



Preparing for Austin

The 2002 Conference, to be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Town Lake in Austin, Texas, is rapidly approaching. We received a high rate of submissions this year and the paper and symposium proposals were excellent. As a result, the program line-up holds a great deal of promise. This year we are returning to a one poster session/social hour format. The poster session will feature 122 posters and will be co-sponsored by the *American Academy of Forensic Psychologists* and the *American Association of Correctional Psychology*. In addition to an outstanding collection of paper sessions, symposia, and posters, the program will also feature a mini-conference on Capital Case Litigation. The Opening Session will begin at 12:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 7th and presentations will continue through noon on Sunday, March 10th. The schedule in this newsletter is the official schedule so please bring a copy with you to the conference. We do ask, however, that you check with our website - www.unl.edu/ap-ls/2002/ for potential changes to the schedule.

The following are some special sessions that may be of particular interest at this Biennial Conference: Current APLS President Stephen D. Hart, has invited internationally known risk assessment scholar **Thomas L. Litwack** to deliver an address Saturday on "Some Questions for Our Field." Professor **Donald Bersoff** will be receiving a life time contribution award and will give a talk on "School Children, Social Science, and the Supreme Court." Professor **Gail Goodman** will be receiving an award for Distinguished Career Contribution to Forensic Psychology and will present on "Trauma, Law, and Memory." **Eric Silver** will receive the Saleem Shah Award and will present on "Mental Disorder and Violence: A Focus on Contexts Large and Small." **Stephen D. Hart, Thomas L. Litwack, Marnie Rice, and John Monahan** will present on cutting edge research and issues for risk assessment. **Shari Diamond, Neil J. Vidmar, Mary R. Rose, & Leslie Ellis** with Discussnts **Paula Hannaford** and **Honorable Michael Brown** will present on "The Impact of Juror Discussions During Trial: The Arizona Jury Project." and **Saul Kassin, Barry Scheck, William C. Thompson, Gary L. Wells, & Phoebe Ellsworth** will present a symposium entitled "Actual Innocence: Antecedents and Consequences of Wrongful Convictions." In addition to these highlights, the program includes an unprecedented number of interesting symposium, paper sessions, and posters covering a wide range of interesting and exciting topics.

Review Process

This year we were fortunate to be able to utilize APAs web submission and review process. We have received many positive comments about the ease of submitting and reviewing proposals. We received a very high rate of proposals, resulting in requests for more program time than we had allotted to us. Submissions were independently evaluated by three expert reviewers and rated for significance, methodology, style of presentation, appropriateness to Division 41, as well as overall quality. We accepted only the highest rated proposals. We were able to accommodate most requests to present, however, a number of proposals were also rejected. Our outright rejection rate was 13% and another 15% of those requesting a paper session as their first choice were accepted as posters because of limitations in our allotted time for presentations. We are grateful to the reviewers for their patience in the process. We are also extremely thank-

Continued on p. 33

| | |
|--|----|
| ... | |
| Austin, 2002 | 1 |
| The 7 Wonders of Austin | 2 |
| Book Review: Rethinking Risk Assessment | 4 |
| Legal Update | 6 |
| Research Briefs | 8 |
| 2002 Biennial Program | 13 |
| Expert Opinion | 26 |
| Call for Papers/Submissions | 29 |
| Student Column | 30 |
| Fellowships and Positions | 31 |
| Funding Opportunities | 32 |
| Nominations, Awards and Announcements ... | 33 |
| Conference/Workshop Planner | 34 |

AP-LS News Editorial Staff

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

Production/Advertising Editor
Michele Galietta, Ph.D.
galietta13@aol.com

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Seven Wonders of Austin, Texas

Affectionately known as the “Live Music Capitol of the World” with over 100 live bands playing on any given night, you will most likely begin your Austin experience upon arrival to Bergstrom International Airport by hearing live music at the airport’s *Highland’s Lakes Bar*. The **music scene is the first wondrous sound of Austin** throughout various Austin areas, including East Sixth Street, West Sixth Street, Red River, Downtown Congress area, South Congress, Fourth Street Warehouse District, along Lamar Boulevard, along Barton Springs Road, Northwest Austin, and the Lake Austin, and Lake Travis hill country areas. Famous local artists include Willie Nelson, Lyle Lovett, Toni Price, Jimmie Vaughn, Joe Ely, Don Walster, Dale Watson, Monte Montgomery, Robert Earl Keene, Kelly Willis, Ian Moore, and hundreds more! Some favorite downtown or nearby clubs for jazz, blues, and/or soul include *Antone’s*, *B-Side*, *Cedar Street Courtyard*, *Elephant Room*, *Joe’s Generic Bar*, *311 Club*, *Saxon Pub*, and *Ringside at Sullivans*. Downtown or nearby country or honkey tonk music can best be found playing at *Broken Spoke*, *Artz Rib House*, *Donn’s Depot*, *Threadgills*, *Hills Cafe*, *Hole in the Wall*, *Little Longhorn*, and *Stubbs*. For rock, and sometimes country or eclectic music, check out *Continental Club*, *Speakeasy*, *Momo’s*, *Iron Cactus*, *Pete’s Dueling Piano Bar*, *Liberty Lunch*, *Waterloo Ice House*, *The Mercury*, *Crocodile Rocks*, *Bob Popular*, *Electric Lounge*, *Emo’s*, *Lucy’s Retired Surfer’s Bar*, *Babes*, *Maggie Mae’s*, *The Side Street Bar*, *Z-Tejas*, and *Purgatory*, to name quite a few. If reggae or Caribbean beat is your thing, *Flamingo Cantina*; for Irish music, *B.D. Riley’s* or *Mother Eagen’s*; and for that Latin beat to dance to, check out *Miguel’s la Bodega* downtown. For a bit of the upscale atmosphere, tip a highball at

the *Four Seasons Hotel*, *Driskell Hotel*, *Stephen F. Austin Hotel*, *Eddie V’s*, or *Star Canyon*; and if upscale and music is your preference, its either the *Lucky Lounge*, *Sullivan’s*, *Malaga’s*, *Speakeasy’s*, *Sardine Rouge*, or the *Caucus Club*, to name a few nearby. Another new establishment on Red River and 8th Street is *Oceans Eleven*, a new attempt to bring back the days of “The Rat Pack.” For coffee, wordily chat, and local music, its *Ruta Maya*. For dancing, check out *Abratto’s*, *Miguel’s la Bodega*, *Oilcan Harry’s*, *Paradox*, *Polly Ester’s*, *Speakeasy*, and others. Also several large music venues close to downtown include *UT’s Frank Erwin Center*, *the Austin Music Hall*, *La Zona Rosa*, and *Stubbs* — check local papers for who’s playing or call UT’s ticket office or 360-SHOW for Austin Music Hall or La Zona Rosa. And if you’re really lucky, you may score a seat at the famous nationally televised “*Austin City Limits*” showing (calling 512-471-4811) of top music talent. Just a short taxi ride about 10 miles north of downtown are a number of clubs, and one noteworthy for calypso, reggae, and poprock around firepits on the deck with a tropical flair is *Bahama Breeze*, complete with good tropical food and gift shop; also check out the new *Tommy Bahamas*, in the Arboretum area, or *Calabash* east of downtown for tropical, along with a variety of local clubs along Quadalupe near the University of Texas, or along North Lamar Boulevard or North Brunet, or on Hwy 183. West of Austin on FM 2224 (Bee Caves Road) is the beautiful *One World Theater* building, which is host to many fine music and performing artists.

Finally, well worth the drive either northwest of downtown or west into the hill country are several great and popular music venues. Continuing with the **second wondrous sounds and sights of music, the water, and the hill country view** of Austin are those places on Lake Austin include *Dam View* in the Oyster Landing area, *The Pier*, and the

well hidden *Ski Shores*. If your search is for live music, a lake view, and great coffee, then also in Oyster Landing on Lake Austin is *Mozart's*. High above Lake Travis with a spectacular view is the famous *Oasis*, along with *Lakeway Inn*, *Carlos and Charles*, *Volente Beach Bar*; and the delicious restaurant *Cafe Blue*; and on the water level of Lake Travis is *Sam Hill's*. All these music venues also have good food, most have dancing, and Carlos and Charles, The Pier, Lakeway Inn, Volente Beach, Cafe Blue, and Sam Hill's all also have marina's or boat access. Unfortunately, the outdoor concert season won't kick in until early April at the famous *Backyard* in the hill country, as well as several large music venues south of Austin, although the *Backyard* still features small acts on the weekends and periodically during the week, along with a fireplace and local food from the *Austin Java Company*. And a little further west is the famous *Poodie's Hilltop Bar and Grill*, owned and run by Willie Nelson's road manager, yep Poodie. Willie Nelson is known to make surprise jam session visits here at Poodie's Hilltop—you never know!

Finally, for those with a vehicle and an afternoon or evening to enjoy, besides the above, great music can be found in the nearby smaller towns, such as San Marcos (i.e., *Triple Crown*); Gruene (i.e., historic dance hall *Gruene Hall*), and in other neat towns within 30 to 100 minutes from Austin, including Georgetown (including the *Walberg Restaurant*, and historic town square and many shops and restaurants), Salado (including the Salado Mansion along the river and historic town square, shops, and restaurants), New Braunfels, Dripping Springs, Wimberly (along with *Cypress Creek Cafe* along river for good eats), Bastrop (along with the *GinUWine Cafe* for gin, wine, ha, and good burgers and appetizers), Fredericksburg (along with its microbrewery, and a whole host of good German and other restaurants), Llano,

AP-LS NEWS, Winter 2002

Burnett, Marble Falls (along with *Blue Bonnet Cafe* for home cooking), Spicewood Springs, Kerrville, and Johnson City, most build along rivers and lakes, and many with Texas wineries, which summarizes the **third wonder of Austin, the beauty of the hill country, with its area lakes and rivers, wineries, hills, and quaint small Texas towns**, (many of German origin), and **supporting many local artists and musicians and festivals**. Austin itself also supports many local artists and hosts many outdoor festivals and artist events, although Austin is "festival free" between January and mid March. However, in mid March around St. Patrick's Day, besides the St. Patrick's Day festivities celebrated at many establishments, such as the *Dog and Duck Pub*, *Fado's*, *B. D. Riley's*, *The Draught Horse*, and *Mother Eagan's*, to name a few, following the popular "*South by Southwest Film Festival*", the famous "*South by Southwest Music Festival*" featuring 500 live bands in one week hit Austin with a whirlwind the second week in March—a worthwhile reason to extend your conference stay!

A fourth wonder of Austin is its outdoor opportunities and activities, including numerous hike and bike trails, canoeing, tubing, rafting, rowing, kayaking, jet skiing, water-skiing, yachting, swimming, nude swimming/bathing, snorkeling, scuba diving, wind surfing, cave exploration, fossil hunting, rock climbing, horseback riding, motor cycling, parasailing, hand gliding, hot air ballooning, sky diving, camping and backpacking, bird watching, star gazing, nature photography, tennis, and golf. All these activities can be supported by various rental equipment and establishments in or near Austin, (all except for the nude bathing, which you can supply for yourself, although Austin provides the location on Lake Travis, that of the famous "*Hippie Hollow*" beach). FYI, The Sierra Club puts out recent guides, such as "*Outdoors Austin*", and Chandra Moira Beal has re-

cently released the book "*Splash Across Texas: The Definitive Guide to Swimming in Central Texas*." Also check with the Austin local directory, your hotel, the Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau, 201 E. Second, (512) 474-5171, or (800) 926-2282. Nearby parks for hiking and biking and canoeing, swimming, rowing and boat cruises include downtown *Zilker Park*, the *Wild Basin Preserve* for hiking and exploring, for swimming and snorkeling, and *Barton Springs*, *Hamilton Pool*, and *Krause Springs*, or *Comal River* in San Marcos are real gems, *Deep Eddys Pool* for swimming, along with *Volente Beach on Lake Travis*. Other parks not too far from Austin which may also include boating and water activities, caving, air activities, camping, horseback riding, rock climbing, and exploring, etc., include *McKinney Falls State Park*, *Perdernalles Falls (including the Westcave Preserve)*, *Pack Bend Park*, *Inks Lake State Park*, *Emma Long Metropolitan Park*, *Walter E. Long and Metropolitan Park*. For golf, some of our more beautiful courses in Austin include *Barton Creek Resort*, *Circle C Golf Club*, *Lakeway*, and *Lago Vista Golf Club*, and in beautiful Bastrop, *Colo Vista* and two other courses. The Guadalupe River (put in at Gruene and New Braunfels, TX), and the Comal River (put in at San Marcos, TX). In San Marcos, TX there is also the best snorkeling and underwater viewing perhaps in Texas, at the Aquarena Center. While in San Marcos, check out Southwest Texas State University, and nearby pubs and restaurants, such as The Pub, River Pub and Grill, Chatham Street, or go caving at the Natural Bridge Caverns south of town, or check out Wonder World, or Schlitterbaum (waterpark). To locate the hill country wineries, check with the Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau, or log onto *Auschron.Com* and check out a special feature article. For boat rentals, some include Town Lake Rentals, Lake Travis Rentals, rentals

cont. on p. 12



Book Review - Rethinking Risk Assessment: The MacArthur Study of Mental Disorder and Violence

By John Monahan, Henry J. Steadman, Eric Silver, Paul S. Appelbaum,
Pamela Clark Robbins, Loren H. Roth, Thomas Grisso and Steven Banks
New York: Oxford University Press, 2001 (ISBN 0-19-513882-1)

*Reviewed by Tom Litwack, Ph.D., J.D., John Jay College of
Criminal Justice, City University of New York*

Rethinking Risk Assessment: The MacArthur Study of Mental Disorder and Violence is “must reading” for anyone concerned with assessments of dangerousness. It presents the methodology and results of the most comprehensive empirical study ever done regarding which risk factors - and combinations of risk factors - best predict future violence among civilly hospitalized, mentally disordered individuals, and it provides the reader with a number of interesting and important findings, some of which should inform clinical risk assessments and interventions. However, the limitations of the study’s findings should also be kept in mind.

The text of Rethinking Risk Assessment concludes with these words: “A great deal of time and resources were devoted to the collection of a comprehensive data set for use in the MacArthur Violence Risk Assessment Study. This book highlights findings from these data on the level and type of violence we observed, on the relationship between key risk factors and violence, and on how risk factors were combined to result in a new tool for violence risk assessment.” (p. 161) This is all accurate.

As many readers of this review undoubtedly know (because aspects of the methodology and many of the results of the study have previously been reported in a variety of publications) the MacArthur Violence Risk Assessment Study entailed evaluating approximately 1,000 mentally disordered individuals while they were civilly hospitalized (at one of three sites) regarding the degree to which they exhibited a wide variety of presumed risk factors for violence, and then following up these individuals in the community for up to a year after their departure from the hospital to determine the degree to which these risk factors, and combinations of risk factors, actually did predict violence. A number of the risk factors were evaluated via instruments especially designed for this study. Violence in the community was determined not simply from official records but, primarily, from interviews with the former patients and a “collateral” who knew them best. Additionally, and very importantly, the results led to the development of a series of “decision trees,” and combinations thereof, which maximized the accuracy of violence predictions. Altogether, this was truly an extraordinary undertaking; and this book is a well written and (even for this reader, who was familiar with the earlier reports) an absorbing account of the results.

Before addressing the primary results of the study, some other results which this reviewer found to be particularly noteworthy may be worth mentioning: Over 50% of the known violent incidents (post-hospitalization) were immediately preceded by drinking, and at least 25% involved situations in which the patient was not taking a prescribed medication; but less than 10% occurred when the patient was displaying active psychotic symptoms, and the presence of delusions as such, even delusions with “threat/control override” [TCO] content (that is, delusions of being threatened or controlled by outside forces) - as opposed to general suspiciousness and associated anger - did not predict higher rates of violence among the discharged patients in this study. The type of neighborhood the patients returned to appeared to be an important, independent risk factor. And very different risk assessments were obtained for certain patients from different assessment models of equal overall accuracy.

Regarding what I would consider to be the primary results of this study (although the above noted findings, among many others, are also important), the authors found, first, that a “clinically feasible” iterative classification tree [ICT], relying only information readily obtainable by hospital personnel, was able to classify all but 257 of 939 patients as “high risk” or “low risk” depending on whether patients within their classification exhibited, respectively, more than twice or less than half of the rate of post-hospital violence of the subject population as a whole. (Based on a computer program, and beginning with the statistically most powerful distinguishing variable, an ICT partitions cases into high or low risk categories, based on available risk measurements, until no more such categorizations can be made.) Second - and this is a finding published here for the first time - the authors found that by using a series of 5 ICT’s, each beginning with a different risk factor, and determining how often a patient fit into the high or low risk category throughout all those ICT’s, patients could be placed into five risk “classes” ranging from a very low risk class (343 cases) with 1% violent to a highest risk class with 63 patients, 76% of whom exhibited post-hospitalization violence. (In clinical practice, the authors point out, using multiple ICT’s would require computer assisted computation.) Third, the authors concluded that among risk factors for violence that were amenable to treatment (unlike unchangeable historical factors), “substance abuse, anger, and violent fantasies stand out as candidates for being targets of violence risk reduction efforts.” (p. 139).

All of these findings are potentially valuable for clinical practice.

However, as suggested earlier, the limitations of the study must also be borne in mind. To begin with, and as the authors recognize, the findings of this study might well not apply (at least to the same degree) to different, potentially dangerous, populations (e.g., incarcerated offenders or insanity acquittees). For example, certain childhood variables that may be important indicators of risk in other populations, such as early and persistent fighting (Tremblay, 2001), adolescent psychopathy (Skilling, Quinsey, & Craig, 2001), and "elementary school maladjustment" (Quinsey, Harris, Rice, & Cormier, 1999), were not assessed in this study (nor, formally, was medication compliance or insight into one's illness). Moreover (and, again, as the authors recognize), even regarding civil patients, the findings of the study might not generalize to emergency admission decisions. Indeed, it would be virtually impossible to collect the data necessary for use of the "clinically feasible" decision tree under emergency room conditions; and the hierarchy of risk factors for patients in acute distress might be very different for those no longer in such a state. For example, acute hallucinations, (not studied here), particularly if of TCO content, may be more predictive of violence than whether patients experienced hallucinations within the last two months before admission (which was assessed here).

Even more important, however, is the fact that the results of this study may be more useful in guiding risk management efforts than release decisions. According to the authors, "[t]he mean number of days to a first violent act [after hospitalization] among subjects who engaged in violence during the 1 year follow-up period was 130; the median was 106." (p. 31) In addition, even in the highest risk class only 36.5 subjects had two or more violent acts during the first 20 weeks after discharge. (p. 126) Only 15.7% of violent incidents led to an arrest. (p.

22) And the degree of violence necessary to count as a violent act was not necessarily great: it could include hitting someone hard enough to cause a bruise or cut. (p. 20 and personal communication from John Monahan, October 30, 2000). In short, even amongst the highest risk class of patients in this study, it is unclear whether any patients committed sufficiently serious violence sufficiently soon after their release from the hospital to have justified further retention had their violence been foreseen; or, even more importantly, what the primary risk factors - or optimal decision trees - would be for truly serious violence. (It should also be noted that, within the research sample, 42% of patients had a primary diagnosis of depression, 22% had a primary diagnosis of substance abuse, and approximately 40% of the patients with a primary diagnosis of major mental disorder had a co-occurring diagnosis of substance abuse. Given the fact, which can be seen from Figure 5.3 on p. 110, that having a major mental disorder played no role in placing any patient in a high risk group via the Clinically Feasible ICT, and given the role of substance abuse in post-hospital violence, it can be hypothesized that many of the most violent patients were antisocial substance abusers who may have had a brief psychotic reaction to their substance abuse, leading to their hospitalization, but who would have to be released from civil commitment, regardless of their dangerousness, once they were no longer "mentally ill.")

