*
Construct Validity of Psychopathy in a Non-Forensic Population, *Randall T. Salekin & Maria Krioukova*
Correctional Suicide Prevention in the Year 2000 & Beyond, *Ronald L. Bonner*
Factors Influencing Third Party Informants' Observation of Symptom Genuineness, *Judith Philipson & Kirk S. Heilbrun*
The Relationship Between Criminal Offense, Diagnosis, and Psycholegal Opinions, *Robert E. Cochrane & Richard I. Frederick*

9:00 AM-10:50 AM Symposium: Preventing Intimate Violence: Crafting Interdisciplinary Collaborations and Strategies for Action
Chair, *Sharon G. Portwood*
Therapeutic Jurisprudence: An Interdisciplinary Framework for Law and Policy Reform, *Sharon G. Portwood*
How Law and Public Policy Have Failed Female Victims of Violence, *Lenore M. J. Simon*
Child Abuse, Neglect, and the Law, *Carrie S. Fried & N. Dickon Reppucci*
Ecological Jurisprudence Rooted in Concepts of Justice and Empirical Research, *Mark R. Fondacaro*
Therapeutic Jurisprudence: Legal System Professionals and Intimate Violence Crimes, *Andrew H. Ward, Kelly E. Kinnison, & Sharon G. Portwood*
Discussant: *Dan Dodgen*

11:00 AM-11:50 AM Paper Session: Assessing and Managing Juveniles in the Criminal Justice System
Chair, *Kirk S. Heilbrun*

Coping with Social Restrictions in Adolescence: The Case of Incarceration, *Werner Greve, Dirk Enzmann, & Daniela Hosser*
Decisions to Decertify Juveniles in Philadelphia: What Matters, What Doesn't, *Karin D. Towers, Kirk S. Heilbrun, & Lori Peters*
Interventions to Reduce Reoffense Risk in Juvenile Offenders: A Meta-Analysis, *Ria Lee, Cindy Cottle & Kirk S. Heilbrun*

12:00 PM-12:50 PM Invited Address: AAFP Award for Distinguished Contributions to Forensic Psychology
Chair, *Randy K. Otto*
Use and Misuse of Social Science Research by Expert Witnesses, *Stephen J. Ceci*

1:00 PM-2:50 PM Invited Symposium: Constraints on Risk Assessment Methodology in Commitment Proceedings
Chair, *Richard I. Frederick*
Improving Assessment of Violence Risk Through Case Specific Information, *Kirk S. Heilbrun*
Improving Testimony About Actuarial Assessment of Risk for Sexual Violence, *Stephen D. Hart*
Improving Testimony Regarding Psychological Characteristics of Persons With Personality Disorders, *Mary Alice Conroy*
Discussant: *W. Lawrence Fitch*

3:00 PM-4:50 PM Poster Session (listing follows program)

8:00 AM-8:50 AM **SATURDAY, AUGUST 5**
Student Section Invited Address
Chair, *Craig Rodgers*
Psychological Dimensions to the Law: Expanding Opportunities for Psychologists, *Bryant Welch*
Symposium

Saturday, August 5 cont.

9:00AM-10:50 AM What to Feed the Hungry Judge
Chair, *David A. Martindale*
Risk Assessment, *Randy K. Otto*
Competency, *Paul D. Lipsitt*
Criminal Responsibility, *David L. Shapiro*
Evaluations of Comparative Custodial Suitability, *David Martindale*
Discussant: *Daniel Shuman*

11:00AM-11:50 AM Invited Address: Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Contributions
Chair, *Randy K. Otto*
Legal Decision-makers' Evaluations of Valid and Flawed Psychological Science, *Margaret Bull Kovera*

12:00 PM-12:50 PM Invited Address: Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Contributions
Chair, *Randy K. Otto*
Psychological Research and Wrongful Convictions: Influence, Suggestion and Coercion, *Richard A. Leo*

1:00 PM-2:50 PM Symposium: Adults Contacting Children on the Internet for Sex
Chair, *Marsha B. Liss*
The Forensic Psychologist's Examination of the Defendant, *David Shapiro*
A Federal Prosecutor's Approach to Child Sexual Abuse, *Marilyn Bobula*
Assessment and Treatment Considerations in Sexual Exploitation, *Andres E. Hernandez*
Profiling in Cyberspace: Offenses against Children, *James T. Clemente*

