



Legal Update: Juvenile Confession Evidence and the “Central Park Jogger” Reversals

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On December 19, 2002, a New York Supreme Court Judge officially vacated the convictions of five young men in the 1989 “Central Park Jogger” rape and assault. The “Central Park Jogger” case had been covered extensively in the New York and national press. The victim was a white investment banker allegedly gang raped and brutalized by black and Latino teens, during an era of increasing juvenile lawlessness. The convictions of the youths, aged 14-16 at the time of the offense, relied on video-taped “confessions,” which they subsequently challenged on appeal. [1] The appeals raised numerous questions about the confession evidence as well as other issues, though none were successful.

More recently, newly-discovered evidence prompted motions for post-conviction relief, focusing on the question whether the new evidence would have resulted in a more favorable verdict for the defendants. Matias Reyes, a convicted murderer-rapist, came forward and reported he alone attacked and sexually assaulted the victim. Reyes provided DNA samples that matched evidence found at the crime scene. The decision to throw out the convictions was virtually assured when the Manhattan District Attorney released its December 5, 2002, report [2] noting the “serious weaknesses” of the teens’ confessions when compared with the DNA and other evidence linking Matias to the offense. In addition to the DNA match linking Reyes to the crime, the DA’s report outlined how the vicious assault had multiple signature elements common to other sexual assaults known to have been perpetrated by Reyes in the same vicinity during the same time period.

The legal turn of events in the Central Park Jogger case occurred in a climate of increasing concern about juvenile “false confessions.” A 1998 California case involving a 14 year old who “confessed” to the murder of his sister received widespread attention. Eventually, the “confession” was ruled inadmissible and DNA evidence led to the indictment of another suspect [3]. Interestingly, *Court TV* timed the debut of their original dramatization of that case, “The Interrogation of Michael Crowe,” to coincide with the release of the above DA’s report [4]. Similarly, the 1998 murder of Ryan Harris in Chicago received substantial of press attention [5]. The interrogation of the 7 and 8 year old boys resulted in their “confession” to the murder and sexual assault of a 12 year old girl. Charges against the youths were later dropped when DNA evidence was linked to a suspect awaiting trial for other sexual assaults.

The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized the increased vulnerability of juveniles to interrogative pressure, in both *In re Gault* [6] and *Fare v. Michael C.* [7] *Fare v. Michael C.* is the only U.S. Supreme Court case dealing with a juvenile’s right to counsel since *Gault*. In that case, the Court outlined the “totality of circumstances” approach:

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We discern no persuasive reasons why any other approach is required where the question is whether a juvenile has waived his rights, as opposed to whether an adult has done so. The totality approach permits—indeed, it mandates - inquiry into all the circumstances surrounding the interrogation. Fare v. Michael C., 442 U.S. at 725.

The totality of the circumstances approach directs inquiry into the circumstances of the interrogation and characteristics of the juvenile, in determining admissibility of incriminating statements. The court is instructed to consider all the circumstances (such as the juvenile's age, absence of parents, use of deceptive interrogation tactics, etc.) though no one feature would render a confession inadmissible per se.

Many reviews critical of the "totality of circumstances" approach have emerged. One critical perspective is that it tacitly approves inattention to due process protections of juveniles where police believe it will be successfully argued later, in a "totality of the circumstances" equation, that particular due process considerations are outweighed by other features of the case [8]. Another concern is that judges themselves pay too little attention to the complexities of waiver by juveniles, and make assumptions about juveniles' understanding of their rights. In a review of 99 appellate cases involving juvenile waiver, Berkheiser depicted a "culture of waiver prevail[ing] in juvenile courts in many jurisdictions," and found this particularly disturbing given the psychological literature showing the developmental impediments to voluntary waiver by children (at 581) [9].

AP-LS members, including Tom Grisso, Gisli Gudjonsson, Saul Kassin,

Lawrence Wrightsman, and others [10], have played critical roles in the development of that psychological literature. Through their work, and the work of other psychologists, the psychology-law community has become aware of the multiple mechanisms that can contribute to false and coerced confessions, and the particular vulnerabilities of juveniles in that context. Variables identified in research are cognitive, intellectual and reading deficits, suggestibility, compliance to authority, interrogative pressure, memory impairments, immaturity, and others.

Stemming from the increasing legal critique, media attention, and the growing empirical literature, a variety of different remedies have been advocated to address the problem of juvenile waiver and confession [11]. Per se exclusion of "confession" evidence in certain situations has been recommended to provide clear guidelines with regard to permissible interrogation practices as well as rules for admissibility of "confession" evidence. Other reforms focus on requiring the presence of parents/guardians or "interested adults" during questioning. Others target the constitutional right to counsel as the cornerstone of any reform. Illinois, for example, made a somewhat unsuccessful attempt to require that lawyers be automatically assigned to every juvenile defendant [12]. Berkheiser advocates making right to counsel nonwaivable by juveniles in delinquency proceedings, assuring that they have counsel in every instance [13]. Other commentators have argued for the electronic recording of all custodial questioning as a safeguard against coercive practices and to preserve the record for later proceedings [14].

Will these reforms be effective? As noted by Gary Wells in the Fall 2002 issue of this newsletter, more recent advances in forensic DNA applications have exposed critical flaws in criminal investigation and adjudication. In response to these cases, policy makers and elements in the law enforcement

community are more receptive to social science research that can contribute to understanding the psychological and behavioral aspects of these issues. In such an environment, it is ever more incumbent upon the psychology-law community to conduct research that can shed light on the myriad questions surrounding the interrogation of juveniles and due process protections, and on the potential reforms. A convergence of events makes this a great opportunity for the psychology-law community to provide empirical evidence and analysis that could lead to meaningful and effective reform.

Notes:

1. The convictions of four of the five defendants had been challenged on appeal, while the fifth defendant never filed an appeal.
2. The Manhattan District Attorney's Report was prepared by Nancy E. Ryan, Assistant District Attorney. "Affirmation in response to motion

to vacate judgment of conviction, indictment no. 4762/89," available at www.ManhattanDA.org.

3. M. Sauer, "Confessions in the third degree; Court TV film revisits police grilling," *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, E-1, 12/3/02.
4. "The Interrogation of Michael Crowe" debuted in the New York City area on 12/5/02, the same day the Manhattan District Attorney's report was released. The film includes verbatim reenactment of the actual interrogation.
5. See A. Kotlowitz, "The Unprotected," *The New Yorker*, 2/8/99, 42-53, for discussion of the investigation and press coverage. Also see J. Walters, "Illinois Weakened Attempt to Prevent False Confessions by Juveniles: The Requirement of Counsel for the Interrogation of Some Juveniles," *Loyola University Chicago Law Journal*, (2002), Winter/33, 487-525, for discussion of re-

- sponse legislation and other juvenile "false confession" cases in Illinois.
6. *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967).
 7. *Fare v. Michael C.* 442 U.S. 707 (1979).
 8. M.B. Johnson, "Juvenile Miranda Case Law in New Jersey, From Carlo, 1966 to JDH, 2001: The Relevance of Recording All Custodial Questioning", *Journal of Psychiatry and Law*, (2002), 30/Spring, 3-57.
 9. Berkheiser, "The Fiction of Juvenile Right to Counsel: Waiver in the Juvenile Courts," *Florida Law Review*, 54, 577-682.
 10. See early studies by T. Grisso, *Juveniles Waiver of Rights: Legal and Psychological Competence*, (1981) New York: Plenum; G. Gudjonsson, *The Psychology of Interrogations, Confessions, and Testimony*, (1992) New York: John Wiley. Also see S. Kassin and L. Wrightsman, "Confession Evidence" in *The Psychology of Evidence and Trial Procedure S.*

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The Edinburgh Conference:

But will there be anything to drink and do?

David Carson, Chair of the Edinburgh Conference Committee, agreed to answer members' queries about the place and the social programme.

Edinburgh is on the same latitude as Labrador. How many coats will I need to bring? Actually average daytime temperature, in July and August, is 18 degrees Centigrade, 65 Fahrenheit. So jackets and similar should be enough. (Even those used to commuting between Arizona and Puerto Rico should manage with one thick skiing jacket.) However it is also the wettest month (although Glasgow on the west coast gets most of it), so an umbrella could be useful.

Is the architecture interesting? UNESCO seems to think so. Both the Old Town (adjoining the conference venue) and the New Town are World Heritage Sites. The former is full of surprises, twists and turns, tall dark buildings. It includes the Cowgate and Grassmarket, formerly places for public executions, now with a vibrant nightlife. The New Town with, arguably, some of the most perfect Georgian houses and town planning in the world. One of the houses is maintained, by the National Trust, and furnished to show how the wealthy lived in the late 18th century.

I'm interested in Greek buildings. Have you got anything to interest me? Well they began to build a copy of the Parthenon on Caxton Hill (remember it from the opening sequence in 'Trainspotting'?), where there is also an observatory and the Royal High School is modelled on the Temple of Theseus. It is near the centre and is a popular place for viewing the City.

Is everything within easy walking distance? I think you could walk from the venue, north through the Old Town, over the Royal Mile, down the Valley (gardens, Gallery, monuments, sometimes open-air entertainment), across Princes' Street and up into the New Town in 30 to 40 minutes with comparative ease (however some routes involve lots of steps). But there is, also, a good bus service. The estimates, of distances, by the conference's accommodation agency, I think, are on the slow walking side.

I'm on a budget. Where can I find cheap accommodation? Some hotels are expensive. It is such – with good cause – a popular tourist venue that they can be. Do consider the student accommodation in Pollock Halls. Whilst south east of the venue, which is south of the City centre, it is good value. Do you really need all the space and facilities

of a hotel? There are also a lot of small hotels, often family run, which you can find via the web. Those which are near Murrayfield (national rugby stadium) or the West End, may remain within walking distance. And there are hostels. Lots of links, to these and other sources, have been placed in the appropriate place on the conference web site.