The authors write that: "At times, simply presenting and defending an estimate of violence risk may be all that is called for. For example, at a hearing to determine whether an individual passes the test of 'dangerousness to others' for the purpose of inpatient or outpatient civil commitment, all a judge may be interested in is the likelihood that the individual with mental disorder will be violent." (p. 135) Hopefully, this is rarely the case; and it should never be the case. Rather, mentally disordered people should be

deprived of their liberty, for civil commitment purposes, only if they present enough risk of enough harm sufficiently soon in the future to justify a deprivation of liberty. A mere assessment of risk of any violence, without regard to potential seriousness or immediacy, should never be enough; and mental health professionals should be on guard against allowing or enabling their risk assessments to mean more to legal decisionmakers than is justified by the data (whether clinical or actuarial).

On the other hand, an important finding of this study not commented upon by the authors is that, amongst hospitalized individuals, low risk patients, in terms of their dangerousness to others, can be identified very well: Of the 343 patients in the lowest identified risk class (of a total of 939), only 1% were violent, to others, at follow up (perhaps unsurprisingly given the incidence of primarily depressed patients in this sample); and the second lowest risk class, composed of 248 patients, also exhibited much less post-hospital violence than the sample as a whole. Thus, it is to be hoped that the results of the MacArthur Study of Mental Disorder and Violence can and will be used to avoid mistakenly characterizing mentally disordered individuals as dangerous to others as well as to help identify, and treat, those civilly hospitalized individuals who do pose an especially high risk of violence.

References

Quinsey, V. L., Harris, G. T., Rice, M. E., & Cormier, C. A. (1999). *Violent offenders: Appraising and managing risk*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Skilling, T. A., Quinsey, V. L., & Craig, W. M. (2001). Evidence of a taxon underlying serious antisocial behavior in boys. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 28(4), 450-470.

Tremblay, R. E. (2001). The development of physical aggression during childhood and the prediction of later dangerousness. In G.F. Pinard & L. Pagani (eds.), *Clinical Assessment of Dangerousness: Empirical Contributions* (pp. 47-65). Cambridge University Press.



Legal Update: Involuntary Treatment to Restore Competency to Stand Trial¹

Empirical reviews indicate that the majority of individuals referred for evaluation of competency to stand trial are found able to proceed (Roesch & Golding, 1980)². Those found not competent have traditionally been remanded to a treatment facility until they are restored to competency or another disposition results, such as civil commitment. In *Jackson v. Indiana* (406 U.S. 715, 1972) the Supreme Court addressed the minimal procedural protections to be afforded to the incompetent defendant, including requiring that the duration of any confinement must “bear some reasonable relationship” to the objective of restoring competency (p.738), and that if restoration should fail, that normal civil commitment procedures be employed (i.e., a determination of whether the individual represents a danger to himself, a danger to others, or is gravely disabled.)

The specific treatment efforts undertaken to restore incompetent defendants to competence have been a continuing source of concern and debate. Given that most incompetent defendants receive diagnoses of active psychotic or major affective disorders (e.g., See Steadman, 1979)³, the use of psychotropic medications figures prominently in treatment. The use of such treatment, however, often raises the spectre of state authorities involuntarily drugging defendants who have already been deemed disabled. In cases where involuntary treatment is considered to restore a defendant’s competency, the defendant’s interests in both the fairness of the criminal process and a general right to bodily integrity must be balanced against the government’s interest in obtaining an adjudication, which is itself significant (“Constitutional power to bring an accused to trial is fundamental to a scheme of ‘ordered liberty’ and prerequisite to social justice and peace.” *Allen v. Illinois*, 397 U.S. 337, 247, (1970) Brennan, J. Concurring). The Supreme Court has yet to consider in detail the specific procedures required to override treatment refusal for the purpose of rendering a defendant competent to stand trial, and most recently denied certiorari in case addressing this issue in December of 2001 (See *Weston v U.S.* 2001 WL 1090817). Many jurisdictions, however, have developed procedures for adjudicating the appropriateness of involuntary medication treatment to restore competency to stand trial based on a number of related decisions.

In *Washington v. Harper*, 108 L.Ed. 2d 178 (1990) the Court considered state regulations regarding the involuntary treatment of convicted state prisoners. Alvin Harper, serving a sentence for Robbery, was confined in various Washington state correctional facilities. He was diagnosed as having “manic-depressive disorder,” and both during confinement and a period of parole he had voluntarily taken antipsychotic medications, which he later refused. Following

an episode of aggressive acting out, he was subject to an administrative hearing conducted by staff at the state’s Special Offender Center, and treated involuntarily with antipsychotic medication. He filed suit pursuant to 42 USC 1983, alleging that failure to provide him a judicial hearing prior to involuntary treatment deprived him of due process rights. The Supreme Court found that the regulation in question was reasonably related to a legitimate governmental interest in ensuring the safety of staff and inmates and that the administrative procedures followed by the Washington correctional institution sufficiently comported with substantive due process requirements. The Washington procedures included: 1) notice to the inmate of the time and place of the hearing, 2) attendance at the hearing, 3) the right to present evidence and witnesses within certain limitations, 4) the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, 5) the assistance of a non-attorney advisor not involved in the case but familiar with the treatment issues involved, 6) the right to appeal an adverse decision to a higher administrative authority, 7) and the right to seek judicial review of the agency’s compliance with the foregoing procedures. The involuntary treatment decision was ultimately made by a three staff member panel, including a psychiatrist and psychologist not involved in the inmate’s case. Under this procedure, involuntary treatment required a determination that the respondent 1) suffered from a mental disorder and 2) was either gravely disabled or presented a risk of harm to self or others. Furthermore, any decision to continue involuntary treatment required periodic review by relevant agency officials. Yet, Harper’s applicability to pretrial contexts has been questioned (e.g., See *United State v. Brandon* 158 F.3d 957) discussed later in this column), but many jurisdictions have modeled their involuntary treatment procedures for both pre and post-conviction detainees on this precedent.

The Supreme Court later considered the involuntary treatment of pretrial defendants in *Riggins v. Nevada*, (112 S.Ct. 1810 (1992)). Although in this case, Nevada had not employed many of the procedural protections suggested in Harper. David Riggins was charged with Murder and Robbery. Shortly after his arrest he complained of difficulty sleeping and auditory hallucinations, and he was referred to a consulting psychiatrist at the Clark County Jail. Riggins volunteered that he had been successfully treated in the past with Mellaril (an antipsychotic medication), which he was subsequently prescribed in combination with Dilantin (an anti-seizure and mood stabilizing medication). Due to his continued symptoms, the Mellaril prescription was steadily increased in dosage. Riggins’ counsel sought evaluation of his competency to stand trial, and two of three court-appointed psychiatrists pronounced him fit to participate in the trial proceedings. The trial court then considered Riggins motion to

discontinue Mellaril in light of his intention to pursue an insanity defense. Riggins argued that such treatment would deny him due process by altering his demeanor at trial so as to obscure his “true mental state.” At a subsequent hearing, the court heard expert testimony reaching varied conclusions as to the necessity of continued treatment with Mellaril to maintain the defendant’s competency to proceed. In a terse order the court denied defense motions to discontinue involuntary treatment. Riggins proceeded to trial on unusually high doses of medication, was convicted, and sentenced to death. His conviction and sentence were affirmed by the Nevada Supreme Court.

On appeal, the United States Supreme Court found that Riggins’ right to a fair trial could have been adversely affected by the high dose of Mellaril he was being involuntarily administered, but limited its analysis to narrowly drawn issues. The Court noted that defendants have a strong interest in avoiding unwanted treatment that is protected by the Due Process Clause of the XIVth amendment of the Constitution. Following Riggins’s assertion of this interest, the state was obliged to establish that the treatment was required to accomplish an overriding governmental interest and that the proposed treatment was “medically appropriate.” The Court noted that Riggins’s constitutional interests certainly would have been sufficiently protected had the State demonstrated that the treatment was medically appropriate and, considering less intrusive alternatives, essential for Riggins’ own safety or the safety of others. “The State might have been able to justify medically appropriate, involuntary treatment with [antipsychotic medications] by establishing that it could not obtain an adjudication of Riggins’ guilt or innocence by using less intrusive means.” (At page 135).

The Court, however, declined to establish a specific standard of review to be applied in evaluating the appropriateness of involuntary treatment

decisions to restore a defendant’s competency. Because the trial court did not make any finding as to the medical appropriateness of the treatment or its effects on the defendant, no balancing of the defendant’s constitutional due process rights and the state’s interests in bringing an accused to trial occurred. Riggins’s conviction was overturned. The Supreme Court explicitly did not rule on Riggins’ earlier claim that involuntary medication treatment would prejudice his insanity defense, as this issue was not raised on appeal.

In this context, many jurisdictions have adapted Harper- like administrative procedures to consider involuntary treatment for incompetent defendants. The subsequent appeals have at times produced diametrically opposed results, as is well illustrated by federal case law from different jurisdictions. In *United States v. Brandon* (158 F.3d 947, 957 (6th Cir. 1998), the Sixth Circuit heard an appeal from a District Court decision to permit involuntary medication treatment of a defendant following an administrative, non-judicial hearing similar in procedures to the one detailed in Harper. Ralph Brandon was charged with sending threatening communications by mail, and was found not competent to stand trial. He was then committed for a four month period of treatment and observation pursuant to 18 USC 4241(d).⁴ Staff at the Federal Medical Center in Rochester, Minnesota apprized the District Court of their intention to hold an administrative hearing consistent with the process described in Harper. Brandon subsequently moved for an evidentiary hearing on whether the hospital could force him to take antipsychotic medications, which the District Court denied, holding that the administrative review process used by the hospital was adequate.

The 6th Circuit Court subsequently adjudicated this issue, but surprisingly framed the issue as “whether a non-dangerous⁵ pretrial detainee can be forcibly medicated in order to render him competent to stand trial.” Al-

though the court cited a progression of cases indicating substantial deference to professional or medical judgment in the context of involuntary commitment and treatment decisions, the court held that the administrative review relied on by the prison was inadequate, and did not adequately protect the defendant’s interests. The court concluded that the defendant’s interests in avoiding forced medication were several and substantial, including First Amendment rights to communicate ideas, Fifth Amendment interest in freedom from bodily intrusion, and Sixth Amendment rights pertaining to trial fairness. As to the government’s interests, the Court noted that the government has a “legitimate interest in seeing that cases are...tried before the tribunal which the Constitution regards as most likely to produce a fair result” (*Singer v. United States*, 380 U.S. 24, 36 (1965)). Despite this observation, and citing Justice Kennedy’s minority opinion in Riggins, the Court “[found] it difficult to imagine” that the government’s interest could overcome the defendant’s constitutional interests noted above. The court further held that decisions concerning the involuntary medication treatment of defendants were best viewed as primarily legal rather than medical decisions, and concluded that only a judicial proceeding utilizing a strict scrutiny standard of review could appropriately balance these competing interests.⁶

In a later decision (*United States v. Weston*, 01-3027) the D.C. Circuit court, however, reached very different conclusions than the 6th Circuit did on this issue. Russell Weston was charged with Murder, Attempted Murder, and Using a Firearm in a Crime of Violence.⁷ He was eventually found not competent to stand trial at a judicial hearing and committed for treatment to restore his competence. After two administrative hearings and two district court hearings, the trial court determined that the proposed treatment, antipsychotic medication, was medically appropriate and essential for Weston’s own safety and that of oth-



Research Briefs

Delinquency/ Antisocial Behavior

Beauchaine, T. P., Katkin, E. S., Strassberg, Z., & Snarr, J. (2001). Disinhibitory psychopathology in male adolescents: Discriminating conduct disorder from attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder through concurrent assessment of multiple autonomic states. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 110*, 610-624.

Male adolescents with ADHD, CD/ADHD, and controls performed a repetitive motor task (with rewards administered and removed across trials) and then viewed a videotaped peer conflict. Compared with controls, ADHD and CD/ADHD groups displayed lower electrodermal responding. CD/ADHD participants differed from the ADHD and control groups on cardiac pre-ejection period and from the control group on respiratory sinus arrhythmia.

Benda, B. B., Corwyn, R. F., & Toombs, N. J. (2001). Recidivism among adolescent serious offenders: Prediction of entry into the correctional system for adults. *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 28*, 588-613.

Static and dynamic factors predictive of recidivism were analyzed in a 2-year follow-up study of 414 adolescent offenders. The strongest predictors were prior incarceration, age of first crime, gang membership, age of first alcohol/drug use, MMPI Pd scores, and chemical abuse score. The Jesness Inventory denial and asocial subscales and all subscales of the Carlson Psychological Inventory were associated with recidivism.

Burt, S. A., Krueger, R. F., McGrue, M., & Iacono, W. G. (2001). Sources of covariation

among attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, and conduct disorder: The importance of shared environment. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 110*, 516-525.

Among 1,506 11 y.o. twins, a single shared environmental factor contributed more to the covariation among ADHD, ODD and CD than did genetic or nonshared environmental factors. Each disorder was influenced by genetic and environmental factors.

Dembo, R., Ramirez-Garnica, G., Schmeidler, J., Rollie, M., Livingston, S. & Hartsfield, A. (2001). Long term impact of a family empowerment intervention on juvenile offender recidivism. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 33*, 33-57.

Discusses various facets of Family Empowerment Intervention. Juveniles who received FEI services had "marginally statistically significant, lower rates" of recidivism compared with juveniles who received other services.

McCoy, H. V., Messiah, S. E., & Yu, Z. (2001). Perpetrators, victims, and observers of violence: Chronic and non-chronic drug users. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 16*, 890-909.

Relative to non-chronic drug users, chronic drug users were significantly more likely not only to have committed violent acts, but also to have been the victim or observer of violent acts (N=1,479).

Sheldrick, R. C., Kendall, P. C., & Heimberg, R. G. (2001). The clinical significance of treatments: A comparison of three treatments for conduct disorder children. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice, 8*, 418-428.

Fourteen studies examining

the efficacy of three treatments for conduct-disordered children were examined: Videotape Modeling (videotaped parent training lessons), Problem-Solving Skills Training (a cognitive approach to situations utilizing modeling and reinforcements), and Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (teaching specific procedures to alter interactions with children). All three treatments were moderately successful (i.e., 40-50% success rate), but no differences were found between the intervention modalities.

Silverthorn, P., Frick, P.J., & Reynolds, R. (2001). Timing of onset and correlates of severe conduct problems in adjudicated girls and boys. *Journal of Psychopathology & Behavioral Assessment, 23*, 171-181.

72 adolescents who met criteria for conduct disorder and who were adjudicated for serious offenses were assessed and their records reviewed. Girls tended to show adolescent onset of deviant behavior but looked more like childhood-onset boys on personality measures (e.g., impulsivity, callousness).

Vitale, J. E., & Newman, J. P. (2001). Response perseveration in psychopathic women. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 110*, 644-647.

Incarcerated women psychopaths (N=112) did not evidence response perseveration on a card perseveration task. This finding was stable across dimensional and categorical applications of the PCL-R.

White, H. R., Bates, M. E., & Buysse, S. (2001). Adolescence-limited versus persistent delinquency: Extending Moffitt's hypothesis into adulthood. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 110*, 600-609.

Four trajectories were identified in a four-wave study of 698 male non-delinquents, adolescence-limited delinquents, adolescence-to-adulthood-persistent delinquents, and escalating delinquents. Higher disinhibition, lower verbal ability, lower harm avoidance, higher parental hostility, and single-parent family differentiated persistent from escalating delinquents. Risk factors associated with being delinquent included higher impulsivity, lower harm avoidance, higher disinhibition, higher parental hostility, and one parent background. Disinhibition was the only risk factor on which persistent delinquents scored significantly higher than adolescence-limited delinquents.

Family Violence

Daly, J. E., Power, T. G., & Gondolf, E. W. (2001). Predictors of batterer program attendance. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 16*, 971-991.

Male batterers (N=220) who were less educated, unemployed at intake, not court ordered to attend and admitted a history of alcohol-related problems attended fewer sessions.

Gordis, E. B., Margolin, G., & John, R. S. (2001). Parents' hostility in dyadic marital and triadic family settings and children's behavior problems. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 69*, 727-734.

2-parent families with children aged 9-13 participated in one of 3 family discussions: parents discussing a conflictual marital topic unrelated to the child, parents discussing a conflictual marital topic related to the child, and parents and child discussing conflictual child-related topics. Parent-to-child hostility exacerbated the effect

of interparental hostility on behavior for boys but not girls.

Herrera, V.M. & McCloskey, L. A. (2001). Gender differences in the risk for delinquency among youth exposed to family violence. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 1037-1051.

In a 5 year follow-up of 299 youths, exposure to family violence predicted later delinquency. Boys and girls were referred to juvenile court at the same rate overall but boys were more likely to be referred for felony, violent, and property crimes. However, girls with a history of physical abuse were more likely than boys to be arrested for violent crimes, although nearly all of these involved domestic violence.

McBurnett, K., Kerckhoff, C., Capasso, L., Pffiffner, L. J., Rathouz, P. J., McCord, M., & Harris, S. M. (2001). Antisocial Personality, substance abuse, and exposure to parental violence in males referred for domestic violence. *Violence & Victims*, 16, 491-506.

Substance use and lifespan antisocial personality (defined as high scores on the Wender Utah Rating Scale and the MMPI Pd scale) were robust predictors of verbal aggression and moderate physical domestic abuse among 66 adult males in diversion programs. Family of origin violence was associated with abuse when considered alone but had no unique association with abuse when antisociality and alcohol/drug use were included.

Thompson, K.M., Wonderlich, S.A., Crosby, R.D., Ammerman, F.F. Mitchell, J.E. & Brownfield, D. (2001). An assessment of the recidivism rates of substantiated and unsubstantiated maltreatment cases. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 1207-1218.

In a sample of over 15,000 juveniles, recidivism for cases of

unsubstantiated maltreatment were compared to substantiated cases and cases of juvenile offenders who had no documented maltreatment. Juveniles with unsubstantiated cases of maltreatment were much less likely to be arrested during the following 3 years than were the other groups.

Way, I., Chung, S., Jonson-Reid, M. & Drake, B. (2001). Maltreatment perpetrators: A 54-month analysis of recidivism. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 1093-1108.

Examining 31,531 perpetrators of child maltreatment, type of initial maltreatment (sexual abuse, physical abuse or neglect) and whether reports were substantiated or not predicted subsequent maltreatment over a 4½-year period. Within-type recidivism was most common when the index event was neglect, whereas cross-type recidivism was most likely when the index event was physical or sexual abuse. The rate at which substantiated and unsubstantiated perpetrators returned to the system differed by maltreatment type at the index event. Unsubstantiated sexual abusers were re-reported at a significantly higher rate than those cases where the index event was substantiated.

Forensic Evaluation

Quinnell, F. A., & Bow, J. N. (2001). Psychological tests used in child custody evaluations. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19, 491-501.

198 psychologists were surveyed regarding their custody evaluation practices. Professionals find psychological testing only moderately important, test children less frequently, use objective tests with adults but projective tests with children, and use IQ testing less frequently and parent inventories more frequently when conducting child custody evaluations.

Cochrane, R. E., Grisso, T., & Frederick, R. I. (2001). The relationship between criminal charges, diagnoses, and psycholegal opinions among federal pretrial defendants. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19, 565-582.

Examination of 1170 male court-ordered CST and CR referrals revealed that psychotic diagnoses were the most common disorder associated with either CST or CR; however, organic disorders were much more likely to result in a finding of incompetence than insanity. Results indicate that diagnosis mediated the relationship between charges and the psycholegal opinion.