3:00 PM-3:50 PM Presidential Address
Chair, *Steven D. Penrod*
Child Protection: Issues We Neglect, *Murray Levine*

4:00 PM-4:50 PM Business Meeting

5:00 PM-6:00 PM Social Hour

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6

8:00 AM-8:50 AM Symposium: Child Custody Practices: Five Years Post APA Guidelines
Chair, *James N. Bow*

Current Child Custody Procedures, *James N. Bow*
Psychological Testing and Decision-Making in Child Custody Evaluations, *Francella A. Quinell*
Discussant: *Beth K. Clark*

9:00 AM-10:50 AM

Symposium: What Judges Expect from Psychologists in Child Custody Evaluations

Chair, *Marc J. Ackerman*

Child Custody Evaluation Practices: A Survey of Judges, *Marc J. Ackerman & Linda J. Steffen*

Family Bar's Perception of Mental Health Professionals in Child Custody, *Randy K. Otto, John F. Edens, & Elizabeth Barcus*

Child Custody Evaluation Practices: A Judge's Perspective, *The Honorable Michael P. Sullivan*

Discussant: *Phillip M. Stahl*

11:00 AM-11:50 AM

Invited Address

Chair, *Murray Levine*

School Desegregation Cases: The Continuing Need for Social Science Research, *David I. Levine*

1:00 PM-2:50 PM

Invited Symposium: Beyond the Boundaries: Where Should Psychology and Law Take Us?

Chair, *Melissa G. Warren*

Radical Changes in How Courts Work: Can Psychology Help? *Pamela Casey*
Commonsense Justice and Hard Cases, *Norman J. Finkel*

Crime and Punishment: Where Do We Go From Here?, *Craig Haney*

Discussant: *Melissa G. Warren*

Discussant: *James R. P. Ogloff*

3:00 PM-4:50 PM

Invited Symposium: Interventions for Mentally Ill Individuals at Risk for Incarceration

Chair, *W. Lawrence Fitch*

Research on Interventions for Individuals in the Criminal Justice System, *Jeffrey Draine*

Interventions for Substance Abusers in the Criminal Justice System, *Roger H. Peters*

Comprehensive Services for Individuals in the Criminal Justice System, *Joan C. Gillece*

Advanced Directives and Other Civil Remedies for At Risk Populations, *W. Lawrence Fitch*

MONDAY, AUGUST 7

8:00 AM-
8:50 AM

Paper Session: Sex Offenders
Chair, *Jerome V. Baumgartner*
A Treatment Program for Low Functioning Sex Offenders, *Bryan G. Nadeau, Lori J. McHattie, W. Carson Smiley, & Amber L. Hills*
Mentally Ill Sex Offender Detainees: Psychiatric, Psychosocial, and Legal Issues, *Nahama Broner, Cheryl Paradis, David Bernstein, & Thomas O'Rourke*
Sexual Recidivism: Easily Accessible Factors for Risk Assessments, *Jerome V. Baumgartner, Jason A. Krebs, Mario J. Scalora, & Gary L. Plank*

9:00 AM-
9:50 AM

Symposium: Release Assessment and Preparation of Adult Offenders with Special Needs
Chair, *Robert E. Hill*
Release Decision-Making and Planning With Special Needs Offenders: General Issues, *John F. Edens*
System of Mental Health Care for Inmates in New York, *Hal Smith*
Cells to City Streets: Releasing New York Inmates With Mental Disorders, *Dan Abreu*
Release Assessment and Preparation of New York Offenders With Mental Disorders, *Dan Sawyer*
Release Assessment and Preparation of Canadian Offenders with Mental Disorders, *Stephen D. Hart*
Discussant: *Randy Otto*

10:00 AM-
10:50 AM

Paper Session: Criminal Offenders and Substance Abuse
Chair, *Craig R. Lareau*
Mental Illness and Substance Abuse Among PreArrest Court Detainees, *Nahama Broner, David Bernstein, Stacy Lamon, & Elizabeth Owen*

Offense Pathways and Drug Use: Differentiating Types of Child Molesters, *Jason A. Krebs, Jerome V. Baumgartner, Mario J. Scalora, & Gary L. Plank*
Perceptions of Coercion in Substance Abuse Admission for Criminal Parolees, *Craig R. Lareau*