Will I find the venue easily? You will receive, a couple of weeks before the conference starts, an email letter full (overflowing?) with practical information. It will, for example, advise you about getting into the City from the Airport and provide detailed directions to the venue from the Castle (which you cannot miss). We also hope to have a banner displayed outside the venue.

Is it true that Scotland's premier poet was Jewish? No Alan, it is spelt Rabbie Burns.

Is there any culture? What? This is the City with the world's foremost annual cultural festival! Lets just consider one of several picture galleries, the National, situated between the Old and New Towns: Tintoretto, Titian, Holbein, Rubens, van Dyck, Vermeer, El Greco, Poussin, Rembrandt, Turner, Monet, Gauguin, Cezanne, and many more.

But I'm going to be attending the conference all the time. It is going to be too exciting to have any free time. Never mind you have Saturday afternoon and there is a reception in the Royal (1861, elegant, Victorian, glass-roofed) and adjoining National (1998, golden stone, modern, five floors) Museums, which are opposite the City's Sheriff Courts. The reception is courtesy of the Faculty of Advocates, the association of Scottish barristers. Also the Signet Library (not usually open to the public) and Parliament Hall for the formal opening. Oh, and the conference dinner beneath the chandeliers and watching yourself in the tall mirrors of the Assembly Rooms.

What if I lose my watch and don't know the time? Well if you hear a cannon shot it is just after one o'clock. And if you are near the Princes Street Gardens you can observe the floral clock.

I've heard about the 'Last Drop.' Is that a reference to restrictive licensing laws? No, it is a pub in the popular Grassmarket area. And it refers to the fact that the gallows used to stand just outside.

What about food? Edinburgh has a very high ratio of restaurants and pubs for its population. A wide range of cosmopolitan tastes are catered for. It is a very social and sociable place. Soups: cock-a-leekie, chicken and leeks; cullen skink, smoked haddock and potato. Seafood: the salmon is famous. Meat: Aberdeen Angus beef, venison, pheasant, grouse.

Is it true that they deep fry pizzas? Yes, and some chocolate bars. But it is not compulsory.

Any famous people associated with Edinburgh? From Adam Smith, the father of modern economics, through David Hume the philosopher to Sean Connery the 007. And so very many more. Edinburgh has an intellectual history, and made a contribution to learning, that greatly exceeds its population.

What about drink? Need you ask? The Scotch Whisky Heritage Centre is situated very close to the Castle and The Hub, where the farewell party is held. You can purchase an introduction to the making and blending of malts before a 'barrel ride' through a history of its production in Scotland. You finish with a dram and an opportunity to test the wide variety of malts available.

But I like beer. You are catered for. Edinburgh breweries produce some distinctive brews. Marked in shillings (the old currency), remember the more the stronger.

But I like Coca-Cola. Well you have a problem. The locally produced 'Irnbu,' (a sworn solution for hangovers), as in Peru, outsells your national drink.

Are there any novelists I could read before I come? Well, SP now of New York, you have a rich choice. One way would be to go on a literary pub tour, and have selections read to you. Robert Louis Stevenson, Robert Burns, Walter Scott, Arthur Conan Doyle.

More modern: Muriel Spark, Irvine Welsh, Iain Banks, Ian Rankin.

I'm thinking of going on some excursions. Can you recommend anything? Go to the conference web-site and link to its accommodation agency. It is setting up a number of tours and includes access to some golf courses. Sorry, there is just so much I wouldn't know where to end.

I'm only interested if it is approved by Disney. Well, as you walk south, from the Royal Mile, down George IV Bridge, (missing the magnificent Victoria Street), with the Royal and National Museums on your left, look across to your right for the memorial to 'Greyfriars Bobby,' the subject of a Disney film. But do, unlike almost everyone else, go into the churchyard and find the true memorial and consider the architecture and historical associations with 'The Covenanters.'

I'm one of those dreadful people who insist on disgracing other people by being fit. Where could I go jogging? Unfortunately you are well provided for. At the eastern end of the Royal Mile, or immediately beside the Pollock Hall student residences, there is Holyrood Park. You could run up the Salisbury Crag (I hear the view is fine), or run around the Queen's drive.

I like to swim. Well, if you stay in Pollock Halls the Royal Commonwealth Pool is next door.

Will the earth move for me? Depends. If you attend the Dynamic Earth exhibition it will.

Will it be any good? Well, if you don't come you'll certainly have missed a wonderful opportunity.

More information regarding the APLS/EAPL/ANZPPL 2003 meeting in Scotland, is detailed on p.17 and on the conference website: www.law.soton.ac.uk/bsln/psych&law2003

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Kassin and L. Wrightsman (Eds.), Beverly Hills: Sage (1985). More recent sources are S. Kassin, "The Psychology of Confession Evidence," *American Psychologist* (1997), 52, 221-233; and H. Wakefield and R. Underwager, "Coerced or Non-voluntary Confessions," *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 16, 423-440, (1998).

11. See, e.g., Walters, *supra* note 5; McGuire, R.E., "A Proposal to Strengthen Juvenile Miranda Rights: Requiring Parental Presence in Custodial Interrogations," *Vanderbilt Law Review*, (2002), 53, 1355-1387; Huang, D. T., "Less Unequal Footing: State Court's Per Se Rules for Juvenile Waivers During Interrogation and the Case for Their Implementation," *Cornell Law Review*, (2001), 86, 437-482; Krzewinski, L.M., "But I Didn't Do it: Protecting the Rights of Juveniles During Interrogation," *Third World Law Journal*, (2002), 22, 355-387; Chao, R., "Mirandizing Kids: Not as Simple as A-B-C," *Whittier Law Review*, (2000), 22, 521-555; and Johnson, *Supra* note 8.
12. See Walters, *supra* note 5, for a more complete discussion of the Illinois reform effort.
13. Berkheiser, *supra* Note 9, at 650, recognizing the potential constitutional questions involved in mandating counsel, and presenting arguments in support of the constitutionality of such a practice.
14. See, e.g., Johnson, M.B., *Supra* note 8; see also Lassiter, G.D., "Illusory Causation in the Courtroom, Current Directions in Psychological Science, (2002) 11, 204-208, for a discussion of the potential effect of camera angle on evaluations of videotaped confessions.

The Legal Update Column is edited by Daniel Krause, Ph.D., J.D. and Maureen O'Connor, Ph.D., J.D. Inquiries, suggestions for future topics, offers to guest-edit, and permission for reprinting any of the material in this column should be directed to one of the column editors.



Book Review: By Gacono, C.B. (2000). The clinical and forensic assessment of psychopathy: A practitioner's guide. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum. (507 pages)

Psychopathy assessment: Promoting informed and judicious practice

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The author thanks John Edens for his helpful comments on an earlier version of this review.

In *The clinical and forensic assessment of psychopathy: A practitioner's guide*, Gacono (2000) has developed a collection of chapters by leading experts and practitioners in the rapidly growing field of psychopathy. This book focuses on delivering scientifically informed recommendations to forensic practitioners for assessing antisocial and potentially psychopathic individuals. Many of these recommendations relate to violence risk assessment, given that practical interest in assessing psychopathy often is driven by its utility in predicting violence. Nevertheless, the book's scope is sweeping. Specifically, in the first section of the book ("Conceptual Contributions"), analyses of experimental research on psychopaths' information processing and emotional deficits appear alongside applications of the psychopathy concept to youth and reviews of the leading tool for assessing adult psychopathy, the Psychopathy Checklist (PCL-R, Hare, 1991). The second section ("Clinical Issues and Applications") focuses on practical issues related to implementing the PCL-R in forensic settings, including a review of the legal contexts in which psychopathy is often used, interviewing and report writing, and assessment of malingering and violence risk. The third section ("Special Applications") focuses on applications of the psychopathy construct to particular populations (sex offenders, substance abusers, and hostage takers). In short, this comprehensive book is part theoretical handbook, part clinical guide for assessing psychopathy. Given the book's broad scope, its general strengths and weaknesses rather than coverage of particular topics are presented below.

Strengths: Comprehensively reviewing the literature to inform practice

The book's clear strengths lie in (a) its broad coverage of theoretical and empirical psychopathy literature, and (b) its translation of this literature into concrete, useful recommendations for practice. First, the book reviews many of the major developments in psychopathy research over the past two decades, from psychopaths' deficits in response modulation to the predictive validity of the PCL-R for future sexual aggression. Given the increasingly large amount of empiri-

cal attention that experimental and applied researchers have devoted to various aspects of psychopathy over recent years, this is a considerable achievement. In short, the book summarizes cutting edge research on psychopathy, particularly that relevant to practice, through the end of the twentieth century.

Second, true to its stated purpose, the book focuses on "making fast the link between research and practice" (Gacono, 2000, p. xvi). Even intensively research-oriented chapters conclude with clearly stated implications for assessment and treatment. For example, after carefully summarizing theory and research on the emotional processing and experiences of individuals with psychopathic traits, Steuerwald and Kosson (2000) make seven data-based suggestions for clinicians working with psychopaths. For example, the authors suggest that clinicians recognize that psychopaths are "quite capable of experiencing some emotional states" like anger, but may not express these emotions (verbally and nonverbally) in the traditional ways. Thus, clinicians are advised to take signs of anger seriously, and realize that "judgment about intense underlying affect in the absence of clear facial display may [also] be an important guide" (p. 129). Similarly, the authors recommend that clinicians making treatment recommendations "be careful not to assume that the apparent absence of complex emotional states such as shame and guilt also implies an absence of other emotional states" or an "incapacity to experience emotions per se" (p. 131).

