



# NEWS

## Legal Update: New Developments in Rule 702

For the majority of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the admissibility of scientific expert testimony in most state and federal jurisdictions was controlled by a standard announced by the D.C. Circuit in 1923 in *Frye v. United States*. Under the *Frye* “general acceptance” standard, expert testimony based on scientific evidence was admissible if the testimony “...was sufficiently established to have gained general acceptance in the field in which it belongs.” *Frye* at 1014, underline added. In the past seven years, the United States Supreme Court through a series of decisions (*Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993); *General Electric v. Joiner*, 118 S.Ct. 512 (1997), and *Kumho v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137 (1999)) has explicitly constructed and clarified a new evidentiary standard for the admissibility of expert testimony in the federal courts. The Court’s justification for this new evidentiary standard has been its interpretation of *Federal Rule of Evidence 702, Testimony by Experts*. In *Daubert*, the Supreme Court held that *Federal Rule of Evidence 702* had superseded the *Frye* test and now controlled the admissibility of scientific expert testimony in federal courts. At that time, *Federal Rule of Evidence 702* read: If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education, may testify thereto in the form of opinion or otherwise.

In *Daubert*, Justice Blackmun<sup>1</sup> did not limit his interpretation of the appropriate admissibility standard for scientific expert testimony to the explicit verbiage of *Federal Rule of Evidence 702*. He posited that for such testimony to be admissible, the trial judge must determine if the “reasoning or methodology underlying the [expert] testimony is scientifically valid, and whether that reasoning or methodology can be linked to facts of the case.” *Daubert* at 593, underline added. This judicial inquiry into scientific validity is undertaken as part of the judiciary’s “gatekeeping” function, and has been termed, in the *Daubert* opinion and in subsequent cases, an evidentiary reliability determination. While recognizing that many factors will bear on this determination, the Court offered the following “general observations”<sup>2</sup> or questions that would assist judges in “determining whether a theory or technique is scientific knowledge that will assist the trier of fact” (*Daubert*, at 593):

- (1) Has the theory or technique been tested or is subject to being tested?
- (2) Has the theory or technique been subjected to peer review and publication?
- (3) What is the known or potential rate of error in applying the particular scientific theory or technique?
- (4) To what extent has the theory or technique received general acceptance in the relevant scientific community?<sup>3</sup>  
(*Old Frye Test*)

In two subsequent decisions, *Joiner* and *Kumho*, the Court provided further guidance on the *Daubert* admissibility standard. The standard was held to apply to all forms of expert testimony, not limited to scientific expert testimony. These subsequent rulings clarified several issues: 1) trial judges have significant discretion to admit or reject expert testimony, although as Justice Scalia took pains to point out in his concurring opinion in *Kumho*, such discretion “is not discretion to abandon the gatekeeping function. . . it is not discretion to perform the function inadequately. Rather, it is discretion to choose among reasonable means of excluding expertise that is false and science that is junky” (*Kumho Tire*, at 158-159). 2) the four *Daubert*

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factors could be used by the trial judges to make these admissibility determinations, and 3) trial judges have discretion to utilize additional or other criteria as long as those chosen adequately evaluate the expert testimony.<sup>4</sup> The Court chose to focus on the quality of expert testimony overall, rather than setting different standards for different types of expertise. In the Court's words: "The objective of [Daubert's gatekeeping] requirement is to ensure the reliability and relevancy of expert testimony. It is to make certain that an expert, whether basing testimony upon professional studies or personal experience, employs in the courtroom the same level of intellectual rigor that characterizes the practice of an expert in the relevant field." *Kumho Tire*, at 152).

It is clear, then, that *Daubert* and its progeny apply to admissibility determinations of psychological expert testimony, at least in federal courts, which are bound by the Federal Rules of Evidence, and in those state courts that have explicitly opted to follow it.<sup>5</sup> One recent exhaustive listing found that 27 states have held that the *Daubert* standards were either helpful or controlling in their jurisdictions; 11 states had rejected *Daubert* in favor of retaining *Frye*; five states had rejected *Daubert* in favor of their own unique evidentiary standard; and, seven states have not yet decisively addressed the question (*Phillips v. Industrial Machine*, 597 N.W.2d 377, 387-88 (Neb. 1999)(concurring opinion)(citations omitted); for a spirited rejection of *Daubert* in the context of psychological expert testimony on repressed memory, see *Logerquist v. McVey*, 1 P.3d 113, (Az. 2000)). Because of these discrepancies, it is imperative that psychologists working in the court system know which rule applies in their own jurisdiction, and how that rule has been interpreted and implemented with respect to psychological expert opinion testimony. See generally Shuman, D.W., & Sales, B.D. (1999). The impact of *Daubert* and its progeny on the admissibility of behavioral and social science evidence. Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 5, 3-15.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to these case law developments, *Federal Rule of Evidence 702* itself has recently been modified so that it more directly reflects the intent, holding, and reasoning of the Supreme Court decisions in *Daubert*, *Joiner*, and *Kumho*. This modified rule adopted by the Judicial Conference in 1999, and applicable to federal courts beginning on December 1, 2000, reads as follows:

If the scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education, may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise, *if (1) the testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data, (2) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods, and (3) the witness has applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case.* (Note - italicized text differs from the original Rule 702.)

This codification of the *Daubert* reliability determination requires both a quantitative and qualitative analysis by the trial judge (Federal Rules of Evidence Rule 702, Advisory Committee Notes, 2000 Amendments (2000)[hereinafter Advisory Committee Notes]; see also Joseph, G.P. (2000). The 2000 amendments to the federal rules of civil procedures & evidence: A preliminary analysis. American Law Institute-American Bar Association Continuing Legal Education, SF02 ALI-ABA 1). Quantitative, in that the trial court must ensure that the underlying facts or data are sufficient to support the opinion.<sup>7</sup> Qualitative, in that the trial court must evaluate the reliability of the expert's opinion by examining the principles and methods

upon which it is based, and the expert opinion's helpfulness by scrutinizing how they are applied to the facts at bar. Notice, though, that the revised Rule did not codify the so-called *Daubert* factors discussed above even though much post-*Daubert* commentary has focused upon them. This is purposeful in that the Supreme Court never intended those specific factors to be either "exclusive nor dispositive" (Advisory Committee Notes, at 11). In fact, the Advisory Committee Notes to the revised rule laud the "considerable ingenuity and flexibility" that courts have demonstrated in applying *Daubert* and contemplate that such flexibility would continue under the revised Rule (Advisory Committee Notes, at 14; see also Capra, D.J. (1998). The *Daubert* puzzle. *Georgia Law Review*, 38, 699-782).

With these evolving standards, the array of admissibility rules and practices that govern expert testimony is broadened, as federal courts must interpret and apply the rule and as state courts must decide whether to follow the federal evolution. This can be especially confusing if one acts as an expert in multiple state, and in federal courts. One effort that has been undertaken to try to reduce these cross-jurisdictional differences and create a more uniform expert testimony admissibility standard across state court jurisdictions is *Uniform Rule 702*. The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws created a drafting committee to develop a rule that reflected the best of the various standards — *Uniform Rule 702* for state courts. The recently promulgated *Uniform Rule 702* is as follows:

(a) **General Rule.** If witness testimony is based on scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge, the witness may testify in the form of opinion or otherwise if the court determines the following are satisfied:

- (1) the testimony will assist the trier of fact in understanding evidence or determining a fact in issue;
- (2) the witness is qualified by knowledge, skill experience, training, or education as the scientific, technical, or other specialized field;
- (3) the testimony is based upon principles or methods that are reasonably reliable, as established under subdivision (b), (c), (d), or (e);
- (4) the testimony is based upon sufficient and reliable facts or data; and
- (5) the witness has applied the principles or methods reliably to the facts of the case

(b) **Reliability deemed to exist.** A principle or method is reasonably reliable if its reliability has been established by controlling legislation or judicial decisions.

(c) **Presumption of reliability.** A principle or method is presumed to be reasonably reliable if it has substantial acceptance within the relevant scientific, technical, or specialized community. A party may rebut the presumption by proving that it is more probable than not that the principal or method is not reasonably reliable.

(d) **Presumption of unreliability.** A principle or method is presumed to be not reasonably reliable if it does not have substantial acceptance within the relevant scientific, technical, or specialized community. A party may rebut the presumption by proving that it is more probable than not that the principal or method is reasonably reliable.

(e) **Other reliability factors.** In determining the reliability of a principle or method, the court shall consider all relevant additional factors, which may include:

- (1) the extent to which the principle has been tested; \*
- (2) the adequacy of the research methods employed in testing the principle or method;
- (3) the extent to which the principle or method has been published and subjected to peer review; \*
- (4) the rate of error in the application of the principle or method;\*
- (5) the experience of the witness in the application of the principle or method;
- (6) the extent to which the principle or method has gained acceptance within the relevant scientific, technical, or specialized community; \* and
- (7) the extent to which the witness's specialized field of knowledge has gained acceptance with the general scientific, technical, or specialized community.

\* these factors correspond to the four *Daubert* criteria

*Uniform Rule 702* does not bind any state court jurisdictions, but rather represents a compromise/consensus of how a number of state court representatives believe the expert testimony admissibility standard should be adjudicated. To date, no state court jurisdictions have expressly adopted *Uniform Rule 702*, but it will likely serve as a significant resource (or persuasive authority) for state court jurisdictions re-evaluating their rules for admitting expert testimony.<sup>8</sup> Although at first glance, newly modified *Federal Rule 702* and the *Uniform Rule 702* appear similar, they differ in ways that will likely have a significant impact on jurisdictions adopting one or the other. The Uniform Rule adds a qualification that is not present in the revised Federal Rule. Principles or methods must be "reasonably reliable," as opposed to "reliable" under the Federal Rule language. The most obvious and important differences between the rules, are two *Frye-based* procedural presumptions that undergird *Uniform Rule 702* (see subsections (c) and (d)) that do not appear in *Federal Rule of Evidence 702*. These presumptions (procedures which requires production of credible evidence to refute them), set the starting point for the admissibility determination, such that already-existing "substantial acceptance within the relevant scientific, technical, or specialized community" triggers a presumption of reliability, while lack of general acceptance triggers a presumption of unreliability. These presumptions can be rebutted by the opposing party demonstrating, appropriately, either that the technique is reasonably reliable or is not. The Uniform Rule lists seven illus-



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trative factors that can assist in the reliability determination, the four *Daubert* factors, and a number of others that have evolved through case law. *Federal Rule of Evidence 702* allows for neither of these “general acceptance” presumptions, nor would it be proper for a judge in a *Daubert* jurisdiction to use them. These presumptions were intended to: 1) create greater efficiency in the adjudication of expert testimony admissibility decisions; and, 2) relieve the trial judge of the obligation of playing amateur scientist. It is the latter consideration that may have been the driving force behind this approach, as many judges believe that *Daubert* has placed an unrealistic burden on trial judges (see, e.g., *Logerquist v. McVey*, 1 P.3d 113, 129 (Az. 2000)) (“Implicit in *Joiner* and *Kumho* is the assumption that trial judges as a group will be more able than jurors to tell good science from junk, true scientists from charlatans, truthful experts from liars, and venal from objective experts. But most judges, like most jurors, have little or no technical training ‘and are not known for expertise in science,’ let alone in the precise discipline involved in a particular case,” (Feldman, J., citing Faigman, D.L., Kaye, D.H., Saks, M.J., & Sanders, J. (1997). *Modern Scientific Evidence: The Law and Science of Expert Testimony*, 1, at vii.).

Another procedural efficiency mechanism absent from *Federal Rule of Evidence 702* and contained in *Uniform Rule 702*, is that once reasonable reliability of a principle or method has been established by legislation or case law, that reliability need not be re-litigated (see subsection b). Following this rule, once expert testimony on battered women’s syndrome has been admitted in a jurisdiction, the admissibility issue is settled and future lawsuits would not re-contest the issue, unless that decision is explicitly overturned.

