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NEWS

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

Summer 2004 Vol. 24, No. 2

The AP-LS NEWS is Going Electronic !

Beginning as early as next January we will be eliminating the paper version of this newsletter and emailing a pdf file to each member of APLS. There are a number of reasons for this decision, which has been discussed by the Executive Committee a number of times over the past few years. Perhaps the most compelling reason is to enable us to transmit the newsletter to each member much more quickly than paper mailings permit. About two months after each issue is mailed, a number of emails and letters arrive asking why delivery of the newsletter is so slow. Because individual post-offices control the timing of bulk mail deliveries (and first-class mailings are prohibitively expensive), this has been an unresolvable problem. In addition, the printing and postal funds that will be saved will enable us to sponsor additional student research and conference projects and perhaps undertake larger projects that will benefit the membership in additional ways. We will also be able to increase the volume of information available through the newsletter and may be able to increase the frequency of issues. Although the possibility of an electronic newsletter was first proposed several years ago, we were unsure whether the proportion of members who actively use e-mail, and could read and print pdf files, was sufficiently high. Now, in 2004, it seems apparent that virtually all members of APLS are technologically capable of using and appreciating an electronic version of the newsletter. Of course, for those of you who still like to hold, read, and even save copies of the newsletter, the biggest inconvenience will be having to print the newsletter yourself (and yes, it won't be quite as nice looking as our current printed version). But given the rising cost of printing and mailing the newsletter, and our constant desire to keep dues as low as possible (or avoid dues increases whenever possible), this seems like a worthwhile trade-off.

Here's the most important part:

In order to effectively change from a paper to electronic newsletter, we need your help. As part of our website redesign (yes, the webpage is being revamped again, with an eye toward a more aesthetically pleasing appearance, better organization of information, and greater functionality), we will be implementing a member database. ALL members will be asked to log onto the webpage and check or update their contact information. There will be a handful of questions that you will be asked to complete, in order to allow us to better understand and communicate with members. But most importantly, you will need to confirm, add, or modify your email address. This means that **each member of APLS will be responsible for making sure that their personal and contact data are up to date** or they will not receive the electronic newsletter (Cathy Oslzly will no longer be maintaining a database for the division and change-of-address information will be handled by members themselves).

Keep in mind that the new website, and the member database, will not be available for a few more months, but the changeover has already begun. You will also be prompted again when the time comes to log-on and check or update your information (probably in the next, and hopefully last paper issue of the newsletter). In the meantime, check the website regularly to see what we're doing, and if you aren't already connected to the internet this might be just the incentive you need to get on line.

Barry Rosenfeld, Editor-in-Chief, APLS News

Inside...

EC Meeting Minutes	3
APA Division 41 Program	7
Nominations, Awards and Announcements	8
Book Review	10
Research Briefs	12
Executive Committee and Committee Chairs ...	19
Division News	20
Fellowships and Positions	21
Call for Papers	22
Student Column	24
Funding Opportunities	25
Conference/Workshop Planner	26
Membership Application	28

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Executive Committee (EC) Meeting Minutes

Scottsdale, Arizona, March 4, 2003

Attending: Garrett Berman, Kimberly Coffman, Eric Elbogen, Sol Fulero, Natalie Gilfoyle, Gail Goodman, Edie Greene, Wendy Heath, Matt Huss, Margaret Bull Kovera, Brad McAuliff, Christian Meisner, Tara Mitchell, Randy Otto, Jennifer Robbennolt, Ron Roesch, Barry Rosenfeld, Randy Salekin, Christina Studebaker, Gary Wells, Beth Wiggins, Rich Wiener, Patty Zapf

1. Meeting was called to order at 8:10 a.m. by President Sol Fulero.

2. Executive Committee meeting minutes from August 2003 were approved.

3. Conferences

The EC expressed their appreciation to annual meeting program chairs Patty Zapf and Christian Meisner. The chairs noted that approximately ¼ of the registrants were student first-authors who pay no registration fee and received a travel stipend (student volunteers also pay no registration fee). The chairs also noted that they had advertised the annual meeting to people locally and that this had helped with CE registration, though it was unclear whether this advertising had affected conference registration more generally. It was suggested that similar advertising be considered for future meetings.

Program chairs for APA 2004 (to be held in Honolulu, HI), Matt Huss and Jennifer Hunt, reported on the submissions for the conference. The number of symposia proposed was down slightly from last year, while the number of posters submitted increased over last year. The Division 41 schedule should now appear on the AP-LS website.