12:00 PM-
1:50 PM

Symposium: Assessment and Intervention Issues with Violent Hate Criminals
Chair, *Edward W. Dunbar*
Unpacking the Bias Component of Hate Crime Perpetration, *Edward W. Dunbar*
Negotiating with Extreme Identity Groups, *Mitchell R. Hammer*
Profiling Bias Homicides, *Harry Krop*
Discussant: *Howard Ehrlich*

2:00 PM-
3:50 PM

Symposium: The Assessment of Psychological Injury: Sexual Misconduct and Harassment Cases
Chair, *Gary R. Schoener*
The Supreme Court and Expert Testimony: Daubert, Kumho, and Beyond, *Linda Jorgenson*
Running Over a Broken Leg: Damages in Sexual Misconduct Cases, *William E. Foote*
Damages from Sexual Harassment: Valid and Invalid Assessment Methods, *Louise Fitzgerald*
Discussant: *Daniel Shuman*
Discussant: *Steven B. Bisbing*

APA Continuing Education Workshop Series

Several workshops focusing on forensic psychology topics are offered through the the APA Continuing Education Series. These day-long workshops, each of which focus on a particular topic in forensic practice (e.g., criminal forensic evaluation, assessment of malingering, child custody evaluations, personal injury evaluations), offer a comprehensive overview of the particular forensic topics. Seven hours of APA-approved CE credit is offered for each workshop. See page 19 in this issue for a listing of the workshops topics and presenters. The fee for these workshops is not included in the APA registration fee.

Division 41 Poster Session
Friday, August 4, 3:00 – 4:50 PM

1. Does the Oath Reduce False Allegations Among Maltreated Children? *Thomas Lyon*
2. Effects of Age, Crime, and Cross-Examination on Children's Credibility; *Bradley McAuliff & Margaret Bull Kovera*
3. Juror Attitudes Toward Innovative Testimonial Procedures in Child Abuse Proceedings; *Bradley McAuliff & Margaret Bull Kovera*
4. Reality Monitoring and Deception in an Incarcerated Population; *Cheryl Hiscock, Kevin Colwell, & Shala Townley*
5. Legal Implications of Internet Addiction in Online Sexual Deviancy Cases; *Kimberly A. Young*
6. Maternal Versus Fetal Rights: Substance Use During Pregnancy; *Melissa Russano & Deborah Land*
7. Characteristics of Criminal Defendants Referred for Mental Health Evaluations; *Richard Frederick, Robert Cochrane, & Sharon Mockenhaupt*
8. The Effect of Gender in Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations; *Anne Crocker, Olga Eizner-Favreau, & Malijai Caulet*
9. Effects of Stress Inoculation Training on First Year Law Students; *Richard Sheehy & John Horan*
10. Verbal and Nonverbal Cues to False Testimony in Criminal Investigations; *Martha Davis, Stan Walters, Neal Vorus, Peter Meiland, & Keith Markus*
11. Mental Health Expert Testimony: A Survey of Judges and Lawyers; *Marnita Floyd, Gary Hawk, & Richard Redding*
12. Joining Multiple Defendants in Criminal Trials: Efficiency or Travesty? *Marc Patry, Steven Penrod, Andrea Slater, & James Baker*
13. Effect of DNA Evidence and Defendant's Age on Juror Verdicts; *Bonnie Klentz, Lisa Gibson, & Amanda Graziano*
14. Mental Health Treatment Court and Crime Reduction Among Mentally Ill; *Merith Cosden, J. Manuel Casas, Ginger Goodrich, Sae-Young Min, & Jeffrey Ellens*
15. Rape: Who Reports? Under Which Circumstances? *Janice DuMont, Karen-Lee Miller, & Terri Myhr*
16. An Examination of Aboriginal Gang Members in Canadian Federal Institutions; *Andrew Welsh & Mark Natekh*
17. The Assessment of Juror Biases in a Community Sample; *Len Lecci, Bryan Myers, Crystal Denning, Lindsay Littell, Andrew Robertson, & Katherine Gorbe*
18. Sentencing Judgments in Rape Cases; *Julie Allison & Terry Wolf*
19. F-Es: A New Malingering Index on the MMPI-2; *Holly Miller & Joyce Carbonell*
20. Concurrent Validation of the PAI-ANT Scale Among Sex Offenders; *John Edens & Kevin Colwell*
21. Clinical Decision-Making in Child Custody Cases: Trained Versus Untrained Evaluators; *Freda Franklin & Lisa Wood*
22. Risk Assessment Data in an Outpatient Sexual Offender Treatment Program; *Holly Miller, Donna Hughes, & Michael Cox*
23. Racial Stereotypes and Juror Decision-Making; *Michael Johns*
24. Can Dynamic Mugbooks Work with Large Sets of Mugshots; *Hunter McAllister & Heather Stewart*
25. The Weinberger Adjustment Inventory: Dimensional Approach to Sex Offender Typology; *Christmas Covell, Mario Scalora, Matthew Huss, & Emily Hoage*
26. Experiences in Interprofessional Collaboration: Perspectives from Psychology and Law Students; *Jennifer Murphy & Jodi Morris*
27. Examining Norms for Potentially Suspect Parent-Child Interactions; *Ron Craig, Susan Amato, Ronna Dillinger, Krista Hodgins, & Danielle Grignol*
28. Self-Serving Social Comparison Bias: Self-Reports of Familial Interactions; *Susan Amato, Ronna Dillinger, & Ron Craig*
29. Demographic and Background Characteristics of Individuals Who Threaten State Officials; *Jerome Baumgartner, Mario Scalora, & Gary Plank*
30. The Florida International University Criminal Juror Survey; *Gary Moran*
31. Attitudes Toward Women Across Crime Types; *Mary Hatch, Jerome Baumgartner, Mario Scalora, Matthew Huss, & Michelle Johnson*
32. Predicting Future Violence in a Delinquent Adolescent Population; *Andrea McEachran*
33. The Impact of Dispositional Instructions and Deliberation on Insanity Verdicts; *Shannon Wheatman & David Shaffer*