A large portion of the book focuses squarely on recommendations for appropriate implementation of the PCL-R. Contributors make detailed and concrete suggestions for training PCL-R users and relevant institutional staff, administering the PCL-R, and integrating PCL-R results with other assessment materials to produce a report. State of the art research on the interpersonal presentation of psychopaths (Kosson, Gacono, & Boldholdt, 2000) is presented with an eye toward informing clinicians about interviewing them. The concrete case examples and samples of assessments that

pepper several chapters undoubtedly will prove valuable to practitioners.

Most of the book's recommendations for practice find empirical support or are grounded in ethical standards of practice. With respect to the latter point, the contributors often make appropriate qualifications about psychopathy assessment, recognizing that assessment findings may profoundly influence legal and treatment decisions about an individual. For example, the contributors consistently recommend against using conventional cutting scores for defining psychopathy categorically (PCLR > 30). Given the current state of research and ethical standards of practice, they recommend that the PCL-R's average standard error of measurement (and of prediction) be used to describe individuals' scores. Similarly, several contributors point out that the PCL measures are not appropriate stand alone tools for forensic assessment. Assessments of violence potential, for instance, must include evaluation of risk factors other than psychopathy.

The chapter on violence risk assessment by Serin and Brown (2000) is one of the book's best exemplars of empirically grounded, ethically sound, and clinically useful recommendations. After a comprehensive and accurate review of the empirical literature, these contributors provide "Ten Commandments" for assessing offenders' risk of violence that include understanding the limits of prediction and knowing false negative and false positive rates associated with various PCL-R scores in one's population. Living by these challenging commandments (religious or not) would promote good practice.

Notably, the book raises key issues about the contours of ethical and sound practice in psychopathy assessment. For example, Gacono (2000b) argues that "staff should not inform patients that they are going for a Hare interview or are to be assessed for psych-

opathy level" (p. 185), whereas Serin and Brown (2000) imply that fully informed consent is necessary, given the potential consequences of being labeled a psychopath. Issues of achieving informed consent, standardizing psychopathy interviews, and integrating (unvalidated) psychopathy descriptors with diagnoses of antisocial personality disorder (see Gacono, 2000b) will be important aspects of psychopathy assessment to develop further in future theoretical and empirical work.

Weaknesses: Acknowledging limitations of psychopathy and projective assessment

Despite the book's strengths, some of its overarching messages are offered without clear acknowledgement of their limitations. Specifically, the book's general tenor is one of effusive support for applying the PCL-R and projective assessment techniques in forensic assessment. First, there is a clear pitch for making psychopathy assessment (based on the PCL-R) a routine and standardized practice in forensic settings to inform a broad range of legal and treatment decisions. In fact, Gacono (2000b) asserts that "the extant research demonstrates that psychopathy assessment constitutes an essential aspect of the accepted standard of care for risk assessment" (p. 196), and that failure to do so is "ethically and legally" indefensible. He notes that the PCL-R probably should "be regarded as an essential clinical tool" (p. 195). These effusive descriptions of psychopathy assessment coexist (somewhat uncomfortably) with the recommendations for cautious practice offered elsewhere in the book.

Although psychopathy unquestionably is an important construct in many forensic settings, the state of the literature does not yet support its clinical use in some populations and for some decisions. It is crucial to know and understand these limits, which will be moving targets as research continues to accumulate. Psychopathy (as as-

sessed by the PCL-R) has been most thoroughly studied with adult, male, predominately White offenders. Accumulating evidence about the extent to which the construct validity (e.g., factor structure; neuropsychological correlates) and, to a lesser extent, the predictive utility of the PCL-R generalizes to African American (Cooke, Kosson & Michie, 2001; Kosson, Smith, & Newman, 1990; Lorenz & Newman, 2002; Newman & Schmitt, 1998), female (Cale & Lilienfeld, 2002; Salekin, Rogers, Ustad, & Sewell, 1998; Vitale & Newman, 2001; Vitale, Smith, Brinkley & Newman, 2002), and juvenile offenders (see Edens, Skeem, Cruise, & Cauffman, 2001) currently is quite mixed. First, the use of the PCL-R to make crucial decisions about individuals (that may range from child custody to capital punishment) requires strong evidence that the construct generalizes to their specific *population*. Second, such use requires consideration of whether research on the construct generalizes to specific *situations* (e.g., there currently is little evidence that PCL-R scores predict violence in controlled prisons settings, particularly on death row, see Edens, Petrila, & Buffington-Vollum, 2001). This stance contradicts that of using the PCL-R with individuals from relatively understudied populations or situations until the data "call into question seriously [its] predictive validity" (Bodholdt, Richards & Gacono, 2000, p. 67).

In particular, extant research does not clearly support the use of "juvenile psychopathy" measures to inform decisions about whether to try and sentence adolescents in the adult criminal system (see Edens, Skeem et al., 2001; Seagraves & Grisso, 2002). As noted by Cleckley (1976), "sometimes... the child or the adolescent will for a while behave in a way that would seem scarcely possible to anyone but the true psychopath and later change, becoming and normal and useful member of society" (p. 270). There is, as yet, a lack of evidence that apparent traits of



psychopathy remain stable from adolescence through adulthood. Such evidence arguably is necessary to support Forth and Mailloux's (2000) suggestion in this book that the youth version of the PCL be used to inform transfer decisions.

Similarly, extant research does not clearly support the presumption that psychopaths are untreatable (compare Gacono, 2000b; Serin & Brown, 2000). In fact, recent evidence (see Salekin, 2002; Skeem, Monahan, & Mulvey, 2002) challenges this presumption and suggests that it is premature to draw strong conclusions about psychopaths' general amenability to treatment. First, relatively few studies on this issue have been published. None of these studies meet contemporary standards for sound treatment outcome research, and their results have been mixed. Second, treatments designed specifically to address psychopaths' problematic traits and symptoms have yet to be investigated (e.g., Losel, 1995; Wong, 2001). Third, as noted in this book, psychopathy may be a heterogeneous construct such that amenability to treatment varies across "psychopathic" individuals (see Skeem, Poythress, Edens & Lilienfeld, in press). In short, there currently is little empirical support for making inferences about treatment amenability based solely on PCL-R scores in order to deny treatment or make important legal decisions.

The book's second major message that is offered overenthusiastically, without acknowledgement of its serious limitations, is the suggestion is that projective assessment techniques be used to supplement the PCL-R in forensic assessment. The psychodynamic framework that peppers the book arguably adds theoretical richness to its case formulations and depth to its descriptions of psychopaths' interpersonal patterns. Associated with this framework, however, is a suggestion that such projective techniques as the Ror-

schach be used to supplement assessments of psychopathy. The contributors present their own research on this topic without acknowledging cogent criticism of this work (Wood, Lilienfeld, Garb, & Nezworski, 2001), nor the larger and increasingly heated debate about the validity of projective techniques (e.g., Wood, Lilienfeld, Garb, & Nezworski, 2000). As observed by Wood et al. (2001), most of the publications by Gacono and Meloy that are cited in this book as evidence that a few Rorschach Comprehensive System variables are associated with psychopathy are based on a single, small sample of participants, and have been contradicted by ten more recent studies. Given such findings, Grove, Bard, Garb and Lilienfeld (2002) have presented compelling arguments that the Rorschach Comprehensive System does not meet contemporary standards of admissibility for expert evidence. A frank discussion about such limitations is dangerously absent in this guidebook for practitioners.

Conclusion: On Balance, a Good Resource

Nevertheless, on balance, forensic practitioners will undoubtedly find this book a useful tool and reference guide for assessing, treating, and generally working with potentially psychopathic individuals. This comprehensive book reflects a clear effort to translate a broad psychopathy literature into concrete, useful recommendations for practice. Because psychopathy has become the focus of intense empirical investigation, our understanding of the power and limitations of psychopathy assessment tools are rapidly evolving. Practitioners will be served well by using this book as a starting guide, *provided* that they are aware of its weaknesses and take to heart its recommendation to run with the field to keep abreast of new developments. These developments will iteratively define the scope of appropriate practices in psychopathy assessment.

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A Note from the Editor

As readers of the several "guest columns" contained in this issue will likely know, publication of this newsletter is heavily reliant on the participation of the AP-LS members who volunteer their services. These volunteers include the regular Associate Editors, who prepare monthly columns (John Edens and his graduate student assistants for the Research Briefs, Maureen O'Connor and Dan Krause for the Legal Update, Mary Connel for the Expert Opinion, and Michele Galietta who helps coordinate the Advertising) as well as the guest columnists who provide material and opinions for the Expert Opinion column, or review books and tests (such as Jennifer Skeem, Matthew Johnson, and David Carson, all of whom contributed to this issue). Your assistance (and the many others who have contributed in past years such as Patty Zapf, Gary Wells, and others) is greatly appreciated.

As always, I am open to suggestions for new books or tests to be reviewed, suggestions regarding appropriate topics for the Expert Opinion and Legal Update columns, and any other recommendations for how this newsletter might be improved or expanded to better serve the needs of AP-LS members. We continue to accept unsolicited material, although publication of such submissions is subject to a number of factors including the general interest and appropriateness of the material for the 3500 readers of the AP-LS News, as well as the availability of space (since fitting the newsletter material into these pages is always a challenge). Nevertheless, submissions (preferably electronically) are always appreciated, as is any general feedback or comments.

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Research Briefs

CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Buffington-Vollum, J. K., Edens, J. F., Johnson, D. W., & Johnson, J. D. (2002). **Psychopathy as a predictor of institutional misbehavior among sex offenders: A prospective replication.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29*, 497-511.

The Antisocial Features (ANT) scale of the PAI and the PCL-R were compared in their abilities to predict serious institutional misconduct among 58 sex offenders. Each measure accounted for unique, incremental variance in one of the types of institutional misbehavior. Overall classification accuracy was slightly more positive for ANT than for the PCL-R.

Hempel, A. G., Kownacki, R., Malin, D. H., Ozone, S. J., Cormack, T. S., Sandoval, B. G., & Leinbach, A. E. (2002). **Effect of a total smoking ban in a maximum security psychiatric hospital.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 20*, 507-522.