The co-chairs for the AP-LS annual meeting in 2005 (to be held in LaJolla, CA) are Jennifer Skeem and Brad McAuliff. The co-chairs for APA 2005

(to be held in Washington, DC) will be Jennifer Hunt and Eric Elbogen. The EC voted to hold the 2006 AP-LS Annual meeting in St. Petersburg, FL.

The question of how to keep the Division's APA program vital, given that APLS meetings will now be held annually, was raised. Sol will appoint a committee of 3 or 4 people with convention planning experience to consider this issue; the committee with report back at the July 2004 EC meeting.

4. Nominations and Awards

The following individuals will be running for office in 2004:

President:

Rich Weiner and Gary Wells

Member-at-Large:

Jennifer Skeem and Patty Zapf

Council Representative:

Roy Malpass and Patty Griffin

It was suggested that each of the candidates be asked to write a short statement to be posted on the website.

The EC would like to create a list of awards given by AP-LS and the recipients of those awards. It was also suggested that consideration be given to whether any new awards should be created. In particular, Wendy Heath proposed that AP-LS offer a new award for the Best Undergraduate Paper in Psychology and Law. A committee will report back to the EC on these issues at the July 2004 meeting.

5. Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists Revision

AP-LS and the American Board of Forensic Psychology have begun the process of revising the Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists (SGFP), first published in 1991. The SGFP Revision Committee consists of

AP-LS NEWS, Summer 2004

Randy Otto (Chair), Solomon Fulero, Stephen Golding, Stuart Greenberg, and Christina Studebaker. The SGFP Revision Committee is interested in the input of all persons who have suggestions for ways in which the 1991 SGFP can be amended. Persons interested in adding their names to an SGFP electronic discussion list should contact Stuart Greenberg (stuartgreenberg@comcast.net). Persons wishing to offer specific ideas about SGFP revisions or share concerns about the current SGFP may also send their comments to Randy Otto (otto@fmhi.usf.edu). The SGFP are being revised in accordance with the American Psychological Association's Criteria For Practice Guideline Development and Evaluation (2001) and Rule 30-8.

The committee has met and is working with APA to move forward with the process, which is anticipated to culminate in 2007. A public meeting will be held during the Scottsdale conference to describe the process and to allow for public comment and discussion. At a later date, Christina Studebaker and Randy Otto will propose a budget for expenses associated with this project; any expenses will be split with the ABFP.

6. APA Information

Natalie Gilfoyle, APA General Counsel, reported on law and psychology activities within APA. In particular, she described activities engaged in by the Committee on Legal Issues (COLI). COLI has been active in submitting amicus briefs, primarily at the U.S. Supreme Court level. APA has also been pursuing collaboration with the American Bar Association (ABA). In 1995, a task force was formed to consider collaborative projects between the organizations; this task force is currently chaired by Mark Small. Several interdisciplinary conferences have been held, APA has representatives on various ABA commissions and task forces, a number of joint working groups have been formed, and a spe-

cial issue of Law and Psychology Review is planned (on the topic of competency). An interdisciplinary conference on Children and the Law is planned for June 3-5, 2004 in Washington, DC. Donna Beavers will be the Division's contact in the General Counsel's office.

7. Fellows Committee

Gary Wells proposed that APLS (as distinct from Division 41) create a membership category that is analogous to APA/Division 41 Fellow status so that those members of APLS who are not members of APA, and thus not able to be APA Fellows can still be Fellows of AP-LS. Proposed criteria for Fellow status will be adopted for use in designating both APA Fellows and AP-LS Fellows. The EC approved this proposal and it will be incorporated into the revisions of the By-Laws (see #8 below).

8. By-Law Revision

A proposal to revise the By-Laws was discussed. The primary areas of revision include clarifying the categories of membership, making our membership categories consistent with those of APA, re-naming the EC Members-at-Large, including a provision for the new AP-LS Fellows designation (see #9 above), revising the description of the editor of Law and Human Behavior, including By-Laws for the student section, and incorporating a provision for electronic voting. Discussion of the proposal will continue and the revisions will be voted on at the meeting in July 2004.