Visit The AP-LS Hospitality Suite

The AP-LS Hospitality Suite is open to all members, students and affiliates as a place for meeting, relaxing and socializing with colleagues. A hospitality suite schedule, as well as the room location, will be available at APA.

EXPERT OPINION

Are Forensic Evaluations Eligible to be Reimbursed by Health Care Providers ?

Assume that you have been retained to conduct a forensic examination of a plaintiff in a civil suit or a defendant in a criminal matter. If the litigant is represented by counsel, then counsel is your client. If the litigant is pro se, then the litigant party is your client. You are not providing therapy, nor is your forensic evaluation primarily for the purpose of assessing amenability for treatment or for treatment planning. What, if any, role should health insurance play in the payment for this forensic examination?

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

The response is from Stuart A. Greenberg, PhD, Diplomate in Forensic Psychology, ABPP. Dr. Greenberg is Treasurer of the American Board of Forensic Psychology/American Academy of Forensic Psychology. He is on the clinical faculty of the University of Washington departments of Psychology and Psychiatry and Behavioral Science. He is in private practice in Seattle, Washington.

Failure to carefully consider and compose forensic billing statements may have four potentially unpleasant consequences: not getting paid for a substantial amount of work; getting accused of misleading if not defrauding a health insurance company; being complained about by a disgruntled attorney or party for failing to have acquired adequate informed consent regarding fees at the time of being retained; and being subject to vigorous cross examination on having used improper methods for getting one's forensic assessment fees paid.

As would be expected, we turn for guidance on such issues to the EPPCC and the SGFP. However, the word "insurance" is not mentioned in either the EPPCC or the SGFP. Though some guidance is provided by each, this guidance is somewhat indirect and not specific to forensic examination billing practices. Sections 1.25 and 1.26 of the EPPCC state that psychologists should reach an agreement specifying compensation and billing arrangements with their clients, not exploit payors with respect to fees, be consistent with the law, not misrepresent their fees, and accurately state the fees to be charged. Similarly, section IV of the SGFP states that, during initial consultations, forensic psychologists inform the relevant party regarding the fee structure for anticipated professional services. More generally, section VII of the SGFP also advises that forensic psychologists avoid deception and correct misuse or misrepresentations of their professional products.

While this last advice was probably not written with forensic billing statements in mind, it is nevertheless very good advice. Many states have statutes similar to that of my home state of Washington whose law reads "No provider shall willfully collect or attempt to collect an amount from an insured knowing that to be in violation of an agreement or contract with a health care payer to which the provider is a party. A person who

violates this section is guilty of a class C felony..."