Neither the revised Federal Rule nor the Uniform Rule solve all of the problems posed by the introduction of expert testimony. The revised Federal Rule 702 merely codifies the *Daubert/Kumho Tire* analysis, but does not provide additional guidance as to how judges are supposed to play the gate-keeping role required by the Supreme Court without usurping the role of the jury (see Advisory Committee Notes, Rules App. B-53). The Uniform Rule may make the trial judge’s task easier, but it fails to address *Frye*’s traditional problem of how to determine whether the knowledge or technique has been generally accepted and by whom, and whether its mere general acceptance makes it worthy of admission in a court of law. What should be clear from this limited discussion of new *Federal Rule of Evidence 702* and *Uniform Rule 702* presented here, is that both rules attempt to: 1) codify existing law concerning the evidentiary admissibility of expert testimony, 2) offer some standard criteria for judges to utilize to adjudicate evidentiary reliability, and 3) focus judges more appropriately on issues central to this determi-

nation. They also both attempt to address one serious potential flaw in too literal a focus on the *Daubert* factors — an inadequate emphasis on context in determining the evidentiary reliability of expert testimony. For example, the MMPI-II may be deemed reliable according to the four factors mentioned in the *Daubert* decision or the seven factors listed in *Uniform Rule 702* in the abstract, but it may not be a scientifically valid means of predicting a defendant’s dangerousness in a specific case. Both revised Federal Rule of Evidence 702(3) and the Uniform Rule 702(a)(5) emphasize the “reliable” application of the principle or method to the facts of the case in addition to their underlying reliability. As Justice Blackmun aptly stated in *Daubert*: “scientific validity for one purpose, is not necessarily scientific validity for another unrelated purpose.” *Daubert* at 591. No matter the form of the evidentiary rule or the particular factors articulated by the courts, at some level, the burden is on those of us in the pertinent fields of expertise to know our limits and effectively articulate those limits to the court. These limits may be especially challenging to courts when they involve clinical opinion testimony, such as might be provided by a medical doctor about medical causation, or a psychologist about the future dangerousness of a defendant. We would be well advised to watch the emerging conflict in the courts about the admissibility of clinical opinion medical testimony<sup>9</sup> – perhaps more on that in Column 2!

## Footnotes

1 Justice Blackmun has long been recognized for his receptivity to and sophistication with science and social science issues, including recognition from AP-LS with an award in 1990.

2 In dissenting from this portion of the opinion, Justice Rehnquist complained that the majority was making “general observations” about science and the meaning of Rules 702 and 703 which went beyond the question presented to the Court, and were premature at best, potentially confusing and unworkable at worst, saying, “I defer to no one in my confidence in federal judges; but I am at a loss to know what is meant when it is said that the scientific status of a theory depends on its ‘falsifiability,’ and I suspect some of them will be, too.” *Daubert*, at 600.

3 Note that this fourth factor incorporates the language from the old *Frye* standard, though the Court made no explicit reference to *Frye* with respect to this factor.

4 For an expanded list of factors that could assist in determining evidentiary reliability, see *In re TMI Litigation*, 193 F.3d 613, 664-665 (1999) (the existence and maintenance of standards controlling the technique’s operation; the relationship of the technique to methods which have been established to be reliable; the qualifications of the expert witness testifying based on the methodology; and the non-judicial uses to which the method has been put” ).

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## EXPERT OPINION

### *What is the Value of an ABPP Diplomate in Today's Forensic Marketplace ?*

**The Question: Why should I get the ABPP when I'm already busy and reasonably successful ?**

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

This question and response were prepared by Mary Connell, Ed.D., Diplomate in Forensic Psychology, ABPP. Dr. Connell is in private practice in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, specializing in child custody evaluations.

**The Response:** From time to time the conversation on the lists (PSYLAWS, CHILDCUSTODY) drifts to the topic of the diplomate in forensic psychology, the American Board of Professional Psychology's recognition of a high level of professional achievement. Typically, the questions that are posed are:

*I'm already so busy I don't know when I would have time to prepare for it, so why do I need it ?*

*Why should I subject myself to the anxiety of being judged by my peers, when I enjoy an excellent reputation in my area now ?*

*Why should I spend time learning things that are outside my area of specialization and that I have no need to know ?*

*Why go through the paces for the ABFP diplomate when I can get one far more easily from another board; they sound so similar that no one would likely recognize the difference ?*

Indeed, preparation does take time from one's other activities and it yields little in the way of increased income; it may be a luxury for some to take the time away from income-generating activities. Oddly, however, the preparation does turn out to contribute substantially to the work we do. While it is possible to get by without it, or to do the same reading but strictly for the purpose of doing your work well, it is possible that the reading and preparation may add to the quality of the work you do. In a Daubert challenge in court, for example, the private practitioner may find that the recent research and relevant case law are in immediate recall, and this may enhance the testimony. For the academically occupied, the preparation may enhance one's capacity to make connections with bodies of research in tangentially related areas to one's own, or to respond to student interest in allied areas.

Judgment by our peers. Every forensic activity involves potential exposure to review by peers, and far more than any other area of practice in psychology, review does occur. Whether in the form of second opinion, the trial consultant

reviewing our work to assist counsel in cross examining us, the State Board reviewing our work because of a complaint filed by a disgruntled litigant, or a future event leading to retention of an expert who will find it necessary to review our work, we can be sure that most of our activities will eventually be reviewed and "judged" by our peers. There is even the possibility that we will star in a Supreme Court decision, in the worst case scenario.

Researchers and academics are, of course, accustomed to being critiqued by colleagues, and are unlikely to be intimidated by that aspect of the diplomate process. They may instead question relevance of the diplomate to their careers. If there are no clear incentives in the institution in which an individual works, then perhaps the most tangible benefit would be to join a group of people who strive to be scientist-practitioners and who rely upon the work of research and training to further the aims of their profession. By working together, the "feedback loop" may be more efficacious, and the rewards may accrue to the field. Further, the list of diplomates would be enhanced by the addition of many of our esteemed colleagues in research and training.

For the forensic practitioner who considers other diplomates that can be obtained more easily, it is urged that careful consideration be given to the increasing exposure "vanity boards" are getting. It would surely be better to have no credential than to have one that is viewed as a "sham." Some of the boards that grant diplomas in the area of forensic practice reportedly do provide good continuing education opportunities and strive to ensure that the members are qualified practitioners; however, one should surely examine closely how the credentials are checked, how the process unfolds, and how the diplomate is viewed by others working in the field.

Last, there is the question of what is to be gained from obtaining Board certification in forensic psychology from the American Board of Professional Psychology. Surely not one person who has achieved the diplomate did so to increase business; the costs, in terms of time and effort, are substantial, and many other psychologists, to say nothing of the public at large, have no idea what it is.

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Activities that might be expected to follow obtaining the diplomate include:

- Participating in a listserv exchange that affords members the opportunity to share information, pose questions, and accomplish referrals easily and more or less instantaneously. The access to expertise is extraordinary.
- Participating in review of work samples of candidates for the diplomate. This activity provides an opportunity to participate in a process that is educative, interesting, and rewarding.
- Participating in oral examination of candidates. Again, this is an educative process that continues to increase one's awareness of issues, instruments, and case law, and that affords opportunities to be part of the process that raises our profession to new levels.
- Providing continuing education training at AAFP workshops.

It is neither a requirement that all diplomates take on this and

other activities enumerated above, nor is it a prerequisite that all AAFP presenters hold the diplomate, but generally, it can be anticipated that one might be invited to present at a workshop at some time after being awarded the diplomate. For the private practitioner, this may at first appear to be a daunting undertaking, but again, the process has its own rewards.

In summary, then, the diplomate process marks one of the highest achievements to be sought in a career in forensic psychology, and it is not the special purview of the private practitioner, but rather is held by many extraordinary researchers and academicians. There is a warm collegiality and inclusiveness among the group of people who share this achievement, and the distinction would be well served by the addition of individuals who have attained expertise and who are actively involved in forensic work, research, and/or training.

*Further information regarding the requirements and application procedures for the diplomate can be found at [www.abfp.org](http://www.abfp.org)*

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# Research Briefs

## Deception and Response Bias

Elhai, J.D., Gold, P.B., Frueh, B.C., & Gold, S.N. (2000). Cross-validation of the MMPI-2 in detecting malingered posttraumatic stress disorder. Journal of Personality Assessment, 75, 449-463.

MMPI-2 scores of 124 male combat war veterans suffering from PTSD were compared with those of 84 college students faking PTSD. Six variables – F-K, F, Ds2, OT, [F-Fb], and O-S – best distinguished genuine from malingered PTSD (hit rate = 84%).

Frederick, R.I., Crosby, R.D., Wynkoop, T. F. (2000). Performance curve classification of invalid responding on the Validity Indicator Profile. Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology, 15, 281-300.

Data are summarized across several studies examining the validity of the VIP among pre-trial criminal defendants, as well as research using computer simulations of careless responding. Results are discussed in terms of the VIP's differentiation between "effort" and "motivation" as distinct constructs influencing performance.

Granhag, P.A., & Stromwall, L.A. (2000). Effects of preconceptions on deception detection and new answers to why lie-catchers often fail. Psychology, Crime, & Law, 6 197-218.

Observing 3 interviews with the same witness, 125 undergraduates were more affected by background information crediting the witness than that discrediting the witness. The authors suggest that inter-rater disagreement in how cues to deception are perceived and utilized may explain the low overall hit rate in this (46%), as well as other deception detecting studies.

Lamb, M.E., Orbach, Y., Sternberg, K.J., Hershkowitz, I., & Horowitz, D. (2000). Accuracy of investigators' verbatim notes of their forensic interviews with alleged child abuse victims. Law and Human Behavior, 24, 699-708.

Contemporaneous notes and audio recordings of the same forensic interviews were compared. 57% of the interviewers' verbalizations and 25% of the incident-relevant details reported by the children were left out of the verbatim notes, with 56% of the details provided by the children being attributed to an incorrect eliciting utterance type.

Porter, S., Woodworth, M., & Birt, A.R. (2000). Truth, lies, and videotape: An investigation of the ability of federal parole officers to detect deception. Law and Human Behavior, 24, 643-658.

Canadian federal parole officers' abilities to detect deception before, during, and after training in this area were compared to the abilities of college students, both trained and untrained. At baseline all groups performed below chance level, but after training the experimental groups became significantly better at detecting deception than the control group, with parole officers improving their performance from 40.4% to 76.7%.

Rosenfeld, B., Sands, S.A., Van Gorp, W.G. (2000). Have we forgotten the base rate problem? Methodological issues in the detection of distortion. Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology, 15 349-359.

Reviews important and often overlooked issues in the detection of malingering on neuropsychological tests, with implications for both research and practice. The authors caution against reporting accuracy indices that assume a base rate of 50%, as the base rate of malingering on neuropsychological tests is often much lower. Given that the overlap among tests of malingering is unknown, researchers and clinicians alike should provide a range for classification accuracy, rather than a single estimate, when using multiple instruments.

Rothke, S.E., Friedman, A.F., Jaffe, A.M., Greene, R.L., Wetter, M.W., Cole, P., & Baker, K. (2000). Normative data for the F(p) scale of the MMPI-2: Implications for clinical and forensic assessment of malingering. Psychological Assessment, 12 335-340.

Classification accuracy of the F(p) scale across several clinical groups and the MMPI-2 standardization sample is reported. Concerns regarding the use of individual cutting scores are reviewed, and suggestions for use with other MMPI-2 validity indicators are offered.

Walters, G.L., & Clopton, J.R. (2000). Effect of symptom information and validity scale information on the malingering of depression on the MMPI-2. Journal of Personality Assessment, 75 183-199.

MMPI-2 scores for college students attempting to malingering depression (n = 370) were compared with those responding honestly (n = 95). Coaching student malingerers with in-

formation about symptoms of depression, the MMPI-2 validity indexes, or both, enhanced feigning ability.

## Delinquency/Antisocial Behavior

Benda, B.B., Corwyn, R.F., & Toombs, N.J. (2001). From adolescent "serious offender" to adult felon: a predictive study of offense progression. Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 32, 79-108.

The study investigated the factors that appear to predict the progression from adolescent "serious offender" to adult felon. Various demographic and theoretical factors were found to be most predictive, even though risk assessment and psychological tests were also considered.