9. Student Division

Student representative Tara Mitchell presented draft By-Laws for the Student Section. As a part of these By-Laws, the Section proposes to eliminate the position of past-chair so that the office of chair is a two-year position (one year each as chair-elect and chair). They believe that more students will be willing to run for this office if they do not have to make a commitment so early in the graduate school careers. The proposed By-Laws will

be considered at the July 2004 meeting as part of the overall APLS By-Law Revision (see #8 above). Tara reported some difficulties in keeping the Student Section webpage updated. The process for making changes to the webpage was clarified.

10. Newsletter/Website

Barry Rosenfeld reported that we continue to mail approximately 3750 issues of each newsletter, three times per year. Both expenses and income have remained relatively stable, with expenses just over \$5000/issue (although the last issue was somewhat higher due to the length of the APLS program) and income offsetting roughly 1/3 of this amount (\$1500/issue).

After discussion of the pros and cons of moving to an electronic newsletter and considering several different models, the EC voted to move to publishing the newsletter electronically. Once the electronic newsletter is available, hard copies of the newsletter will no longer be available.

At the previous meeting, funds were allocated for a redesign of the website. After discussion via e-mail prior to this meeting, Barry was authorized to hire Jay Bergesen to revise the website.

The EC voted to accept the donation of the domain name *www.ap-ls.com* from graduate student Nick Schweitzer. This address will be set up to automatically forward users to the AP-LS website. The registration is currently free, though it is possible that in the future AP-LS would have to pay the \$7 yearly fee.

11. Springer Science

Mariclaire Cloutier and Malcolm Crystal from Springer Science Business and Media (the company formed by the merger of Kluwer and Springer) met with the EC to discuss publishing issues.

They are currently digitizing all of the back issues of *Law and Human Behavior*. Electronic access to LHB will

continued on p.



be provided to all members of AP-LS. However, because of the sales model for the journal, those members of AP-LS who have access to the electronic version of LHB through their libraries are encouraged to access the journal that way. This can be done easily through Kluwer Alert. Members can sign up for this service at www.kluweralert.com. Academic users of this service will automatically be routed through their libraries. Those members whose academic libraries do not currently subscribe to LHB are encouraged to lobby their libraries to subscribe to the journal.

It was reported that Westlaw was not interested in including LHB in its full-text database as it was too academic. It was suggested that it would be helpful if members of APLS who are legal practitioners would write to Westlaw to express their interest in having Westlaw include full-text versions of LHB articles.

Their redesigned website was just launched. It will include a link to the APLS webpage and links to go directly to the LHB editorial manager.

12. Book series

Ron Roesch reported that there will be two new books in the coming month:

Moretti, M. M., Odgers, C. L., & Jackson, M. A. (Eds.). (2004). *Girls and violence: Contributing factors and intervention principles*. (Volume 19).

Lassiter, D. (Ed.). (2004). *Interrogations, confessions, and entrapment*. (Volume 20).

Future books include a book by Craig Haney on the death penalty and a book by Koch and colleagues. There are several additional proposals under consideration.

Ron also reported that one result of the merger between Kluwer and Springer is that Springer de-emphasizes the kinds of monographs that are in the

book series and that the EC might consider another publisher for the series. After some discussion, it was decided that Ron should explore the possibilities for continuing the book series with a new publisher or starting a new (re-named) book series and report back to the EC at the July 2004 meeting.

13. Law and Human Behavior

Rich Wiener reported that the journal remains strong. It continues to be frequently cited both in practice and in scholarly papers. According to Malcom Crystal, Senior Editor at Kluwer, *Law and Human Behavior* is now the highest ranked ISI journal in the area of law that is not a law review. It is 16th out of 102 ranked journals. Included in the 15 publications that are ranked above *Law and Human Behavior* are the *Harvard Law Review* (1), *Cornell Law Review* (5), and the *University of Chicago Law Review* (10). The journal is ranked above other well-respected outlets such as the *Journal of Legal Studies*, *Law and Society Review*, and *Law and Social Inquiry*.

During the period beginning January 1, 2003 and ending with December 31, 2003, potential contributors submitted 130 unsolicited, new manuscripts to *Law and Human Behavior* and 15 additional papers in response to calls for special editions and special sections. The number of new submissions remained high this year after a nearly 40% increase between 2001 and 2002. The rejection rate for the journal for 2003 was calculated at 78%, consistent with the 79% in 2002.