Taken together, the above suggests that forensic psychologists should be very careful to not mislead clients at the outset of the case referral and to not mislead insurance companies, even by omission, at any time a billing statement is issued—even if that billing statement goes only from the forensic psychologist to an attorney-client.

Not misleading clients means advising them that health insurance is typically intended for treatment purposes and that, since our hypothetical forensic examination is not for treatment purposes, such an examination is not a covered service. Especially if the forensic psychologist happens to have a preferred provider agreement with the party's insurance company, it is critical that the client be informed that forensic examinations in their entirety are not a covered service and not applicable to any agreement that the psychologist may otherwise have with the insurance company.

Forensic examinations are not what insurance policies mean by health care. The practical implication of this is that many provider agreements require the provider to write off all charges that are disallowed by the company. Most provider agreements say something like "the provider shall accept the payment allowances established by the company as payment in full for covered services rendered to insureds of the company, and providers shall look solely to the company for any payment according to the terms of the subscriber agreement." When the company pays some or, more likely, none of your bill for uncovered forensic services, the client and the company may then rightfully demand that you write off all other service charges unless you have a clear agreement with the client that the forensic service that you are to be providing is not included in the insurance company's contract for services.

More subtly, and in some ways more importantly, it is extremely easy, especially for primarily clinical practitioners, to inadvertently commit insurance fraud in forensic cases. This can happen in a variety of ways. If you provide a diagnosis, such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, on your billing form instead of using a “V-code” indicating an “other life circumstance” as the reason for your service to the client, the insurance company may incorrectly conclude that you have provided a clinical service. Similarly, if you use a CPT code that indicates unspecified generic “testing,” “assessment,” “session,” or “interview,” the insurance company may also incorrectly conclude that treatment, or assessment for the purpose of treatment, has been provided.

ICD-9 codes are preferable over DSM-IV for forensic services because there is actually a forensic ICD-9 code (V62.5) and when possible, you should choose this alternative. Otherwise, you may use the DSM-IV code of V62.89 and specify clearly that this billing is for a forensic service. In addition, indicate boldly on all billing forms that the service that you have provided is a forensic examination. Unless you do so, the insurance company is likely to assume that you have provided a clinical service. Absent evidence from you to the contrary, the insurance company may reasonably reimburse for such service, making you an accomplice in defrauding it.

To complicate matters—and despite what is said above—some insurance companies may nevertheless choose to provide some coverage for those aspects of a forensic examination that would have been performed as part of any needed therapy. This might include some assessment, some psychological testing, or some diagnostic interviewing.

This raises the question of the extent of the obligation that we have to take reasonable steps to prevent our “product” from being misused. It is my opinion that avoiding clinical diagnostic codes, avoiding clinical CPT codes, and clearly indicating on the billing statement that the service that was provided was a forensic service, adequately meets our obligation to avoid and deter misrepresentation.

We are not a party to the contract between the insurance company and the insured. Should the insurance company choose, for whatever reason, to pay part of a bill that a litigant has submitted to it, then it is the company’s choice and prerogative to do so. We have honored our responsibility to our client by informing the client up front that we are not providing a health insurance-covered service and we have honored our legal and ethical obligation to not be misleading to the insurance company by very clearly indicating that the nature of the service that was provided was not treatment.

If the company nevertheless decides that business considerations dictate keeping the insured or the insured’s employer content by paying a portion or even all of what has been submitted, then it may do so. If the company recognizes that some part of a test battery given for forensic purposes would have been administered if the litigant were beginning treatment and chooses to reimburse on that basis, then again it is free to do so. We are not a part of that determination.

We are obliged to submit a proper, complete, and non-misleading billing statement to our client—usually the attorney—indicating that a forensic examination has been performed. That attorney may then re-submit the billing to his or her client

for the attorney’s reimbursement. If at that point the attorney’s client chooses to submit the bill to that party’s insurance provider, we have adequately fulfilled our obligation by carefully noting on the statement that what was provided was forensic service. Having done so in ways that are not misleading can avoid embarrassment, conflict with clients, loss, and even legal or contractual difficulty with health insurance carriers. Should a health insurance company send you a reimbursement check, the most conservative approach dictates returning it to the company, indicating that the service you provided was not part of any service agreement that you have with them and that all of your forensic fees are the responsibility of the attorney who retained you. They are of course free to reissue their reimbursement check directly to their insured if they choose to do so.