The impact of a total smoking ban was examined for 140 patients at a maximum security psychiatric hospital. Few negative events resulted from the ban. The authors stress the importance of planning and preparing for such a program, including educating patients about symptoms of withdrawal and how to cope as well as the health risks associated with continued smoking, providing treatment options such as nicotine replacement, and requiring staff cessation of smoking as well.

DELINQUENCY/ ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Ford, T. E., Stevenson, P. R., Wienir, P. L., & Wait, R. F. (2002). **The role of internalization of gender norms in regulating self-evaluations in response to anticipated delinquency.** *Social Psychology Quarterly, 65*, 202-212. Data from 171 female and 138 male undergraduates provide support for the notion that strongly internalized gender norms can function as a self-regulatory mechanism against delinquent acts for both

genders. The imagined performance of gender-inconsistent delinquent behaviors resulted in a higher anticipated negative evaluation from others, particularly for those who were higher in gender norm internalization. This effect was even more pronounced when students were primed to adopt a collective (versus private) self-evaluative perspective, due to the greater impact of internalized norms on desired behavior.

Hildebrand, M., de Ruiter, C., de Vogel, Vivienne, & van der Wolf, P. (2002). **Reliability and factor structure of the Dutch language version of Hare's Psychopathy Checklist-Revised.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 1*, 139-154.

Psychometric properties of the Dutch version of the PCL-R were investigated in a sample of 107 forensic psychiatric patients. Inter-rater reliabilities of total scores and individual items, agreement on categorical diagnosis, and internal consistency were good to excellent. Factor analysis did not confirm good fit with either Hare's 2-factor model or Cooke and Michie's 3-factor model, but exploratory factor analysis yielded a 2-factor structure resembling Hare's model.

Jackson, R. L., Rogers, R., Neumann, C. S., & Lambert, P. L. (2002). **Psychopathy in female offenders: An investigation of its underlying dimensions.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29*, 692-704.

PCL-R data on 119 female inmates were used to compare the relative utility of two-factor models and Cooke and Michie's three-factor model of psychopathy in females. The two-factor models represented poor fit, whereas the three-factor model better captured the underlying dimensions of psychopathy. Deficits in affect are the prominent feature in discriminating between psychopathic and non-psychopathic women.

Lahey, B. B., Loeber, R., Burke, J., Rathouz, P. J., & McBurnett, K. (2002). **Waxing and waning**

in concert: Dynamic comorbidity of conduct disorder with other disruptive and emotional problems over 17 years among clinic-referred boys. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 111*, 556-567.

Among 168 7- to 12-year-olds, changes in the number of CD behaviors observed between each of 6 waves of structured diagnostic assessments were correlated with changes in the numbers of symptoms of ODD, ADHD, depression, and anxiety. CD in Wave 1 predicted levels of ODD, ADHD, depression, and anxiety in later waves after controlling for initial levels of those symptoms. Only ODD in Wave 1 predicted CD in later waves when initial CD levels were controlled.

Levine, M., Cassidy, C., Brazier, G., & Reicher, S. (2002). **Self-categorization and bystander non-intervention: Two experimental studies.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 32*, 1452-1463. Two experiments in which participants watched videotaped simulations of violent acts demonstrated that bystanders' response to a violent incident is influenced by their perceived similarity not only to other bystanders but also to the victim. In Study 1, undergraduates were more likely to say that they would intervene in a violent situation when an in-group confederate indicated intervention. Study 2 revealed that participants in the in-group victim condition were more likely to indicate that they would respond than those in the out-group victim condition.

Lorenz, A. R., & Newman, J. P. (2002). **Utilization of emotion cues in male and female offenders with antisocial personality disorder: Results from a lexical decision task.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 111*, 513-516. Incarcerated men and women with and without APD completed a lexical decision task with emotional and neutral words. Men with APD and controls did not differ in performance whereas women with APD showed greater

emotional facilitation relative to controls. Number of violent crimes committed by women with APD was associated with emotion facilitation.

McDevitt, J., Levin, J., & Bennett, S. (2002). **Hate crime offenders: An expanded typology.** *Journal of Social Issues, 58*, 303-317.

The 3-category typology of offender motivation in hate crimes (thrill, defensive, mission) proposed by Levin and McDevitt (1993) was expanded to include a fourth category, retaliatory motivation, based upon a reanalysis of the original data from 169 Boston cases. Based on the data and police interviews, a new dimension focusing on level of culpability of those involved in hate crimes was introduced and can be used to determine appropriate sanctions.

FAMILY VIOLENCE

McMahon, J. (2002). **Child abuse and future criminality: The role of social service placement, family disorganization, and gender.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 17*, 1002-1019.

Data on 749 substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect demonstrated removal of a child from home increased the likelihood of adult arrest for children who had experienced a recent family separation. Among children who had experienced frequent moves, placement reduced likelihood of arrest for males but increased such risk for females.

FORENSIC EVALUATION

Bury, A. S., & Bagby, R. M. (2002). **The detection of feigned uncoached and coached post-traumatic stress disorder with the MMPI-2 in a sample of workplace accident victims.** *Psychological Assessment, 14*, 472-484.

The MMPI-2s of 61 PTSD claimants were compared with those of 131 undergraduate students either uncoached or coached in PTSD information only, in validity scale information only, or in both symptom and validity scale information. Those instructed on validity

scale information only outperformed those instructed on symptoms in avoiding detection. Participants in the fake-PTSD conditions scored higher than PTSD claimants on the validity scales.

Meissner, C.A., & Kassin, S.M. (2002). **"He's guilty!": Investigator bias in judgments of truth and deception.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 469-480.

Training and prior experience did not influence accuracy or discrimination performance in detecting deception for 44 North American law enforcement investigators. These factors did increase the likelihood of judging targets as deceitful relative to a no training or experience control group.

Murrie, D. C., & Cornell, D. G. (2002). **Psychopathy screening of incarcerated juveniles: A comparison of measures.** *Psychological Assessment, 14*, 390-396.

This study compared the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD) self-report scores, APSD staff ratings, and the MACI Psychopathy Content Scale to the PCL:YV in a sample of 117 male juveniles. None of the measures alone yielded classification accuracy in identifying high scorers on the PCL:YV sufficient to be used as screening tools.

Viljoen, J.D., Roesch, R., & Zapf, P.A. (2002). **An examination of the relationship between competency to stand trial, competency to waive interrogation rights, and psychopathology.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 481-506. Defendants with primary psychotic disorders (n=44) had higher levels of impaired legal abilities (understanding of interrogation rights, nature and object of proceedings, possible consequences of proceedings, and ability to communicate with counsel) compared to nonpsychotic defendants (n=168) in two Vancouver facilities. Psychosis alone was of limited value as a predictor. Defendants with no diagnosed major mental illness also exhibited high rates of legal impairment.

Viljoen, J. L., & Zapf, P. A. (2002). **Fitness to stand trial evaluations: A comparison of referred and non-referred defendants.**

International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 1, 127-138.

Defendants referred for fitness to stand trial (FST) evaluations (n = 80) were more likely to have current violent charges, psychotic disorders, and legal impairment and less likely to have previous arrests and primary substance abuse disorders or antisocial personality disorders than those not referred (n = 80). 60% of referred defendants demonstrated no impairment in their legal abilities, whereas nearly 25% of those not referred evidenced legal impairment.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING

Dennison, S.M., & Thomson, D.M. (2002). **Identifying stalking: The relevance of intent in commonsense reasoning.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 543-562. 1080 Australian participants identified behavior as stalking when a greater degree of persistence was portrayed. When evidence of persistence was low, factors such as intent to cause fear or harm and the relationship between the accused and the target were important. Women perceived the behavior of the accused as stalking and inferred intent to cause harm more often than men.

Dixon, L., & Gill, B. (2002). **Changes in the standards for admitting expert evidence in federal civil cases since the Daubert decision.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 8*, 251-308. Analyses of 399 written opinions on challenges to expert evidence issued from 1980-1999 indicated that since *Daubert* there has been a rise in the proportions of evidence found unreliable and of challenged evidence excluded. A subsequent fall in these proportions indicates that parties have responded to the changed standards. Since *Daubert*, more challenges to expert evidence result in summary judgment and judges tend to consider more general issues related to reliability, rather than only the 5 *Daubert* factors.

Feather, N.T., & Souter, J. (2002). **Reactions to mandatory sentences in relation to the ethnic identity and criminal history of the offender.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 417-438.

181 Australian participants who favored mandatory sentencing differed on perceived responsibility, deservingness, leniency, seriousness, anger and pleasure variables regarding the offender and the punishment. Weaker effects were found for ethnic identity and criminal history. Participants indicated a general sympathy for Aboriginal over White Australians.

Giner-Sorolla, R., Chaiken, S., & Lutz, S. (2002). **Validity beliefs ideology can influence legal case judgments differently.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 507-526.

Among 184 undergraduates, validity beliefs about a sex discrimination suit had a greater effect upon judgments during a time pressure condition. Feminist ideology did not directly effect judgment in the time pressure condition, but tended to influence judgment by biasing thought valence. When evidence was weak, participants with initially pro-plaintiff beliefs judged the suit more negatively than pro-defendant individuals.

Krafka, C., Dunn, M. A., Johnson, M. T., Cecil, J. S., & Miletich, D. (2002). **Judge and attorney experiences, practices, and concerns regarding expert testimony in federal civil trials.** *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 8*, 309-332.

Compared with 1991, judges in 1998 reported that they were more likely to scrutinize expert testimony before trial and less likely to admit it, and were more likely to handle admissibility issues in the context of motions *in limine*. Bases for limiting or excluding testimony did not change greatly post-*Daubert*. Attorneys reported scrutinizing more closely the credentials of their own experts, filing more motions to exclude opposing testimony, and having greater involvement in expert testimony preparation. In 1998, as in 1991, judges and attorneys rated expert advocacy and expense as the two most frequent problems with expert testimony.