Decker, S.H., & Curry, G.D. (2000). Addressing key features of gang membership: measuring the involvement of young members. Journal of Criminal Justice, 28, 473-482.

96 middle school children who acknowledged being involved in gangs were surveyed about various aspects of gang membership. Results suggest that gangs do not have a firm hold on their members and membership is temporary for these children.

Donnellan, M.B., Ge, X., & Wenk, E. (2000). Cognitive abilities in adolescent-limited and life-course persistent criminal offenders. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 109 396-402.

An ethnically diverse sample of 4,164 adolescent male offenders was monitored into their 30's to study Moffitt's proposal that chronic offenders have lower scores on tests of cognitive ability than adolescent-limited offenders. Using 12 tests of cognitive ability, support was found for this hypothesis for Caucasians and Hispanics but not for African Americans.

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Durkin, K., & Houghton, S. (2000). Children's and adolescents' stereotypes of tattooed people as delinquent. Legal & Criminological Psychology, 5, 153-164.

340 children (6 to 16 years) reviewed illustrations of tattooed and non-tattooed men and were asked who better fit a negative, positive, or neutral description. A strong negative bias was associated with tattoos.

Kumpulainen, K., & Rasanen, E. (2000). Children involved in bullying at elementary school age: Their psychiatric symptoms and deviance in adolescence. An epidemiological sample.



## Research Briefs Cont.

- Child Abuse & Neglect, 24, 1567-1577.
- Using a variety of questionnaires, the authors found that children who engaged in bullying at age 8 or 12 were more likely to be rated as deviant at age 15 and reported more psychiatric symptoms.
- Levenston, G.K., Patrick, C.J., Bradley, M.M., & Lang, P.J. (2000). The psychopath as observer: Emotion and attention in picture processing. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 109, 373-385.
- In a sample of 36 male prisoners, psychopaths displayed a heightened aversion threshold during affective picture processing. Nonpsychopaths displayed reflex potentiation for victim and threat scenes when presented with acoustic startle probes. Psychopaths displayed inhibited startle during victim scenes and weak startle potentiation to threat scenes.
- Palmer, E.J., & Hollin, C.R. (2000). The interrelations of socio-moral reasoning, perceptions of own parenting and attributions of intent with self-reported delinquency. Legal & Criminological Psychology, 5, 201-218.
- Young male offenders reported greater hostile attributional biases and less mature moral reasoning than non-offenders. Frequency of delinquent acts was predicted by age, paternal emotional warmth, and inaccurate attributions of hostility among offenders, but only attributional biases among non-offenders.
- Rayel, M.G. (2000). Clinical and demographic characteristics of elderly offenders at a maximum-security forensic hospital. Journal of Forensic Science, 45, 1193-1196.
- Chart review study of 22 in a maximum-security forensic hospital revealed that 77% were involved in violent crime; the majority had psychotic and/or mood disorders, cognitive deficits, and a history of neurological trauma.
- Sreenivasan, S., Kirkish, P., Shoptaw, S., Welsh, R.K., & Ling, W. (2000). Neuropsychological and diagnostic differences between recidivistically violent not criminally responsible and mentally ill prisoners. International Journal of Law & Psychiatry, 23, 161-172.
- Two groups of recidivistic, assaultive psychiatric patients, general psychiatric (n=50) and NGRI acquittees (n=32), were compared on several risk factors. Psychiatric patients were more assaultive and self-destructive, had more substance abuse, and exhibited more psychopathic traits than those NGRI acquittees. Few cognitive differences emerged between the two groups.
- Stanton, J. Simpson, A., & Woudes, T. (2000). A qualitative study of filicide by mentally ill mothers. Child Abuse & Neglect, 24, 1451-1460.
- Six mentally ill mothers were interviewed about a range of psycho-social factors. They reported the desire to be good mothers, were experiencing depression, mania, or a psychotic disorder at the time of the killing and/or were suicidal, and tended to blame themselves even though they acknowledged the role their illnesses played in the crime.
- Walters, G.D. (2000). Outcome expectancies for crime: Their relationship to fear and the negative consequences of criminal involvement. Legal & Criminological Psychology, 5, 261-272.
- Among 98 prison inmates, expectancies regarding outcomes for previous criminal acts were associated more strongly with fear than with negative consequences. Using structural modeling, the relationships among these variables were best accounted for by a complex and general model.
- ### Family Violence
- Date, A.L., & Ronan, G.F. (2000). An examination of attitudes and behaviors presumed to mediate partner abuse. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15, 1140-1156.
- 59 men incarcerated in rural jails (20 convicted batterers, 19 who reported aggression toward other men but not their female partners, and 20 nonviolent offenders) were compared on variables thought to be important in the feminist (e.g., relationship power and sex role egalitarianism) and skill-based (e.g., interpersonal aggressiveness, problem solving, and trait anger) models of partner violence. Skill-based variables differentiated the groups but no group differences were found for feminist variables.
- Hamby, S.L., & Gray-Little, B. (2000). Labeling partner violence: When do victims differentiate among acts? Violence & Victims, 15, 173-186.
- Women (n=78) adopted a differential labeling strategy for their own abuse and an inclusive one regarding abuse involving others. Women experiencing more frequent and severe assaults were more likely to apply labels. Factors decreasing the probability of self-labeling were greater commitment to their partners, current participation in the abusive relationship, characterization of the relationship as more egalitarian, and an abusive partner with above average income.
- Kane, R.J. (2000). Police responses to restraining orders in domestic violence incidents: Identifying the custody-threshold thesis. Criminal Justice & Behavior, 27, 561-580.
- Arrest rates of police officers responding to domestic violence calls were examined through logistic regression modeling. Restraining order violations increase arrest rates when the risk of injury to the victim is low, but lose impact on the rates when the risk increases.
- Korbanka, J.E., & McKay, M. (2000). An MMPI-2 scale to identify history of physical abuse. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15, 1131-1140.
- With the aim of delivering more effective treatment to traumatized individuals, MMPI-2 items that differentiated individuals who reported childhood physical abuse from those who did not were selected to form a 43-item scale. The scale correctly classified 95.5% of the sample as belonging either to the comparison group (97.1% correct) or to the physical abuse group (91.8% correct).
- O'Neill, M.L., & Kerig, P.K. (2000). Attributions of self-blame and perceived control as moderators of adjustment in battered women. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15, 1036-1050.
- Among 160 female victims of battering, characterological and behavioral self-blame were associated with negative adjustment, whereas perceived control was associated with positive adjustment. Characterological self-blame was associated with higher depression, interpersonal sensitivity, and obsessive compulsive symptoms.
- Rumm, P.D., Cummings, P., Krauss, M.R., Bell, M.A., & Rivara, F.P. (2000). Identified spouse abuse as a risk factor for child abuse. Child Abuse & Neglect, 24, 1375-1381.
- Wife abuse was found to be a risk factor for violence against children (physical abuse, physical punishment, and verbal abuse). However, various parent, child, and family characteristics were stronger predictors of child abuse.
- Waltz, J., Babcock, J.C., Jacobson, N.S., & Gottman, J.M. (2000). Testing a typology of batterers. Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology, 68, 658-669.
- A proposed tripartite typology of batterers was validated on domestically violent men and their partners (n=75) and maritally-distressed non-violent couples (n=32). Generally violent batterers were more violent within and out-

side the relationship, pathological batterers were moderately violent with numerous pathological symptoms, and family-only batterers endorsed fewer symptoms and were less violent. Generally violent and pathological batterers were similar on personality measures, both showing higher levels of borderline and antisocial characteristics.

Yarbrough, D.N. & Blanton, P.W. (2000). Sociodemographic indicators of intervention program completion with the male court-referred perpetrator of partner abuse. Journal of Criminal Justice, *28*, 517-526.

Reviewed records of 286 men court referred into treatment as a result of partner abuse. Completion of the treatment program was associated with alcohol use, employment stability, and level of violence of the partner abuse incident.

Zoellner, L.A., Feeny, N.C., Alvarez, J., Watlington, C., O'Neill, M.L., Zager, R., & Foa, E.B. (2000). Factors associated with completion of the restraining order process in female victims of partner violence. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, *15*, 1081-1100.

In a sample of 65 women who requested an emergency restraining order, less than half returned to obtain a final one-year order, and those less likely to do so were women who reported attachment to the abusive partner. Although perceived threat to the women was associated with obtaining a final order, women were less likely to obtain one when the threat involved their children. The combination of threat and attachment factors correctly classified 88% of the women who did not obtain a final order. Assault characteristics were unrelated to completion of the restraining order process.

### Correctional Psychology

Reitzel, L.R., & Harju, B.L. (2000). Influence of locus of control and custody level on intake and prison-adjustment depression. Criminal Justice & Behavior, *27*, 625-644.

Differences in depressive symptoms of offenders at intake into the prison system and later were assessed, based on custody levels and locus of control. The highly internal group was least depressed at both testings, whereas the high external group showed increased depression. No differences were found for custody level.

Veneziano, C., Veneziano, L. & Gill, A. (2001). Perceptions of the juvenile justice system among adult prison inmates. Journal of Offender Reha-

ilitation, *32*, 53-61.

116 incarcerated male offenders were surveyed regarding their views of the juvenile justice system. These offenders did not have a positive view of the juvenile system, noting that it did not provide deterrence and was not helpful to them when they had contact with it.

### Legal Decision-Making

Cohn, E.S., White, O.S., & Sanders, J. (2000). Distributive and procedural justice in seven nations. Law and Human Behavior, *24*, 553-579.

Vignettes of a person unsuccessfully appealing being fired from a job and unsuccessfully going to an employment agency to seek work were presented to subjects in seven different countries. A distributive justice hypothesis and a procedural justice hypothesis received support in the results.

Darley, J.M., Carlsmith, K.M., & Robinson, P.H. (2000). Incapacitation and just deserts as motives for punishment. Law and Human Behavior, *24*, 659-683.

Participants were asked to assign punishments in scenarios in which offenses were varied in regard to moral seriousness of the offense and the likelihood the offender would commit future offenses. Punishment was increased with the seriousness of the offense, regardless of the likelihood of future offenses, except in a case in which a brain tumor was the cause of the actor's violent action.

Linz, D., Blumenthal, E., Donnerstein, E., Kunkel, D., Shafer, B.J., & Lichtenstien, A. (2000). Testing legal assumptions regarding the effects of dancer nudity and proximity to patron on erotic expression. Law and Human Behavior, *24*, 507-533.

Male patrons of an adult nightclub completed questionnaires on affective states and reception of messages after viewing dances in which nudity and proximity were manipulated. Results demonstrated that the content of the messages from the dancers was significantly altered by restrictions on nudity and proximity, findings contrary to the assumptions of the Supreme Court.

### Risk Assessment

Brewster, M. (2000). Stalking by former intimates: Verbal threats and other predictors of physical violence. Violence & Victims, *15*, 41-53.

In a sample of 187 female former intimate stalk-

ing victims, there was an independent, moderate, and statistically significant correlation between verbal threats and subsequent violence. Threats of violence were better predictors of violence during stalking than was a past history of violence. Both alcohol and drug use by the perpetrator were statistically significant predictors of injury during stalking.

Giles, M., & Mullineux, J. (2000). Assessment and decision-making: Probation officers' construing of factors relevant to risk. Legal & Criminological Psychology, *5*, 165-185.

Using the Repertory Grid technique, the authors identified factors used by Irish probation officers to assess risk among offenders. Although multiple assessment variables were identified, officers based treatment/supervision recommendations almost exclusively on criminal history variables.

Harm, N.J., & Phillips, S.D. (2001). You can't go home again: Women and criminal recidivism. Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, *32*, 3-22.

38 female offenders were interviewed regarding factors contributing to recidivism. Of particular importance were drug use, employment, and relationships with family.

Johnson, J.G., Cohen, P., Smailes, E., Kasen, S., Oldham, J.M., Skodol, A.E., & Brook, J.S. (2000). Adolescent personality disorders associated with violence and criminal behavior during adolescence and early adulthood. American Journal of Psychiatry, *157*, 1406-1412.

Youths and their mothers were interviewed 3 times over a 10-year period to assess Axis II disorders and violence. After controlling for age, sex, parental psychopathology, SES, and co-occurring Axis I disorders, adolescents with more cluster A or B symptoms were more likely to commit violent acts than those with fewer of these symptoms.