The psychologist having any part in the billing to or the receiving of money from an insurance company for forensic services irretrievably muddles the therapeutic/forensic role distinction for the psychologist, for the client/patient, and for the attorney. Separate from the issue of whether the insurance company agreed to pay for such services when it sold the policy to the insured patient/litigant, by participating in the utilization of health insurance coverage for this service, the psychologist is implicitly certifying that the service properly qualifies as therapy. Doing so may impact the patient/litigant’s confidentiality by opening an otherwise attorney-client privileged work product (viz., the forensic examination) to scrutiny by the insurance company. This may also impose whatever regulation and contractual provisions are attendant to the insurance policy provisions onto the examination process and product

Notes From The Student Chair



AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Craig Rodgers
craig@post.harvard.edu

Past Chair, Melissa Westendorf
mwestend@law.vill.edu

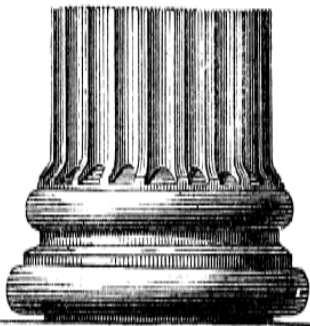
Chair Elect, Lori Peters
lpeters@law.vill.edu

Secretary/Treasurer,
Roxana Gonzalez
rmgonz@wm.edu

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

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

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



Dear AP-LS Student Members,

THE PAST . . .

The APLS Biennial 2000 Conference was a rousing success! It was a pleasure to see so many Division 41 student members in attendance, and it was truly wonderful to have such diverse representation from graduate programs throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. By my count, approximately 100 students attended the Student

Section panels on publishing and career opportunities, which occurred before the Conference officially opened. Thanks again to the following panelists for their interesting and insightful contributions: Dr. David Carson, Professor Brian Cutler, Professor Steve Hart, Judge Steve Leben, Professor Norm Poythress, Dr. Alan Tomkins, Dr. Melissa Warren, and Dr. Beth Wiggins.

AND THE FUTURE . . .

Next on the agenda is APA 2000, which will be held in Washington, DC. Bryant Welch, J.D., Ph.D., the founder of the APA Practice Directorate, will give the Division 41 Student Section invited address. Dr. Welch will speak on "Psychological Dimensions to the Law: Expanding Opportunities for Psychologists," and his presentation is scheduled for Saturday, August 5th at 8:00am. Additionally, please join us for the informal Division 41 Student Section meeting, which will occur in the Hospitality Suite on Saturday, August 5th at 4:00.

ELECTIONS

Once again, the time has come to solicit nominations for AP-LS student officers. Regardless of whether you decide to run for office, **PLEASE VOTE!** This year, nominating and voting will be handled electronically. Nominees should e-mail statements describing their backgrounds and qualifications to wheatman@home.com. These nomination statements must not exceed 200 words in length, and they are due by July 5, 2000. Between July 6 and August 2, 2000, all student members should visit the AP-LS Student Section website at <http://www.psy.fsu.edu/~apls-students/> to read the candidates' statements and to obtain voting instructions. The last day to vote for officers is August 2, 2000.

Three positions — Chair-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, and Newsletter/Web Editor — will be available.

General qualifications: Nominees must be a graduate student and AP-LS student affiliate in good standing, and should have access to an email address. The newly elected officers will begin their terms immediately after the 2000 APA Convention in August. The duties and responsibilities for each position are outlined below:

Chair-Elect: This position requires a three-year commitment — one year as Chair-elect, one year as Chair, and one year as Past-Chair. For this reason, we encourage nominations of students in the early years of their graduate programs. As Chair-elect, for the term beginning in August 2000,

Notes From The Student Chair cont.

responsibilities include: attending meetings of the student officers and student membership at the 2001 APA Convention; maintaining close contact with the Chair; participating in and developing organizational projects; and learning tasks involved in being Chair. As Chair, for the term beginning August 2001, responsibilities include: chairing meetings of the student officers and student membership at the 2002 AP-LS and APA Convention; monitoring progress toward student organization goals; handling correspondence with students; and developing and participating in Student Section projects. As Past-Chair, for the year beginning in August 2002, responsibilities include: attending meetings; facilitating continuity in the organization; and participating in organization projects.