In February 2003, *Law and Human Behavior* published a special edition, "Psychology in Civil Litigation" edited by Dr. Edie Greene. In February 2004, the journal published a special edition, "Psychology, Law, and the Workplace," for which Dr. Margaret Bull-Kovera served as editor. Dr. Thomas Grisso, and Dr. Gina Vincent will edit the 2005 special edition, "Empirical Limits of Forensic Mental Health Assessment."

Ron Roesch reported that nominations for the next editor of LHB close on July 1, 2004. Several nominations have already been received. The committee will report back to the EC at the July 2004 meeting.

Given the growth in submissions to the journal, Rich Wiener proposed that the editorial structure of the journal be changed and that the yearly special issue be dropped. Several different models of editorship were discussed. It was suggested that we draft a general model for editorship into the By-Laws. This issue will be re-visited at the July 2004 meeting.

14. Council report

Concerns regarding recent editorial policy decisions at the *Journal of Applied Psychology* and page cuts and changes to the mission at *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law* were discussed. Gail Goodman reported on discussion she had had during breakout sessions at the APA Council meeting and with the new chairperson of the Publications and Communications Board. Gail sent an e-mail outlining the concerns to the new board chair who has passed it on to Gary VandenBos. She will explore options for bringing the issues before the APA Council and ways in which we can raise the issue before the Publications and Communications Board.

COLI: Mark Small reported that the APA Board of Directors approved COLI's recommendation to enter an amicus curie brief in the pending U.S. Supreme Court juvenile death penalty case. The National Conference on Children and the Law: Lawyers and Psychologists Working Together is set for June 3-5, 2004 in Washington, D.C. Mark will be chairing this year's ABA/APA steering committee of COLI and hopes to establish some permanent ties with APLS that allow us to bring in more lawyers to the Division and provide more visibility among law profes-

sionals regarding the work of our membership. Donna Beavers has been named a director of Psychology and Law within the American Psychological Association. The promotion elevates the prominence of law and psychology within APA and opens the possibility of future collaboration with APLS.

15. Grants-in-Aid

Garrett Berman reported on the activities of the Grants-in-Aid committee over the past several years. In the Fall 2003 funding cycle, out of 12 submitted proposals, 8 were approved (\$3,475) and an additional 3 (\$1,228) were approved contingent on IRB approval. In the Spring 2004 funding cycle, 16 of 20 submitted proposals were funded (\$4,710). It was suggested that additional funding be allocated to the Grants-in-Aid program. This would enable the committee to fund additional projects and/or to fund projects at higher levels when appropriate. It was also suggested that in conjunction with this that the EC consider re-vamping this program to provide more support for graduate student research as well as support for beginning faculty members. Garrett Berman, Wendy Heath, and Edie Greene will explore models for the program and present a proposal at the July 2004 meeting.

16. Relations

Via e-mail, Mark Small proposed that the Division create an ad hoc committee on legal relations that would be charged with improving relations with the legal community through planning collaborative projects. No action was taken at this time.

17. Treasurer's Report (see 2005 budget below)

Treasurer Margaret Bull Kovera reported that the Division is in good financial shape. The division ended 2003 with net assets of \$277,661, an increase of \$34,935 since the end of 2002. Our goal has been to increase the society's reserves to twice the expenses budgeted in a given year (minus the APLS

convention expenses). This cushion is necessary as some societies have experienced severe financial losses when conferences have been cancelled or under attended given current events (e.g., SARS, terrorism). We have reached 72% of that goal, up from 46% at the end of 2001.

Our income for 2003 was in line with previous years' income. Dues income is up 5% for the year. Royalty income was up around 27% for the year. Interest income continues to decline (down 49%).

The EC approved motions to cease paying dues to the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences and to the Executive Roundtable Practice Division. Accordingly, the budget section "Professional Organizations" was deleted from the budget as it was comprised solely of these two items.

The EC approved a one-time increase in the budget for the 2004 APA meeting by \$3,000 to cover anticipated increased conference expenses for that meeting. The budget item for the website manager was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000 to reflect additional responsibilities of that position.

Margaret requested that those who are in the position to offer monetary awards provide her with emails to contact award recipients for their W-9s or to provide a link to the IRS form on the web in the award notification and ask them to send the completed W-9 to our accountants at CBIZ. Margaret can provide the address to CBIZ for anyone who needs it for their award letters.

Margaret also reminded those who receive advances that documentation for those advances must be submitted every quarter.

A motion to accept the budget as revised passed.