Logan, T.K., Leukefeld, C., & Walker, B. (2000). Stalking as a variant of intimate violence: Implications from a young adult sample. Violence & Victims, *15*, 91-107.

In a sample of 46 males and 84 females who reported stalking victimization and perpetration following a difficult break-up, stalking victimization was associated with physical and psychological abuse for women, and with psychological abuse for men. There was a reciprocal relationship of stalking and psychological abuse victimization and perpetration, especially for males. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, *16*, 1000-1010.



**Research Briefs Contd** psychological abuse victimization and perpetration for men than women.

Loza, W., & Loza-Fanous, A. (2000). Predictive validity of the Self-Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ). *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15*, 1183-1192.

The SAQ is a self-report risk/need inventory developed to aid clinicians in predicting violent and nonviolent recidivism. In a sample of 303 federally incarcerated Canadian offenders, predictor criterion variables were committing parole violations, recidivating, committing new violent acts, and committing any failure on release. Using five types of analyses, results indicated that the SAQ has adequate predictive validity.

Rosenfeld, B. (2000). Assessment and treatment of obsessional harassment. *Aggression & Violent Behavior, 5* 529-549.

Reviews research on obsessional harassment/stalking, including a discussion of treatment approaches within the context of primary diagnoses commonly assigned to this population. A diagnostic typology is proposed, and clinical issues relevant to evaluation and treatment of these offenders are addressed.

Skeem, J.L., Mulvey, E.P., & Lidz, C.W. (2000). Building mental health professionals decisional models into tests of predictive validity: The accuracy of contextualized predictions of violence. *Law and Human Behavior, 24*, 607-628.

Mental health professionals' predictions of patients' future violent behavior during periods of alcohol consumption were assessed. Predictions of violence were moderately more accurate than chance, with inadequate discrimination between patients likely to become violent when drinking from those who were not.

### Sexual Abuse and Sex Offenders

Aylwin, A.S., Clelland, S.R., Kirkby, L., Reddon, J.R., Studer, L.H., & Johnston, J. (2000). Sexual offense severity and victim gender preference: A comparison of adolescent and adult sex offenders. *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry, 23*, 113-124.

Samples of convicted adolescent (n=121) and adult (n=134) male sex offenders were compared on severity of most recent offense and gender of victim. Adolescents committed offenses as or more serious than adult offenders and were less gender specific (41% versus 20% victimized both genders).

Firestone, P., Bradford, J.M., Greenberg, D.M., & Nunes, K.L. (2000). Differentiation of homicidal child molesters, nonhomicidal child molesters, and nonoffenders by phallometry. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 157*, 1847-1850.

Three groups were compared on responses to aural descriptions of sexual vignettes. Those with a history of child molestation had significantly higher pedophile index scores than nonoffenders. Significantly more homicidal child molesters had pedophile assault index scores > 1.0 than did the other groups.

Fisher, D., Beech, A., & Browne, K. (2000). The effectiveness of relapse prevention training in a group of incarcerated child molesters. *Psychology, Crime, & Law, 6* 181-195.

A relapse prevention questionnaire administered to 49 child molesters in the U.K. before and after treatment, as well as at a nine-month follow-up, demonstrated that offenders had learned new skills and maintained improvements during treatment. Those returned to the community and those who attended a shorter program showed slight deteriorations in both awareness and strategies learned. Those showing the most improvement demonstrated significant reduction of pro-offending attitudes.

Greenberg, D., Bradford, J., Firestone, P., & Curry, S. (2000). Recidivism of child molesters: A study of victim relationship with the perpetrator. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 24*, 1485-1494.

Explored the relationship between recidivism and victim status (biological child, stepchild, acquaintance, stranger). Offenders who offended against acquaintances as opposed to family members were more likely to commit other sexual offenses or other general crime.

Gibson, L. E. & Leitenberg, H. (2000) Child sexual abuse programs: Do they decrease the occurrence of child sexual abuse? *Child Abuse & Neglect, 24*, 1115-1125.

For this study 825 college women were surveyed about any history of childhood sexual abuse and their participation in prevention programs. Results suggest that school-based child sexual abuse prevention programs may be effective in reducing child sexual abuse.

Kamphuis, J.H., Kugeares, S.L., & Finn, S.E. (2000). Rorschach correlates of sexual abuse: Trauma content and aggression indexes. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 75*, 212-224.

Nondissociative outpatients with histories of defi-

nite sexual abuse (SA) (n=72), suspected but unconfirmed SA (n=13), and no SA (n=43) were compared on Rorschach variables thought to be associated with sexual abuse. Trauma Content index scores were higher for those with SA but did not discriminate between the groups with high accuracy. Contrary to predictions, Aggressive Past scores were unrelated to SA history.

Kamsner, S. (2000). The relationship between adult psychological adjustment and childhood sexual abuse, childhood physical abuse, and family-of-origin characteristics. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15*, 1243-1262.

Among students and general community residents (n=229), family-of-origin variables did not predict adjustment. The best predictors of adjustment and self-esteem among the community group were family cohesion and child sexual abuse (CSA), whereas only child physical abuse (CPA) was a significant predictor among the student group. Those reporting both CPA and CSA displayed poorer adjustment than those reporting CPA and the nonabused participants.

Langstrom, N., & Grann, M. (2000). Risk for criminal recidivism among young sex offenders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15*, 855-872.

Base rates for sexual and general recidivism were 20% and 65% respectively in 46 Swedish 15-20 year old sex offenders (mean time at risk of 5 years). Factors predicting general recidivism were previous criminality, early onset conduct disorder, psychopathy, and use of death threats and weapons at index sex crime. Risk factors for sexual recidivism were previous sex offenses, male victim choice, poor social skills, and two or more victims in index offense.

Laws, D.R. (2000). Classification of child molesters by plethysmographic assessment of sexual arousal and a self-report measure of sexual preference. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15*, 1297-1313.

Three measures of pedophilic interest (card-sort, penile plethysmograph [PPG] slides, and PPG audio) were examined to assess if their combined use improved diagnostic accuracy of child molester classification. Although all measures significantly differentiated boy-object and girl-object molesters, the card-sort measure displayed the greatest classification accuracy and was the only measure to improve accuracy significantly once the other two modalities were considered. Using all three modalities yielded classification accuracy (91.7%).

AP-LS NEWS, Winter 2001

Lightfoot, S., & Evans, I.M., (2000) Risk factors for a New Zealand sample of sexually abusive children and adolescents. Child Abuse & Neglect, 24, 1185-1198.

In this study 20 sexual coercive juvenile offenders were compared to a group of conduct disordered youth. Juvenile sex offenders experienced more severely disrupted attachment and did not utilize social support systems when distressed.

McCloskey, L. A., & Bailey, J. A. (2000). The intergenerational transmission of risk for child sexual abuse. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15, 1019-1036.

Examined several risk factors for abuse in 179 battered women and their children. Previously identified variables (social support, ethnicity, biological relatedness of the mother's partner, maternal employment, and stepfather in the family-of-origin) failed to differentiate abused from nonabused girls. Only history of maternal sexual abuse, which placed girls at 3.6 times greater risk, and maternal drug use contributed unique variance to risk for abuse.

Nurius, P.S., Norris, J., Young, D.S., Graham, T.L. & Gaylord, J. (2000). Interpreting and defensively responding to threat: Examining appraisals and coping with acquaintance sexual aggression. Violence & Victims, 15, 187-205.

Behavioral responses of 202 college women were associated with unique patterns of appraisals, emotions, and aggression characteristics, such that women were more likely to respond assertively when the man used physical force; when she was concerned about injury; when she was unconcerned about preserving the relationship; and when she felt angry and confident. Women were more likely to respond diplomatically when the man had used verbal coercion; when she was self-conscious about her responses; and when she felt increased sadness but decreased anger.

Seto, M.C., Lalumiere, M.L., & Blanchard, R. (2000). The discriminative validity of a phallometric test for pedophilic interests among adolescent sex offenders against children. Psychological Assessment, 12, 319-327.

The responses of adolescent and young adult sex offenders against children, and a young adult comparison group on a phallometric test were compared. The responses of adolescents with female victims were similar to the comparison group. All other offenders had

larger relative responses to child stimuli than the comparison group.

Shaw, J.A., Lewis, J.E., Loeb, A., Rosado, J. & Rodriguez, R.A. (2000). Child on child sexual abuse: Psychological perspectives. Child Abuse & Neglect, 24, 1591-1600.

Results of this study indicate that victims of child perpetrators (CC) tended to be younger and were more likely to be male than victims of adult perpetrators (CA). The CC group also reported more sexual concerns/distress and, except for aggressive behavior, tended to score higher on various CBCL scales.

Zevitz, R.G., & Farkas, M.A. (2000). Sex offender community notification: Managing high risk criminals or exacting further vengeance? Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 18, 375-391.

30 convicted sex offenders were interviewed to identify possible disruptive and anti-therapeutic effects of recent community notification laws. While some therapeutic effects (acceptance of responsibility, minimization of denial) were noted, most acknowledged that notifying the community prevented the maintenance of stable housing and employment, and placed greater stress on families and friendships.

Zevitz, R.G., & Farkas, M.A. (2000). Sex offender community notification: Examining the importance of neighborhood meetings. Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 18, 393-408.

Questionnaires were administered to 704 Wisconsin residents attending community notification meetings over a 9-month period to examine efficacy of notification. Recommendations for how community notification should be conducted are offered.

### Trauma and Victimology

Brewin, C.R., Andrews, B., & Valentine, J.D. (2000). Meta-analysis of risk factors for posttraumatic stress disorder in trauma-exposed adults. Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology, 68, 748-766.

Meta-analyses of 14 risk factors for PTSD revealed that factors such as psychiatric history, reported childhood abuse, and family psychiatric history predicted PTSD in military and civilian samples. Factors such as gender, age, and race were more predictive in civilian than military samples, and pre-trauma variables were more predictive in military samples. The authors warn that generalizing from studies using only male combat veterans may lead to invalid assumptions.

R.K. (2000). Cognitive processing of trauma cues in adults reporting repressed, recovered, or continuous memories of childhood sexual abuse. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 109, 355-359.

In an emotional Stroop task, patterns of interference among women reporting repressed memories of CSA were indistinguishable from those of nonabused women. Severity of self-reported PTSD symptoms predicted degree of trauma-related interference, irrespective of whether the women reported recovered memories of CSA, had never forgotten their CSA, believed they had repressed memories, or had never been abused.

Rapp-Paglicci, L.A., & Wodarski, J.S. (2000). Antecedent behaviors of male youth victimization: An exploratory study. Deviant Behavior, 21, 519-536.

Behavior prior to victimization was assessed through self-report of victimized male youths. 66% reported engaging in risky, delinquent, or aggressive (RDA) behavior prior to victimization; older victims reported more RDA behaviors before the incident and overall.

Schuller, R.A., & Stewart, A. (2000). Police responses to sexual assault complaints: The role of perpetrator/complainant intoxication. Law and Human Behavior, 24, 535-551.

Police officers read a vignette depicting an acquaintance rape, with alcohol consumption of both complainant and perpetrator manipulated. Officers' perceptions of the complainant's intoxication level and gender of the officer influenced evaluations of the alleged assault. The likelihood of charging the perpetrator was only influenced by assessment of complainant's credibility and likelihood the perpetrator would be found guilty.

Weinstein, B., Levine, M., Kogan, N., Harkavy-Friedman, J., & Miller, J.M. (2000). Mental health professionals' experiences reporting suspected child abuse and maltreatment. Child Abuse & Neglect, 24, 1317-1328.

Surveyed 258 New York State mental health professionals regarding their experiences reporting child abuse. A large minority did not discuss limits of confidentiality with the client upon intake but most clinicians informed the client before making the report; in most cases therapeutic relationships were not harmed irreparably as a result of reporting.

### Witness Issues

*Continued on page 12*



## Research Briefs Cont.

Boon, J.C.W. & Baxter, J.S. (2000). Minimizing interrogative suggestibility. Legal & Criminological Psychology, *5* 273-284.