Secretary-Treasurer: This position requires a one-year commitment. Responsibilities include: attending meetings of student officers and student membership at the 2001 APA Convention; welcoming new members; developing and monitoring the budget in conjunction with other officers; facilitating correspondence; and participating in organization projects.

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

Good Luck,
Craig Rodgers
Shannon Wheatman

APA/Division 41 Continuing Education Workshops

Psychological Experts in Personal Injury Cases

Marc J. Ackerman, Ph.D., North Shore Psychotherapy Associates, Milwaukee, WI - Friday 8/4, 9:00am-5:00pm
This INTERMEDIATE workshop is offered to psychologists who have some experience in the personal injury area. Many areas of specialized competence will be addressed in this workshop, including the legal implications of damages and liability, assessment in personal injury cases, malingering, PTSD, sexual abuse/harassment/misconduct, and how to survive in personal injury court.

Advanced Topics in Criminal Forensic Practice

Alan M. Goldstein, Ph.D., John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY - Saturday 8/5, 9:00am-5:00pm
This ADVANCED workshop focuses on three major areas of criminal forensic psychology practice: assessment of juveniles and adults ability to waive Miranda rights; evaluating a defendant's mental state at the time of the offense (other than insanity; e.g., mens rea and diminished capacity); and assessing mitigating and aggravating factors in death penalty cases. Relevant ethical issues and conflicts are discussed; statutes, case law, and legal concepts are reviewed; and appropriate methodology, including legal concepts and assessment of malingering is considered. Integrating data to formulate opinion, prepare reports, and offer expert testimony, is discussed.

Testifying as an Expert Witness: Presenting Evidence in the Criminal Courts

Mary Alice Conroy, Ph.D., Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX - Sunday 8/6, 9:00am-5:00pm
This INTERMEDIATE workshop is designed for practicing psychologists interested in performing evaluations for court purposes. Participants will go step by step through the process of deciding whether to accept a case, setting up a forensic evaluation, record keeping, working with attorneys on direct and cross examination, and ethical pitfalls involved. Techniques used to present scientific evidence, including psychological test data, will be discussed. Useful resources on case law and forensic specialty instruments will be provided.

Assessing Malingering in Forensic Evaluations

Randy Otto, Ph.D., Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL - Monday 8/7, 9:00am-5:00pm
Participants in this INTRODUCTORY workshop will learn how to administer and interpret procedures and tests that assess feigned psychopathology, malingered memory impairment, and feigned cognitive impairment. The workshop leaders will discuss integration of assessment data in clinical formulation, report writing, and expert testimony with review of relevant case law and rules of evidence.

Conducting Scientifically Crafted Child Custody Evaluations

Jonathan Gould, Ph.D., Charlotte Psychotherapy and Consultation Group, Charlotte, NC - Monday 8/7, 9:00am-5:00pm
This INTERMEDIATE workshop is designed for the seasoned evaluator who is concerned about crafting a work product that meets legal admissibility standards of scientific evidence. Critical topics will include application of current forensic methods and procedures to child custody evaluations. Special topics include the evaluation of alienation dynamics, allegations of child sexual abuse within the context of custody and divorce disputes, relocation cases, and providing expert testimony to the courts.



Fellowships and Positions

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST INSTITUTE OF LAW, PSYCHIATRY AND PUBLIC POLICY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

The Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy, a multi-disciplinary training, research and evaluation center, sponsored jointly by the School of Medicine and the School of Law at the University of Virginia, is inviting applications for a forensic psychologist at either the Assistant or Associate Professor level depending on experience and expertise. The position is classified as a non-tenure track position although the expectation is that it is a permanent position. The successful candidate will be involved in conducting forensic evaluations of both adults and juveniles, conducting comprehensive training of forensic evaluators on contract from the Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and substance Abuse Services and the Office of the Attorney General, supervising clinical practicum and post-doctoral students, serving as the clinical adjunct in classes offered at the Law School, and conducting research on topics of interest. To apply for this position, the applicant must have 3-5 years experience conducting forensic evaluations, be eligible for licensure as a clinical psychologist in the state of Virginia, and be interested in developing research interests in addition to carrying out clinical and teaching responsibilities.