Landwehr, P. H., Bothwell, R. K., Jeanmard, M., Luque, L. R., Brown, R. L., & Breaux, M. (2002). **Racism in rape trials.** *Journal of Social Psychology, 142*, 667-669.

After watching a videotaped trial testimonial of a rape victim and indicating their agreement with her claim, 384 White undergraduates completed the Right-Wing Authoritarianism Scale. Those who were high in authoritarianism were more likely to believe the victim who claimed a racially dissimilar defendant raped her; there was no significant interaction for those who appeared more egalitarian on the RWA.

Lecci, L., & Myers, B. (2002). **Examining the construct validity of the original and revised JBS: A cross-validation of sample and method.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 455-463.

Paralleling earlier findings, the reasonable doubt construct of the Juror Bias Scale (JBS) was found to affect juror decision-making among 617 jury-eligible adults and remained intact with regard to construct and predictive validity. The validity of the probability of commission construct was undermined. An alternative factor tapping confidence and cynicism in the legal system emerged as predictive of juror decisions.

Schuller, R.A. & Rzepa, S. (2002). **Expert testimony pertaining to battered women's syndrome: It's impact on jurors' decisions.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 655-676.

200 undergraduates rendered harsher verdicts for and were less sympathetic to women who reacted either physically or verbally to a husband's abuse before killing him. Expert testimony on BWS evidence was no less effective for these women than for women who appealed their husbands before his murder. The presence of expert testimony resulted in greater leniency only when nullification instructions were provided to participants.

Spackman, M.P., Belcher, J.C., Calapp, J.W., & Taylor, A. (2002). **An analysis of the effects of subjective and objective instruction forms on the mock-juries' murder/manslaughter distinctions.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 605-624.

When asked to define murder and manslaughter, 366 undergraduate



mock-juror participants used language from the instruction form they were given. Differences in instruction forms regarding how to distinguish murder and manslaughter did not result in differences in proportions of murder and manslaughter verdicts. Defendants with a history of violence with the victim, who intended their actions, and those who dwelt upon anger toward their victim, were most likely to be convicted.

Wuensch, K. L., Campbell, M. W., Kesler, F. C., & Moore, C. H. (2002). **Racial bias in decisions made by mock jurors evaluating a case of sexual harassment.** *Journal of Social Psychology, 142*, 587-600. Two experiments provided White ($n = 161$) and Black ($n = 152$) college student mock jurors with a simulated sexual harassment suit involving a female plaintiff and a male defendant. Consistent with previous research, jurors were more favorable in their verdicts and monetary awards to litigants similar to them in both race and gender. Interestingly, the racial bias was most polarized among White jurors (highest for men and lowest for women). The authors explain this gender difference in terms of the cultural stereotype of Black men as a sexual threat to White women, and in the differences in the stereotyping of Black and White women.

Yueh-ting, L., & Ottati, V. (2002). **Attitudes toward U.S. immigration policy: The roles of in-group-out-group bias, economic concern, and obedience to law.** *Journal of Social Psychology, 142*, 617-634.

A series of experiments provided support for the belief that in-group/out-group bias plays an independent role in people's attitudes toward California's Proposition 187 concerning illegal immigrants. Studies 1 and 2 found that Anglo-Americans supported Proposition 187 more than Hispanic Americans. In Study 3, Anglo-Americans were more supportive of the proposition when it impacted a Mexican immigrant than an Anglo-Canadian immigrant, and the ethnicity of the immigrant had a unique impact on

attitudes beyond reasoned economic and legal concerns about immigration.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Griffin, P., Steadman, H. J., & Petrila, J. (2002). **The use of criminal charges and sanctions in mental health courts.** *Psychiatric Services, 53*, 1285-1289.

Four mental health courts (in California, Washington, and Indiana) reported using one or more of the following approaches to mandate adherence to community treatment: preadjudication suspension of prosecution of charges, postplea strategies that suspend sentencing, and probation. Jail rarely was used for nonadherence to community treatment.

Lovell, D., Gagliardi, G. J., & Peterson, P. (2002). **Recidivism and use of services among persons with mental illness after release from prison.** *Psychiatric Services, 53*, 1290-1296.

In the first year after release from Washington state prisons in 1996 and 1997, 73% of 337 mentally ill offenders received postrelease social or mental health services but few received clinically meaningful levels of service. Charges for new crimes or supervision violations were common (70%), but new felonies against persons (10%) and very serious crimes (2%) were rarer.

O'Day, B., & Killeen, M. (2002). **Does U.S. federal policy support employment and recovery for people with psychiatric disabilities?** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 20*, 559-583.

Analysis of 32 individuals with a psychiatric disability (16 employed and 16 unemployed) revealed that federal programs designed to help such individuals are often beneficial only to a select certain few. Those who require more entry-level positions are more satisfied with and benefit from such assistance, whereas those with higher aspirations or who are capable of more advanced employment status often feel degraded and stigmatized by the lower level positions and risk losing other much-needed benefits (e.g., medical insurance) if they attempt to seek higher status jobs. The Ticket to Work and Work In-

centives Improvement Act (TWWIA) and other federal initiatives are discussed as possible solutions to this problem.

Skeem, J. L., Mulvey, E. P., Lidz, C., Gardner, W., & Schubert, C. (2002). **Identifying psychiatric patients at risk for repeated involvement in violence: The next step toward intensive community treatment programs.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 1*, 155-170.

The authors developed a screening process for identifying patients at risk for involvement in repeated violence, consisting of factors readily identifiable in real world settings (e.g., age between 14-30, psychiatric diagnoses, history of violence, substance use). 89% of the sample was involved in violence during the 6-month follow-up period, with an average of 7 violent (3 serious) incidents.

Wolff, N., Plemmons, D., Veysey, B., & Brandli, A. (2002). **Release planning for inmates with mental illness compared with those who have other chronic illnesses.** *Psychiatric Services, 53*, 1469-1471.

Although 70% of participants characterized release planning for seriously mentally ill inmates is very or extremely important, the majority of New Jersey jails surveyed provided aftercare plans for fewer than 10% of mentally ill offenders. Formal release planning occurred most typically in institutions with special treatment programs (e.g., mental health unit).

RISK ASSESSMENT

Harris, G.T., Rice, M.E., & Cormier, C.A. (2002). **Prospective replication of the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide in predicting recidivism among forensic patients.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 377-394.

Utilizing data from 467 Canadian forensic patients, the accuracy of the VRAG in the prediction of violent recidivism yielded an ROC area of .80 over a 5-year follow-up. The VRAG performed significantly better than clinical judgment. VRAG scores were unrelated and clinical judgments were inversely related to recidivism in low-risk female forensic patients.

Monahan, J., Heilbrun, K., Silver, E., Nabors, E., Bone, J., & Slovic, P. (2002). **Communicating violence risk: Frequency formats, vivid outcomes, and forensic settings.** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 1*, 121-126.

The authors surveyed 226 clinical psychologists with forensic interests regarding the effects of frequency v. probability format and and pallid v. vivid depictions of violent outcomes in risk communications on risk management decisions. Frequency formats and vivid depictions yielded the most conservative risk management decisions, but only among those who worked in forensic facilities.

Rosenfeld, B., & Harmon, R. (2002). **Factors associated with violence in stalking and obsessional harassment cases.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29*, 671-691. Correlates of violence were identified in 204 stalkers/harassers. Violence was related to age (under 30), non-Caucasian race, less than high school education, absence of psychosis, substance abuse diagnosis, below average intelligence, prior intimate relationship between offender and victim, and past threats toward the victim. A multivariate model with age, education, race, threats, and prior intimate relationship, yielded an AUC of .80.

Silver, E., & Chow-Martin, L. (2002). **A multiple models approach to assessing recidivism risk: Implications for judicial decision making.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29*, 538-568.

A recidivism database of 11,749 cases was used to develop and validate a multiple models approach to assessing reoffense risk across 4 outcome measures. This method combines predictions from multiple classification-tree models of separate causal processes rather than using a single model to classify cases into groups that vary along a spectrum of risk (as opposed to dichotomous false positive/negative predictions). It predicted recidivism better than the traditional single-model approach, and a format consisting of four to five statistically distinct risk categories demonstrated impressive base rate dispersion (abil-

ity to categorize the population into subgroups that vary considerably along a spectrum of risk).

Sjostedt, G., & Grann, M. (2002). **Risk assessment: What is being predicted by actuarial prediction instruments?** *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, 1*, 179-183.

This article was a reexamination of a database of actuarial risk assessments for 1,303 male sex offenders in Sweden. The RRASOR and Static-99 yielded high variability when sexual recidivism criterion was elaborated in terms of imminence, frequency, nature, and severity of reoffending (AUCs ranging from .40 to .94, compared to AUCs between .73 and .75 when simple dichotomous criteria were used).

Skeem, J.L., Monahan, J., Mulvey, E.P. (2002). **Psychopathy, treatment involvement, and subsequent violence among psychiatric patients.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 577-604.

Psychopathic civil psychiatric patients who received 7 or more treatment sessions during a 10-week period were 3 times less likely to be violent during a subsequent 10-week period than those who received 6 or fewer treatment sessions. Psychopathic patients who received 1-6 treatment sessions were no less likely to be violent than those untreated. Results remained the same after controlling for factors associated with treatment attendance: substance abuse, race, employment.

SEXUAL ABUSE/ SEX OFFENDERS

Ghett, S., Goodman, G.S., Eisen, M.L., Qin, J., & Davis, S.L. (2002). **Consistency in children's reports of sexual and physical abuse.** *Child Abuse and Neglect, 26*, 977-995.