Found participants warned about the presentation of misinformation in administration of the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale 2 were less likely to be misled by interviewer suggestions. Despite the warning, some misinformation still was influential, although to a lesser degree.

Bradfield, A.L., & Wells, G.L. (2000). The perceived validity of eyewitness identification testimony: A test of the five Biggers criteria. Law and Human Behavior, *24*, 581-594.

Participants read a trial transcript involving eyewitness identification, in which Biggers criteria (certainty, view, attention, description, and time) were manipulated. Support for a certainty-trumps hypothesis was not found; the Biggers criteria combined only as main effects.

Bussey, K., & Grimbeek, E.J. (2000). Children's conceptions of lying and truth-telling: Implications for child witnesses. Legal & Criminological Psychology, *5* 187-199.

72 children (4, 7, & 10 yr-olds) responded to vignettes in which someone either lied or told the truth regarding a misdeed s/he committed. All 7 and 10 yr-olds identified lies and truthful statements correctly, whereas 88% of 4 yr-olds classified these accurately. 4 yr-olds generally were less certain of the accuracy of their responses.

Cederborg, A.C., Orbach, Y., Sternberg, K. J., & Lamb, M.E. (2000). Investigative interviews of child witnesses in Sweden. Child Abuse & Neglect, *24*, 1355-1361.

Interviews with 72 reported victims of child sexual abuse were evaluated with regard to type of utterances made by the interviewers and the kinds of information elicited from the children. The majority of utterances were either suggestive or posed options to the children. Only 6% of utterances were open-ended.

De Rivera, J. (2000). Understanding persons who repudiate memories recovered in therapy. Professional Psychology: Research & Practice, *31*, 378-386.

Clients (n=56) who repudiated "memories" of sexual abuse that had been recovered during psychotherapy completed a questionnaire regarding 3 explanations of the "memories." A mind control model was endorsed with the greatest frequency (41%); fewer respondents endorsed a self-narrative or role-enactment

model or combinations of the three.

Kebbell, M.R. & Johnson, S.D. (2000). Lawyers questioning: The effect of confusing questions on witness confidence and accuracy. Law and Human Behavior, *24*, 629-641.

After viewing a videotape, participants were questioned one week later using either confusing questions (e.g., double negatives) or simple questions. Confusing questions resulted in reduced accuracy and a lower confidence-accuracy relationship compared with the simple question condition.

Lindsay, D.S., Nilsen, E., & Read, J.D. (2000). Witnessing-condition heterogeneity and witnesses' versus investigators' confidence in the accuracy of witnesses' identification decisions. Law and Human Behavior, *24*, 685-697.

Undergraduates participated as either witnesses (under good or poor witnessing conditions) or investigators, all of whom rated their levels of confidence in the witnesses' identification of a man seen in an earlier video. Investigators discriminated between accurate and inaccurate witnesses, but witnesses' confidence was a better predictor of accuracy.

Parker, A.D., & Brown, J. (2000). Detection of deception: Statement validity analysis as a means of determining truthfulness of falsity of rape allegations. Legal & Criminological Psychology, *5* 237-259.

Reports results from 43 cognitive interviews, of which 12 were from allegedly false rape claimants. SVA criteria significantly differentiated "true" and "unfounded" statements and were better than officers reading interview transcripts.

Santtila, P., Roppola, H., Runtti, M., & Niemi, P. (2000). Assessment of child witness statements using criteria-based content analysis (CBCA): The effects of age, verbal ability, and interviewer's emotional style. Psychology, Crime, & Law, *6* 159-179.

True and false statements from 68 children of different ages (7-8, 10-11, 13-14) were analyzed for presence of CBCA criteria. Statement length, age and verbal ability, and emotional style of the interviewer all affected the presence of criteria independent of statement veracity but correctly classified only 66%.

Searcy, J., Bartlett, J.C., & Memon, A. (2000). Influence of post-event narratives, line-up conditions and individual differences on false identification by young and older witnesses. Legal & Criminological Psychology, *5* 219-235.

Listening to relevant post-event narrative increased false identifications among older (57-83) but not younger (19-33) adults. Sequential line-ups improved identification rates for both groups.

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# DIVISION 41 PROGRAM - APA CONVENTION

## SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 25-28, 2001

### SATURDAY, AUGUST 25

8:00am-9:00am	<p>Symposium: Effectiveness of a Mental Health Treatment Court Chair, <i>Merith Cosden</i> What Is a Mental Health Treatment Court?, <i>Sharon Westcott</i> Comparison of Mental Health Treatment Court and Usual Mental Health Treatment, <i>Jeffrey Ellens, Jeffrey Schnell, &amp; Merith Cosden</i> Gender and Ethnic Differences Among the Severely Mentally Ill, <i>Sae-Young Min</i> Substance Abuse as Self-Medication for the Severely Mentally Ill, <i>Ginger Goodrich &amp; Elizabeth Fraga</i> Discussant, <i>Manuel Casas</i></p>	<p>Mitigation--How to Do It and Why It Doesn't Work, <i>Sandra McPherson</i> Discussant, <i>Stan Brodsky</i></p>
	<p>1:00pm-2:00pm</p>	<p>Award from American Academy of Forensic Psychology for Distinguished Contributions in Forensic Psychology Chair, <i>Beth Clark</i> Psychopathy and Its Implications: From Ivory Tower to Real World, <i>Robert Hare</i></p>
	<p>2:00pm-3:00pm</p>	<p>Award from the American Psychology-Law Society for Distinguished Contributions in Forensic Psychology Chair, <i>Stephen Penrod</i> Eyewitness Identification: Scientific Contributions to Criminal Justice, <i>Gary Wells</i></p>
9:00am-11:00am	<p>Symposium: Current Research on Courtroom Decision-Making Chair, <i>Michael Saks</i> Reference Frames and Jury Instruction, <i>Edie Greene &amp; Brian Bianco</i> How Jurors Should Assess Children's Reluctance to Disclose Sexual Abuse, <i>Thomas Lyon, Catherine Koverola, &amp; Astrid Heger</i> Reasonable Doubt Instructions: Their Troubling Effects and a Possible Solution, <i>Dan Simon, Chadwick Snow, Aaron Brownstein, &amp; Stephan Read</i> Juries and Punitive Damages, <i>Michael Saks, Roselle Wissler, Stephan Landsman, &amp; Shari Diamond</i> The Effects of Defendant Remorse on Jury Decisions in a Malpractice Case, <i>Brian Bornstein &amp; Lahna Rung</i> Confirmation Bias in the Interpretation of Forensic DNA Evidence: Three Naturalistic Experiments, <i>William Thompson</i></p>	<p>3:00pm-4:00pm</p> <p>Presidential Address Scientific Evidence in the Courtroom: Assessing the Impact of <i>Daubert</i>, <i>Stephen Penrod</i></p>
	<p>4:00pm-5:00pm</p>	<p>Business Meeting</p>
	<p>5:00pm-6:00pm</p>	<p>Social Hour</p>
		<p><b>SUNDAY, AUGUST 26</b></p>
	<p>8:00am-9:00am</p>	<p>Paper Session: Making Sense of the Female Offender Chair, <i>Brenda Russell</i> Violent Adolescent Girls and Associated Behavior, <i>Judith Quinlan &amp; Fran Lexcen</i> Correlates of Sexual Coercion Perpetrated by Women: An Exploratory Analysis, <i>Brenda Russell &amp; Debra Oswald</i> Female Psychopathy: Does It Conform to the Two-Factor Model?, <i>Rebecca Jackson, Richard Rogers, Paul Lambert, &amp; Craig Newmann</i></p>
11:00am-1:00pm	<p>Symposium: Mitigation Assessments and Evidence in Capital Trials Chair, <i>Stan Brodsky</i> Toward an Integrated Theory of Capital Mitigation, <i>Craig Haney</i> Mental Health Expertise in Mitigation: Evaluations in Search of Guidelines, <i>Catherine Boyer</i> Psychological Testing as a Foreseeable Hazard in Mitigation Evidence, <i>William Stejskal</i> Effects of Psychological Mitigating Variables in Sentencing Decisions, <i>Michelle Barnett &amp; Stan Brodsky</i></p>	<p>9:00am-10:00am</p> <p>Symposium: Expert Witness Expertise Chair, <i>Mary A. Connell</i> The View from the Bench: What Judges Want to Hear from Experts, <i>Marsha Hedrick</i> Juror Assessment of the Believability of Expert Witnesses, <i>Daniel Shuman</i> The Forensic Self: Personal Issues in Evaluations and Testimony, <i>Stan Brodsky</i></p>



10:00am-11:00am	<p>Symposium: Exploring the Intersection of Civil and Criminal Mental Disability Law Chair, <i>Michael Perlin</i></p> <p>Violence and Medication: Insanity or Negligence?, <i>Steve Norton</i></p> <p>The ADA's Impact on Incompetency/Insanity Evaluations/Commitments in Misdemeanor Cases, <i>Michael Perlin</i></p> <p>Discussant, Rights and Responsibilities of Criminal Defendants with Mental Illness, <i>Pam Cohen</i></p>	9:00am-11:00am	<p>Symposium: Differential Characteristics of Forensic and Routine Neuropsychological Evaluations (co-sponsored with Division 40) Chair, <i>Richard Naugle</i></p>
11:00am-12:00pm	<p>Symposium: Complications in the Assessment of Test Results in Forensic Settings Chair, <i>Roger Greene</i></p> <p>Setting-Specific Effects on Test Results in Forensic Cases, <i>Randy Otto</i></p> <p>MMPI-2 Stability Within and Across Forensic Settings, <i>Roger Greene &amp; Stu Greenberg</i></p> <p>Discussant, <i>Bill Foote</i></p>	11:00am-12:00pm	<p>Paper Session: Current Issues in Eyewitness Research Delayed Effects of Response Criterion Instructions on Eyewitness Accuracy, <i>Maria Krioukova, Mark Phillips, &amp; Ron Fisher</i></p> <p>The Effects of Eyewitness Identification Guidelines on Juror Decision-Making, <i>Mark Phillips &amp; Ron Fisher</i></p> <p>Discussant, <i>Margaret Bull Kovera</i>, Recent Research and the NIJ Guidelines for Eyewitness Evidence</p>
12:00pm-1:00pm	<p>Invited Address Expert Testimony: Immunity or Liability? Evolving Legal and Ethical Landscapes, <i>Stuart Greenberg</i></p> <p>Discussant, <i>Dan Shuman</i></p>	12:00pm-2:00pm	<p>Symposium, Stalking and Obsessional Harassment: Current Advances in Risk Assessment Chair, <i>Dale McNeil</i></p> <p>Communicated Threats of Violence Toward Public and Private Targets: Discerning Differences Among Those Who Stalk and Attack, <i>J. Reid Meloy</i></p> <p>Stalking and Recidivism: Who Stops and Who Doesn't?, <i>Barry Rosenfeld</i></p> <p>Theoretical Issues in Stalking Risk Assessment, <i>Stephen Hart</i></p>
1:00pm-2:00pm	<p>Saleem Shah Award Chair, <i>John Petrila</i></p> <p>Refining Community Management of Sex Offenders: The STEP Program, <i>John Edens</i></p>	2:00pm-3:00pm	<p>Paper Session: Current Developments in Pre-Trial Assessment of Offenders Chair, <i>Patty Zapf</i></p> <p>Assessment of Adolescent Psychopathology: Cross-Validation and Implications of the PCL: YV, <i>Michelle Sheruda, James Loving, &amp; William Russell</i></p> <p>Judges' Decisions Regarding Juvenile Waiver to Adult Criminal Courts, <i>Randy Salekin &amp; Patty Zapf</i></p> <p>Predictor Variables in Competency to Stand Trial Decisions, <i>Virginia Galloway &amp; Patty Zapf</i></p> <p>Factor Structure of the BPRS in a Pre-Trial Jail Population, <i>Patty Zapf, Virginia Galloway, &amp; Stephen Hart</i></p>
2:00pm-3:00pm	<p>Saleem Shah Award Chair, <i>Jim Ogloff</i></p> <p>Psychopathy and Therapeutic Pessimism: A Need for a Modern View?, <i>Randy Salekin</i></p>		
3:00pm-5:00pm	<p>Poster Sessions</p>		
<b>MONDAY, AUGUST 27</b>			
8:00am-9:00am	<p>Paper Session: Issues in the Courtroom Chair, <i>Brian Bornstein</i></p> <p>Expert Testimony in Federal Civil Trials, <i>Carol Krafka, Molly Johnson-Treadway, Meghan Dunn &amp; Joe Cecil</i></p> <p>Forensic DNA Evidence: Overwhelming, Underutilized or Just Misunderstood?, <i>Sonia Chopra &amp; James Ogloff</i></p> <p>Blame Judge Judy: The Effects of Syndi-Court on Jurors, <i>Kimberlianne Podlas</i></p>		
9:00am-10:00am	<p>Symposium: Hot Topics in Experimental Law and Psychology Chair, <i>Brian Bornstein</i></p>	9:00am-10:00am	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TUESDAY, AUGUST 28</b></p> <p>Symposium: Psychological Issues Among Juvenile Offenders: Assessment, Treatment, and Ethical Aspects Chair, <i>Robin Dock</i></p> <p>Mental Health Screening and Assessment of Juvenile Offenders, <i>James Martin</i></p> <p>Social Functioning and Delinquency, <i>Robin Dock</i></p>