The University of Virginia, a mid-size university established by Thomas Jefferson, sits in the scenic township of Charlottesville at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Review of applications will begin June 15 and will continue until the position is filled. A letter of interest, curriculum vitae, representative reprints, and telephone numbers of references should be sent to Janet I. Warren, Associate Director, Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy, P. O. Box 800660, UVA Health System, Charlottesville, Virginia 22908-0660.

Funding Opportunities

AP-LS/Division 41 Stipends for Graduate Research

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

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

Seed Money Available for Interdisciplinary Collaborations

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

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

Forensic Graduate Training/ Internship Training Directory

With financial support from the American Academy of Forensic Psychology, a directory of internship and postdoctoral training programs in clinical forensic psychology is now available. Also listed are graduate programs that report offering practicum experiences in forensic psychology. Persons interested in obtaining a copy of this directory should send their request, accompanied by a check for \$10 (to cover reproduction and mailing), payable to American Academy of Forensic Psychology, to:

Randy K. Otto,
Department of Mental Health Law & Policy
Florida Mental Health Institute,
University of South Florida
13301 N. Bruce B. Downs Blvd.
Tampa, Florida 33612



FELLOW STATUS IN THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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

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

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

Call for Papers

YOUTH VIOLENCE

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND THE LAW is planning a special issue dealing with "Youth Violence." Manuscripts are invited on any related topic, including causes, prediction or prevention of youth violence; treatment of violent youths; legal responses to youth violence; trial of violent juveniles as adults; victims of youth violence; intrafamilial youth violence; parricide; juvenile homicide; and school violence.

Manuscripts should be 20-30 pages, double spaced, conform to the style posted in the journal (and available from the Senior Editor), APA format, or the Harvard Law Review Association's Uniform System of Citation. Manuscripts must be sent in triplicate (with 2 copies prepared for blind review) no later than July 1, 2000 to Charles Patrick Ewing, J.D., Ph.D., Senior Editor, Behavioral Sciences and the Law, State University of New York, Buffalo Law School, Buffalo NY 14260. For further information, contact Dr. Ewing at the above address, by e-mail at cewing@acsu.buffalo.edu, by telephone at 716-645-2770 or by fax at 716-689-4877.

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

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

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

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

Solomon M. Fulero, Ph.D., J.D.
Department of Psychology
Sinclair Community College
Dayton, Ohio 45402

Solomon Fulero's e-mail address is sfulero@sinclair.edu. Manuscripts should be received by November 30, 2000.

The Clinician's Duty to Warn or Protect

Behavioral Sciences and the Law will devote a special issue to the "Clinician's Duty to Warn or Protect." Manuscripts may focus on any relevant topic including recent changes in duty to protect jurisprudence, duties to inform patients of medical disorders with third party liability, duties to inform patients about prescribed medication with third party liability, liabilities associated with unauthorized protective disclosures in violation of confidentiality, duties to report conditions that affect vehicular driving safety and duties to report child abuse. Scholarly articles on the moral/ethical issues involved, empirical reports on clinicians' attitudes and experiences, and research reports assessing outcomes of protective warnings are also welcomed.

The deadline for receipt of manuscripts is October 1, 2000. Manuscripts should be 20 to 30 double-spaced pages, should include a 150 word abstract, and conform to the Publication Manual of the APA. Send 3 copies (2 prepared for blind review) to Alan R. Felthous, M.D., Chester Mental Health Center, P.O. Box 31, Chester, IL 62233-0031, U.S.A. Telephone: (618) 826-4571; fax: (618) 826-5823; e-mail: DHSC6624@dhs.state.il.us.

AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGY
LAW
SOCIETY



American Psychology-Law Society
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Division 41 of the American Psychological Association

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

Name _____ Degree _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Province _____ Country _____ Zip Code _____ - _____

Daytime Phone (_____) _____ Internet _____

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

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

- Regular Member: \$40.00 (includes Law and Human Behavior Journal)
- Student Member: \$ 6.00 (\$24 with Law and Human Behavior Journal)
- For back issues of LHB contact: Cathleen Oslzly

Address Changes:

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

American Psychology-Law Society
Division 41 of the American Psychological Association
c/o Department of Psychology
Long Island University
One University Plaza
Brooklyn, NY 11201

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