2004 Revised Budget

INCOME	Budget
Dues & Contributions	\$ 125,000.00
LHB Editorial Expenses	\$ 17,000.00
Interest Income	\$ 1,000.00
Royalties	\$ 38,000.00
Advertising	\$ 3,000.00
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 229,000.00

EXPENSES

Meetings & Conferences:

APA Convention Program	\$ 17,000.00
APA EC Meeting	\$ 3,000.00
APLS EC meeting at APA	\$ 15,000.00
Biennial EC Meeting	\$ 10,000.00
Div. Leadership Conference	\$ 2,000.00
APA Program Chair Conf.	\$ 1,500.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 93,500.00

Publications:

Newsletter Expenses	\$ 18,000.00
Subscriptions to LHB	\$ 70,000.00
Editor Expenses for LHB	\$ 17,000.00
Web Site Expenses	\$ 7,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 112,000.00

Administrative Costs:

General Operating Exp.	\$ 10,000.00
Presidential Expenses	\$ 400.00
Treasurer Expenses	\$ 400.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 10,800.00

Awards and Committees:

Awards & Dissertations	\$ 4,000.00
Grants-in-Aid	\$ 10,000.00
Interdisciplinary Grant	\$ 3,000.00
Student Committee	\$ 3,000.00
Education Outreach Comm.	\$ 2,000.00
Cong. Briefing Series	\$ 3,000.00
Careers & Teaching Comm.	\$ 1,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 26,000.00

TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 242,300.00
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18. Dissertation Awards Committee
By e-mail Patty Zapf reported that six dissertations were submitted for the 2003 APLS Dissertation Awards. This number is down from 2002 when 16 dissertations were submitted and from 2001 when 11 dissertations were submitted for consideration. The winners for 2002 are:

1st place: Virginia Cooper, Ph.D.
University of Alabama

2nd place: Teri Forrest, Ph.D.
University of Nevada-Las Vegas

3rd place: Mary Ann Campbell, Ph.D.
Dalhousie University
and Alexis Kennedy, Ph.D.
University of British Columbia

19. Careers and Training Committee
Bette Bottoms reported via e-mail that the Careers & Training Committee has been active. First, three new members whose research and teaching interests cover both forensic and non-forensic topics have been added to the committee (Drs. Patricia Zapf, Alison Redlich, and Jennifer Woolard). Second, the committee solicited and received a number of excellent nominations for the resurrected APLS Teaching and Mentoring Award. The committee chose a winner who has outstanding credentials. The winner will be announced and presented with the award (plaque and \$500 check) at the Business Meeting in Scottsdale. Finally, the committee will meet in Scottsdale to plan other activities including strategies for updating the current careers and training pages on the APLS website.

20. Interdisciplinary grants
No report available.

21. Scientific Review Paper Committee
No report available.

22. Women in Psychology and Law Committee
Regina Schuller reported via e-mail that

the Women in Psychology and Law Committee has organized a panel discussion for the Scottsdale meeting. At the lunch-hour session, panel participants will host an open discussion touching upon career issues facing women in the field.

23. Committee on Law and Psychology in Corrections

Steve Norton reported via e-mail. He requested input from the EC on direction to take the committee. In addition, he proposed that AP-LS's workshop series be examined to determine if any are available that would fit well in a prison/jail setting; look toward a CEU type workshop for APA '05; utilize existing APLS international ties to develop law and corrections international ties; continue the award for contributions in law and corrections while also reviewing collaborating agencies to see what fits the best; and increasing awareness of correctional mental health law issues within the field of correctional psychology as well within AP-LS structure.

24. Report of the forensic representative to the Council of Specialties

Kirk Heilbrun has now completed his sixth year representing forensic psychology on the Council of Specialties. This representation has included both AP-LS and ABFP. During the period from 1997-2003, several applied specialties (including forensic psychology) have been formally approved by APA, through CRSPPP, as official APA specialties. COS is composed of all established specialties, or areas that are planning to be designated as specialties. Issues such as postdoctoral accreditation and liaison with APA committees have been discussed on an ongoing basis during this time. COS is a much more established group right now, and regularly includes liaison representation from APA, ABPP, and the Committee on Accreditation in its meetings. Heilbrun's term ended, effective 11-07, and the Presidents of AP-LS and ABFP are in the process of designat-

ing a replacement, who will attend twice-yearly meetings and organize a small group (a "specialty council" with representation from graduate, doctoral, and postdoctoral education in forensic psychology).