	Ethical Issues in the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders, <i>Joseph Hill &amp; Ronald Koon</i>	<b>12:00pm-1:00pm</b>	Paper Session: Considerations in Relationship Aggression Chair, <i>Deborah Davis</i> The Victim's Impact in Spousal Assault Risk Assessment, <i>Karen Whitemore &amp; Randall Kropp</i> The Incidence and Nature of Stalking Victimization, <i>Rosemary Purcell, Michele Pathe, &amp; Paul Mullen</i> Does Consent to Intoxication Equal Consent to Sex?, <i>Deborah Davis &amp; Jen Goodis</i>
<b>9:00am-10:00am</b>	Paper Session: Psychopathy and Violence: Analysis and Prediction Chair, <i>John Edens</i> Differentiating Factors in Gang and Drug Related Homicide, <i>Gerri-Ann Brandt &amp; Brenda Russell</i> The PAI and PCL-R as Predictors of Institutional Misbehavior, <i>John Edens &amp; Darryl Johnson</i> The Hare P-Scan: Development, Validation, and Use, <i>Hugues Herve &amp; Robert Hare</i>	<b>1:00pm-2:00pm</b>	Symposium: Ethnic Differences in Experiences and Perceptions of Intimate Violence Chair, <i>Alexis Kennedy</i> Sexual Victimization of Asian University Students, <i>Joti Samra</i> Ethnic Differences in Experiences and Perpetration of Dating Violence, <i>Alexis Kennedy</i> Ethnic Identity and Perceptions of Sexually Abusive Behavior, <i>Boris Gorzalka</i>
<b>10:00am-11:00am</b>	Symposium: Juvenile Forensic Research: False Confessions, Treatment, and Prediction of Recidivism Chair, <i>Kirk Heilbrun</i> Juvenile Confessions: Predictors of False Confessions in Adolescent Offenders, <i>Oluseyi Olubadewo, Lindsay Simpson, Naomi Goldstein &amp; Lois Oberlander</i> Who Cares About Girls? Developing Specific Programs for Female Juveniles, <i>Jessica Geier, Naomi Goldstein, Constance Mesiarik &amp; Doug Osman</i> Predicting general, violent, and sexual recidivism in juveniles: Three meta-analyses, <i>Ria Lee, Cindy Cottle, &amp; Kirk Heilbrun</i>		
<b>10:00am-11:00am</b>	Symposium: Sexual Predator Laws: Legal, Ethical, and Professional Concerns Chair, <i>David Shapiro</i> The Scientific Basis of Sexual Recidivism Instruments, <i>Randy Otto</i> The 'General Acceptance' of Sexual Recidivism Instruments, <i>Marc Zucker</i> Ethical and Professional Concerns for Evaluators, <i>David Shapiro</i> Discussant, <i>Warner Olds</i>		
<b>11:00am-12:00pm</b>	Paper Session: Obstacles to Effective Risk Assessment Chair, <i>Dale McNeil</i> Psychologist Practice Patterns in the Assessment of Dangerousness, <i>Anton Tolman &amp; Kristine Mullendore</i> A Model of Lay Future Dangerousness Judgments in Capital Cases, <i>Aletha Claussen-Schulz &amp; Brian Bornstein</i> Utility of Decision Support Tools for Assessing Short-Term Violence Risk, <i>Dale McNeil, Amanda Gregory, Judy Lam, &amp; Renee Binder</i>		

### A Note from the Program Chair

The Division 41/APLS program for APA 2001 has been selected. Because the APA-imposed deadline for proposal submission (December 1) was within two weeks of the end of most university sessions, reviewers generally received papers to review by December 10, a most inconvenient time to review proposals. Brian Bornstein and I thank all the reviewers who nonetheless were able to return reviews and comments by December 22, so that we could select the program by January 1. If you weren't offered the opportunity to review proposals and you would like to do so, please contact Brian Bornstein so you can be included for APA 2002.

Unfortunately, APA does not seem to recognize that many people leave the Convention by Monday evening and required that one-fourth of all our programming be scheduled on Tuesday this year. We were also not allowed to schedule any programming on Friday. Consequently, we have asked the Newsletter to publish the program now instead of in early summer, with the caveat that the schedule is subject to change by APA. We hope to encourage members to plan their Convention travel to accommodate attendance from Saturday through Tuesday. We turned down quite a number of excellent proposals simply because our allotted program hours weren't sufficient to accommodate many worthwhile presentations. Much of our most highly rated programming is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday. So be forewarned, if you leave early, you will miss much of what Division 41 has to offer for APA 2001.

Note that while the times listed here are tentative, programming should occur on the days noted and much of the schedule should remain as it is now published.

*Rick Frederick, Ph.D.*  
Program Chair, APA 2001



## POSTER SESSION - SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 3:00pm-5:00pm

1. Comprehension of Miranda Rights of Individuals Accused of Violent Crimes, *Warren Wheelock, Craig Rooney, Brian Paul, & Johanna Nilsson*
2. Using the MFAST as a Quick Screen of Malingering with Disability Claimants, *Holly Miller & Monica Davila*
3. Psychosis Proneness Among Sexual Offenders, *Scott Bezeau & Sandy Jung*
4. Should Psychopathy Qualify as a Disability Under the ADA? *Craig Lareau*
5. Police Training and Criminal Profiles, *Jennifer Troger & Brenda Russell*
6. Behavioral Correlates from Polygraph Data for Sex Offenders, *Nancy Elliott, Holly Miller, Joseph Peraino, & John Swartz*
7. Patient Performance on the Cognitive Items of the Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms, *Timothy Wynkoop & Richard Frederick*
8. Using MMPI-2 in Outpatient Treatment Planning with Adult Sex Offenders, *Sean Leonard, William Dorfman, Alfred Sellers, Barry Schneider, Pamela Mark, Tracy Kremper, & John Spencer*
9. Exploratory Analysis of Legal Attitude Among Forensic Professionals and Undergraduates, *Christopher Weaver, Robert Meyer, Amy Boyd, & Sylvia Szczygiel*
10. Childhood Environment and Behaviors as Risk Factors for Adult Violence, *Richard Yarvis & Charles Scott*
11. Conducting Evaluations of Competence for Execution: Psychologists' Practice and Experiences, *Marcus Boccaccini, Patty Zapf, & Stanley Brodsky*
12. Individual and Aggregate Strategies in the Clinical Assessment of Violence, *Matthew Huss, Rober Zeiss, & Jerome Yesavage*
13. One-at-a-Time Versus Grouped Presentations in Mug Books, *Hunter McAllister & Heather Stewart*
14. MMPI-2 Profiles of Parents in Child Custody Litigation, *Stephen McGraw & Christine Ryan*
15. Undermining Reasonableness: Expert Testimony in Cases Involving Battered Women Who Kill, *Cheyl Terrance & Kimberly Matheson*
16. Minimizing False Positives and False Negatives on the Validity Indicator Profile, *Richard Frederick*
17. Discrepant Decisions of Competence Between Forensic Evaluators and the Courts, *Melissa Cox & Patty Zapf*
18. The MACI and the BASC in Adolescent Offenders, *Randy Salekin, Maria Larrea, & Tracey Ziegler*
19. Assessing the Accuracy of Treatability Predictions for Incompetent Defendants, *Karen Hubbard & Patty Zapf*
20. An Analysis of Women Convicted of Sex Crimes, *Christopher Ferguson*
21. Offender Dehumanization in Victim Impact Statements, *Bryan Myers, Rachel Latter, Draven Godwin & Scott Winstanley*
22. Lay Perceptions of Polygraph Testimony: Implications for Admissibility, *Rachel Latter, Bryan Myers, & Kathrine Abdollahi*
23. Characteristics of Juvenile Sex Offenders Molested as Children, *Geoffrey McKee & Laura Holland*
24. The Construct of Psychopathy: Support for a Three-Factor Model, *Zina Lee & Stephen Hart*
25. Performance Incentives Can Lead to Increases in Eyewitness Confidence, *Tana Zerr & John Shaw*
26. A Paradigm to Identify Patterns of Malingered Mild Head Injury, *Todd Pizitz, Donald Viglione, Manuel Tobias, Shayna Gothard, Nicole Dizon, & Steve Johnston*
27. Further Evidence of the MFAST's Ability to Detect Malingering in a Prison Population, *Laura Guy & Holly Miller*
28. Examination of Constructs Underlying Intentionally Suppressed Cognitive Abilities, *Timothy Wynkoop, Ross Crosby, & Richard Frederick*
29. Childhood Abuse and Social Support Among Incarcerated and Non-Incarcerated Women, *Kimberly Balsam, Karen Fondacaro, John Holt, Laura Gibson, & Thomas Powell*
30. A Psychosocial Approach to Evaluating Juvenile Boot Camps, *Michael Arena, Katherine Abdollahi, Cheryl Scott, & Laura White*
31. Taxometric Analysis of Impression Management on the MMPI-2: A Replication, *Keith Cruise, Holly Miller, & Mary Duhon*
32. Psychologists' Evaluations of Valid and Flawed Psychological Science, *Melissa Russano & Margaret Bull Kovera*
33. The Lost Pleasure of Life Scale: Ranking of Behavioral Descriptors, *Nechia McNally, Robert Meyer, & Edward Berla*
34. Vulnerability of Rorschach to Efforts to 'Fake-Good' by Sex Offenders, *Orest Wasyliw, Linda Grossman, Andrea Benn, & Kevin Gyoerkoe*
35. Treatment Change and the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles, *Roberto Di Fazio, Glenn Waters, Marie Trgovac, & Mark Rychlee*
36. Sexual Predator Case Review: Adults' Risk Factors, *Geoffrey McKee & Laura Holland*
37. Sexual Harassment of Male and Female Graduate Students, *Tonia Nicholls, Kevin Douglas, William Koch, & Rosalind Catchpole*
38. Ethical and Legal Guidelines Regarding the Shared Use of Data, *Robert Welsh & Craig Lareau*
39. Psychological Factors of Legal Behavior in Mexico, *Graiel Rodriguez Ortega, Enrique Caceres Nieto, & Lucy Reidl Martinez*
40. Promoting Community-Based Care Under the Americans with Disabilities Act, *Pam Cohen*

# Notes From The Student Chair



Dear AP-LS Student Members:

I am pleased to announce the section's new Chair-Elect, Constance Mesiarik, , and new Secretary-Treasurer, Marchelle Thomson, mthomson@law.villanova.edu. Both are in their second year at the joint degree program at MCP-Hahnemann University and Villanova University School of Law. We look forward to their leadership and new ideas. The Newsletter/Web Editor position remains open and any interested candidates should contact me immediately at lpeters@law.villanova.edu.

## APA 2001

This year's American Psychological Association Convention will be August 24-28 in San Francisco, California. The Division 41 Student Section address will be focused on seeking the first job after graduation. Look for more detailed information on the webpage and in the convention program. We look forward to seeing you there.