Edens, J. F., Guy, L. S., Otto, R. K., Buffington, J. K., Tomicic, T. L., & Poythress, N. G. (2001). Factors differentiating successful versus unsuccessful malingerers. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 77, 333-338. The response strategies of 540 college student and community residents asked to feign mental illness were examined to determine what factors distinguish successful from unsuccessful malingerers. Successful malingerers (n = 60) indistinctly endorsing extremely bizarre or unusual items, attempted to appear emotionally numb or disconnected rather than "crazy," and based their responses on their personal experiences. Confidence in one's ability to mangle was unrelated to success.

Ulrich, S., Borkenau, P., & Marneros, A. (2001). Personality disorders in offenders: Categorical versus dimensional approaches. *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 15, 442-449.

Scores and frequency of personality disorder (PD) diagnoses were compared across offender (n = 105) and community (n = 80) samples utilizing a

dimensional versus categorical approach. PD symptoms were more prevalent in the offender sample, particularly Dependent PD symptoms. Furthermore, prediction of group membership from dimensional scores was more accurate than that predicted from categorical diagnoses, indicating that offenders exhibit significant PD symptoms without meeting the threshold for a diagnosis.

Legal Decision-Making

Abwender, D. A., & Hough, K. (2001). Interactive effects of characteristics of defendant and mock jurors on U.S. participants' judgment and sentencing recommendations. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 141, 603-615.

240 students of a post-BA achievement program read a vehicular-homicide vignette varying the attractiveness and race of the defendant, and indicated their impressions of guilt and a recommended sentence. Results indicate that: 1) female participants were more lenient toward the attractive female defendant, whereas males were more punitive, and 2) Black and Hispanic participants evidenced greater leniency toward Black and White defendants, respectively, whereas Whites demonstrated no racial biases.

Gatowski, S. I., Dobbin, S. A., Richardson, J. T., Ginsburg, G. P., Merlino, M. L., & Dahir, V. (2001). Asking the gatekeepers: A national survey of judges on judging expert evidence in a post-Daubert world. *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 433-458.

A survey of opinions on the Daubert criteria was given to 400 state-level judges, in both Daubert and non-Daubert states. Most (91%) felt that the "gatekeeping" role is appropriate.

Continued on p. 10



ate, although many of the judges appeared to lack an appropriate level of scientific literacy. The percent demonstrating a clear understanding of the Daubert criteria ranged from 82% for general acceptance to 6% for falsifiability.

Horowitz, I. A., Bordens, K. S., Victor, E., Bourgeois, M. J., & ForsterLee, L. (2001). The effects of complexity on jurors' verdicts and construction of evidence. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 86, 641-652.

The effects of 3 dimensions of evidence complexity (high v. low information load, clearly favoring plaintiff v. ambiguous, and expert testifying in technical v. simple language) on jurors' ability to process information and verdict outcome in a civil trial were examined in 120 community participants. Clear evidence presented in technical language favored the plaintiff, higher information load and technical language resulted in poorer decision-making in general, and jurors attempted alternative constructions of evidence when the evidence was ambiguous.

Koehler, J. J. (2001). When are people persuaded by DNA match statistics? *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 493-513.

The "exemplar cueing theory" (that the perceived probative value of statistical match evidence depends on the cognitive availability of coincidental match exemplars) was tested in 3 experiments. DNA match statistics that target the individual defendant and that are framed as probabilities are more persuasive than those with broad reference groups framed as frequencies. These effects are less likely at extremely small incidence rates.

Redding, R. E., Floyd, M. Y., & Hawk, G. L. (2001). What

judges and lawyers think about the testimony of mental health experts: A survey of the courts and bar. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19, 585-594.

A survey of trial court judges (n = 59), prosecutors (n = 46), and defense attorneys (n = 26) regarding the testimony of mental health professionals revealed that participants preferred that evaluations be conducted by psychiatrists rather than psychologists and were primarily interested in diagnoses, analyses regarding the legal threshold, and ultimate opinion testimony and less interested in statistical or actuarial data. Defense attorneys were more interested in clinical diagnoses and theoretical explanations.

Skolnick, P., & Shaw, J. I. (2001). A comparison of eyewitness and physical evidence on mock-juror decision making. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 28, 614-630.

Mock-jurors reliance on eyewitness versus physical evidence was investigated in 2 studies manipulating the type and strength of evidence presented. Results suggest that jurors are more strongly influenced by physical evidence, contrary to prior findings.

St Amand, M. D., & Zamble, E. (2001). Impact of information about sentencing decisions on public attitudes toward the criminal justice system. *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 515-528. College students completed a mock sentencing exercise and a survey of their attitudes toward the criminal justice system. Dissatisfaction with the criminal justice system was noted but students' sentences were only slightly more punitive than actual reference sentences. When provided one of three reference sentences (lenient, moderate, or punitive), students in the main

study prescribed moderate sentences anchored around those provided them.

Risk Assessment

Edens, J. F., Poythress, N. G., & Watkins, M. M. (2001). Further validation of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory among offenders: Personality and behavioral correlates. *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 15, 403-415.

The construct and criterion-related validity of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI) were examined in a sample of 60 male inmates and in an expanded sample of 89 inmates, respectively. Theoretically consistent correlations with the Personality Assessment Inventory, particularly the ANT (r = .68) and AGG (r = .57) scales, support the construct validity of this instrument. Furthermore, the PPI was moderately correlated with various types of institutional disciplinary infractions.

Lowenkamp, C. T., Holsinger, A. M., & Latessa, E. J. (2001). Risk/need assessment, offender classification, and the role of childhood abuse. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 28, 543-563.

The relation between risk of reincarceration, the LSI-R, and child abuse was estimated on 442 offenders (317 male and 125 female). A history of prior abuse did not add to the prediction of reincarceration, once risk was controlled for using the LSI-R. The LSI-R was found to be a valid instrument for use with female offenders.

Porter, S., Birt, A. R., & Boer, D. P. (2001). Investigation of the criminal and conditional release profiles of Canadian federal offenders as a function of psychopathy and age. *Law & Human Behavior*, 25, 647-661. The PCL-R cutoff score of 30 was used to classify offenders,

to examine the criminal histories of high and low scorers. High scorers consistently committed more violent and non-violent crimes, although low scorers committed more sexual offenses. High scorers also failed during community release significantly faster and their release performance worsened with age, whereas low scorers' release performance improved with age.

Purcell, R., Pathé, M., & Mullen, P. E. (2001). A study of women who stalk. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 158, 2056-2060.

A sample of 40 female stalkers was compared to 150 male stalkers for psychopathology, motivation, behavior, and propensity for violence. Lower rates of substance abuse were found in female stalkers, who were also more often motivated by a desire for intimacy. No difference was found between genders for propensity for violence, although females were less likely to proceed from explicit threats to physical assaults.

Sheridan, L., & Davies, G. M. (2001). Violence and the prior victim-stalker relationship. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 11, 102-116.

A survey of 95 stalking victims in London revealed that more than 40% were victims of physical or sexual assault, attempted murder, or both. Ex-partners stalkers were found to be more violent, more aggressive and threatening to the victim as well as third parties, and engaged in the widest range of harassing behaviors and the most polarized activities (i.e., most benign and most threatening); stranger stalkers, however, were the most likely to be convicted as a result of their stalking behavior.

Sexual Abuse and Sex Offenders

Banyard, V. L., Williams, L. M., & Siegel, J. A. (2001). The long-term mental health consequences of child sexual abuse: An exploratory study of the impact of multiple traumas in a sample of women. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 14*, 697-715. Child sexual abuse (CSA) victims (N=174) reported higher levels of mental health symptoms and lifetime history of exposure to various traumas. Trauma exposure in both childhood and adulthood other than CSA mediated the relationship between CSA and psychological distress in adulthood.

Brown, E. J., & Heimberg, R. G. (2001). Effects of writing about rape: Evaluating Pennebaker's Paradigm with a severe trauma. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 14*, 781-790.

The utility of writing only factual information versus factual plus emotional information, as well as reading to oneself or aloud, was examined among victims of attempted or completed rape (N=85). Greater detail and a moderate level of personalization in trauma description were associated with decreased levels of dysphoria and social anxiety at one-month follow-up. Neither variable manipulation predicted degree of symptom reduction.

Paredes, M., Leifer, M., & Kilbane, T. (2001). Maternal variables related to sexually abused children's functioning. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 25*, 1159-1176.

Among 67 African American mothers of children who had been sexually abused, history of separation from primary caregivers and/or a history sexual abuse during childhood predicted poorer functioning among their own children. Regarding current functioning,

mothers who reported experiencing higher levels of trauma, were substance abusers, and/or were unable to provide support to the abused child had more impaired children.

Shelby, R. A., Stoddart, R. M., & Taylor, K. L. (2001). Factors contributing to levels of burn-out among sex offender treatment providers. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 16*, 1205-1217. Sex offender (SO) treatment providers reported increased levels of personal accomplishment (PA), relative to norms for social services workers; levels of depersonalization (DP) and emotional exhaustion (EE) were similar across the groups. Compared to providers in outpatient settings, those in prison/inpatient environments reported higher levels of DP, EE, and PA. Gender, number of years working with SOs, and percentage of clientele who were SOs did not differentiate level of burnout.

Sjöstedt, G., & Långström, N. (2001). Actuarial assessment of sex offender recidivism risk: A cross-validation of the RRASOR and the Static-99 in Sweden. *Law & Human Behavior, 25*, 629-645.

The RRASOR and the Static-99 were cross-validated in a retrospective follow-up of 1400 sex offenders released in Sweden in a 5-year period. Both instruments showed moderate predictive accuracy for sexual recidivism (defined as reconviction) but the Static-99 had greater accuracy in predicting violent recidivism.

Ullman, S. E., & Filipas, H. H. (2001). Correlates of formal and informal support seeking in sexual assault victims. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 16*, 1028-1047.

Among sexual assault survivors (N=323), victims of stranger rape with more severe injuries

were more likely to seek formal support services. Seeking formal support was associated with receiving more negative social reactions upon disclosure of assault. Frequency of receipt of positive social reactions was consistent across both informal vs. formal support conditions.

Whitebeck, L. B., Hoyt, D. R., Yoder, K. A., Cauce, A. M., & Paradise, M. (2001). Deviant behavior and victimization among homeless and runaway adolescents. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 16*, 1175-1204.

Data from 974 homeless and runaway adolescents indicated that nonsexual deviant subsistence strategies doubled the probability of physical victimization (controlling for history of physical and sexual maltreatment in family of origin, street behaviors, sexual orientation, and informal support systems). Sexual deviant subsistence strategies almost quadrupled the likelihood of sexual victimization.

Witness Issues

Behrman, B. W., & Davey, S. L. (2001). Eyewitness identification in actual criminal cases: An archival analysis. *Law & Human Behavior, 25*, 475-491.

An archival analysis was conducted on 271 criminal cases in Sacramento to determine the impact of several factors on suspect identification (SI). SI rates in photographic lineups declined significantly over time and were significantly greater in same-race conditions. In live lineups a significant relationship existed between confidence and identification.

Bornstein, B. H., & Muller, S. L. (2001). The credibility of recovered memory testimony: Exploring the effects of alleged victim and perpetrator gender. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 25*, 1415-1426.

In this jury simulation study it was found that jurors tended to be more suspicious of recovered memory testimony than testimony in which the memories of abuse had always been remembered. Jurors saw the defendant as more credible and the complainant as less honest, although this effect was apparent only in cases of heterosexual (rather than homosexual) abuse.

Eaton, T. E., Ball, P. J., & O'Callaghan, M. G. (2001). Child-witness and defendant credibility: Child evidence presentation mode and judicial instructions. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 31*, 1845-1858.

The effects of child-witness presentation mode and judicial instructions were examined in a sample of 108 undergraduates and community citizens. Child witnesses were viewed as less credible when testifying via videolink than either in court or videodeposition testimony, and the defendant was seen as more guilty when testimony was court given. Judicial instructions had no unique impact on child or defendant credibility, but did significantly enhance juror perceptions of child well-being in the videodeposition condition.

Hunt, J. S., & Borgida, E. (2001). Is that what I said?: Witnesses' responses to interviewer modifications. *Law & Human Behavior, 25*, 583-603. Preschool, elementary school, and college students were shown a video and interviewed twice about its contents. The interviewer in the experimental condition contradicted information provided by the students. Participants were more likely to ignore contradictions (71%) than to correct (27%) or agree (2%) with them. Preschoolers were the most likely to incorporate misinformation into subsequent answers.



Seven Wonders of Austin cont. from p. 3

at Emerald Point Marina, Lakeway Marina, Hurst Harbor Marina, or Volente Beach. Some other rentals include: for rock climbing, Mountain Madness or Reimers ranch; for bike tours and rentals, Austin Adventure Company or Bicycle Sport Shop; for hiking or walking/running, RunTex, Ransom Center, or Wild Basin Tours; canoeing, Zilker Park Canoe Rental; horseback riding, Bear Creek Stables, Bow and Arrow Ranch, or White Fences Equestrian Center; scuba diving: in Lake Travis at Windy Point Park, Mansfield Dam Recreation Area, or Hippie Hollow Park (beware of what all you'll see at Hippie Hollow-ha); and rent a Harley Davidson at Eagle Rider Motorcycle Rental. Austin also has land and water tours, and even one tour company which takes you on both land and water, the *Austin Duck Tours*. Also check out the *Lone Star Riverboat*, or *Capital Cruises*, with cruises on Town Lake and on Lake Austin. For a view of nature just barely west of downtown, visit the *Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center*, the *Umlauf Sculpture Garden and Museum*, or the *Zilker Park Botanical Gardens*. Also check out *Mt. Bonnell* off local FM2222 for a great ariel view of Lake Austin area. A bit further is the *Texas River Cruise* for a beautiful river cruise in Brunett, 100 minutes from Austin, seeing wildlife such as bald eagles and wildflowers, and later tour the local winery, or take the *Hill Country Flyer*, a scenic locomotive trip which runs between Austin and Burnett.

Yet a **fifth wonder of Austin is the Capital City itself**, with the Texas State Capital Building and Complex being the largest state capitol complex in the U.S. Take the worthwhile *Capital Tours*, which even includes a Texas giftshop. Other tours of our capital city include viewing the *Governors Mansion*, *Bremond Block*, *Historic Walking Tours*, *Old Henry Trail*, *Hyde Park*, *Oakwood Cem-*

etry, *Texas State Cemetery*, and even the *Haunted Tours*.

The **sixth wonder is the college atmosphere**, with Austin home to the University of Texas, being the largest attended university in the U.S. with approximately 50,000 students, home to the Texas Longhorns, the LBJ Library and Museum, the Frank Erwin Center, and containing the infamous University of Texas Tower (with Tower Tours available again since 2000). Also in Austin is the private university of St. Edward's University, just north of Austin in Georgetown is private Southwestern University, and just south of Austin is Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos. Therefore, within a 30 mile radius of Austin are over 100,000 students.

Finally, the **seventh wonder is the unique Austin culture**, along with bat viewing (with the huge *Congress Bridge Bat Colony* migrating back to Austin in March), micro breweries, coffee house chats, multiple music and art festivals and other odd festivals, an outdoor focus of sports, water and river and hill country enjoyment, local wineries, local spas (i.e., the famous *Lake Austin Spa*), many local supported restaurants and bars and clubs, *Hippie Hollow* nude swimming and sun bathing, central Texas convenience and proximity, support of hundreds of musicians and artists— slash/combined professors or business owners, and mixing university, government, high tech, restaurant, musician, artist, theater, sports enthusiasts such as home of Lance Armstrong, a variety of sexual preference type folks, and small and corporate business entrepreneurs all together in a small town and casual atmosphere nestled in a fast growth town. Other unique aspects of Austin you'll discover no doubtedly for yourself.

For shopping, besides three major malls (which contain the Texas Memorabilia store *Guitars and Cadillac's*), Austin is home to many local establishments, particularly in concentrated areas along South Congress, Downtown Congress,

West End/West Sixth Street, Arboretum, Great Hills area, and Davenport Village on Hwy 360. In addition, *Tanger Outlet Mall* is located south of Austin in San Marcos. For local sports, besides the University of Texas Longhorns, Austin also has the hockey team *The Ice Bats*, and the baseball team house at the Dell Diamond, *The Round Rock Express*. Museums and galleries are plentiful, with some must sees as the *Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum*, *LBJ Library and Museum*, *Austin Children's Museum*, *Elizabet Ney Museum*, *Women and their Work*, *Austin Museum of Art Downtown*, *Blanton Museum of Art*, and the *Austin Museum of Art at Laguna Gloria*. Theater includes the *Paramont*, *State theater*, *Zachary Scott Theater*, *Dougherty Arts Center*, *Hyde Park Theater*, and the unusual movie theater, the *Alamo Drafthouse* (where you can enjoy a movie, and be served during the movie with good food and beer or other beverages). Comedy theater includes the famous *Ether's Pool* where *Ether's Follies* perform, the *Velveeta Room*, and *Capital City Comedy Club*, to name a few. For ballet, symphony, and opera, Austin also is home to *Ballet Austin*, the historic Hamilton House houses the *Austin Symphony Orchestra* (which also often provide free concerts in the park, such as in Zilker Park), and the *Austin Lyric Opera*.

*** Upon arrival to Austin, on Thursdays get the "XL" entertainment section (in the Austin American Statesman), and the free "Chronicle". Other free newspapers include the Microbrewery News, among others. Also check with local establishments or the Austin Tourist and Convention Center for the free magazines, "Experience Austin" the "Austin Monthly", and the "Austin To Go". Also check the back of the Austin Yellow Pages for the Attractions and Performing Arts section. Finally, for purchase in local drug stores are the "Texas Monthly", "Texas Highways", and "Texas Parks and Wildlife" magazines. And don't forget to check the web-sites: "Auschron.Com" and "Austin360".

Prepared by Sherry L. Blakey, Ph.D., M.L.S.