25. Educational Outreach Committee
No report available.

26. Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs
No report available.

27. Committee on Relations with Other Organizations

Wendy Health reported that after 6 years as a member of the Committee on Relations with Other Organizations (5 years as Chair), she will be resigning from the Committee. Michele Galietta will be taking the position of Chair.

The next meeting will be held on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 28, 2004 in Honolulu, HI in conjunction with the APA Annual Meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Jennifer K. Robbennolt

AP-LS/Division 41 Program

American Psychological Association Annual Meeting

July 28 - August 1, 2004, Honolulu, HI

Note: times, dates and locations listed here are subject to change without notice.

Check the official APA program for the final conference schedule

Wednesday, July 28

9:00-9:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 304B Symposium - American Academy of Forensic Psychology: Ethical Issues in Forensic Practice Chair: <i>Mary Alice Conroy, Ph.D.</i> Participant/1st Author: <i>Mary A. Connell, Ed.D., Mark D. Cunningham, Ph.D., Kirk Heilbrun, Ph.D.</i>	10:00-10:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 309 Symposium: Contemporary Issues in Psychopathology Research Chair: <i>Norman G. Poythress, Ph.D.</i> Participant/1st Author: <i>Christopher J. Patrick, Ph.D., Kevin Douglas, Ph.D., Justin Campbell, Ph.D., Gina Vincent, Ph.D., Dustin A. Pardini, Ph.D., Dan Murrie, Ph.D.</i> Discussant: <i>Norman G. Poythress, Ph.D.</i>
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10:00-10:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 307A Paper Session: Forensic Risk Assessment Participant/1st Author: <i>Daryl E. Furji, Ph.D., Dale E. McNeil, Ph.D., Daryl E. Furji, Ph.D., Christopher J. Ferguson, M.S.</i>
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11:00-11:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 322A Paper Session: Role of Psychopathy in Forensic Psychology Participant/1st Author: <i>Randall T. Salekin, Ph.D., Abigail Z. C. Mallillin, B.S., Randall T. Salekin, Ph.D., Anne-Marie R. Leistico, M.A.</i>
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12:00-12:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 322B Paper Session: Jurors and their Perceptions of Legal Actions Participant/1st Author: <i>Brooke Butler, Ph.D., Aris Karagiorgakis, M.A., Michael J. McClary, B.A.</i>
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1:00-1:50pm	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 303B Paper Session: Issues in Forensic Assessment and Treatment Participant/1st Author: <i>Robert K. Welsh, Ph.D., Soo J. Lee, Ph.D., Ivory A., Toldson, Ph.D.</i>
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Thursday, July 29

8:00-8:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 303B Workshop: Inside the FBI - Behavioral Science Research and Internship Overview Chair: <i>Kristen R. Beyer, Ph.D.</i> Participant/1st Author: <i>Cynthia J. Lent, M.A.</i>
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Friday, July 30

8:00-8:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 302A Paper Session: Factors in Juror Decision Making Participant/1st Author: <i>Bradley D. McAuliff, Ph.D., J.D., Lisa M. Chrzanowski, M.A., Gayle W. Herde, Ph.D., Melissa A., Burbank, M.A.</i>
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10:00-11:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Kamehameha Exhibit Hall Poster Session: Issues in Psychology and Law
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12:00-12:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 323C Symposium: Child Custody Evaluations - Did We Forget the Child? Chair: <i>Randy Otto, Ph.D.</i> Participant/1st Author: <i>Karen Kuehnle, Ph.D., Mary A. Connell, Ph.D.</i>
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1:00-1:50am	Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 327 Invited Address: <i>Craig W. Haney, Ph.D.</i>
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3:00-3:50pm	Hilton Hawaii Village Beach Resort South Pacific Ballroom III Presidential Address: <i>Sol M. Fulero, Ph.D.</i>
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4:00-4:50pm	Hilton Hawaii Village Beach Resort South Pacific Ballroom III Business Meeting
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5:00-6:50pm	Hilton Hawaii Village Beach Resort South Pacific Ballroom IV Social Hour
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Saturday, July 31