## An Eye to the Future

It's near too early to start thinking about running for a student officer position for the 2001-02 term. The open positions will be: Chair-Elect, Secretary/Treasurer, and Newsletter/Web Editor. If you have questions regarding these positions, please email me at or Marchelle at , as Marchelle will be running the election this year.

As the world of law and psychology expands, we look forward to building an even stronger student section.

Best Wishes, Lori Peters

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**Research Briefs Cont.**

Chair, Lori Peters  
lpeters@law.villanova.edu

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

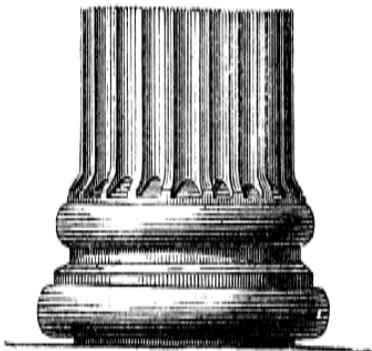
Chair Elect, Constance Mesiarik  
cmesiarik@law.villanova.edu

Secretary/Treasurer,  
Marchelle Thomson  
mthomson@law.villanova.edu

Student Newsletter/Web Editor,  
TBA

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

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



# Division News and Information

## Additional AP-LS meetings ?

At its August 2000 meeting, the Executive Committee noted the significant growth in submissions to the biennial meeting and the fact that because of time constraints, some important work may not get presented. EC members discussed the possibility of adding one additional AP-LS meeting every four years. As it now stands, AP-LS meets in even numbered years (next meeting in 2002) and the joint meeting of European and American Psychology-Law Societies (EAPL) is scheduled to occur approximately once every four years (1999, 2003..).

The EC discussed a cycle that would look like this:

- 2002: AP-LS meeting (in Austin, TX)
- 2003: EAPL meeting (in Edinburgh)
- 2004: AP-LS meeting
- 2005: Proposed new AP-LS meeting
- 2006: AP-LS meeting, etc.

In effect, this would bring our society together every year. We welcome your thoughts and comments about this plan. Please direct them to Edie Greene (egreene@mail.uccs.edu) by March 1.

## Legal Update Cont.

5 See, e.g., Hamilton, H.G. (1998). Note: The movement from Frye to Daubert: Where do the states stand? *Jurimetrics Journal*, 38, 201-210 (summarizing the current status of state admissibility standards).

6 Of course, other rules impact on an expert's testimony as well. Federal Rules of Evidence 703, 706, and 403 among others may affect the scope and content of expert testimony.

7 This sufficiency determination is different than the determination under Rule 703 whether an expert is relying upon information that is of a type reasonably relied upon by other experts in the field. The sufficiency determination is properly conducted under Rule 702 because, as the Advisory Committee Notes (at 14) point out, "an analysis of the sufficiency of the expert's basis cannot be divorced from the ultimate reliability of the expert's opinion." Note that Rule 703 was also revised in December 2000, however, with the intent of limiting the disclosure to the jury of inadmissible information that is used as the basis of an expert's opinion. Under the revised Rule, "[f]acts or data that are otherwise inadmissible shall not be disclosed to the jury by the proponent of the opinion or inference unless the court determines that their probative value in assisting the jury to evaluate the expert's opinion substantially outweighs their prejudicial effect."

8 Interestingly, the work of one of our own AP-LS members is prominently cited in the Reporter's Notes as significantly influencing the development of the Uniform Rule –

## Training and Careers Committee

The Training and Careers booklet is currently being revised. The booklet contains an abundance of information related to the field of psychology and law. The booklet also contains a listing of graduate programs that offer a concentration of courses in psychology and law. All of the graduate programs listed in earlier additions have been contacted to provide updated information. The majority of these programs have sent back replies and this information is being added to the booklet. If any program directors have information yet to send, please do so. If anyone is aware of new psychology and law programs, please send that information.

If AP-LS members have suggestions for changes or additions to the Training and Careers booklet, feel free to let me know. I plan to have the booklet edited and new copies available by this summer, so contact the committee soon. You can view the current edition of the booklet on the AP-LS web site. Finally, the Training and Careers committee is slowly compiling a listing of international programs in psychology and law. If anyone has knowledge of such programs, please let me know.

Steven Norton Ph.D., Chair, Training and Careers Committee

David Faigman, see, e.g., Faigman, D.L. (1996). Making the law safe for science: A proposed rule for the admission of expert testimony, *Washburn Law Journal*, 35, 401-430; Faigman, D.L. (1995). Mapping the labyrinth of scientific evidence. *Hastings Law Journal*, 46, 555-579.

9 Compare *Heller v. Shaw Industries, Inc.*, 167 F.3d 146, 155 (3rd Cir. 1999)("[W]e do not believe that a medical expert must always cite published studies on general causation in order to reliably conclude that a particular object caused a particular illness") with *Moore v. Ashland Oil*, 151 F.3d 269 (5th Cir. 1998)(clinical medical expert's opinion was not ground in science as required by *Daubert* and its progeny, and thus excludable).

Maureen O'Connor  
Dan Krauss

We would like to take this opportunity to introduce the new "Legal Updates" column, which will become a regular feature of the AP-LS newsletter. In this column, we update readers on modifications to Rule 702 since *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals* and its progeny. We are eager to hear from members about emerging issues, important cases or statutory reforms, that could be the subject of future columns. Please send suggestions to moconnor@jjay.cuny.edu or daniel.krauss@claremontmckenna.edu. For helpful comments on this inaugural column, we would like to thank Joe Cecil, Leo Whinery, and Barry Rosenfeld.

# Call for Papers

## Behavioral Sciences and the Law

### Special issues devoted to the Practice of Forensic Psychology and Psychiatry

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND THE LAW is planning a special issue of the journal dealing with "The Practice of Forensic Psychology and Psychiatry." Manuscripts are invited on any topic related to any aspect of forensic practice, including but not limited to: training and certification; forensic assessment; expert testimony; legal and ethical issues; consultation; practice management; malingering and deception; and risk assessment.

Manuscripts should be approximately 20-30 pages, double spaced, and conform to American Psychological Association format, or the Harvard Law Review Association's Uniform System of Citation, but not both. Manuscripts must be sent in triplicate (with two copies prepared for blind review) no later than April 1, 2001 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](mailto:cewing@acsu.buffalo.edu), by telephone at 716-645-2770.

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## THE 11th EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW LISBON — PORTUGAL, JUNE, 5th - 8th, 2001

The 2001 EAPL Conference will be held in Lisbon, Portugal, 5 - 8 of June, 2001. Proposals for papers, symposia and posters are invited. The deadline for considering these proposals is March, 15th, 2001. All areas of psychology and law are invited and presentations based on empirical research are especially welcomed. Students are also encouraged to participate and join in the EAPL. Proposals must include the registration form (see above) and a 250 words abstract, sent via e-mail, fax or letter together with a IBM or Macintosh disk. English will be the official language of the conference but some presentations in Portuguese language may be considered. Send the payment together with the Registration Form and Abstracts to:

Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves  
Univ. of Minho Instituto de Educação e Psicologia  
4700-320 BRAGA  
PORTUGAL Fax # Int + 351 253 678987  
E-mail: [rabrunhosa@iep.uminho.pt](mailto:rabrunhosa@iep.uminho.pt)

or Cristina Soeiro Teles  
Instituto Nacional de Polícia e Ciências Criminais  
Quinta do Bom Sucesso Barro  
2670 LOURES  
PORTUGAL Fax #: Int + 351 21 9835495

Additional information can be found at <http://www.unl.edu/apls/european.htm>

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## Behavioral Sciences and the Law Special issue devoted to End-of-Life Issues

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND THE LAW is planning a special issue of the journal dealing with "End-of-Life Issues." Manuscripts are invited on any topic related to this theme, including but not limited to: physician-assisted suicide and euthanasia, medical futility, decision making competence and surrogate decision making, withholding or withdrawing treatment, Do-Not-Resuscitate Orders and Health Care Proxy legislation. Empirical research, legal policy analyses, theory development, and manuscripts promoting international perspectives on these topics are particularly encouraged, although any manuscripts related to the legal or public policy aspects of end-of-life issues are welcome. Guest Editors for this issue are Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., and James L. Werth, Jr., Ph.D.

Manuscripts should be approximately 20-30 pages using 1" margins and a 12 point font, double spaced, and conform to American Psychological Association format, or the Harvard Law Review Association's Uniform System of Citation, but not both. Manuscripts must be sent in triplicate (with two copies prepared for blind review) no later than September 1, 2001 to: Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Fordham University, 441 East Fordham Road, Bronx, NY 10458. For further information, please contact either Dr. Rosenfeld ([rosenfeld@fordham.edu](mailto:rosenfeld@fordham.edu) or 718-817-3794) or Dr. Werth ([jwerth@uakron.edu](mailto:jwerth@uakron.edu) or 330-972-2505).



## PSYCHOLOGY, PUBLIC POLICY, AND LAW

An official law review of the University of Arizona College of Law and the University of Miami School of Law

### *Special Issue: Pragmatic Psychology and the Law*

This special issue of *Psychology, Public Policy, and the Law* is seeking manuscripts in two general areas: (a) examples of model pragmatic case studies, and (b) reflective discussions of the paradigm of pragmatic psychology as a viable model for forensic psychology at the levels of individual practice, public policy, and/or research, taking into account historical, political, practical, methodological, theoretical, and/or epistemological considerations. Within the first, case study area, there are a number of options. We welcome either a single case study or a series of related, multiple case studies in the same area. Also, we welcome either the case study submission only or the submission of the case study along with commentary by one or more other authors knowledgeable about the subject area who can provide a critical review of the case study. Finally, we seek manuscripts that address how the pragmatic approach might be utilized in the courtroom, such as discussions of how a lawyer would present evidence of risk using the method, how a lawyer might impeach an expert witness who relies on this method, how judges might view the pros and cons of the method, or how there might therapeutic jurisprudence advantages for the use of this new approach compared to a clinical prediction model.

Collaborative efforts between psychologists and lawyers are encouraged. The journal encourages submissions that:

- critically evaluate the actual and potential contribution of psychology to public policy and legal issues,
- assess the desirability of different public policy and legal alternatives in light of the scientific knowledge base in psychology,
- articulate research needs that address public policy and legal issues for which there is currently insufficient theoretical and empirical knowledge,
- examine public policy and legal issues relating to the conduct of psychology and related disciplines, and/or
- discuss research and expert testimony, or critique the uses of such evidence in court.

Submissions should contain a 150-word abstract and must conform to style requirements defined by either the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (4<sup>th</sup> ed.) or The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation. Please send five hard copies of the manuscript and a diskette containing the manuscript to: Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street NE, Room # 3088, Washington, DC 20002-4242, <http://www.jbo.com/law>  
**Submission Deadline: March 30, 2001**

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## 3rd Annual National Conference on Science and the Law

The National Conference on Science and Law is an annual conference sponsored by the Office of Science and Technology of the National Institute of Justice, the research arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. The conference is co-sponsored by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, the Criminal Justice Division of the American Bar Association, the National Center for State Courts, the National Academies, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Conference focuses on addressing issues that arise during the introduction or attempted introduction of scientific evidence into the court system improving communication and understanding among scientists, attorneys and judges emerging sciences and technologies for the legal arena developing a research agenda for the interaction of science and law.

The Conference includes invited presentations by distinguished members of both the scientific and legal communities as well as selected papers and posters obtained through this Call for Papers. The Selection Committee consists of representatives from the organizations listed above as well as a peer review panel convened by the National Institute of Justice.

We are especially interested in presentations which focus on:

1. Emerging forensic science techniques and technologies which may eventually serve as scientific evidence in court
2. Empirical testing results for current forensic science techniques according to the Daubert standards
3. Empirical evaluations of current and emerging forensic science techniques
4. Case examples of the admissibility of emerging forensic science techniques.