AP-LS 2002 Biennial Program

Thursday, March 7

- 8:00-11:40 Executive Committee Meeting in *Foothills I*
- 8:00-5:00 Hospitality Room, *Big Thicket*
- 9:00-11:30 Student Workshop, *Texas 5*
Careers in Law and Psychology
- 10:00-5:00 Registration in the *Texas West & Central Foyer*
- 10:00-5:00 Book Exhibit in the *Texas West & Central Foyer*
- 12:00-12:30 **Opening Session, Texas 1**
Chairs: *Randy Salekin and Christina Studebaker*
- 12:30-5:00 **Capital Case Litigation Mini Conference, Texas 1**
Chair: *Christina Studebaker*
Discussant: *Elisabeth Semel*
Risk Assessment and the Death Penalty, Texas 1
Stephen D. Hart, John F. Edens, Mark Cunningham, Lisa Greenman (12:30-1:45)
Competency To Be Executed, Texas 1
Stanley L. Brodsky, Richard Rogers, Patricia A. Zapf, Richard Burr (1:45-3:00)
Jurors' Use of Aggravating and Mitigating Factors, Texas 1
Richard L. Wiener, Steven Penrod, Craig Haney, Mark Olive (3:00-4:15)
APA and the Death Penalty: A Lesson in Diplomacy, Texas 1
Sol Fulero (4:15-5:00)
- 12:30-1:20 **Paper Session**
Child Protection and Custodial Issues, Texas 2
Chair: *Sophia Gatowski*
Innovative Practice in Child Protection Cases: Results of an Evaluation of Miami's Family Decision-Making Conference Program. *Sophia Gatowski, Shirley Dobbin, & Steven Robinson*
Child Sexual Abuse Investigations by Child Protective Services: Exploring False-Negative Decisions. *Kevin J. Gully, Trudi Moore, Harmon M. Hosch, & Karen Hansen*
Risk and Protective Factors: How do they Affect Allegedly Abused Children During Videotaped Investigative Interviews? *Susan Hall*
The Significance of the Electronic Recording of All Custodial Interrogation Findings. *Matthew B. Johnson*
- Line Ups, Texas 3**
Chair: *R. C. L. Lindsay*
Examining the Use of Rank Combined Lineups in Cross-Racial Identification. *Paul R. Dupuis, R. C. L. Lindsay, & Jennifer Dysart*
Eyewitness Accuracy in Sequential Versus Simultaneous Lineups: A Meta-analytic Review. *Jennifer Dysart, Nancy Steblay, Solomon Fulero, & R.C.L. Lindsay*

Effects of Administrator-Participant Contact in Lineups: Contact with Lineup Administrators May Decrease Accuracy. *Ryann Haw & Ronald P. Fisher*
A Meta-Analytic Comparison of Showup and Lineup Identification Accuracy. *Nancy Steblay, Jennifer Dysart, Solomon Fulero, & R. C. L. Lindsay*

Criminal Psychopathy, Texas 5

Chair: *Hugues F. Herve*

Criminal Psychopathy and its Subtypes: Reliability and Generalizability. *Hugues F. Herve & Robert D. Hare*
Screening for Psychopathy among Female Offenders: Validity of the Self-Report of Psychopathy-II. *Rebecca Jackson & Richard Rogers*

In Cold Blood: Characteristics of Criminal Homicides as a Function of Psychopathy. *Mike Woodworth & Steve Porter*

The Psychometric Properties of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised: Data from an Hispanic Federal-Inmate Sample. *V. Anne Tubb & Harmon M. Hosch*

1:30-2:50

Symposium Session

Juvenile's Competence to Stand Trial: The MacArthur Study, Texas 3

Chair: *Jennifer L. Woolard*

Conceptualization of the MacArthur Juvenile Competence Study. *Thomas Grisso*

Data Collection and Sample Description. *Fran Lexcen*
Age Differences in Capacities Underlying Competence to Stand Trial. *Laurence Steinberg*

Age Differences in Judgment and Decision Making. *Jennifer L. Woolard*

Implications of the MacArthur Adjudicative Competence Study. *Elizabeth S. Scott*

Archival Analyses of 1628 Canadian Criminal Complaints of Delayed Allegations of Childhood Sexual Abuse, Texas 5

Chair: *Deborah A. Connolly*

Criminal Law of Historical Child Sexual Abuse: Past and Present Perspectives from Canada and the U.S. *Deborah A. Connolly & J. Don Read*

Predictors of Judged Repression in Criminal Cases of Historical Child Sexual Abuse. *Jennifer A.A. Lavoie, Deborah A. Connolly, J. Don Read, & Heather L. Price*
Do Mock Juror Studies Accurately Predict the Effect of Real-World Variables in Criminal Cases of Historical Child Sexual Abuse. *J. Don Read & Deborah A. Connolly*

The Presence and Role of Expert Witnesses: An Analysis of Criminal Cases of Historical Child Sexual Abuse. *Heather L. Price, Deborah A. Connolly, J. Don Read, & Jennifer A. A. Lavoie*

To Acquit or Convict? Factors that Predict Trial Outcome in Criminal Cases of Historical Child Abuse. *Andrew Welsh, Deborah A. Connolly, & J. Don Read*

Discussant: *Maggie Bruck*



What Do We Really Know about Sequential and Simultaneous Lineups? Are We Ready to Make Recommendations? *Texas 2*

Chair: *Otto H. MacLin*

A Comparison of Photographic Line-up Procedures. *Lauren R. Shapiro & Tawny A. Hiatt*

Sequential Testing Reduces all Choices: False and Correct. *Amino Memon & Fiona Gabbert*

Do (modified) Sequential Line-ups Safeguard Against the Influence of Criterion Shifts in Verbal Descriptions? Applied Implications of the Verbal Overshadowing Effect. *Christian A. Meissner & John C. Brigham*

Towards an Ecological Approach in Examining the Diagnosticity of Sequential and Simultaneous Line-up Presentations. *Otto H. MacLin & Roy S. Malpass*

Modeling the Memory and Decision Processes in Sequential Line-ups and Show-ups. *Steven Clark*

Limitations of Sequential Lineups. *R. C. L. Lindsay*

Discussant: *Gary Wells*

Paper Session

3:00-3:50 **NGRI Release and Related Issues, Texas 2**

Chair: *Lisa K. Brown*

Assessing Risk for Breaches of Conditional Release in Insanity Acquittes. *Lisa K. Brown & Stephen D. Hart*

Treatment Responsivity in Offenders on Conditional Release: Predictors of Intervention Progress. *Mary Ann Campbell & Steve Cann*

Development and Initial Findings of a Measure of Sexual Offense Behavior: The Community Outcome Questionnaire. *Erik S. Nabors, Kirk Heilbrun, Christine Maguth Nezu, & Arthur M. Nezu*

Assessing Risk for Violence in Male and Female Insanity Acquittes: Validity of the HCR-20 and PCL:SV. *Tonia L. Nicholls & James R. P. Ogloff*

Alibi Evidence and Juror Decision Making, Texas 3

Chair: *Scott E. Culhane*

Alibi Witness' Influence on Juror's Verdicts. *Scott E. Culhane & Harmon M. Hosch*

Alibi Evidence: The Effect of Memory-performance Expectations and Inferences about Alibi Changes on People's Judgments of Criminal Responsibility. *John Turtle & Tara Burke*

The Effects of Informant Inducements and Defendant and Informant Race on Mock Juror Ratings of Guilt and Credibility. *Sena Garven, Steven Penrod, Alysia Charley, & Rayven White*

Juvenile Justice, Texas 5

Chair: *Mark Fondacaro*

Informing the Reconceptualization of Due Process in Juvenile Justice with Empirical Research. *Mark Fondacaro*

Juveniles Tried as Adults: Age and Fairness. *Jaclyn Kate Rudebeck & William Douglas Woody*

Decision-making in Risk-taking Contexts: Adolescent Judgment and Responsibility. *Jill Antonishak & N. Dickon Reppucci*

Effects of Juvenile's Trial Venue and Juror's Bias on Judgment of Culpability: Is It Prejudicial to Try a Juvenile as an Adult? *Connie M. Tang, Narina Nunez, Mindy J. Dahl, & Dana M. Binder*

4:00-5:20 **Symposium Session**

MAYSI-2 Screening of Mental Health Needs in Juvenile Justice, Texas 2

Chair: *Fran Lexcen*

State-wide Implementation of a Mental Health Screening Instrument for Juvenile Justice. *Jennifer Carnprobst & Elizabeth Cauffman*

A Large-scale Evaluation of the Psychometric Characteristics and Generalizability of the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument - 2. *Kevin S. Douglas, Annette McGaha, & Randy K. Otto*

Assessing the Mental Health Needs of Juvenile Detainees. *Mallie M. Moss, Philip Nordness, Corey Pierce, & Michael Epstein*

Looking at the MAYSI-2 in Community Youth, Jailed Adults, and Community Adults. *Fran Lexcen*

Discussant: *Thomas Grisso*

Do Psychopaths Respond to Treatment? Revisiting the Issue with New Research, Texas 3

Chair: *Jennifer L. Skeem*

Psychopathy, Treatment Involvement and Subsequent Violence among Civil Psychiatric Patients. *Jennifer L. Skeem*

Which Psychopaths Do Not Recidivate After Treatment? *Stephen Wong & Grant Burt*

Treatment Outcome and Psychopathy in Adolescent Sex Offenders: A Ten-year Follow-up. *Heather Gretton & Rosalind Catchpole*

Inpatient Treatment of Violent Psychopathic Offenders: A Focused Treatment Program. *Stephen Wong*

Discussant: *Dale McNiel*

Eyewitness Issues, Texas 5

Chair: *Jennifer Dysart*

The Effects of Alcohol Intoxication on Identification Accuracy from Show-ups: A Field Study. *Jennifer Dysart, R. C. L. Lindsay, & T. K. MacDonald*

An Archival Analysis of Trial Cases in which the Defense Claimed Mistaken Identification. *Heather Flowe & Ebbe B. Ebbesen*

The Effect of Transformation on Facial Identification Accuracy-A Meta-Analysis. *Meera Adya, Aletha Claussen Schulz, Brian H. Bornstein, & Steven D. Penrod*

An Investigation of Decision-making Strategies Involved in Cross-race Facial Identification. *Steve Smith & Veronica Stinson*

Information From Co-Witnesses Can Contaminate Eyewitness Reports. *Deb Corey & James Wood*

Matching Faces: Differences in Processing Speed of Out-group Faces by different Ethnic Groups. *Siegfried L. Sporer, Barbara Trinkl & Elena Guberova*

Friday, March 8

8:30-5:00 Registration: *Texas West and Central Foyer*

8:30-5:00 Book Exhibition: *Texas West & Central Foyer*

8:30-5:00 Hospitality Room, *Big Thicket*

9:00-9:50 Paper Session

Eyewitness Testimony, Texas 1

Chair: *John Shaw*

Eyewitness Confidence Judgments in Public Settings.

John Shaw, Tana Zerr, & Kristin Pontoski

Eyewitness Beliefs and Expectations: How Eyewitness Perceptions of the Task Influence Identification Decisions? *Amina Memon & Lorraine Hope*

Examining the Utility of the EFIT Composite Program Using Younger and Older Eyewitnesses. *Paul R. Dupuis, Fiona Gabbert, Lorraine Hope, Amina Memon, & R.C.L. Lindsay*

The Effects of Informing Jurors about the NIJ Guide for Eyewitness Identification Evidence. *Mark R. Phillips & Ronald P. Fisher*

Civil and Criminal Juror Decision-Making, Texas 2

Chair: *Leslie Ellis*

The Appropriateness of Civil Juror Decisions: A Meta-Analysis of Civil Jury Decision Making. *Julie Wilbanks, Kerri F. Dunn, & Steven D. Penrod*

Companies Risky Decisions: Jurors Reactions to Cost-Benefit Analyses. *Kevin M. O'Neil, Gregory Page, Steven D. Penrod, & Brian Bornstein*

Don't find my client liable, but if you do....: Defense Award Recommendations. *Leslie Ellis*

Jurors' Use of Criminal Record Evidence in Determinations of Guilt. *Gordon Rose & James R. P. Ogloff*

Competency to Stand Trial, Texas 3

Chair: *Patricia A. Zapf*

An Investigation of the Relationship Between Psychiatric Symptomatology and Competency to Consent to Treatment. *Patricia A. Zapf, Jodi L. Viljoen, & Ronald Roesch*

An Investigation of Competence-Related Abilities in a Sample of Undergraduate Students. *Nancy Ryba & Patricia A. Zapf*

Legal Abilities and Psychopathology: An Examination of the Relationship. *Jodi L. Viljoen, Ronald Roesch, & Patricia A. Zapf*

Juvenile Forensic Evaluations of Competency to Stand Trial: Factors Associated with Forensic Examiners' Opinions. *Lynne Sullivan Saari, Mesha L. Ellis, & Ivan Kruh*

Sex Offenders, Texas 5

Chair: *John F. Edens*

Constitutional Issues Concerning the Castration of Sexual Offenders Post-Release. *Jennifer P. Stergion*

Sexual Fantasies and Sexual Behaviors in a Non-forensic Sample. *Barry Cooper, Hugues Herve, Robert Toth, David Marxsen, Teresa Howell, & John Yuille*

Utility of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) in Predicting Institutional Misbehavior of Incarcerated Sex Offenders. *Jennifer D. Caperton, Jacqueline K. Buffington-Vollum, Angela N. Torres, & John F. Edens*

Psychopathy in Sex Offenders: PCL-R Total and Factor Scores by Victim Age. *Amy R. Boyd, Julie M. Oliver, Robert G. Meyer, & Jon M. Barnes*

Sexual Harassment, Texas 6

Chair: *Richard L. Wiener*

Personality Traits and Perception of Sexual Harassment. *Rosalie P. Kern, Terry M. Libkuman, Charles Palosaari, & Andra Ziemnick*

Jury Decisions in Sexual Harassment Case: Prior Complaints by Plaintiff and Against Defendant. *Linda Presnell & Linda Foley*

Determining the Severity of Sexual Harassment: A Psycholegal Analysis of Women's Subjective Appraisal of Unwanted Sex-Related Behavior at Work. *Melanie S. Harned*

The Effects of Prior Complainant Conduct on Sexual Harassment Judgments. *Ryan Winters, Richard L. Wiener, Melanie Rogers, & Christine Schrader*

10:00-11:50 Symposium Session

Communicating Risk Violence, Texas 1

Chair: *John Monahan*

Communicating Violence Risk: Introduction to a New Area of Research.. *John Monahan*

The Impact of Outcome Vividness and Communication Style On Psychologists' Conclusions Regarding Violence Risk: A National Survey. *Erik Nabors, John Monahan, Paul Slovic, & Kirk Heilbrun*

The Importance of Feelings in Risk Communication: A Theoretical Analysis. *Kirk Heilbrun*

Communication About Risk of Violence in Clinical Perspective. *Dale McNiel*

The Defense of "Extreme Emotional Disturbance" [EED] in Criminal Cases: Law, Research, and Controversies, Texas 2

Chair: *Thomas L. Litwack*

The Defense of "Extreme Emotional Disturbance" in Criminal Cases: A Legal Overview. *Gary Galperin*

A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of EED Defenses in New York County, 1988-1997. *Stuart Kirschner*

Current Controversies Regarding the EED Defense: A Critical Analysis. *Thomas L. Litwack*

Discussant: *Norman Finkel*

Actual Innocence: Antecedents and Consequences of Wrongful Convictions, Texas 3 (Note: 10:00-12:30)

Chair: *Saul M. Kassin*

The DNA Exoneration Cases. *Barry Scheck*

What Wrongful Convictions Teach Us about Forensic Science. *William C. Thompson*

Eyewitness Identification: How Procedural Changes Could Prevent Convictions of the Innocent. *Gary L. Wells*



False Confessions: How Police Interrogations Put Innocents-and Innocence-at Risk. *Saul M. Kassir*
Commentary: New Research, the View from Death Row, and Other Perspectives. *Phoebe Ellsworth*

The Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY): The Validity and Application of Risk Assessment in Violent Youth, Texas 5

Chair: *Patrick Bartel*

The Place of the SAVRY in Assessing the Risk of Violence in Youth. *Patrick Bartel*

Validation of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) on a Sample of Adolescent Offenders and Community Youth. *Adelle Forth*

Empirical Findings from Two Provincial Violent Offender Treatment Programs: Risk Assessment and Treatment Outcome. *Rosalind Catchpole*

The Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY): Comparing Contributions of SAVRY Items to Clinical Risk Estimates and Criminal Outcomes. *Heather Gretton & Carolyn Abramowitz*

Discussant: *Randy Borum*

Serious & Violent Offending Among Girls: Current Research and Public Policy Implications, Texas 6

Chair: *Candice Odgers*

Delinquent Girls: Developmental Considerations and Public Policy Implications. *Elizabeth Cauffman*

Maltreatment, Negative Self Identity and Aggression Among Girls. *Marlene Moretti*

Doing Time: The Pathways of Female Youth Into and Within the Juvenile Justice System. *Candice Odgers & Raymond Corrado*

Protective Factors: The Potential for Female Youth. *Melinda Schmidt*

Discussant: *Jennifer Woolard*

1:00-2:20 **Symposium Session**

Assessing Juvenile Psychopathy: Current Controversies and Historical Context, Texas 1

Chair: *Jennifer L. Skeem*

Recent Research and Legal Developments on Juvenile Psychopathy. *Jennifer L. Skeem & Elizabeth Cauffman*

The Juvenile Psychopath: Fads, Fictions, and Facts. *Laurence Steinberg*

The Relation Between Developmental Maturity and Measures of Psychopathy: Initial Findings from a Cross-sequential Study. *Elizabeth Cauffman & Jennifer L. Skeem*

An Item Response Theory Analysis of the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version. *Gina M. Vincent, Raymond R. Corrado, Stephen D. Hart, & Irwin M. Cohen*

Discussant: *Stephen D. Hart*

Advances in Social Psychology and Criminal Justice: Research and Theory, Texas 2

Chair: *Richard L. Wiener*

Attitudes Toward the Death Penalty: The Impact of Attitude Activation on Sentencing. *Richard L. Wiener, Melanie Rogers, Ryan Winter, Amy Hackney, Karen Kadela, Shannon Rauch, Laura Warren, & Ben Morasco*

Death in the Courtroom: Terror Management Theory and Legal Decision Making. *Jamie Arndt, Joel D. Lieberman, & Sheldon Solomon*

Towards a Psychology of Retribution. *John Darley & Kevin Carlsmith*

Social Psychological Frameworks for Expert Testimony on Coerced Confessions. *Saul M. Kassir*

Courtship Persistence: Social Antecedents, Legal Consequences. *Eugene Borgida & H. Colleen Sinclair*

Discussant: *Lawrence Wrightsman*

The Trend Toward Special Jurisdiction Courts: Early Data and Policy Implications, Texas 5

Chair: *John Petrila*

An Empirical Investigation of the Broward County Florida Mental Health Court. *Norm Poythress, Annette McGaha, Roger Boothroyd, & John Petrila*

An Empirical Investigation of the Santa Barbara County Mental Health Court. *Merith Cosden*

An Empirical Investigation of the Connecticut Diversion Court. *Linda Frisman*

Discussant: *Henry J. Steadman*

Assessing Risk with Children and Adolescents: Methodological Issues, Texas 3

Chair: *Robert Prentky*

Deriving Risk Factors for Sexual Reoffending in Juveniles: Methodological Considerations. *Kirk Heilbrun*

Why is the Task of Assessing Risk in Juveniles Different than Assessing Risk in Adults? *Randy Borum*

Hitting Moving Targets: Methodological Problems in Assessing Risk with Children and Adolescents. *Robert Prentky*

Discussant: *Thomas Grisso*

Perspectives on Web-based Experimental Research in Psychology and Law, Texas 6

Chair: *Kevin O'Neil*

Early Attempts at Using the Internet to Study Psycholegal Issues: Lessons Learned From Studies of Pretrial Publicity. *Christina Studebaker*

A Brief Introduction to How to Conduct Psychological Experiments Over the World-Wide Web. *Kevin O'Neil*

Evaluating the Validity of Web-based Research: A study on Civil Jury Decision Making. *Heather Slawson & Brian Bornstein*

Testing Juror Decision Making Over the Internet. *Dan Simon, Chadwick Snow, Aaron Brownstein, & Stephen J. Read*

The variety of Web-based Research: How Methodological Variables May Influence Results. *Kevin O'Neil*

2:30-3:50 **Symposium Session**

Assessing the Risk of Interpersonal Violence: An Audience Participation Exercise, Texas 5

Co-Leaders: *Joel Dvoskin, Stephen D. Hart, & Kirk Heilbrun*

Public Opinion and Juvenile Justice, Texas 1

Chair: *N. Dickon Reppucci*

Attitudes toward Juvenile Crime: A Public Policy Puzzle.
Elizabeth S. Scott
Understanding Adults' Perceptions of Adolescent
Maturity and Culpability. *Jennifer Tweed*
Public Perceptions of Adolescent Culpability. *N.
Dickon Reppucci & Elizabeth S. Scott*
Racial Stereotypes in the Juvenile Justice System.
Sandra Graham & Brian Lowery
Discussant: *Jennifer L. Woolard*

**Assessing the Effectiveness of Models of Jail Diversion:
Police, Courts, and Jail-Based Programs, Texas 6**

Chair: *Henry J. Steadman*
Evaluation of the Criminal Justice Diversion Programs:
A Comparison of Outcomes for Diverted Subjects Com-
pared to Non-Diverted Subjects. *Shannon Morrison*
Can Persons with Violent Charges Be Successfully Di-
verted? *Michelle Naples*
What Can We Say Empirically About the Effectiveness
of Jail Diversion Programs. *Patty Griffin*
Discussant: *Henry J. Steadman*