- 9:00–9:50am Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 316C
Symposium: Recent Trends and Developments in Juvenile Justice
Chair: *Ribin E. Dock, Ph.D.*
Participant/1st Author: *Robin E. Dock, Ph.D., Stacy N. Smith, M.S., Tamba-Kuui Bailey, M.A., Joseph A. Hill, Ph.D.*
- 12:00–12:50am Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 306B
Symposium: Toward an Evidence-Based Practice Model for Competency Restoration Programming
Chair: *Reneau Kennedy, Ed.D.*
Participant/1st Author: *Crystal L. Mueller, M.S., Reneau Kennedy, Ed.D.*
Discussant: *Daryl Matthews, Ph.D., M.D.*
- 1:00–1:50pm Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 306B
Paper Session: Special Populations of Criminal Offenders
Participant/1st Author: *Anita Schlank, Ph.D., Jennice Vilhauer, Ph.D., Teresa M. Howell, M.A., Sandra A. Caramela-Miller, Ph.D.*

Sunday, August 1

- 9:00–9:50am Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 305B
Symposium: Consequences of Sexual Harassment - Legal and Cultural Considerations
Chair: *Lora M. Levett, B.S., Sarah Greathouse, B.S., Margaret Bull Kovera, Ph.D.*
Participant/1st Author: *Juliette C. Redenstorff, M.A., Lora M. Levett, B.S., Sarah Greathouse, B.S.*
Discussant: *Richard L. Wiener, Ph.D.*
- 10:00–10:50am Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 307B
Paper Session: Gender and Victim-Related Factors in the Law
Participant/1st Author: *Jessica A. Ius, M.A., Kristine M. Jacquin, Ph.D., Kevin L. Nunes, B.A., Lauren F. Lichty, B.S.*
- 11:00–11:50am Hawai'i Convention Center, Room 303A
Paper Session: Forensic Issues Among Juveniles
Participant/1st Author: *Joel J. Washburn, Ph.D., Karen S. Budd, Ph.D., Mary Louise Cashel, Ph.D.*

Nominations, Awards

AP-LS Dissertation Award Program

The American-Psychology Law Society confers Dissertation Awards for scientific research and scholarship that is relevant to the promotion of the interdisciplinary study of psychology and law. Persons who will have defended dissertations in 2004 that are related to basic or applied research in psychology and law, including its application to public policy, are encouraged to submit their dissertations for consideration for the awards. First, second, and third place awards are conferred. These awards carry a financial reward of \$500, \$300, and \$100 respectively.

To apply for the 2004 Awards, one hard copy of the completed dissertation, an electronic copy of the dissertation (in Word), along with a letter of support from the dissertation chair, should be sent by January 1, 2005 to Patricia Zapf, Chair, AP-LS Dissertation Awards Committee, Department of Psychology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019-1128, pzapf@jjay.cuny.edu

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

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 include false confessions, the death penalty, girls and aggression, and psychological injuries in civil law. 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 <http://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 8:30-5:00 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:

Moretti, M. M., Odgers, C. L., & Jackson, M. A. (Eds.). (2004). *Girls and aggression: Contributing factors and intervention principles*. (Volume 19).

Lassiter, D. (Ed.). (2004). *Interrogations, confessions, and entrapment*. (Volume 20).

.... and Announcements

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

The American Psychology-Law Society (APLS; Division 41 of the American Psychological Association) is proud to announce its Award for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law. The award will recognize teaching excellence in a variety of contexts. The winner will receive \$500 and a plaque at the spring 2005 AP-LS conference.

ELIGIBILITY: Nominees should be faculty who have made substantial contributions to student training in the field of psychology and law. Self nominations are encouraged.

TO NOMINATE: Send 6 copies of a nomination package consisting of no more than 15 total pages including the following:

- Nominee's statement (1- to 2-pages) of teaching/mentoring philosophy, goals, and accomplishments, especially as related to the field of psychology and law.
- Abbreviated curriculum vitae (3 pages maximum)
- Summarized student evaluation data
- One or more supporting letters from peer reviewers or students
- Other relevant documentation such as descriptions of current and past student achievements; mentoring in one-on-one teaching contexts (e.g., advising, clinical supervision); teaching in the community (e.g., workshops that bring psychology and law to applied audiences); teaching-related committee work or scholarship; development of new curricula, courses, course materials, or instructional methods.

NOMINATION DEADLINE:
Postmarked by December 1, 2004.