In 222 children ages 3-16, older children were more consistent in reporting physical and sexual abuse over time. Children provided more consistent information when reporting sexual abuse relative to reports of physical abuse. Boys were less consistent in reporting sexual abuse than girls.

Hanson, K. (2002). **Recidivism and age: Follow-up data from 4,673 sexual offenders.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 17*, 1046-1062.

In data from 10 follow-up studies of adult men, rapist's recidivism risk decreased with age. Little reduction in recidivism risk among extra familial child molesters was observed until the age of 50. Intra-familial offenders had a low risk of recidivism, although 18- to 24-year-olds in this group demonstrated risk levels comparable to that of rapists and extra familial child molesters.

Messman-Moore, T. I., & Long, P. J. (2002). **Alcohol and substance use disorders as predictors of child to adult sexual revictimization in a sample of community women.** *Violence and Victims, 17*, 319-340.

Women who experienced childhood sexual abuse (CSA) were more likely than nonvictims to meet criteria for substance use disorders and to report rape and coerced intercourse by acquaintances, strangers, and husbands. CSA and substance use disorders were predictive of adult sexual victimization, and substance use disorders were related to rape for all women regardless of CSA history. Alcohol- and substance-related diagnoses and CSA history predicted rape and coerced intercourse differently as a function of perpetrator type.

Roberts, C. F., Doren, D. M., & Thornton, D. (2002). **Dimensions associated with assessments of sex offender recidivism risk.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29*, 569-589.

Two studies of male sex offenders (103 in England and 393 in Wales), investigated the factor structure underlying measures of sex offender recidivism. The measures were strongly intercorrelated. Two underlying components of risk, Antisocial/Violence and Pedophilic Deviance/Sexual Repetitiveness, were identified in Study 1. These factors were replicated and an additional component, Detachment, was identified, each making independent contributions to the prediction of sexual recidivism.

Simons, D., Wurtele, S. K., & Heil, P. (2002). **Childhood victimization and lack of empathy as predictors of sexual offending against women and children.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 17*, 1291-1307.

Incarcerated sexual offenders who reported experiencing sexual abuse as children and early exposure to pornography displayed less empathy for children in abusive situations and reported more child victims, whereas offenders who reported childhood physical abuse displayed less empathy for women in abusive situations and reported more adult victims.

WITNESS ISSUES

McFarlane, F., & Powell, M. B. (2002). **The Video Suggestibility Scale for Children: How generalizable is children's performance to other measures of suggestibility.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 20*, 699-716. Investigative interviews of 77 4-5 year-old children about true and false events supported the construct validity of the Video Suggestibility Scale for Children. Children who had higher Yield scores (willingness to affirm misleading questions) were more likely to assent to and provided more false details about a false activity than those with lower scores; the Shift scores (tendency to change one's response following negative feedback) was unrelated to dependent measures and neither subscale predicted susceptibility to suggestion when misled about a true activity.

McQuiston, D.E., & Malpass, R.S. (2002). **Validity of the mockwitness paradigm: Testing the assumptions.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 439-453.

When presented with the fair sequential lineup condition, identification of targets by 480 undergraduate mock witnesses who made one lineup choice did not differ from that of other lineup members. For those who made multiple lineup choices, mock witnesses identified the target significantly more often when presented with both fair and unfair lineups. Mock witnesses reported physical description as their main source of identifying information.

Parliament, L., & Yarmey, A. D. (2002). **Deception in eyewitness identification.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29*, 734-746.

A videotape of a staged abduction was shown to 128 undergraduates, who subsequently were instructed to either lie to protect the perpetrator, lie to ensure conviction of the perpetrator, or to respond truthfully. One week later, participants were presented either a perpetrator-present or perpetrator-absent photo lineup. Participants in the Lie-Protect condition stated the perpetrator was not present as opposed to selecting an innocent person and were quicker in making their identification decisions. Accuracy of the Lie-Convict group was comparable to Control participants.

Talwar, V., Lett, K., Bala, N., & Lindsay, R.C.L. (2002). **Children's conceptual knowledge of lying and its relation to their actual behaviors: Implications for court competence examinations.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 395-415.

During 3 experiments, discussing concepts and moral implications of lie- and truth-telling in combination with having children promise to tell the truth had a truth-promoting effect among children ages 3-7. Eliciting a promise had a significantly stronger effect than the discussions of truth concepts. Children who understand the moral implications of truth- and lie-telling were not more likely to tell the truth than those who did not understand the concepts.

Wright, D.B., & Stroud, J.N. (2002). **Age differences in lineup identification accuracy: People are better with their own age.** *Law and Human Behavior, 26*, 641-654.

18-25 year olds and 35-55 year olds more accurately identified culprits from lineups in which the culprit was present and when they were comprised of individuals their own age—"own age bias." In a second study, 18-33 year-olds and 40-55 year-olds demonstrated "own age bias" when the culprit was present but not when the culprit was absent from the lineup.



Division News and Information

Membership in EAPL

Join the EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW and receive a subscription to *Psychology, Crime and Law* for about \$45 (45 Euros). Information about EAPL can be obtained at www.psychologie.uni-kiel.de/eapl/ Information about *Psychology, Crime and Law* can be found at www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/1068316x.html The joint AP-LS/EAPL conference in Edinburgh in July 2003 is described in this issue. To join EAPL, send the following information to the membership secretary, Thomas Bliesener at Kiel University (bliesener@psychologie.uni-kiel.de). Full name, Institution, Address, Telephone and FAX numbers, E-Mail and Website URL. Indicate highest degree, primary discipline, year of highest degree, name of institution awarding degree. Ask Thomas to charge your credit card for a subscription for 2003 [VISA, MasterCard/Eurocard or American Express], provide card number and expiration date and indicate you agree to your name and address being published in the membership list of the EAPL.

Educational Outreach Committee Speaker Program

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

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

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

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 (e-mail: roesch@sfu.ca or phone: 604-291-3370; fax: 604-291-3427). For information on the series, see www.wkap.nl/prod/s/PILP. APLS members get a 25% discount on book orders. However, this discount is not available when ordering online. Call toll free +1-866-269-9527 between 8:30AM-5:00PM EST or fax +1-781-681-9045. APLS members must specifically mention that they are members to receive the discount.

The following books have recently been published:

Poythress, N. G., Bonnie, R. J., Monahan, J., Otto, R. K., & Hoge, S. K. (2002). *Adjudicative competence: The MacArthur studies*. www.wkap.nl/prod/b/0-306-46790-9

Ogloff, J. R. P. (Ed.). (2002). *Taking Psychology and law into the Twenty-first Century*. www.wkap.nl/prod/b/0-306-46760-7

Grisso, T. (2003). *Evaluating competencies: Forensic assessments and instruments* (2nd ed.). www.wkap.nl/prod/b/0-306-47344-5

van Koppen, P. J., & Penrod, S. D. (Eds.). (2003). *Adversarial versus inquisitorial justice: Psychological perspectives on criminal justice systems*. www.wkap.nl/prod/b/0-306-47362-3

Information Needed for Directory of Internships and Post-Doctoral Fellowships

The American Psychology-Law Society is currently updating the resource directory of APA-accredited internships and postdoctoral training sites that offer training opportunities in clinical-forensic psychology. Surveys were recently mailed to all APA-accredited internships and postdoctoral training sites to gather specific information regarding clinical-forensic training opportunities available at each site. It is anticipated that the updated resource directory will be completed by August 2001 in time for the 2001-2002 internship and postdoc application process. Information regarding the resource directory will be available on the AP-LS website or by contacting Keith Cruise, M.L.S., Ph.D., Forensic-Clinical Program, Department of Psychology and Philosophy; Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2447; (936) 294-4662; psy_krc@shsu.edu.

The Edinburgh Conference: AP-LS, EAP&L and ANZAPP&L

Is it premature? AP-LS (like EAP&L) has moved to a pattern of annual conferences with every fourth year involving an international meeting with the European, Australian and New Zealand societies. Those are changes of time and place. What about the nature of the conferences? Is a pattern of different types of conference emerging; should it?

Certainly the Edinburgh conference will be different. For example more judges and lawyers, than usual, will be attending. Indeed the Faculty of Advocates, the professional association of barristers (specialist trial lawyers) in Scotland, is providing generously financial support, including a wine reception in the elegant Victorian splendour of the Royal Museum, close to the academic venue. Lord Ross, formerly the second most senior judge in Scotland, is chairing a special conference to consider the potential role of mediation in reducing the costs, human and financial, of professional negligence claims. Sheriff Morrison, Director of Studies at the Scottish Judicial Studies Committee, chairs another conference on 'Problem-Solving Courts.' A number of countries have drug-treatment courts but none have developed the model as extensively, with such widespread support, as has the USA. Should other countries follow the US lead; is the model inappropriate?

Indeed the Conference will be opened by Scotland's most senior judge. The academic part will end with a series of lectures, organised at the request of and for the Faculty of Advocates. These will be on a series of 'State of the Science' topics including juries (note Scotland allows simple majority verdicts), risk and dangerousness, capacity, interviewing, identification, scientific evidence, advocacy, decision-making and compensation for psychological loss. North American contributors, to these sessions, include Dr Cecil and Professors Fulero, Greene, Monahan and Wrightsman. Add to this the courses/workshops, primarily directed at practitioners, which Professors Corrado, Dvoskin, Heilbrun, Loftus, Novaco, Roesch, Walker and some European colleagues have very kindly agreed to provide. (Am I alone in thinking of a Loftus/Gudjonsson presentation as a dream combination?)

So this Conference will have a national, at least, impact. The complaint, (or is it excuse?), that lawyers are not interested, and do not attend, is becoming invalid. Might the Conference have an international impact? Is it not time that Psychology and Law made itself 'felt'? The final session, on the Saturday, is dedicated to considering the Future of Psychology of Law, particularly the potential for an international agenda. Couldn't, for example, a greater international 'profile' and organisation for Psychology and Law make it more difficult for governments, international agencies and law re-

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form commissions, to ignore what is known, at the very least, to be better practice in, say, identification procedures, interviewing, communicating risk assessments? The agenda, for that session, and some colleagues' preliminary comments are on the conference web-site.