**"I'll Be Watching You:" Legal, Clinical, and Social
Policy Implications of Stalking Research, Texas 2**

Chair: *Mindy B. Mechanic*
Lay and Legal Definitions of Stalking: Preliminary Find-
ings and Research Agenda. *Maureen O'Connor &
Ronnie Harmon*
Stalking and Other Forms of Intrusive Contact Follow-
ing Romantic Relationships During Adolescence or
Young Adulthood. *Jeffrey J. Haugaard*
Violence Risk Factors in Stalking and Obsessional Harass-
ment: A Review and Meta-Analysis. *Barry Rosenfeld*
Stalking, Perceptions of Lethality, and Post-Traumatic
Responding Among Recently Battered Women. *Mindy
B. Mechanic, Debra L. Kaysen, & Patricia A. Resick*
Discussant: *Sharon Portwood*

**The Competence of Child Suspects and Defendants:
Perceived and Actual Capabilities, Texas 3**

Chairs: *Allison Redlich & Simona Ghetti*
Perceptions of Child Suspects During a Police Interroga-
tion. *Allison D. Redlich, Jodi A. Quas, & Kyle Tupaz*
Are Juvenile Offenders Perceived as Sophisticated
Decision-Makers? *Simona Ghetti*
Juveniles' Competence to Stand Trial: The Attorney-
Client Relationship. *Melinda G. Schmidt & N. Dickon
Reppucci*
Discussants: *Kameron Johnson & Elaine Carpenter*

4:00-4:50 **Paper Session**
**Distinguished Career Contribution to Forensic Psy-
chology Awarded to Gail Goodman**
Trauma, Law, and Memory. Gail Goodman, Texas 1

Juror Decision Making, Texas 3
Chair: *Martin Bourgeois*
Correlates of Juror Reasoning. *Martin Bourgeois,
Narina Nunez, James Perkins, & Joni Frantz*

Comprehension of Standard and Plain Language Jury
Instructions. *Kathryn Apostol & Douglas Peters*
Selection Effects at Trial. *Jonathan J Koehler, William
C. Thompson, & Michael Kromer*
The Differential Effects of American versus British Trial
Procedures on Juror Decision-Making. *Marisa
Collett & Margaret Bull Kovera*

Juvenile Assessment, Texas 2

Chair: *Keith R. Cruise*
Specialized and General Measures of Risk in a Sample
of Juvenile Sex Offenders: A Preliminary Report on
Convergent and Discriminant Validity. *Keith R. Cruise
& Lori H. Hauser*
Stereotypes of Juvenile Offenders: Development, Reli-
ability, and Predictive Validity of an Individual Differ-
ence Measure. *Tamara M. Haegerich & Bette L.
Bottoms*
Predicting Juvenile Recidivism and Validating Juvenile
Risk Factors in an Urban Environment. *Geoffrey
Marczyk, Kirk Heilbrun, Tammy Lander, & David
DeMatteo*
Balanced Risk Assessments of Adolescent Offenders:
The Role of Protective Factors. *Mary Martin & Ri-
chard Rogers*

**Theoretical Issues for Psycholegal Research and Jus-
tice, Texas 5**

Chair: *Bruce A. Arrigo*
The Critical Perspective in Psychological Jurisprudence:
Theoretical Advances, Epistemological Assumptions,
and Prospects for Justice. *Bruce A. Arrigo*
Broadening the Scope of Psycholegal Research: Lessons
from the First-Year Law Curriculum. *Jeremy Blumenthal*
How Lawyers are Stealing Psychology and Law: How
to Stop Them and Why We Shouldn't. *Jeremy Blumenthal*
Lawyers' Use of Psychology as Authority In Legal Ar-
gument. *J. Alexander Tanford*

**Conduct Disorder and Treatment of Juvenile Offend-
ers, Texas 6**

Chair: *Carrie Fried*
Conduct Disorder and Serious and Violent Female Of-
fenders: Examining the Prevalence and Co-Variates
of this Disorder. *Raymond R. Corrado, Janelle R.
Wolbaum, & Irwin M. Cohen*
Empathy Training for Juvenile Offenders: The Devel-
opment and Evaluation of a Victim Empathy Curricu-
lum. *Carrie Fried*
The Decompression Model for the Treatment of Vio-
lent Juvenile Delinquents: A Preliminary Validation
Report. *Michael Caldwell & Gregory VanRybroek*

5:00-5:50 **Paper Session**
Civil Trials, Negotiations, and Mediation, Texas 1
Chair: *Jennifer Robbennolt*
Reducing the Impact of Hindsight Bias in Negligence
Trials. *Edith Greene & Alison Smith*
The Effect of Apologies on Settlement Negotiation in
Civil Cases. *Jennifer Robbennolt*



Professional, Psycholegal, and Situational Parameters of Successful Community-Based Mediation for Conflict Resolution. *Sherry L. Blakey*

Visual Technologies in the Courtroom: Directions for Future Research. *Meaghan Dunn & Neal Feigenson*

Parental Responsibility and Juvenile Placement Recommendations, Texas 3

Chair: *Eve M. Brank*

Paying for the Crimes of their Children: Public Support of Parental Responsibility Laws. *Eve M. Brank*

Legislative Developments of Parental Responsibility Laws. *Eve M. Brank*

Preventing Out-Of-Home Placements: Juvenile Delinquents and the Wraparound Process. *Sarah DeGue, Mallie M. Moss, & Mark Dekraai*

Long-Term Placement Recommendations for Juvenile Offenders: Clinical Decision-Making and Risk Assessment Factors. *Sarah DeGue, Mario J. Scalora, & Dan Ullman*

Child Eyewitness Testimony/Memory, Texas 2

Chair: *Margaret Ellen-Pipe*

Memory Recovery in Children: A Study of Reminiscence and Hyperamnesia in Memory of an Event. *David La Rooy & Margaret-Ellen Pipe*

Why Do Interviewers Ask the Questions They Ask? The Role of Child Individual Differences on Children's and Adults' Interviewing. *Livia L. Gilstrap & Paul B. Papierno*

Jurors' Perceptions of Children's Eyewitness Capabilities: Implications for Expert Testimony. *Jodi A. Quas, Michael Kromer, Alison Clarke-Stewart, & William C. Thompson*

"If you would have asked me then, I would have remembered it": Changes in Children's Event Memory Over Time. *Margaret Ellen-Pipe*

False Confessions & Deception Detection, Texas 5

Chair: *Saul M. Kassir*

"I'd Know a False Confession if I saw One": A Comparative Study of College Students and Police Investigators. *Saul M. Kassir, Rebecca J. Norwick, Christian A. Meissner, & Roy L. Malpass*

"He's guilty!": Investigator Bias in Judgments of Truth and Deception. *Christian A. Meissner & Saul M. Kassir*

False Confessions: Is the Gender of the Interrogator a Determining Factor? *Bridget Abboud, Vaughn Alavi, Krista Forrest, Jeff Lange, & Teresa Wadkins*

Mental Health Treatment, Texas 6

Interaction of the Emergency Commitment and Criminal Justice Systems in Florida. *Annette McGaha, Paul G. Stiles, & Shabnam Mehra*

The Effects of Perceived Coercion on Adherence to Mental Health Treatment in the Community. *Sarah D. Rain, Valerie F. Williams, Pamela Clark Robbins, John Monahan, Henry J. Steadman, Roumen Vesslinov*

National Survey of Privileged Communication in Psychotherapy: Psychiatry, Psychology, Counseling and Social Work Compared. *Marcus C. Tye, Doreen Armstrong, & Adriane Casner*

The Mental Health Rights Comprehension Test: Development of a Measurement Tool. *Tristin Wayte*

5:30-6:30 **Correctional Psychologists' Social Hour, Big Thicket**

6:00-6:50 **Women's Committee Meeting, Foothills I**

Saturday, March 9

8:00-5:00 Registration, in the *Texas Foyer West & Central Foyer*

8:00-5:00 Book Exhibition *Texas Foyer West & Central Foyer*

9:00-9:50 **Paper Session**

Psychopathy in Youth I, Texas 3

Chair: *Randall T. Salekin*

A Discriminant Study of Juvenile Psychopathy and Mental Disorders. *Monica K. Epstein, Kevin S. Douglas, Norman G. Poythress, Sarah E. Spain, Diane M. Falkenbach*

The Relationship Between Child Psychopathy and Program Outcome: The Assessment of Criterion-related Validity for Two Recently Developed Measures. *Diana M. Falkenbach, Norman G. Poythress, Kevin S. Douglas, Sarah E. Spain, & Monica K. Epstein*

Prediction of Dangerousness with the MACI Psychopathy Scale: The Importance of Egocentric and Callous Traits. *Randall T. Salekin, Allyson Bennett, Lee Anthony*

The Relationship Between Psychopathy, Violence and Treatment Outcome: A Comparison of Three Youth Psychopathy Measures. *Sarah E. Spain, Kevin S. Douglas, Norman G. Poythress, Monica K. Epstein, Diana M. Falkenbach*

The Relationship Between Psychopathy, Violence and Treatment Outcome: A Comparison of Three Youth Psychopathy Measures. *Sarah E. Spain, Kevin S. Douglas, Norman G. Poythress, Monica K. Epstein, Diana M. Falkenbach*

The Relationship Between Psychopathy, Violence and Treatment Outcome: A Comparison of Three Youth Psychopathy Measures. *Sarah E. Spain, Kevin S. Douglas, Norman G. Poythress, Monica K. Epstein, Diana M. Falkenbach*

Child Eyewitness Testimony, Texas 1

Chair: *Jennifer M. Schaaf*

Law Enforcement Officers: The Detection of Children's Lies. *Amy-May Leach, Victoria Talwar, Kang Lee, & Nicholas C. Bala*

Children's Ability to Follow Instructions to Exclude Misleading Information from Memory Reports. *Jennifer M. Schaaf*

Young Children's Eyewitness Accounts: How Useful is the Truth and Lie Test? *Julie Cherryman & Tanith Haywood*

Effects of Rehearsal on Eyewitness Identification Accuracy in Young Children. *Ruvena Wilhelmy, Dawn McQuiston, & Ray Bull*

Expert Testimony, Texas 5

Chair: *Jennifer Groscup*

Limiting Instructions Effects on Juror Assessments of Scientific Validity and Reliability. *Jennifer Groscup & Steven Penrod*

Should We Call in an Expert? Using Meta-analysis to Examine the Impact of Expert Testimony on Juror Verdicts. *Jennifer L. Devenport, Veronica Stinson, & Margaret Bull Kovera*

The Effects of *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael* on the Admissibility of Expert Testimony. *Jennifer Groscup & Steven Penrod*

Experts' Ability to Evaluate the Quality of Forensic Interviews in Child Sexual Abuse Cases. *Sena Garven, Nancy Walker, & Steven D. Penrod*

Capital Cases and Death Penalty I, Texas 2

Chair: *Steven D. Penrod*

The Role of Death Qualification in Venirepersons' Evaluations of Aggravating and Mitigating Circumstances in Capital Trials. *Brooke M. Butler & Gary Moran*

Beyond Death-Qualification: Exploring the Effects of Attitudes Toward the Death Penalty on Capital Sentencing Verdicts. *Kevin O'Neil, Marc Patry, & Steven Penrod*

Deliberating on Dangerousness in Capital Sentencing: Are Mock Jurors More Influenced by Expert Actuarial or Clinical Predictions of Dangerousness? *Daniel Krauss, Dae Ho Lee, & Deborah Hall*

Dangerous Decisions: Predicting Juror's Judgments of Risk in Death Penalty Cases. *Aletha M. Claussen Schulz, Brian H. Bornstein, Steven D. Penrod, & Matthew J. Moehr*

Interviewing/Suggestibility, Texas 6

Chair: *Ronald P. Fisher*

Re-conceptualizing Children's Suggestibility: Bi-directional and Temporal Properties. *Livia Gilstrap*

Evaluation of Different Police Interview Training Models: The Cognitive Interview. *Nadja Schreiber & Ronald P. Fisher*

The Efficacy of the Sociocognitive Interview for Investigative Interviewing. *Kay Bussey*

Will the Truth Really Set You Free? Memory Effects of Coerced-internalized False Confessions as Explained by the Source Monitoring Framework. *Kimberly A. J. Coffman & Linda A. Henkel*

10:00-10:50 **Lifetime Contribution Award to Donald Bersoff School Children, Social Science, and the Supreme Court.** *Donald Bersoff, Texas 1*

Paper Session

Psychopathy in Youth II, Texas 3

Chair: *Richard Rogers*

The Psychopathy Screening Device: An Examination of its Construct and Criterion Validity. *Michael J. Vitacco, Richard Rogers, & Craig S. Neumann*

Prototypical Analysis of Adolescent Psychopathy: The Juvenile Justice Perspective. *Keith R. Cruise, Phillip M. Lyons, Lori L. Hauser, & Michael D. Baker*

The Reliability and Convergent Validity of Three Recently Developed Measures of Child Psychopathy. *Diana M. Falkenbach, Norman Poythress, Kevin S. Douglas, Sarah E. Spain, & Monica K. Epstein*

Screening for Adolescent Psychopathy Among At-Risk Youth: Initial Validation of the Survey of Attitudes and Life Experiences (SALE). *Richard Rogers, Michael Vitacco, Keith R. Cruise, & Kenneth W. Sewell*

Prejudice, Discrimination, and Juries, Texas 2

Chair: *Matthew M. Patton*

Group Sexism: Aggregated Effects of Juries' Beliefs About Women and Rape. *Matthew M. Patton, Linda A. Foley, & Melissa A. Pigott*

Classifying Crimes by Classifying Victims: Investigating Lay Conceptions of Hate Crimes. *H. Colleen Sinclair, Eugene Borgita, Brigid Goss, Jessica Hartman, & Jeffrey Osterhout*

Racial Discrimination and Harassment: A View from Psychology. *Robert T. Carter & Janet E. Helms*

The Effects of Attribution of Responsibility and Work History on Perceptions of Reasonable Accommodations. *Tara Mitchell & Margaret Bull Kovera*

Child Eyewitness Testimony, Texas 5

Chair: *Bette L. Bottoms*

Children's Lie-telling to Conceal Their Parents' Transgression: Legal implications. *Victoria Talwar, Kang Lee, Nicholas Bala, & R. C. L. Lindsay*

Inviting Child Witnesses to Speculate: The Effect of Interaction and Source Monitoring. *Nadja Schreiber & Janet F. Parker*

Adults Assessments of Children's Testimonial Confidence and Accuracy. *Bette L. Bottoms, Aaron G. Rudnicki, & Kari L. Nysse-Carris*

Using the Cognitive Interview as a Source Monitoring Interview for Child Eyewitnesses: The Sex of the Child Matters. *Michelle McCauley & Courtney Quish*

Capital Cases & Death Penalty II, Texas 6

Chair: *Donald P. Judges*

Exploring Jury Decision-making In Death Penalty Cases. *Marc W. Patry & Steven D. Penrod*

Evaluating Juror Instruction Comprehension in Capital Cases: A Meta-Analytic Review. *Aletha Claussen-Schulz, Steven D. Penrod, & Kevin M. O'Neil*

Execution of Individuals With Mental Retardation: A Psycholegal Analysis of Cumulative Cognitive Impairment. *Karen C. Kalmbach & Phillip Lyons*

Scared to Death II: Capital Punishments Dehumanizing Effect on Mental Health Professionals. *Donald P. Judges & Ben J. Altheimer*

Legal and Empirical Analysis of Societal Standards in the Context of Capital Punishment. *Robert Schopp*

11:00-11:50 **Presidential Address Texas 1**

Some Questions for our Field. *Thomas L. Litwack*

Paper Session

Offender Dangerousness, Texas 2

Chair: *Christopher Slobogin*

Hendricks and the "inability to control" Dangerousness. *Cynthia Mercado, Marc W. Pearce & Robert Schopp*

The Psychometric Integrity of Violence and Injury Assessment. *Robert Christopher & Alan Hopewell*

Methods of Assessing "Madness": Factors Associated with Mock Jurors' Decisions in Insanity Cases. *Marc W. Pearce & Jennifer L. Groscup*

A Jurisprudence of Dangerousness. *Christopher Slobogin*



Threats, Harassment, and Terrorism, Texas 5

Chair: *Judy Platania*

A Large Scale Study of Problematic Contacts Toward The U.S. Congress. *Mario J. Scalora, Jeremy V. Baumgartner, William Zimmerman, & David Callaway*

Profiling the Hostage Taker: An Investigation of Acts of Unlawful Confinement in Male Canadian Offenders. *Alicia Spidel, Hugues F. Herve, Barry S. Cooper, Derek Mitchell, & Robert D. Hare*

Terrorism and Authoritarianism: A Test of This Trait Authoritarianism. *Judy Platania, Garrett L. Berman, & James Loveland*

The Impact of Mental Illness Symptomatology on Characteristics of State Government Security Cases. *Jerome V. Baumgartner, Jason Krebs, Mario J. Scalora, Gary L. Plank*

Deception, Texas 6

Chair: *Charles Honts*

Strategies of Impression Management Among High- and Low-Motivated Deceivers and Truth-Tellers: How Liars Attempt to Convince. *Kevin Colwell*

Will the Truth Come Out? The Effect of Deception, Age, Status, Coaching and Social Skills on CBCA Scores. *Aldert Vrij, Lucy Akehurst, Ray Bull, & Stavroula Soukara*

General Acceptance of the Polygraph by the Scientific Community. *Charles Honts*

The Knowledge and Training of Law Enforcement Officers in Detecting Deception: Suggestions for Improving Accuracy. *Lori L. Hauser*

Nonverbal Indicators of Deception: A Meta-analytic Synthesis. *Siegfried L. Sporer & Barbara Schwandt*

1:00-2:20 **Saleem Shaw Award Recipient Eric Silver**
Mental Disorder & Violence: A Focus on Contexts Large and Small. *Eric Silver, Texas 6*

Symposium Session

Initial Findings from an Intensive Follow-up of Violent Mental Patients: Patterns of Community Violence, *Texas 3*

Chair: *Edward P. Mulvey*

An Actuarial Method for Identifying Repeatedly Violent Patients. *Jennifer E. Skeem*

Recruiting and Sustaining: Methods for Getting Weekly Community Interviews with Repeatedly Violent Patients. *Carol Schubert & Charles Lidz*

Finding Patterns of Contagious and Cathartic Violence. *William Gardner*

Characteristics of Patients with Different Patterns of Violence. *Edward P. Mulvey*

Discussant: *Norman G. Poythress*

Forensic Interviews With Young Children: Continuing Challenges and Controversies, *Texas 2*

Chairs: *Amye R. Warren & Debra A. Poole*

The Missing Link in Suggestibility Research: What do We Know About the Behavior of Field Interviewers in Unstructured Interviews with Young Children? *Livia Gilstrap*

Interviewer Practices and Questioning Styles as a Function of the Age of the Child and the Number of Prior Interviews. *Melissa F. Hayden, Amye R. Warren, Beth Morris, & Misty Manges*

Age Differences in Young Children's Response to Open-Ended Invitations in the Course of Forensic Interviews. *Michael E. Lamb, Kathleen J. Sternberg, & Yael Orbach, Phillip W. Esplin, Heather Stewart, & Susanne Mitchell*

The Use of Time Line Representations in Forensic Interviewing of Children. *Lindsay C. Malloy & Debra A. Poole*
Discussant: *Maggie Bruck*

Using Structured Professional Judgment for Violence Risk Assessment: New Applications and Research Directions, Texas 5

Chair: *Kevin S. Douglas*

Complexities and Uncertainties in Violence Risk Assessment. *Stephen D. Hart*

Structured Professional Judgment of Risk by Non-Mental Health Professionals. *P. Randall Kropp*

The HCR-20 Violence Risk Assessment Scheme: New Developments and Data. *Kevin S. Douglas*