**Deadline: April 2, 2001** - For further information and submission requirements, see <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/slcall.htm>

*Special Issue: Empirical and Legal Perspectives on  
Capital Punishment for First Degree Murder*

Psychology, Public Policy, and the Law invites manuscript submissions for a special issue devoted to the topic of the death penalty. We plan to publish this edition as soon as possible, in light of the current public debate on the death penalty in first degree murder cases. Therefore, all manuscripts will need to be submitted to one of the co-editors by May 1, 2001 in order to secure a full round of reviews and revisions as needed. The articles normally published in PPP&L are typically not reports of new single studies but overviews of research programs with an emphasis on policy implications. We invite papers exploring any aspect of the death penalty but underscore that the papers must make policy links. We are particularly interested in manuscripts that focus on one or more of the following areas:

- Capital jury decision making, capital sentencing instructions, and capital juror attitudes
- Death qualification,
- Special populations and the death penalty (e.g., juveniles, the psychologically incompetent, the mentally ill and/or impaired, and developmentally disabled capital defendants),
- Psychological assessment and administration of the death penalty,
- Public opinion related to the death penalty,
- Deterrence and the death penalty,
- The role of aggravation and mitigation in assigning the death penalty,
- Psychological evidence and the use of psychological experts in capital cases,
- Discrimination in administering the death penalty,
- Recent legal and policy developments concerning capital punishment in the United States and elsewhere.

Collaborative efforts between psychologists and lawyers are encouraged. The journal encourages submissions that critically evaluate the actual and potential contribution of psychology to public policy and legal issues, assess the desirability of different public policy and legal alternatives in light of the scientific knowledge base in psychology, articulate research needs that address public policy and legal issues for which there is currently insufficient theoretical and empirical knowledge, examine public policy and legal issues relating to the conduct of psychology and of related disciplines where relevant to psychology, and/or discuss research and expert testimony, or critique the uses of such evidence in court.

Submissions should contain a 150-word abstract and must conform to style requirements defined by either (1) the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (4th ed.) or (2) The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation. Submitted manuscripts can exceed 75 double-spaced pages. All submissions will be peer-reviewed. Guest editors for this issue are Richard Wiener, Steve Penrod, and Craig Haney. Please direct any questions you might have to one of them at one of the addresses listed below:

Richard L. Wiener, M.L.S., Ph.D.  
Department of Psychology  
17 Lexington Avenue  
Baruch College, Box G-1126  
City University of New York  
New York, NY 10010  
phone: 212-387-1530  
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Please send five hard copies of the manuscript and a diskette containing the manuscript to: Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street NE, Room # 3088, Washington, DC 20002-4242 <http://www.jbo.com/law> or email your submission to : <http://www.jbo.com/submissions/pppl.cfm>

# Law and Human Behavior

## *Special Issue on Psychology in Civil Litigation*

*Law and Human Behavior* invites manuscript submissions for a special issue focused on psychology in civil litigation. Plans are for the issue to contain several categories of articles, including:

- Empirical investigations of psychological issues that arise in civil litigation contexts, including torts, employment and labor disputes, discrimination cases, civil rights cases, contract disputes, etc.
- Reviews of bodies of empirical research focused on the psychology of civil litigation. Reviews should include clear descriptions of (a) ways in which the research can or should inform the resolution of civil lawsuits, and (b) directions for further research and suggestions for paradigms by which this research could be accomplished.
- Descriptions of important or newly emerging legal issues in the arena of civil litigation. Descriptions should include suggestions for the types of research that could be used to inform policy or practice in these areas and, whenever possible, suggestions for paradigms by which this research could be accomplished. These manuscripts are likely to be briefer than those in the other two categories. Collaborative efforts between psychologists and lawyers are particularly encouraged.

Guest editor for this issue is Edie Greene. Four copies of manuscripts, prepared for anonymous review, should be sent to: Edie Greene, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, University of Colorado, P.O. Box 7150, Colorado Springs, CO 80933. Edie's e-mail address is [egreene@mail.uccs.edu](mailto:egreene@mail.uccs.edu). **Manuscripts should be received by October 1, 2001.**

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### **Journal of Threat Assessment**

#### ***Special Issue on School Violence***

The *Journal of Threat Assessment* is accepting manuscripts for a special issue on "School Violence: Emerging Issues for Prevalence, Evaluation, and Intervention." Manuscripts should be prepared in quadruplicate, in accordance with the style of the *APA Publication Manual (4th ed.)* and sent to the editor: Joseph T. McCann, PsyD, JD, Editor, *Journal of Threat Assessment*, 151 Leroy Street, Binghamton, New York 13905. **Deadline for manuscripts is April 1, 2001.** For more information you may contact the journal editor (Voice/Fax: 607-797-2315; [Joseph\\_McCann@uhs.org](mailto:Joseph_McCann@uhs.org))

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### **Criminal Justice and Behavior**

#### ***Special Issue on Risk Assessment***

*Criminal Justice and Behavior* invites submissions to a special issue on risk assessment. Both empirical studies and theoretical/scholarly papers will be considered. Relevant topics include the prediction of violent and aggressive behavior, the reduction of the risk of such behavior, and decision-making (clinical, legal, or administrative) that incorporates violence risk. **Please submit manuscripts by July 1, 2001** to: Kirk Heilbrun, Ph.D., Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, MCP Hahnemann University, MS 626, 245 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102-1192.

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### **APLS Book Series**

APLS sponsors a book series, *Perspectives in Law and Psychology*, published by Kluwer Academic/Plenum Press. The series publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base. Topics of books in progress include forensic assessment, sexual harassment, custody evaluations, death penalty, and juvenile and adult criminal competency. Proposals for new books are welcome. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to: Dr. Ronald Roesch, Series Editor, Dept. of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, 888 University Drive, Burnaby, BC, Canada V5A 1S6, office: 604-291-3370, fax: 604-291-3427, e-mail: [rroesch@arts.sfu.ca](mailto:rroesch@arts.sfu.ca)

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### **Forensic Openings**

The State of Georgia currently has several openings for forensic professionals. In an effort to continue to develop our statewide forensic program into state-of-the-art practices, we are seeking individuals with forensic training and an interest in program development. Georgia currently has 7 secure forensic units and one maximum secure unit. We have just broken ground on our new 192-bed maximum-security hospital. We see this unit as the flagship of our system and as a future training and research center. We are seeking a team of highly qualified and motivated forensic professionals to help build this program. We are currently recruiting for a clinical director, 2 board-certified forensic psychiatrists and two forensic psychologists. For more information contact Karen Bailey-Smith, Ph.D., Director of Forensic Services, Georgia Dept. of Human Resources, 2 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 22-235, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, Tel: (404) 463-6353

**USC Institute of  
Psychiatry, Law,  
and  
Behavioral Science**

Accepting Applicants for Postdoctoral Fellowships beginning September 1, 2001. Fellowship is a full-time, 1-year training program in forensic psychology that develops skills in application of clinical psychology to various legal issues for legal ends. Didactic program includes specially designed seminars in Criminal, Civil, Juvenile, Family, Personal Injury, Worker's Compensation, Landmark Mental Health Cases, Legal Regulation of Psychology and Law, Correctional Psychology, and Special Issues in Forensic Psychology. Interdisciplinary faculty. Intensive supervision of clinical evaluations and experiences. Patients from wide variety of legal agencies. Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from an accredited APA approved school required. Stipend will be \$22,000. Interested applicants should send curriculum vitae and application letter to: Linda E. Weinberger, Ph.D., USC Institute of Psychiatry, Law and Behavioral Science, P.O. Box 86125, Los Angeles, CA 90086-0125. Tel. (323) 226-4942, FAX (323) 226-2777.

## **Assistant Professor, Clinical Forensic Psychology University of Denver Forensic Psychology Program**

The Graduate School of Professional Psychology at the University of Denver is seeking a full-time faculty member specializing in forensic psychology. Hiring at the Assistant Professor tenure track level. Salary will be dependent on experience. Duties include teaching, advising, supervising, writing grants, and participating as a core member for the Master's in Forensic Psychology Program. Applicant should be licensed or license eligible. Preferred starting date is September 2001. Minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. Mail cover letter and vitae to: Lavita Nadkarni, Ph.D., Director of Forensic Studies, University of Denver-GSPP, 2450 South Vine Street, Denver, CO 80208, by March 16, 2001.

### **Research Associate**

DecisionQuest, a national firm specializing in litigation strategy, is seeking a qualified person to join its Los Angeles office in the position of Research Associate. DecisionQuest is the recognized leader in the field of trial consulting and is involved in developing persuasive communication strategies for Fortune 1000 clients in both litigation and non-litigation settings. We are interested in hiring a person who is trained at the Ph.D. or Masters level in an area of the social sciences. The position involves research design and analysis, strategic problem solving and presenting strategies to clients. The successful candidate will possess excellent public speaking and interpersonal skills.

Candidates should expect to travel frequently and to have the opportunity to do applied research in settings all over the nation. The work at DecisionQuest is diverse and plentiful. We work on many different projects at once with many of these under urgent deadlines. The right person is energized and not overwhelmed by these conditions. The work is difficult, but rewarding.

Those interested in finding out more about DecisionQuest and/or this position should visit [www.decisionquest.com](http://www.decisionquest.com), or send a resumé with cover letter to: DecisionQuest, 2050 W. 190<sup>th</sup> St. Suite 205, Torrance, California 90504, Attn: Trent Kelso, Associate Research Director

DecisionQuest, Inc. is an equal opportunity employer. No relocation costs.

### **Juvenile Forensic Coordinator**

Individual will provide statewide leadership in the continued development of juvenile forensic services for the State of Georgia. The candidate should have considerable experience with both juvenile and adult forensic services, and will be expected to assist in oversight of all statewide forensic programs. Duties include provision of technical and clinical consultation to forensic professionals, design of forensic training programs, and implementation of quality improvement systems. Applicant must have Ph.D. (preferably in Clinical Psychology), Georgia license or license-eligible, and have 5 years experience in forensic practice. Mail resumes or State of Georgia application to: Karen Bailey-Smith, Ph.D., Director of Forensic Services, Department of Human Resources, Division of MH/MR/SA, 2 Peachtree Street, Suite 22-235, Atlanta, GA 30303-3142.

Resumes and applications will be accepted until position is filled. Further details and applications for employment with the State of Georgia can be found at: <http://www.thejobsite.org/>

### **Post-Doctoral Position**

Position available July or August 2001 for busy forensic private practice in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. \$20,000 base salary plus incentives. Send or fax vitae and letter of interest to: The Institute for Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 7330 NW 5th Street, Plantation, FL 33317 FAX - 954-316-4844





# 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 Garrett L. Berman, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Roger Williams University, One Old Ferry Road, Bristol, RI 02809-2921. Electronic submissions can be submitted via email to: [rlb@alpha.rwu.edu](mailto:rlb@alpha.rwu.edu). There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31.

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

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

### Eligibility

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

### To Apply

Applicants must include the following information in their submission:

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

Please submit four copies of your proposal and accompanying documentation.

Mail application to:

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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



# Nominations, Awards and Announcements

## American Academy of Forensic Psychology Announces 2001 Distinguished Contribution Award

AAFP is pleased to announce that it has selected Robert D. Hare, Ph.D. to receive its Distinguished Contribution Award for 2001. Dr. Hare is well-known not only for his contributions to the understanding of psychopathy, but for the development of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist (PCL), now in widespread use. He will deliver an invited address at the APA Convention entitled, "Psychopathy and Its Implications for Society: From Ivory Tower to Real World."

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### AAFP and Division 41 Announce 2001 Saleem Shah Award Winners

2001 recipients of the Saleem Shah Award for Early Contributions to Forensic Psychology are John F. Edens, Ph.D., Sam Houston State University, and Randall T. Salekin, Ph.D., University of Alabama. Both have established outstanding bodies of meaningful work so far in their careers and will be delivering invited addresses at the 2001 APA Convention in San Francisco. Thanks to Beth Clark, Ph.D., Charles Clark, Ph.D., and Murray Levine, Ph.D. who served as the selection committee.

## Seed Money Available for Interdisciplinary Collaborations

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

Edie Greene  
Dept. of Psychology  
University of Colorado  
Colorado Springs, CO 80933.

Or email to [egreene@mail.uccs.edu](mailto:egreene@mail.uccs.edu).  
Deadline for receipt of proposals is August 1, 2001.

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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).

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City \_\_\_\_\_

State/Province \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

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