Ah, but what about academic values and content? Not forgotten! Indeed they are the core of the Conference. I am struggling to keep on top of all the abstracts that have come in. When accepted they are placed on the conference web-site. It is difficult to generalise, writing when there are three weeks left to submit, but we appear to have interested a 'wider constituency' of people who might not otherwise attend such a conference.

There will be several streams of symposia. We have five large lecture theatres (and other rooms) immediately surrounding a large, open, central area. Posters will be displayed in this area and available, to be studied, for a much longer period than is usual. Opinion seems to be divided on whether this is a preferable arrangement; let us see.

There will also be a number of 'review' sessions. A number of 'leading people' are being approached to join small panels. They will be asked to comment upon symposia, papers and posters that they have attended, or abstracts they have read in relation to those yet to be given, under an announced heading (for example 'memory research'). Whilst they will not be able to deal with every poster or paper, they will be able to make general comments. They will identify themes, predict problems and suggest solutions. They may suggest directions in which they think the debate or studies should go. They might draw out the implications of different jurisdictions, laws and cultures. They are designed to be supportive and suggestive, encouraging and enterprising, critical and challenging, but only in positive senses. Professors Penrod and Davies are already organising sessions. A leading judge will head another. Their membership will be announced (rather than kept secret like restaurant critics) in the website. More will be organised as themes emerge from the abstracts accepted.

So will the Conference be a success? Is it trying to achieve too much, or too little? Is there a case for different types of conference, although always with a core of rigorously researched presentations? Hope so. Perhaps, as suggested at the start, a pattern may emerge with the four-yearly conferences having wider, more inclusive, objectives. Variety is usually more interesting; although you may discover a favourite malt. Hopefully you will let us know, by completing the questionnaires in your conference pack. But the omens are good. It is one of those conferences which should not be missed.



Call for Papers

Serial and Mass Homicide Behavioral Sciences and the Law

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

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

Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice Practice Update Section

The Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice is a new journal devoted to providing a forum for disseminating timely and practical developments to the forensic psychology practitioner and professional. The Journal is divided into four sections, including Area Reviews, Full-Length Articles, the Practice Update Section, and a Commentary Section. The Practice Update section, edited by Patricia Zapf, Ph.D., is intended to provide practitioners with an update about particular areas within psychology where there have been new developments (either in terms of new legal cases, new assessment instruments, new assessment/treatment techniques, new knowledge, etc.). Articles in the practice update section are typically 10-15 double-spaced, typed pages (inclusive of references). Submissions or inquires should be directed to Patricia Zapf, Ph.D., Editor, Practice Update Section, *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019-1128, pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu

Juvenile Psychopathy Behavioral Sciences and the Law

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND THE LAW is planning a special issue of the journal dealing with "Juvenile psychopathy." Manuscripts that focus on the validity, manifestations, and utility of the psychopathy construct during childhood and adolescence are invited. Manuscripts may address empirical, conceptual, legal and ethical issues. Manuscripts are particularly welcome that may advance the field in determining whether and in what form this disorder exists during childhood/adolescence; that address the utility of this construct in assessing violence risk among adolescents; and/or that address the issue of amenability to treatment.

Manuscripts should be approximately 20-30 pages, double spaced, and conform either to American Psychological Association format, or the Harvard Law Review Association's Uniform System of Citation, but not both. Send manuscripts in triplicate, with 2 copies prepared for blind review, **no later than June 1** to either John Pettila, J.D., Co-Editor, Behavioral Sciences and the Law, University of South Florida, Department of Mental Health Law & Policy, 13301 Bruce Downs Boulevard, Tampa FL 33612 or Jennifer Skeem, Ph.D., Co-Editor, Special Issue, Behavioral Sciences and the Law, Department of Psychology, University of Nevada, Box 455030, Las Vegas, Las Vegas NV 89154-5030

Membership in the American Academy of Forensic Sciences

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences is looking for a few (or many) good psychologists! The Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences section of AAFS accepts student and member applications from psychologists whose principal area of practice is forensic. AAFS is an interdisciplinary organization comprised of pathologists, dentists, engineers, attorneys, and many other disciplines (including psychologists and psychiatrists). The organization holds an annual meeting each February (this year's meeting will be held in Chicago from February 18 through 22), publishes a widely read, bi-monthly journal (*The Journal of Forensic Sciences*), and is one of the few scientific organizations where psychologists and psychiatrists have equal parity. Membership includes a subscription to the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. See the AAFS website for further information (www.aafs.org).

Nominations, Awards and Announcements

Fellow Status in the American Psychological Association

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



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

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

American Board of Forensic Psychology Workshop Schedule: 2003

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

The upcoming conference schedule for 2003 is as follows:

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

ALBUQUERQUE, NM
HYATT REGENCY
APRIL 9-13, 2003

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

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

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

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

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

APLS-AACP Award for Contributions to Correctional Psychology

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

Nominations must be received by July 15, 2003.

Division 37 Section on Child Maltreatment 2003 Dissertation Award

The Section on Child Maltreatment (Section 1 of Division 37, APA) announces its fourth 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 five page proposal summarizing the research to be conducted.

Please submit applications by **April 1, 2003**, to Mark Chaffin, Ph.D., Director of Research, Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, P.O. Box 26901, Oklahoma City, OK 73190, (405) 271-8858, fax (405) 271-2931, mark-chaffin@ouhsc.edu. 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 Toronto, Ontario, Canada, August 7-10, 2003.



Fellowships and Positions

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

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

Director, Law and Social Science Program National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA

The Division of Social and Economic Sciences is seeking a Program Director for the Law and Social Science Program. This program fosters empirical research on law and law-like norms and systems in local, comparative, and global contexts. The appointment will begin in the fall of 2003 and will be a Visiting Scientist or Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) assignment for one or two years. The Program Director manages the Law and Social Science Program, encourages proposal submissions, manages the review of proposals submitted to NSF, recommends and documents actions on proposals reviewed, deals with administrative matters relating to active NSF grants, maintains regular contact with the research community, and provides advice and consultation upon request. Applicants should have a Ph.D. or equivalent in the social or behavioral sciences and at least six years of research experience beyond the Ph.D. The per annual salary range is \$78,265-\$121,967. More information is available from Paul Wahlbeck, the current director (pwahlbec@nsf.gov, 703-292-8762) or Richard Lempert, Director of the Division of Social and Economic Sciences (rlempert@nsf.gov, telephone: 703-292-8760). Information can also be found at www.nsf.gov/sbe/ses/law. Applicants should send a letter of interest, a CV, and the names and addresses of at least 3 references to the Law and Social Science Program, c/o Paul Wahlbeck, Division of Social and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Suite 995, Arlington, VA 22230. Qualified persons who are women, ethnic/racial minorities, and persons with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply. Hearing impaired individuals should call TDD: 703-292-8044. NSF is an equal opportunity employer committed to employing a highly qualified staff that reflects the diversity of our nation.

Center for the Study of Law and Society University of California, Berkeley Visiting Scholars 2003-04

The Center for the Law and Society, University of California, Berkeley invites applications for visiting scholars for 2003-2004. 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 multidisciplinary 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 normally 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 specifying the time period they wish to be in residence at the Center and describing their proposed program of research or study. Applicants must pursue a program of research or study of mutual interest to faculty members at the Center for the Study of Law and Society. 4. Applicants must indicate their source of funding while visiting Berkeley, e.g. sabbatical pay, scholarship, government funding, personal funds, etc. Unfortunately, the Center cannot offer stipends or other financial assistance.

The Center will consider applications for varying time periods, from one month 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, by **February 1, 2003**. 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. For additional information, visit the Center's website at <http://www.law.berkeley.edu/institutes/csls/>

Forensic Psychologist Staff Position

The Minnesota Security Hospital is located in St. Peter, Minnesota, approximately 60 miles south of the Twin Cities, and is the maximum security forensic hospital in this state. Our forensic psychiatrists and psychologists serve a population of over 200 patients, including insanity acquitees and those under civil commitment as mentally ill and dangerous. We perform inpatient and outpatient evaluations for courts throughout the state, relative to competency to stand trial, mental state at time of offense, civil commitment, and commitment as sexual psychopaths. Our psychology department is expanding, and we are seeking applicants with a strong background in forensic psychology to join our team. We encourage those interested in more information to contact: Sharon Mahowald, Psy.D., Director of Psychological Services, Minnesota Security Hospital, 2100 Sheppard Drive, St. Peter, MN 56082, (507) 931-7148, Sharon.Mahowald@State.mn.us

Forensic Psychology and Addictions

Center for Alcohol & Addiction Studies, Brown University

The Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies at Brown University offers a post-doctoral fellowship in substance abuse research in which fellows may specialize in forensic issues. We would like to recruit persons interested in substance abuse research in forensic settings. This is an NIAAA funded fellowship specializing in addictions. The post-doctoral program is flexible in terms of how fellows utilize their time. However, it is expected that fellows will pursue publications and produce a cohesive grant application with the training provided. We currently have several projects underway including a large federally funded R01 grant in the local corrections facility. Opportunities are available in both adult and juvenile forensic settings. Fellows may also work towards licensure during the fellowship. Trainees receive an NIAAA stipend for their training period. Fellowships are for two to three years. Stipends for post-doctoral research fellows range from \$31,082 to \$48,852 depending upon post-doctoral experience, plus an allowance for travel and research-related expenses and health benefits. Limited funds are also competitively available for R and D projects. Brown Medical School is an Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action employer and actively encourages applications from women, minorities, and protected persons. Application review will begin immediately and will continue until the positions are filled or the search is closed. For further details and application materials please visit our website at: www.caas.brown.edu. For more information, please visit the www.brown.caas.edu, or email Rachel_Alberg@brown.edu.