Developing a Structured Professional Judgment Risk Instrument for Use with Adolescents. *Randy Borum & Patrick Bartel*

The Impact of Juror Discussions During Trial: The Arizona Jury Project, Texas 1

Chair: *Shari Diamond*

Introduction to the Arizona Jury Project. *Neil J. Vidmar*

Assessing Juror Discussion about the Case. *Leslie Ellis*

Assessing Prejudgment during Discussions. *Mary R. Rose*

Assessing Policing and Reservatins during discussions. *Neil J. Vidmar*

Assessing Voring Patterns in the Wake of Discussions. *Shari Diamond*

Discussants: *Paula Hannaford & Hon. Michael Brown*

2:30-3:50 **Symposium Session**

Violence Risk Assessment: Evidenced Based Practice and Cutting Edge Issues, *Texas 1*

Chair: *Kirk Heilbrun*

Speakers: *Thomas L. Litwack, Stephen D. Hart, Marnie Rice, John Monahan*

Pretrial Publicity Effects: New Directions, Texas 5

Chair: *Steven D. Penrod*

The Influence of Level of Incriminating Evidence on Pretrial Publicity Effects. *Nancy Steblay, Heather Klempp, Tamara Jerde, & Stacy Sellers*

Pre-trial Publicity and Civil Cases: A Two-Way Street. *Brian Bornstein, Brooke L. Whisenhunt, Robert J. Nemeth, & Deborah L. Dunaway*

Offsetting the Biasing Effects of Pretrial Publicity: Al-

ternatives to Traditional Legal Safeguards. *Meera Adya, Christina Studebaker, & Steven D. Penrod*
Discussant: *Sol Fulero*

A Roundtable Discussion of Disability Issues: Emerging Issues for Psycholegal Research, Texas 2

Chair: *Alan Tomkins*

Research Activities in South Carolina. *Dan Small*

Research Activities in North Carolina. *Eric Elbogen, Jeff Swanson, & Marvin Swartz*

Research Activities in Iowa and Beyond. *Peter Blanck, Leonard Sandler, James Schmeling, David Klein, Kevin Schartz, & Helen Schartz*

Research Activities in Nebraska. *Alan Tomkins, Nancy Shank, & Jamee Wolfe*

Responding To Delinquency: Innovative Models of Service from the Miami-Dade National Demonstration Project, Texas 3

Chair: *Norman G. Poythress*

The Social, Political and Organizational Context for the National Demonstration Project. *Cdr Wansley Walters*

The Haitian Community in Miami Dade County and a Review of the Literature on Juvenile Delinquency among Haitian Youth. *Mario De La Rosa, Richard Beaulaurier, & Velmarie L. Albertini*

Preventing Delinquency in Younger Siblings of Serious and Habitual Juvenile Offenders: The SHOCAP Siblings Project of Miami-Dade County. *Paul J. Frick*

Using Risk Assessment Approaches to Develop a First Arrest Diversion Program. *Patricia Griffin*

Discussant: *Richard Dembo*

Developing, Implementing, and Empirically Evaluating a Court-Mandated Treatment Program for Female Juvenile Offenders, Texas 6

Chair/Discussant: *Naomi E. Goldstein*

Status of Girls in the U.S. Justice System: *Constance Mesiarik, Naomi E. Goldstein, and Kimberly Picarello*

Treatment Needs of Girls in the Juvenile Justice System: *Oluseyi Olubadewo, Naomi E. Goldstein, and Jennifer Weil*

An Empirically-based, Court-mandated, Girls' Treatment Program: *Naomi E. Goldstein & Carolyn Appleton*

Initial Outcome Research for a Court-mandated Intensive Day Treatment Program for Female Juvenile Offenders. *Douglas Osman, Naomi E. Goldstein, & Marchelle Thomson*

Collaborating with Community Based Organizations to Create Gender-competent Programs. *Darren Spielman, Naomi E. Goldstein, & Martha Strachan*

4:00-4:50 **Paper Session**

Malingering and Deception, Texas 2

Chair: *Richard Rogers*

Advances in the Assessment of Malingering: A Meta-analysis of the MMPI-2. *Richard Rogers, Michael Vitacco, & Kenneth W. Sewell*

The Effectiveness of Atypical Presentation Scales at Detecting Feigned Incompetence. *Nicole Grandjean*

& Richard Rogers

Malingering of Head Injury on Neuropsychological Instruments: A Meta-Analytic Review. *Lynne Sullivan Saari*

Risk Assessment, Texas 3

Chair: *Ira K. Packer*

Use of Violence Risk Assessment Instruments: A National Survey. *Ira K. Packer*

Forecasting Recidivism With Ordinary Record Variables. *Gregg J. Gagliardi, David Lovell, & Paul D. Peterson*

Predicting Sexual Violence: The Relative Contribution of Structured Methods. *Matthew Huss, Mario J. Scalora, Jerry Baumgartner, & Richard Soto*

Trait Shame as a Moderator of Pathological Narcissism and Relationship Violence. *Nicole Hooper & Stanley L. Brodsky*

Psychopathy, Texas 5

Chair: *Steve Porter*

Characteristics of Violent Behavior Exhibited During Sexual Homicides by Psychopathic and Non-Psychopathic Murderers. *Steve Porter*

Gender-Role Socialization, Depression, and Psychopathy in a University Sample. *Marian Erian Ghebrial*

Psychopathy in a Noninstitutionalized Population: The Role of Protective Factors. *David DeMatteo, Kirk Heilbrun, & Geoffrey Marczyk*

Psychopathy and the Americans with Disabilities Act. *Craig Lareau*

Juror Decision Making, Texas 6

Chair: *Edgar A. Granillo*

Effects of Ethnicity, SES, and Stereotypical-Congruent or Stereotypical-Incongruent Crimes on Juror Decision-Making. *Russ Espinoza & Cynthia Willis Esqueda*

Town vs. Gown: A Direct Comparison of Community Residents and Student Mock Jurors. *Edgar A. Granillo, Marmon M. Hosch, & V. Anne Tubb*

Lay Perceptions of Property and Nuisance: Do Intuitions Match Legal Doctrine? *Jeremy Blumenthal*

APLS Business Meeting, Texas 6

5:00-6:00 POSTER SESSION, Texas 1-4

6:20-8:00

Sunday, March 10

Book Exhibition: *Texas Foyer West & Central Foyer*

8:00-12:00 Hospitality Room, *Big Thicket*

8:00-12:00 **Symposium Session**

Current Status of the Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST): Studies on Validity, Texas 2

Chair: *Holly A. Miller*

Overview of the Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST): Where It's Been, Where It's Going. *Holly A. Miller*

An Investigation of the M-FAST in an Inpatient Psychiatric Population. *J. Ray Hays & Alisha Wagner*



Examination of the M-FAST and Clinical Opinion in a Forensic Psychiatric Population. *Steve LaRowe*
The Ability of the M-FAST to Detect Diagnosis-Specific Malingering. *Laura S. Guy, Phylissa P. Kwartner, & Holly A. Miller*

Psychology Speaks to Current Directions in Social Policy: Implications for the Provision of Services, Texas 5

Chair: *Sharon Portwood*
Faith-based Community Development: New Roles for Psychologists. *Mark A. Small*
The Potential of Courts as Problem Solvers. *Robin Kimbrough-Melton*
Information Sharing and Interagency Collaboration to Improve Service Delivery in Juvenile Justice. *Lisa Trivits*
The Role of Schools in Promoting Positive Youth Development. *Sharon G. Portwood*

Client Attitudes and Preferences Regarding Autonomy and Coercion in Treatment, Texas 1

Chair: *Marvin Swartz*
Representative Payees for Persons with Mental Disability: Prevalence, Process, and Perceived Coerciveness. *Eric Elbogen*
Attitudes About Psychiatric Advance Directives Among Persons With Severe Mental Illness. *Jeffrey Swanson*
Endorsement of Personal Benefit of Outpatient Commitment Among Persons With Severe Mental Illness. *Marvin Swartz*
Discussant: *John Monahan*

The Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments-II and Adolescent Offenders' Miranda Comprehension, Texas 3

Chair: *Naomi E. Goldstein*
Development and Norming of the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments-II. *Naomi E. Goldstein, Lois Oberlander, & Jessica Geier*
Validity of the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments-II Scoring Criteria and Attorneys' Perceptions of Adequate Miranda Comprehension. *Constance Mesiarik, Naomi E. Goldstein, & Marchelle Thomson*
Relationship Between Miranda Rights Comprehension and Mental Health Symptoms. *Oluseyi Olubadewo, Naomi E. Goldstein, Carolyn Appleton, & Martha Strachan*
Adolescent Offenders' Demographic Characteristics, Miranda Rights Comprehension, and False Confessions. *Douglas Osman, Marchelle Thomson, Naomi E. Goldstein, Jennifer Weil, Lois Oberlander, & Jessica Geier*
Discussant: *Thomas Grisso*

Symposium Session

10:30-11:50 **Outpatient Commitment as Treatment Delivery and Risk Management: Legal Justification and Empirical Verification, Texas 6**

Chair: *Robert Schopp*
OPC: Effective Treatment Delivery, Statutory Reform, and Applied Problems of Implementation. *Ken Kress*

The Effectiveness of OPC: Interpreting New Empirical Research. *Marvin Swartz*
OPC and Therapeutic Jurisprudence. *Bruce Winick*
OPC and the Dangerousness Criterion of Commitment: Risk Assessment and Management. *Robert Schopp*

Recent Research and Legal Developments Relating to the Psychotherapist-Patient Privilege, Texas 1

Chair: *Jennifer E. Marsh*
The Social Science Research Perspective. *Jennifer E. Marsh*
The Military Perspective: The Privilege Codified. *Denise Lind*
The Clinical Perspective. *Leon VandeCreek*
Discussant/Moderator: *Daniel Shuman*

Research in Prisons: Opportunities and Obstacles, Texas 3

Chair: *David K. Marcus*
The Prison as Archive. *John F. Edens*
Clinical Psychological Research In Prison: Lessons from Successful and not so Successful Studies. *David K. Marcus & Jessica Swank*
Prison as a Social Psychology Laboratory: Peril and Promise. *Rowland S. Miller*
Ethical and Legal Issues in Conducting Research in Prisons. *Phillip M. Lyons, Jr. & Karen C. Kalmbach*
Discussant: *Norman G. Poythress*

The Uses of Social Science Data in Sexual Harassment Class Action Litigation: A Primer, Texas 5

Chair: *Louise Fitzgerald*
When is a Case A Class? The Use of Social Science Data to Assist in Class Certification Determination in Sexual Harassment Litigation. *Louise L. Fitzgerald, L. L. C. Collinsworth, Melanie S. Harned, C. A. Cohorn, & C. L. Colbert*
Determining Organizational Tolerance of Sexual Harassment: The Use of Social Framework Reports in Informing Liability Determination in Class-Action Sexual Harassment Litigation. *Melanie S. Harned, Louise L. Fitzgerald, C. L. Colbert, & C. A. Cohorn*
Social Fact Research As A Method for Determining Damages in Class Action Sexual Harassment Litigation. *C. A. Cohorn, Louise L. Fitzgerald, C. L. Colbert, & Melanie S. Harned*

Sexual Abuse, Sexual Deviations, and Sexual Discrimination, Texas 2

Chair: *Thomas Lyon*
Disclosure Patterns with a Structured Sexual Abuse Interview. *Thomas Lyon*
Impact of Defendants Sexual Orientation and Juror Homophobia and Fear of AIDS on Adjudication. *Marla Domino*
Differentiating Hebephiles and Pedophiles: An Examination of Self-Reported Levels and Implicit Measures of Attraction, Viewing Time of Stimuli, and Memory for Faces. *Amy M. Hartley, John Eisler, & Larry Neidigh*

Poster Session - Saturday, March

9
AP-LS NEWS, Winter 2002

Winner's Circle: Posters for the first, second, and third place winners of the APLS/Div.41 Dissertation Awards will be announced.

1. Psychosocial Maturity Study I: A Preliminary Report of the Association with Self-Report of Delinquent Behavior. *Keith R. Cruise, Heather L. Hall, Amy E Amenta, & Tanisha Douglas*
2. Psychosocial Maturity Study II: A Preliminary Report of the Association with Cognitive Factors in the Comprehension and Understanding of the Miranda Warning. *Keith R. Cruise, Jacqueline K. Buffington-Vollum, Amy M. Hartley, & Sharon L. Kenemore*
3. Clinical Assessments of Risk for Sexual Violence: A Normative Study of Risk Communication Practices. *Kelley A. Watt, Jessica A. Klaver, Stephen D. Hart, & Randall P Kropp*
4. Dimensions of Psychopathy in Youth: Testing the Two- and Three-Factor Models. *Alecia A. Zalot, Randall T. Salekin, and Anne-Marie Liestico*
5. A New Look at The Role of Maturity in Juvenile Waiver Decisions: A Legal Analysis of Reverse Waiver. *Phillip M. Lyons, Lori L. Hauser, Laura S. Guy, & Michaela A. Merrill*
6. Do Students Become More Cynical About the Legal System as a Result of Completing a Psychology-and-Law Course? *George B. Hunter & Lawrence S. Wrightman*
7. Comprehension of Judicial Instructions about Aggravating and Mitigating Circumstances in Death Penalty Cases. *Robert Hingula & Lawrence S. Wrightman*
8. The Assessment of Maturity in Juvenile Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations. *Nancy Ryba, Virginia G. Galloway, & Patricia A. Zapf*
9. Relation Between Source Monitoring and Child Witness Responses to Open-ended Questions about Alleged Abuse. *Karen L. Thierry, Michael E. Lamb, & Yael Orbach*
10. Children's Memory and Suggestibility for a Real-Life and Video Event. *Karen L. Thierry & Melanie J. Spence*
11. Effects of Prejudicial Pretrial Publicity from Physical and Witness Evidence on Mock Jurors' Decision Making. *Jerry Shaw & Paul Skolnick*
12. Ethnicity Differences in Competency to Stand Trial Referral and Assessment. *Virginia G. Galloway, Karen L. Hubbard, & Patricia A. Zapf*
13. An Investigation of Procedures Used in Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations of Juveniles. *Virginia G. Galloway, Nancy Ryba, & Patricia A. Zapf*
14. The Impact of Expert Testimony on Mock Jurors' Reactions to Recovered Memory Cases. *Julie A. Buck & Amye R. Warren*
15. Psychopathy in Young Offenders. A Comparison of the PCL-YV and PSD. *Zina Lee, Stephen D. Hart, & Raymond Corrado*
16. Assessing Gender Differences in Competency to Stand Trial Referral and Evaluation. *Karen L. Hubbard, Virginia G. Galloway, & Patricia A. Zapf*
17. Believability of Expert and Lay Witnesses: A Survey of Public Expectations in Alabama. *Marc Boccaccini & Stanley L. Brodsky*
18. Influences on Documentation of Violence Risk Factors in Psychiatric Hospitals Influences on Documentation of Violence Risk Factors in Psychiatric Hospitals. *Eric Elbogen, Cindy Mercado, Alan Tomkins, & Mario Scalora*
19. Sensitivity and Specificity of the PAI in Differentiating Individuals Feigning Depression from Bona Fide Depressed Individuals. *Joti Samra, Ronald Roesch, & Alexander Troster*
20. Relations Among Suggestibility, Miranda Comprehension, and Legal Competence: Implications for Juvenile Suspects and Defendants. *Allison D. Redlich, Melissa Silverman, & Hans Steiner*
21. Confidence Inflation in Eyewitnesses: Do Changes in an Eyewitness Confidence Report Affect Evaluations of the Eyewitness and the Defendant? *Amy L. Bradfield & Dawn E. McQuiston*
22. Dropping Out: The Risks Associated with Leaving School Early for Native Canadian Youth in British Columbia. *Kimberly van der Woerd & David N. Cox*
23. The Influence of Culture on Beliefs about Privacy in Legal Contexts. *Alison M. Mashek, Jennifer S. Hunt, & Chandra A. Ruff*
24. The Use of Third Party Information in Juvenile Forensic Mental Health Assessment. *Kim Picarello & Kirk Heilbrun*
25. Being Persuaded to Give Up a Constitutional Right: Psychological Aspects of Consenting to a Warrantless Vehicle Search. *Tiffany J. Lopez & Jack C. Brigham*
26. Effects of Defendant Remorse Level and Type of Excuse Defense on Mock Jurors' Decision Making. *Kristin A. Seidner & Wendy P. Heath*
27. Association Between Actuarial Instruments and Structured Clinical Judgments of Risk for Sexual Violence. *Jessica Klaver, Kelly Watt, P. Randall Kropp, & Stephen D. Hart*
28. Cultural and Racial Variability in Beliefs about the Legal System and Legal Participation. *Chandra A. Ruff, Jennifer S. Hunt, & Alison M. Mashek*
29. Neurocognitive Functioning in the Prediction of Medication Noncompliance. *Leah Osborn, William Spaulding, Mark Vangen, & Myla Browne*
30. The Role of Preexisting Stress on False Confessions: An Empirical Study. *Krista Forrest, Theresa Wadkins, & Richard Miller*
31. Survey Regarding Polygraph Testing of Juveniles by Law Enforcement. *Ron Craig*
32. The Utility of the RMCT-II in Detecting Individuals Feigning Depression-Related Cognitive Deficits. *Joti Samra*
33. Is Punitiveness in Fetal Abuse Cases Influenced by the Race and/or SES Status of the Alleged Abuser? *Monica McCoy*
34. Structural Bias in Eyewitness Lineups: When Does the Suspect "stand out"? *Kim Gäitens, Laura Zimmerman, Dawn McQuiston, & Roy Malpass*
35. Recommendations For Eyewitness Evidence Procedures: The View From The Street. *James M. Lampinen, Donald P. Judges, & Timothy N. Odegood*
36. Characteristics of Post-Release Inmates Escaping from Community Correctional Placements. *Barbara Mrozowski, Ralph Fretz, Eric Silver, Robert Mackey, Michael Oliver, & Kirk Heilbrun*
37. How Can the Psycho-Legal Research Community Inform Public Guardianship?: Current Research and Recommendations for the Future. *Annette McGaha*
38. The Relationship of Offense-Related Alcohol Use to Child Molester Offending Behavior. *Jason A. Krebs, Jerome V. Baumgartner,*



39. Attributions of Responsibility for an Athlete Accused of Rape. *Heather S. Hyme & Linda A. Foley*
40. The Effects of Mortality Salience on Instructions to Disregard Inadmissible Evidence. *Joel Lieberman, Jamie Arndt, & Alison Cook*
41. The Objection To Objections: Attentional Cues and Jurors' Use of Forbidden Information. *Molly J. Walker Wilson & Barbara A. Spellman*
42. A Gender-Based Incidence Study of Workplace Violence In Psychiatric and Forensic Settings. *Mary Hatch-Maillette, Christmas N. Covell, & Mario J. Scalora*
43. The Effects of Mode of Description on Eyewitness Accuracy and Confidence. *Kimberley A. McClure, Natasha A. Rainbolt, & Amy Korth*
44. Perceptions of Workplace Violence in Psychiatric Settings: Does Gender Play a Role? *Mary Hatch-Maillette, Mario J. Scalora, & Brian Bornstein*
45. Gender Differences in Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace. *Jason Ritt, Douglas Peters, & Cheryl Terrance*
46. The Influence of Harassment Severity, Frequency, and Company Response on Juror Decisions. *Stacie A. Cass & Margaret Bull Kovera*
47. The Criminal Schema: Content and Origins. *Vivian Herrera, M. Kimberly MacLin, Roy S. Malpass*
48. A Replication and Reinterpretation of Dunning and Stern (1994). *Andrea W. Reed, Robert Smith, Richard Metzger & David Ross*
49. Revisiting the Psychometric Properties of the Competence Assessment for Standing Trial for Defendants with Mental Retardation (CAST-MR). *Steven Simon & Candyce Sparks*
50. Assessing Treatment Response of Juvenile Sexual Offenders in a Residential Treatment Facility. *Gregory L. Page & Mario J. Scalora*
51. Making Punitive Damage Instructions More Comprehensible. *Christine M. Shea Adams & Edith Greene*
52. Battered Women Who Kill and Expert Testimony: Looking Beyond the Battered Woman Syndrome. *Cheryl Terrance & Alison Davis*
53. Method and Gender as Determinants of Perceptions of Juvenile Culpability. *Samantha Sydnor, Jill Antonishak, & Jennifer Tweed*
54. Appellate Decisions on Change of Venue Motions: No Luck the Second Time Around. *Amy J. Posey*
55. Videotaped Confessions: Does Camera Perspective Influence Judgmental Accuracy? *G. Daniel Lassiter, Andrew L. Geers, Patrick J. Munhall, & Melissa J. Beers*
56. Testing the Effects of Lineup Administrator Knowledge in Simultaneous and Sequential Lineups. *Melissa B. Russano, Jason J. Dickinson, Stacie A. Cass, Margaret Bull Kovera, & Brian L. Cutler*
57. Drawing To Remember: Facilitating Young Children's Memory Reports. *Beth Schwartz-Kenney, Kimberly Cuevas, Kristin Whitacre, & Patrice Esson*
58. Emotion and Verdict: Impact Depends on the Measure of Emotion. *Rosalie P. Kern & Terry M. Libkuman*
59. Can They Both be Wrong? Accuracy of Multiple Witnesses. *Maria Krioukova, Ronald P. Fisher, Ryann M. Haw, Alejandra Funes, & Jessica Nathan*
60. The Effects of Type of Crime and Prior Conviction Evidence on Jurors' Verdicts. *Natasha Rainbolt & K. A. McClure*
61. A Discussion of Appeal Court Decisions on Issues of Misapprehension of Evidence and Children's Credibility. *Olga Nikonova*
62. Psychopathy in Female Inmates: Structure Modeling and the Prediction of Violence. *Janet I Warren, Mandi Burnette, Susan Carol South, Preeti Chauhan, Risha Bale, Roxanne Friend, & Isaac Van Patten*
63. Attempts to Reduce the Own-Race Bias With Incentive. *Julie A. Buck, Heather S. Hyme, & John C. Brigham*
64. Opinion Formation and Clinical Judgement in Evaluating Legal Sanity at the Time of the Offense. *Janet Warren, Preeti Chauhan, Daniel Murrie, & William Stejskal*
65. Factor Structure of the PCL-R in Megan's Law Risk Assessments: Two vs. Three Factors. *Christopher Weaver, Luciano Tristan, Robert G. Meyer, & James VanNort*
66. The Interrelationship of Psychopathy, Sexual Fantasy, and Criminal Thinking Patterns in Sex Offenders. *Richard D. Soto, Stephanie L. Bruhn, Mario J. Scalora, & Matt T. Huss*
67. Criminality Schemas: Implications for Eyewitness Identification. *M. Kimberly MacLin, Roy S. Malpass, V. Herrera, & B. Juntunen*
68. Juveniles Tried as Adults: The Effect of Mitigating Factors and Gender on Jurors' Decisions. *Narina Nunez, Mindy Dahl, Connie Tang, & Brittney Jensen*
69. The Effect of Coping Styles on Prison Adjustment. *Jennifer L. Boothby, Carl B. Cements, & Beverly E. Thorn*
70. Adjustment to Prison by Female Drug Offenders. *Ann Booker Loper & Melanie E. Kramer*
71. Expert Witnesses Under Attack: Jurors' Differential Use of Inadmissible Evidence and the Heuristic Systematic Model. *Melanie Rogers, Ryan Winter, Richard L. Wiener, & Naomi Abend*
72. The Effects of Defendant Accounts on Damage Award Decisions. *Tracey R. Carpenter & Margaret Bull Kovera*
73. The Influence of Early Screening Information on Juvenile Justice Detention Decisions. *Angela L. Williams & Victoria Weisz*
74. Teen Offenders and Work: A View from the Bench. *Angela L. Williams, Jennifer Connor, & Victoria Weisz*
75. The Impact of the Knowledge and Attitudes of Police Officers on Mentally Retarded Individuals in the Criminal Justice System. *Allyson Bennett, Alix McLearn, Patricia A. Zapf, & B. K. Powers*
76. The Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM): Normative Data for Three Groups of Federal Inmates. *Jennifer L. Boothby, Nicole T. Jones, Edward E. Landis III*
77. Development of a Scale to Predict Release of Insanity Acquittes. *Alix McLearn, Michelle Barnett, & James Hooper*
78. The Effect of Offender and Offense Variables on Length of Incarceration Among Convicted Child Molesters. *Jerome V. Baumgartner, Jason A. Krebs, Mario J. Scalora, & Gary L. Plank*
79. Assessing Risk of Future Delinquency and Violence from a Developmental Perspective: A Review of the Theoretical Rationale. *Therese Sorrell & Ronald Roesch*
80. The Effects of Plain Language Drafting on Layperson's Comprehension of Class Action Notices. *Shannon Wheatman*

81. The Effects of Witness Confidence and Explicit Instructions on Mock Jurors' Ability to Detect Deception. *Veronica S. Arnold, Amye R. Warren, Toni Carpenter, Brandi Mangan, Carnita McKeithen, & Laura Zmuda*
82. Attitudes Toward Battered Women and Mock Juror Verdicts in Trials of Battered Women Who Killed Their Spouses. *Adam A. Powell, Kristen Nilsen, & Lawrence S. Wrightsman*
83. Are Alternative Schools Effective?: Factors that Need to be Considered in Determining the Efficacy of Alternative Education Programs. *Heather M. Hulse*
84. The Perceived Impact of Heterosexual and Same-Gender Stalking. *Jennifer Guriel, William Fremouw, & Holly Filcheck*
85. Ethical Considerations Regarding Youth Interrogation and False Confession Rates. *Jessica Meyer*
86. Incarceration and Learned Helplessness: A Longitudinal Study. *David K. Marcus, Sarah Lehman Keiser, & Phillip M. Lyons*
87. Crime Victims Serving as Jurors: Is There Bias Present? *Scott E. Culhane & Harmon M Hosch*
88. Procedural Justice in Families of Delinquent and Nondelinquent Adolescents. *Jennifer Luescher, Mark Fondacaro, & Penny McNatt*
89. Factors Associated with Defensiveness in Convicted Sex Offenders. *Jodi Viljoen & Ronald Roesch*
90. The Relationship of Childhood Abuse Histories to Levels of Anger Among Incarcerated Women. *Melanie Kramer & Ann Loper*
91. Effect of Eyewitness Collaboration on Recall and Identification. *Lauren R. Shapiro & Amanda West*
92. Is Eyewitness Identification Special? A Unified View of Human Memory. *Brynn C. Nodarse & Steven E. Clark*
93. Living in Prison: Evaluating the Deprivation and Importation Models of Adaptation. *Lisa Velarde, Christopher Bellah, & Tiffany Williamson*
94. Criminal Self-Presentation on the Internet. *Bianca Moehlmann & F. James Billings*
95. Child Custody Evaluations with Gay and Lesbian Parents: Special Considerations. *Marcus C. Tye*
96. Analysis of Miranda Reading Levels Across Jurisdictions: Implications for Evaluating Waiver Competency. *Jeffrey L. Helms & Stephen G. Davis*
97. Effects of Defendant and Juror Ethnicity on Mock Juror Verdicts. *Avneet Sidhu, Sonia Chopra, & James R. P. Ogloff*
98. Effects of Ingratiation During Attorney-conducted Voir Dire. *David Cannon & Stanley Brodsky*
99. Psychological Distress and Substance Abuse in Law Students: The Role of Moral Orientation and Interpersonal Style. *Lynda L. Murdoch, James R. P. Ogloff, David Cox, & James Hemphill*
100. Comparing Those Who Falsely Confess to Those Who Do Not: The Role of Suggestibility in the False Confession Laboratory Paradigm. *Krista Forrest, Theresa Wadkins, & Richard Miller*
101. Should Expert Opinion Testimony On Insanity Be Admitted Into Evidence Under The Federal Rules? Implications for Practice Under the Revised Federal Rules of Evidence (2001) and Applicable U. S. Supreme Court Decisions. *Joe Wheeler Dixon*
102. A Social Explanation: Why Do Children Produce Greater False Positive Identifications than Adults? *Joanna D. Pozzulo & Kelly L. Warren*
103. Childrens' Memory for a Mildly Stressful Event: What is Helpful? *Annika Melinder*
104. What's Hot, What's Not? The Last 50 Years in Psychology and Law. *Susan L. Amato & Rosalie P. Kern*
105. Physical Attractiveness of Trial Participants and Jury Decisions. *Michael Griffin, Carrie Smith, Kristin Lion, & Kelly Shaver*
106. False Reports of Childhood Events: Social Pressure and Dissociation. *James Ost, Samantha Foster, Alan Costall, & Ray Bull*
107. False Confessions of Childhood? A Model for Understanding How Retractors Make and then Repudiate Claims of Sexual Abuse? *James Ost, Alan Costall, & Ray Bull*
108. Source-Monitoring Deficits in High Dissociative Individuals May Depend on How Questions Are Asked. *Jianjian Qin & Marcia K. Johnson*
109. Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement and Mock Jurors' Reactions to an Entrapment Defense. *Kellee A. Butler & Lawrence S. Wrightsman*
110. The Historical Use of Recalled, Previously Repressed Memories of Sexual Abuse in the Courtroom: A Brief Review of the Literature. *Jennifer P. Stergion*
111. The Use of Psychological Data in Court Decisions: Varying Perspectives. *Peter W. Tuerk*
112. Reporting Trends for Harassing and Threatening Contacts Toward a State Legislature. *Sarah P. Newell, Mario J. Scalora, & Heather Slawson*
113. Eyewitness Expert Testimony: Recency and a Judge's Reminder Can Make It Work for the Defense. *Michael R. Leippe, Donna Eisenstadt, Lisa M. Votraw, John L. Hicks, , & Shannon M. Rauch*
114. Slow Elimination Lineups: Are Twelve Members Better Than Six? *V. Heather Fritzley & R. C. L. Lindsay*
115. Expert Testimony in Child Sexual Abuse Cases: The Effects of Evidence, Coherence, and Credibility. *Bianca Klettke & Art Graesser*
116. The Unique Correlates of Child Molesting: A Preliminary Analysis of Adolescents. *Michael Miner, Dianne Berg, & Rosemary Munns*
117. Jury Decisions in Sexual Harassment Case: Prior Complaints by Plaintiff and Against Defendant. *Linda Presnell & Linda Foley*
118. The Effects of a Child Advocacy Center on the Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse. *Angela L. Williams, Victoria Weisz, & Eve Brank*
119. Clinician Characteristics and Violence Risk Assessment in Psychiatric Hospitals. *Eric Elbogen, Marc Patry, Alan Tomkins, & Mario Scalora*
120. Convenience Sampling in Basic and Applied Social Psychology Research. *Kari L. Nysse-Carris & Tamara M. Haegerioh*
121. Does the Use of Medical Decision Aids Protect a Physician from Determinations of Malpractice? *Hal R. Arkes*



Expert Opinion

The Question: What are the issues attendant to assuming dual or multiple roles with clients or patients? Specifically, if a psychologist is involved in a divorce and/or child custody case, what are the parameters circumscribing the work to be done?

The Response is from Florence W. Kaslow, Ph.D. Dr. Kaslow is triple Board Certified as a Diplomate in Forensic, Clinical and Family Psychology by ABPP. She was the first President of the American Board of Forensic Psychology and is the immediate Past President of the American Board of Family Psychology. She is a Visiting Professor of Medical Psychology in Psychiatry at Duke University Medical Center and a Visiting Professor of Psychology at Florida Institute of Technology. She is in private practice in West Palm Beach, Florida and also spends a great deal of time writing, editing, consulting and guest lecturing.

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

There are a number of different roles psychologists may be asked to undertake in divorce and child custody cases. Because the decisions in these cases affect numerous lives for many years to come, they should be truly based on “the best interest of the child” as determined, preferably, by the parents. If they cannot agree, then input should be sought from those professionals best equipped to do the kind of assessment that will yield the data a judge needs to approve, or if necessary, to formulate a wise parenting and visitation plan.

A psychologist may be approached to

- serve as the child’s therapist and/or the family’s therapist;
- conduct a custody evaluation and submit a report to the court;
- do a mediation between the separating partners;
- serve as an expert witness who provides information on such topics as child development, children’s needs and reactions to divorce, and the impact of continuing parental conflict vs. cooperation on the children.

In the APA Code of Ethics (1992) we are cautioned not to practice beyond our competence. To shift between the four roles mentioned above, one would have to be trained and well qualified in each of the functions they assume. Even if the clinician, mediator, forensic expert, or child custody evaluator is multifaceted in competence, it is NOT prudent to undertake more than one role in any given case. At the risk of being personal, let me illustrate very specifically. If I have been the therapist for a couple who originally presented ostensibly seeking marital therapy, who then decide they want to get divorced rather than stay together, and they choose to mediate rather than to litigate, I can not become their mediator, even if they express a strong desire for me to do so. Although therapy and mediation share some common goals, such as being concerned about fairness and an equitable solution and empowering the parties:

- to make their own decisions;
- to seek a constructive rather than a destructive divorce;
- to make choices in the best interest of the children;

How we approach bringing this about differs. As a therapist I take into account their personalities; the history and nature of their relationship; the facts and the feelings about what is transpiring; the hurt sense of loss and sometimes desire to retaliate; the anger over their spouse’s affair, and their distress over being rejected and humiliated. In mediation the objective is much more focused - it is to help the couple formulate an agreement on all of the pertinent issues, often including the property settlement and spousal and child support provisions, with full knowledge of the tax consequences of different possible arrangements. Yet a mediator must do this in such a way as to not leave him or herself open to accusations of practicing law.

Whether one partner has had an affair or is being accused of having shortchanged the marriage in other ways is generally not considered relevant in mediation. This is about the past and evokes the tyranny of blaming. Rather, the objective is to negotiate, in good faith, in the here and now, and to forge the best possible agreement for this family for the present and the future.

The mind set of the therapist and the mediator are therefore somewhat different and any attempt to function in both concurrently or sequentially is contraindicated. Such involvement causes dual relationships, role ambiguity, and leads to great confusion for all involved. Although client centered mediation can produce substantial emotional growth, that is not its objective. Similarly, good therapy can predispose the parting partners to mediate in order to achieve a win-win rather than a win/lose resolution, but this is an extra bonus and not the *raison d’être* for the therapy.

Similarly, the functions of a child custody evaluator and a forensic expert witness are quite definitive. The first is to ascertain data through clinically interviewing and testing the involved parties - preferably the parents and parent surrogates as well as the children (APA, 1994; Schwartz & Kaslow, 1997) and to prepare a report summarizing findings for submission to the attorney who requested the evaluation or to the court, if one is serving in an amicus role.

When serving as an expert witness one's purpose is to present information that is state of the art. Having been the therapist or mediator, one will have formed opinions (diagnoses) about the persons involved and these can too easily color or bias what should be information obtained and presented objectively.

If one is requested to do a child custody evaluation for too few hours or be offered a fee that is not sufficient compensation, it is often best to decline as one can not perform sufficient testing and adequate test interpretation upon which to base the evaluation and report. One should also refrain from going beyond the data and should only make recommendations geared to improving parenting skills and visitation plans. In my opinion and in that of many other, but not all, forensic experts, we should not answer the ultimate question, who should have primary custody? This is for the judge to decide.

One must guard against the flattery of clients who say "but I trust you and only want you to do (whatever function is needed)". It is a good idea to maintain a list of colleagues with competence in each of the above four arenas to whom one can make referrals, when the need arises. Also, if one has shifted out of the original role, such as therapist, it is not prudent to try to return to that role in the future with these same patients.

This arena of practice can be a minefield since separations are painful, the parties are distraught, and some are litigious. The battle is about children and money as well as assuaging a sense of failure and sometimes a need to blame and retaliate for the hurt. The professional is not immune from possible fallout. One must be careful not to exceed his or her competence or to undertake dual or multiple roles in these troubled and troubling cases and thereby become a separate target of litigation.

References

American Psychological Association (1992). *Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct*. Wash. D.C.: APA
 American Psychological Association (1994). *Guidelines for Child Custody Evaluations in Divorce*. Wash.D.C.: Author
 Schwartz, L.L. & Kaslow, F.W. (1997). *Painful Partings: Divorce and its Aftermath*. New York: Wiley.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| • President | Stephen Hart | shart@arts.sfu.edu |
| • Past-President | Stephen Penrod | spenrodl@unl.edu |
| • President-Elect | Randy Otto | otto@fmhi.usf.edu |
| • Secretary | Christina Studebaker | cstudeba@fjc.gov |
| • Treasurer | Margaret Bull Kovera | koveram@fiu.edu |
| • Member-at-Large | Edie Greene | egreene@mail.uccs.edu |
| • Member-at-Large | Norm Finkel | finken1@gunet.georgetown.edu |
| • Member-at-Large | Melissa Warren | mgw.apa@email.apa.org |
| • Council Representative | Mark Small | small@clemson.edu |
| • Council Representative | Sol Fulero | sfulero@sinclair.edu |
| • Newsletter Editor | Barry Rosenfeld | rosenfeld@fordham.edu |
| • Publications Editor | Ron Roesch | rroesch@arts.sfu.edu |
| • <i>Law & Human Behavior</i> Editor | Rich Wiener | wiener_richard@baruch.cuny.edu |
| • AP-LS/APA Liaison | | |
| • Careers and Training Committee | Steve Norton | snorton@bop.gov |
| • Dissertation Awards | Patricia Zapf | pzapf@bama.ua.edu |
| • Educational Outreach Committee | Lavita Nadkarni | lnadkarn@du.edu |
| • Fellows Committee | N. Dickon Reppucci | ndr@virginia.edu |
| • Grants-in-Aid | Garrett Berman | gberman@rwu.edu |
| • Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections | Melissa Warren | mgw.apa@email.apa.org |
| | Steve Norton | sknort539@aol.com |
| • Committee on Relations with Other Organizations | Wendy Heath | heath@enigma.rider.edu |
| • Scientific Review Paper Committee | Rich Wiener | wiener_richard@baruch.cuny.edu |
| • Women in Law Committee | Regina Schuller | schuller@yorku.ca |
| | Beth Schwartz-Kenney | bskenney@rmwc.edu |
| • Division Administrative Secretary | Cathy Oslzly | coslzly@unl.edu |
| • 2002 APA Program Chair | Brian Bornstein | bbornstein@unl.edu |



ers. The trial court determined that due to the defendant's dangerousness, it was unnecessary to engage in a strict balancing of the government's interest in bringing the defendant to trial against the defendant's constitutional interests.

In contrast, the D.C. Circuit Court ruled that there was insufficient evidence that Weston posed a risk within the specific conditions of confinement in effect during his detention (i.e., he was determined not to be dangerous while secluded in a prison hospital). As a result, the circuit court set itself the task of deciding "whether the government may administer [antipsychotic medication] to a pretrial detainee against his will in order to render him competent to stand trial," independent of other justifications such as dangerousness. Noting that the Riggins court specifically declined to prescribe substantive standards for the decision-making process, the circuit court declined to adopt Brandon's precedent, articulating a form of "heightened scrutiny" more stringent than a reasonableness standard but less than strict scrutiny. Weston's attorney had argued that the availability of civil commitment procedures attenuated the government's interest in rendering him competent to stand trial and bringing him to trial. Rejecting this assertion, the court concluded that aside from the incapacitation function of such commitment, the government had a substantial, overriding interest in obtaining an adjudication as to guilt or innocence. In contrast to the Brandon court, the D.C. Circuit heard extensive expert testimony regarding the risks and benefits of antipsychotic medication therapies, and concluded that while the risks were not negligible, the evidence on the whole suggested that treatment would more likely than not result in enhancing the defendant's ability: 1) to communicate with counsel, 2) to testify effectively in his own behalf should he eventually proceed to trial, and 3) to comprehend formal legal proceedings. With regard to issue of whether the defendant might

be prejudiced by altering his demeanor, the court noted, as had the District Court, that defendants do not have an absolute right to demonstrate in vivo all mental states that may have applied at the time of an alleged offense. Defendants' are not permitted, for example, to become intoxicated for the purpose of demonstrating this condition to the jury. The court ultimately concluded that involuntary medication treatment was warranted.