Child Forensic Psychology

Children & Law Program
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL is pleased to announce one-year postdoctoral training opportunities in child forensic psychology. The two fellowships are full-time and carry a stipend of \$26,500. The one-year fellowship begins September 1, 2003 and includes an appointment as Clinical Fellows in Psychology at Harvard Medical School. The Law & Psychiatry Service is a consultation, teaching and research unit in the Dept. of Psychiatry of the Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School. It provides forensic evaluation and consultation services to courts, attorneys, and public and private agencies on issues in which children and adults are involved in the legal system. The fellowship offers supervised experience and training in work for the Probate & Family and Juvenile Courts of Massachusetts. In addition, fellows participate in the weekly seminars offered by the Law & Psychiatry Service and are eligible to take advantage of the wealth of seminars offered by the Department of Psychiatry at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Applicants must have a Ph.D./Psy.D. in psychology with APA-accredited predoctoral internship. Child training is required. Direct inquiries to David Medoff, Ph.D., at 617-724-1496. Send curriculum vita, statement of purpose, and 3 letters of recommendation by February 1, 2003 to David Medoff, Ph.D., Director of Training, Children & the Law Program, Massachusetts General Hospital, 60 Staniford Street, Boston, MA 02114.

Juvenile Forensic Psychology & Adolescent Inpatient Treatment

The University of Washington and Child Study and Treatment Center invite applications for a one-year, postdoctoral fellowship in juvenile forensic psychology and adolescent inpatient treatment. Training in juvenile forensic psychology includes conducting pre-adjudication evaluations for juvenile courts (including competency to proceed, mental state at the time of the offense, and risk assessments), coordinating the care of and providing psycho-educational services to juveniles adjudicated incompetent to proceed, consulting with attorneys, and, when possible, providing court testimony. Fellows participate in didactic semi-

nars surveying the fields of forensic and developmental psychology. Training also includes inpatient treatment of adolescents with severe emotional, behavioral, and thought disorders. Starting date is negotiable between 7/1/2003 and 9/15/2003. The successful candidate will hold a doctoral degree from an APA accredited doctoral Program with an APA accredited pre-doctoral internship. Application deadline is March 1, 2003. Interested applicants should send a detailed letter of interest, a curriculum vita, a work sample (a sanitized evaluation report or treatment summary), and 3 letters of recommendation to Ivan Kruh, Ph.D., Child Study & Treatment Center, 8805 Steilacoom Blvd. SW, Tacoma, WA 98498-4771; 253-879-7923; kruh@dsht.wa.gov.

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST Cook County Juvenile Court

The Juvenile Court Clinic of Cook County is seeking full-time licensed psychologists to conduct court ordered Child Protection and Juvenile Justice forensic evaluations. Evaluations include the assessment of parents, adolescents, and children involved in juvenile court proceedings through clinical interviews, collateral contacts, record review, psychological testing (when appropriate), and parent-child observations (for Child Protection cases). Written reports address forensic questions and are completed in a timely fashion, using a model based on best clinical practice. Responsibilities also include supervising master's level staff in developing appropriate referral questions, directing requests to appropriate providers, and conducting record reviews. Other clinical duties include training judges and lawyers in recommended clinical practice for using and acquiring clinical information, assisting in preparing materials for national dissemination, and supervising graduate students. Minimum requirements include: doctorate in clinical psychology from an accredited program, an accredited predoctoral internship, and licensure. Specialized forensic training preferred but not required. Ideal candidate should possess sound assessment skills, strong writing skills, extensive experience working with adolescents and/or parents involved in court proceedings, and significant experience working with an urban population. Minorities and bilingual applicants are encouraged to apply. Please forward a letter of interest, writing sample, and curriculum vitae to Julie Biehl, Director, 2245 West Ogden Avenue, 5th Floor, Chicago, IL 60612. Information can also be faxed to 312/433-6851 or e-mailed to j-biehl@northwestern.edu.



Notes From The Student Chair



AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Marchelle Thomson
mthomson@law.villanova.edu

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

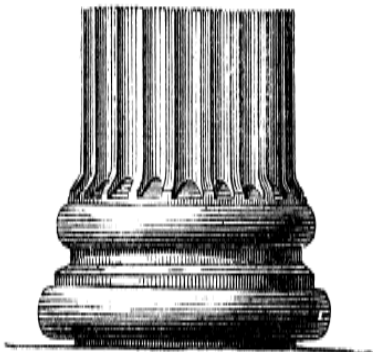
Chair Elect, Tara Mitchell
mitchell_tara@hotmail.com

Secretary/Treasurer,
Ryann Haw
ryannhaw@aol.com

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

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

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



Dear AP-LS Student Members,

I want to thank all of the AP-LS student members and others who have taken time recently to contact Tara, Ryann, Cindy and me with your ideas, comments, and requests. It is this type of interest that will allow our student section to continue to grow and improve. For those of you who have not contacted us, your thoughts are always welcome!

Student Website

Cindy has done a great job of updating the AP-LS student section website. Please note that the website location has changed to <http://www.unl.edu/ap-ls/student>. Our website offers information on graduate programs, upcoming conferences, and AP-LS student section elections, as well as a student member directory. Cindy hopes to foster an interactive AP-LS student community through our website. However, this will not work without the participation of our AP-LS student members. Your involvement is essential.

2003 APA Convention

The 2003 APA Convention will be August 7-10 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. I am continuing to accept ideas for the AP-LS student section workshop and would love to hear your thoughts. Is there an area in law and psychology you would like to learn more about? Do you want to know more about training and career opportunities in law and psychology? Do you prefer an interactive workshop setting? More information about the student workshops will be posted on our website as the 2003 APA Convention nears.

Elections

Elections for the 2003-2004 term will be held this summer. It is time to start thinking about who you would like to nominate for a position. If you are interested in a position yourself, get involved in the AP-LS student section now. For more information about elections, feel free to email Ryann, as he will be running our student elections this summer, or visit our website.

Teacher of the Year Award

I recently received an email with a request to revive the Teacher of the Year award. Information about this award will be posted on our website as soon as the details become more clear.

Getting Involved

As always, I encourage students everywhere to get more involved in the AP-LS student section. Please feel free to begin by submitting your name and information to the Directory of Student Members located on our website. Stay informed by visiting our website frequently and reading the AP-LS newsletters. Our hope is to make involvement in the AP-LS student section part of your continuing academic development. Have a great semester!

Marchelle Thomson
Chair, Student Section

Funding Opportunities

AP-LS/Division 41 Stipends for Graduate Research

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

Seed Money Available for Interdisciplinary Collaborations

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

Insert PAR 1/2 page ad here



Conference and Workshop Planner

American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Conference

February 17-22, 2003

Hyatt Regency Hotel

Chicago, IL

Theme: The role of forensic sciences in the investigation of terrorism and terrorist acts

For further information see

www.aafs.org/slcall.htm

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American Academy of Forensic Psychology

February 19-23, 2003

Westin Francis Marion

Charleston, SC

Workshops Offered:

- Introduction to Forensic Psychology practice
- Independent Medical Evaluations: Clinical, Ethical & Practical Issues
 - Malingering & Defensiveness
 - Evaluation of Sexual Harassment
- Assessing Violent Juvenile Offenders
 - Ethical Issues in Forensic Practice
- Psychological Issues in Criminal Cases
 - Child custody evaluations
 - Personal injury evaluations

For further information see

www.abfp.com

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American College of Legal Medicine

43rd Annual Conference

February 28-March 2, 2003

Pointe Hilton Squaw Peak

Phoenix, AZ

For further information see

www.aclm.org

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

American Academy of Forensic Psychology

March 20-22, 2003

Doubletree, Lincoln Centre

Dallas, TX

Intensive Forensic Practice Workshops:

Survey of Forensic Psychology Practice: Issues and Applications

Advanced Forensic Psychology Practice:

Issues and Applications

For further information see

www.abfp.com

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3rd Annual Conference International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services

April 9-12, 2003

Roney Palace Beach Resort

Miami Beach, FL

Theme: From Institutions to Community

For further information see

www.iafmhs.org

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American Academy of Forensic Psychology

April 9-13, 2003

Hyatt Regency

Albuquerque, NM

Workshops Offered:

- Advanced topics in Criminal Forensic Assessment
- Ethical Issues in Forensic Practice
- Designing Systems to Divert/Link Offenders with to Treatment
 - Sex Offender Commitment
 - Risk Assessment
- Employment Discrimination/Harassment
- Comprehensive Child Custody Evaluations: Advancements in Practice
- Effective and Ethical Expert Testimony
 - Preparing for the Diplomate Exam

For further information see

www.abfp.com

Hawaii International Conference on Social Science

June 12-15, 2003

Sheraton Waikiki

Honolulu HA

For further information see

www.hicsocial.org

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SARMAC V Conference

July 2-6, 2003

Aberdeen University

Aberdeen, Scotland

For further information see

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

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Psychology and Law International Interdisciplinary Conference

July 7-12, 2003

Edinburgh, Scotland

For further information see:

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

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3rd European Academy of Forensic Sciences Triennial Meeting

September 22-27, 2003

Istanbul, Turkey

For further information see

www.eafs2003.enfsi.org

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American Academy of Psychiatry and Law Annual Meeting

October 16-19, 2003

San Antonio, TX

For further information see

www.aapl.org

Inset APA Insurance Trust full page Ad here



AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGY
LAW
SOCIETY



American Psychology-Law Society
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Division 41 of the American Psychological Association

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

Name _____ Degree _____

Address _____

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

Daytime Phone (____) _____ E:Mail address _____

APA Member Yes If yes, Member # _____

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

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

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

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

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

Address Changes:

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

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

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