Given the conflicting reasoning and results among federal circuits,⁸ the issue of involuntary treatment to restore defendants to competency may warrant further review by the Supreme Court. As of this writing, The Supreme Court has recently denied certiorari in the Weston case (See *Weston v U.S.* 2001 WL 1090817). As a result, the conflict between various federal jurisdictions has yet to be resolved, and awaits further adjudication. Until this matter is ultimately settled in the courts, clinicians are well-advised to review jurisdiction-specific statutory, administrative, and case law sources.

Notes

¹ Guest Editor for this update is Edward "Rhett" Landis III. He is director of Psychology Training at The Federal Medical Center in Butner, NC and a Diplomate in Forensic Psychology.

² Roesch, R. & Golding, S. (1980) *Competency to stand trial*. Champaign: University of Illinois Press, pp. 47-49.

³ Steadman, H. (1979) *Beating a rap?: Defendants found not competent to stand trial*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

⁴ 18 USC 4241. *Determination of mental competency to stand trial:*
(d) *Determination and disposition*. If, after the hearing, the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is presently suffering from a mental disease or defect rendering him mentally incompetent to the extent that he is unable to understand the nature and consequences of the proceedings against him or to assist properly in his de-

fense, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the Attorney General. The Attorney General shall hospitalize the defendant for treatment in a suitable facility-

(1) for such a reasonable period of time, not to exceed four months, as is necessary to determine whether there is a substantial probability that in the foreseeable future he will attain the capacity to permit the trial to proceed; and

(2) for an additional reasonable period of time until

(A) his mental condition is so improved that trial may proceed, if the court finds that there is a substantial probability that within such additional period of time he will attain the capacity to permit the trial to proceed; or

(B) the pending charges against him are disposed of according to law; whichever is earlier.

⁵ The Court's definition of "non-dangerous" is difficult to grasp. Brandon's risk of harm to others was not formally determined by the trial court, and would have been ripe as an issue only upon termination of his commitment for competency restoration. Given that he was charged with threatening to harm others, any lack of risk is not immediately indicated by the facts at the time of appeal. It might be more accurate to describe this case as involving a defendant whose dangerousness has yet to be determined.

⁶ Strict Scrutiny review refers to the most stringent test of a law's or regulation's constitutionality. Under this test, a law will only be adjudicated constitutional when the government can demonstrate a compelling interest for the requirement, and the means chosen by the government are necessary to effectuate this goal.

⁷ This case has an extremely complex procedural history, which is abbreviated in the account above.

⁸ A Second Circuit case, *United States v. Gomes*, 01-1143, is currently pending.

Call for Papers

Special Issue: Stalking Research Criminal Justice and Behavior

Criminal Justice and Behavior invites submissions for a special issue devoted to stalking. Manuscripts are invited on any aspect of this issue including reviews of relevant legal and/or clinical literature, empirical studies of victim perceptions of or reactions to stalking, violence risk assessment in stalking cases, and treatment of offenders and/or victims and criminal justice response to these behaviors. Guest editors for this special issue are Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., and Maureen O'Connor, J.D., Ph.D. Manuscripts should conform to the APA Publication Manual (5th Edition). Articles should be sent in triplicate, to Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Fordham University, 441 East Fordham Road, Bronx, NY 10458. Inquiries can be directed to either Dr. Rosenfeld (rosenfeld@fordham.edu) or Dr. O'Connor (moconnor@jjay.cuny.edu).

The deadline for submissions is July 1, 2001.

Terrorism: Strategies for Intervention and Prevention

The Journal of Threat Assessment is accepting manuscripts for a special issue on "Terrorism: Strategies for Intervention and Prevention." Both domestic and international terrorism will be addressed. Topics that are suitable for consideration include: the threatened use of weapons of mass destruction (WME), aircraft hijacking and terrorism, the media and terrorists, typologies of terrorists linked to intervention strategies, counterterrorism, legal aspects and prosecution, and other related issues. Manuscripts should be prepared in quadruplicate using the APA Publication Manual style, and sent to the guest editor: Harold V. Hall, PhD, ABPP, Guest Editor, Journal of Threat Assessment, c/o Pacific Institute for the Study of Conflict and Aggression, P.O. Box 819, Kamuela, HI 96743; e-mail: pacinst@lava.net; Phone/Fax: 808-885-9800 after 1pm Hawaii time.

Deadline for submissions is June 1, 2002.

Conference Announcements

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

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

Seed Money Available for Interdisciplinary Collaborations

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

Deadline for receipt of proposals is August 1, 2002.

APLS Book Series

The *Perspectives in Law and Psychology* series, sponsored by APLS, publishes scholarly work that advances the field of psychology and law by contributing to its theoretical and empirical knowledge base. Topics of books in progress include forensic assessment, sexual harassment, custody evaluations, death penalty, and juvenile and adult criminal competency. The editor is interested in proposals for new books. Inquiries and proposals from potential authors should be sent to: Dr. Ronald Roesch, Series Editor, Dept. of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, 888 University Drive, Burnaby, BC, Canada V5A 1S6 (office: 604-291-3370, fax: 604-291-3427, e-mail: roesch@arts.sfu.ca). For information on the series, see <http://www.wkap.nl/prods/PILP>. The latest book in the series is authored by Kirk Heilbrun and is entitled *Principles of Forensic Assessment*. It has a list price of \$69.95, but note that members of APLS receive a 25% discount, so be sure to identify yourself as a member when placing an order. For more detailed information about the contents of the book, or to place an order, see <http://www.wkap.nl/prod/b/0-306-46538-8>.



Notes From The Student Chair

Dear AP-LS Student Members:

AP-LS Conference in Austin, March 7-10

We are looking forward to seeing you at the upcoming AP-LS Convention in Austin, Texas. The Student Section Panel on "Careers in Law and Psychology" will begin at 9am on Thursday, March 7, and will last until about 11:30am. There will be some great speakers discussing a variety of topics: Naomi Goldstein, Ph.D. (Co-Director of the J.D./Ph.D. Program at Villanova School of Law and MCP Hahnemann University); Marc Pearce, J.D. (Law Clerk for a United States District Court Judge); Brian Wilcox, Ph.D. (Director of the Center on Children, Families, and the Law and Professor of Psychology); Carol Krafka, Ph.D. (Federal Judicial Center); Maithilee Pathak-Sharma, Ph.D., J.D. (Trial Consultant with R and D Strategic Solutions, LLC); Russell Palarea, Ph.D. (Psychological Consultation to Federal Law Enforcement); and Diana Grant, Ph.D. (Career Possibilities for Psychologists within Departments of Criminal Justice and Sociology). I hope many of you will be able to attend the panel discussion. Stacie Cass is currently updating the student website and will post more specific details about the Student Workshop (including more information about the speakers) on the website.

I would like to get a general idea of how many of you will be attending. Please e-mail me at cmesiarik@law.villanova.edu to let me know.

2002 APA Convention

I am starting to plan the student workshops for the 2002 APA Convention. I would really like to hear your suggestions. Is there any area that you would like to learn more about?

Elections

I hope some of you have been thinking about running for a position or nominating someone for a position. Elections for the 2002-2003 term will be held this summer. The available positions will be Chair-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, and Newsletter/Web Editor. I would be happy to provide you with more information on any of these positions. Please e-mail me if you are interested in running for a position and would like additional details.

I encourage all of you to get more involved in the Student Section. Stacie is currently updating the student website. Please let her know if you have any suggestions for the website. Be sure to check the website often as it will provide you with some important updated information.

Please e-mail any suggestions or concerns that you have directly to me at cmesiarik@law.villanova.edu. I look forward to hearing from you and to meeting you at AP-LS! Have a great semester!

Sincerely,
Constance Mesiarik
Chair, Student Section

AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Constance Mesiarik
cmesiarik@law.villanova.edu

Past Chair, Lori Peters
lpeters@law.villanova.edu

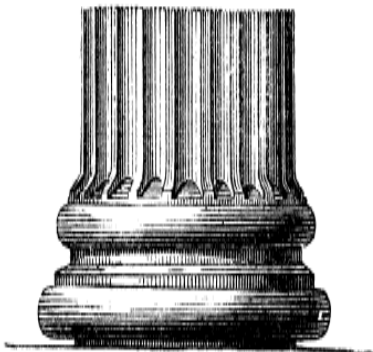
Chair Elect, Marchelle Thomson
mthomson@law.villanova.edu

Secretary/Treasurer,
Oluseyi Olubadewo
oolubade@law.villanova.edu

Student Newsletter/Web Editor,
Stacie Cass
SC138193@aol.com

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

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



Fellowships and Positions

Visiting Scholars 2002-2003 Center for the Study of Law and Society University of California, Berkeley

The Center for the Law and Society, University of California, Berkeley invites applications for visiting scholars for 2002-2003. The Center fosters empirical research and theoretical analysis concerning legal institutions, legal processes, legal change, and the social consequences of law. Closely linked to Boalt Hall School of Law, the Center creates a multi-disciplinary milieu with a faculty of distinguished socio-legal scholars in law and economics, legal history, sociology of law, political science, criminal justice studies and legal and social philosophy, along with visiting socio-legal scholars from the United States and around the world.

Application Requirements:

1. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. or J.D. (or foreign equivalent).
2. Applicants must submit a full curriculum vitae.
3. Applicants must submit a cover letter which specifies the time period in which they wish to be in residence at the Center and which describes their proposed program of research or study. Applicants must pursue a program of research or study which is of mutual interest to faculty members at the Center for the Study of Law and Society.
4. Applicants must indicate the source of funding while visiting Berkeley, e.g. sabbatical pay, scholarship, government funding, personal funds, etc. Monthly minimum requirements for foreign exchange scholars are: \$1600 per month for the J-1 scholar, \$500 per month for the J-2 spouse, \$200 per month for each J-2 child.

Among privileges and opportunities of Center visiting scholars are: library privileges at the Law School and at all campus libraries; access to a regular luncheon-speaker series and other scholarly exchanges; other campus privileges including athletic facilities; and, when possible, assignment to shared or other office accommodations.

The Center will consider applications for varying time periods, from two weeks duration to the full academic year. Applicants should submit the information listed above by post or e-mail to: Visiting Scholars Program, Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-2150, csls@uclink.berkeley.edu. Decisions will be made by March 30, 2002. Inquiries may be made to the Director, Professor Robert A. Kagan, rak@uclink.berkeley.edu; or to the Associate Director, Dr. Rosann Greenspan, rgreensp@uclink.berkeley.edu. You may also visit the Center's website at <http://www.law.berkeley.edu/institutes/csls/>

Forensic Psychology Faculty Positions John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The Psychology Department at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, has three tenure-track positions open for Fall 2002. We are interested in forensic psychologists with expertise in Developmental Psychology, Psychological Assessment and Testing, and general law/psychology or forensic expertise. We are still considering candidates for all three positions. If interested, please send curriculum vitae with a cover letter to: Department of Psychology Search Committee, John Jay College – CUNY, 445 W. 59th Street, New York, New York 10019. For additional information, please email Dr. Maureen O'Connor, Chair, at moconnor@jjay.cuny.edu. John Jay is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we encourage applications from women and minorities.

Postdoctoral Fellowship in Forensic Clinical Psychology

Western State Hospital and The Washington Institute for Mental Illness Research and Training of the University of Washington invite applications for a one-year, postdoctoral fellowship in forensic clinical psychology. Specific training opportunities include the pre-trial evaluation of mentally ill offenders; assessment and treatment of mentally ill offenders in an inpatient and outpatient setting; possible rotations in several civil forensic settings; evaluations of juvenile offenders; consultation to correctional staff and treatment of inmates in a community detention facility; consultation and education activities with community mental health services providers, attorneys, courts, and rehabilitation facilities; scholarly research activities and professional education. A competitive stipend will be offered for the term 09/01/02 to 08/31/03. The successful candidate will hold a doctorate degree from an APA approved doctoral program with an APA approved internship. Application deadline is February 15, 2002. For information and application materials, contact Diane Pearson, The Washington Institute, 9601 Steila-coom Blvd. SW, Tacoma, WA 98498-7213; 253-756-2741; pearsond@u.washington.edu.

Postdoctoral Fellowship in Forensic Psychology

The Pretrial Evaluation Unit of Dorothea Dix Hospital is offering a one-year post-doctoral fellowship in Forensic Psychology. This is an opportunity for training in all aspects of criminal forensic evaluation in an inpatient setting, focusing on trial competency and criminal responsibility and including both adult and juvenile defendants. Outpatient evaluations and risk assessments are also involved. Optional rotations are available in Neuropsychology and Child Forensics, which may include assessment of the effects of abuse, child custody issues, and fitness for parenting. The training year runs from Sept. 1, 2002 to Aug. 30, 2003, with a salary of \$30,000. Requirements include Ph.D./Psy.D. in Clinical or Counseling Psychology, with APA approved internship (completed by 9/1/02). Send/e-mail letter of interest and CV to Mark Hazelrigg, Ph.D., Forensic Services, Dorothea Dix Hospital, 3601 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699; mark.hazelrigg@ncmail.net.



Funding Opportunities

AP-LS/Division 41 Stipends for Graduate Research

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

The Melissa Institute For Violence Prevention and Treatment

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

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

Eligibility

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

To Apply

Applicants must include the following information in their submission:

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

Please submit 2 copies of your proposal and accompanying documentation.

Mail application to:

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

Nominations, Awards and Announcements

EARLY CAREER AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO PRACTICE IN THE FIELD OF CHILD MALTREATMENT

The Section on Child Maltreatment of Division 37 (Child, Youth, and Family Services) of the American Psychological Association is proud to announce the establishment of an Early Career Award program. This year, nominations are sought for an Early Career Award for Practice. The award will be made in 2002. Self-nominations are welcome.

Eligibility: Nominees should be investigators who have made substantial contributions to practice relevant to child maltreatment within eight years of receiving a terminal degree (e.g., PhD, JD, DSW, or MSW) and who have demonstrated the potential to continue such contributions. Nominees need not be current Section members.

To Nominate: Send 4 copies of:

- 1) A cover letter outlining the nominee's accomplishments to date and anticipated future contributions. This letter should describe the nominee's major accomplishments related to the field of child maltreatment and how the nominee's work has had an impact on the field;
- 2) The nominee's current curriculum vitae;
- 3) One letter of support; and
- 4) If possible, other relevant supporting material, as appropriate (e.g., no more than 2 articles authored by the nominee).

Nomination Deadline: Postmarked by 3/15/2002.

Send nominations or direct questions to: Gail S. Goodman, Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of California, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, (530) 752-6981, ggoodman@ucdavis.edu

2002 Dissertation Award

Section on Child Maltreatment, Division 37 American Psychological Association

The Section on Child Maltreatment (Section 1 of Division 37, APA) announces its third annual dissertation award. A \$400 prize will be awarded to one successful graduate student applicant to assist with expenses in conducting dissertation research on the topic of child maltreatment.

Applicants are requested to submit:

- 1) a letter of interest, indicating how the applicant would use the award funds toward the completion of the dissertation research,
- 2) a 100 word abstract, and
- 3) a 5-page proposal summarizing the proposed research.

Please submit applications by **April 1, 2002**, to:

Dr. Patricia Hashima
Institute on Family and Neighborhood Life
Clemson University
158 Poole Agricultural Center
Clemson, SC 29634-0132
(864) 656-6711 or 656-6271

Applicants will be notified of the decision in mid-June. The award will be presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in Chicago, Illinois, August 22-25, 2002.

Preparing for Austin, cont. from p. 1

ful for the very quick turn-around. We hope that in the years to follow, our reviewer pool will grow and we will be able to spread the work so that it is less taxing on those who are currently reviewing papers.

Hotels

There has been an increasing interest and attendance at APLS conferences. We have two hotels to accommodate attendees but we do ask that you book your rooms early. March is a very busy month for Austin, as the city hosts the South by South West Festival. The conference hotel is the Hyatt Regency on Town Lake and we also have a room block at the Holiday Inn which is approximately a 15-20 minute walk from the Hyatt. We would prefer that people utilize the Hyatt if possible. However, the overflow hotel is an option if rooms become less available at the Hyatt.

Be sure to check out the article in the Newsletter on things to do in Austin and tips for your stay. The city offers much such as good restaurants, site seeing activities, and so forth. Also, keep checking our website for further updates.

We wish you a safe trip to the conference and look forward to seeing you all in Austin!!!

*Randy Salekin
Christina Studebaker
APLS 2002 Program Co-Chairs*



Conference and Workshop Planner

American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Conference
February 22-26, 2002
Atlanta, GA

Theme: Certification, Accreditation, Education, Competence, and Personal Professional Integrity"

For further information see
www.aafs.org/slcall.htm



AP-LS!

March 7-10, 2002
The Hyatt Regency
Austin, TX

See Conference Program on p. 12

For further information see
www.unl.edu/ap-ls/2002/



2nd Annual Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services
March 20-23, 2002
University of Munich
Munich, Germany

For further information see
www.iafmhs.org



American Academy of Forensic Psychology
April 18-21, 2002
Marriott Perimeter Center
Atlanta, GA

Intensive Forensic Practice Workshops
A Survey of Forensic Psychology
Practice: Issues & Applications

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

American Society of Trial Consultants Annual Conference
June 6-8, 2002
Denver, CO

For further information see
www.astcweb.org



6th Biennial Conference - International Perspectives on Crime, Justice and Public Order
June 16-20, 2002
London, England

For further information see
www.jjay.cuny.edu/generalInfo/



Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
June 28-30, 2002
Toronto, Canada

Conference Theme: Understanding and Addressing Disparities: International Approaches

For further information see
www.spssi.org/2002.html



16th Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences
September 2-7, 2002
Montpellier, France

Conference Themes:
- *Multidisciplinary Links*
- *The variety of ways in which the profession is carried out in the world (Richness in diversity or need for standardization ?)*
- *Scientific Research within the Forensic Sciences*
- *The Place of Bioethics in the Forensic Sciences*

For further information see
<http://www.iafs2002.com/>

12th European Conference on Psychology and Law
September 14-17, 2002
Leuven, Belgium

Conference Theme: Dangerousness, Violence, and Fear of Crime
Deadline for Abstracts: April 30, 2002

For further information see
www.law.kuleuven.ac.be/psycholaw.htm



7th International Conference on Family Violence
September 24-28, 2002
Town & Country Hotel & Resort
San Diego, CA

Theme: Advocacy, Assessment, Intervention, Research, Prevention and Policy

For further information see
www.fvsai.org



AP-LS/EAPL Conference
July 7-12, 2003
Edinburgh, Scotland

For further information see
www.law.soton.ac.uk/bsln/psych&law2003/



Information regarding upcoming conferences and workshops can be sent to Barry Rosenfeld (rosenfeld@fordham.edu)



Inset APA Insurance Trust full page Ad here



AMERICAN



American Psychology-Law Society
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Division 41 of the American Psychological Association

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

Name _____ Degree _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Province _____ Country _____ Zip Code _____ - _____

Daytime Phone (____) _____ Internet _____

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

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

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

Address Changes:

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

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

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