SEND NOMINATIONS AND DIRECT QUESTIONS TO:

Allison D. Redlich, Ph.D.
Chair of the Teaching Award Committee
Policy Research Associates
345 Delaware Avenue
Delmar, NY 12054
tel: 518-439-7415, ext. 232
fax: 518-439-7612
email: aredlich@prainc.com

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

The Careers and Training Committee is delighted to announce that Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera is the 2004 winner of the AP-LS award for *Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law*. This award is given to a scholar in the field of psychology and law who has made substantial contributions in terms of student teaching and mentoring, teaching-related service and scholarship, development of new curricula, administration of training programs, etc. Dr. Kovera's record is outstanding in all these ways and more. As one of several of her admiring and grateful graduate students put it, "Her complete dedication to creating the optimal learning experience for her students is evident in every aspect of her career: in the classroom, in the laboratory, in her administrative duties, her professional demeanor, and her treatment of each and every student. No other professor has had such an impact on my academic growth. She deserves to be recognized for her dedication to her students' education and the betterment of the field of psychology and law." Dr. Kovera is currently Associate Professor and Director of the Legal Psychology Doctoral Program at Florida International University, and will be Professor of Psychology at John Jay College beginning in Fall 2004.

The prior winner of the Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring award was Dr. Gail S. Goodman. The deadline for the 2005 award competition is December 1, 2004. The committee welcomes nominations, applications, and inquiries at any time. The Careers and Training Committee consists of Bette Bottoms (Chair), Allison Redlich (Chair-To-Be), Edie Greene (Past Chair), Patty Zapf, Jen Woolard, and Mark Costanza.

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.



New York Mental Health Law Made Easy

Book Review: Behnke, S. H., Perlin, M. L., & Bernstein, M. (2003). *The Essentials of New York Mental Health Law: A Straightforward Guide for Clinicians of all Disciplines*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co.

Reviewed by: David DeMatteo, J.D., Ph.D., Treatment Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, 600 Public Ledger Bldg., 150 S. Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3475; 215-399-0980 (x 147); ddematteo@tresearch.org

Overview

In recent years, those who work within the mental health system have witnessed an increase in both the scope and complexity of mental health laws. In virtually every state, the laws and regulations that govern mental health practice continue to develop at an ever-increasing rate. This rapidly changing legal landscape has given rise to a pressing need for a comprehensive yet accessible explanation of the laws and regulations that are relevant to mental health practice. For those who work within the New York mental health system, *The Essentials of New York Mental Health Law* (2003), by Behnke, Perlin, and Bernstein, will effectively fill that need. This book provides straightforward, concise, and practical explanations of the laws and regulations that are most relevant to mental health practice in the State of New York. Accordingly, this book will be a valuable resource for both mental health professionals and legal professionals who must navigate through the increasing complexities of the New York mental health system.

Content

The Essentials of New York Mental Health Law is divided into two parts. In Part I (“An Introduction to the Law”), the book provides a general introduction to the legal system in three succinct chapters. Chapter 1 orients the reader to the structure of the legal system in the United States (e.g., state law vs. federal law), with a particular focus on the three-tier structure of the court system in the State of New York. This chapter discusses the various sources of laws, regulations, and ethics that govern mental health practice in New York, including constitutions, statutes, regulations, court rules, case law, and ethical codes. Chapter 1 concludes with a description of how cases from the New York legal system are cited, reported, and classified.

Chapter 2 presents a detailed discussion of *Tarasoff v. Regents of the University of California*, 551 P.2d 334 (Cal. 1976), and its New York analogues. In *Tarasoff*, the California Supreme Court imposed a “duty to protect” upon therapists who determine (or should have reasonably determined under applicable professional standards) that a patient poses a serious danger of violence to an identifiable third party. The *Tarasoff* decision is, of course, only binding in California, but many other states have adopted *Tarasoff*-type laws

(either via statute or case law). Chapter 2 attempts to clarify the current state of practice in New York with respect to a *Tarasoff*-type duty by analyzing three on-point cases and a statute. The authors describe the difficulties experienced by mental health professionals in New York who are faced with a clinical situation that may potentially trigger a *Tarasoff*-type duty. According to the authors, there is no statutorily imposed *Tarasoff*-type duty in New York, and the relevant case law is ambiguous regarding the existence of a duty to protect for mental health professionals. Importantly, because New York does not have the clarity that exists in those states with comparatively well-developed *Tarasoff*-type laws (such as Pennsylvania and Massachusetts), Chapter 2 concludes by providing mental health professionals with practical suggestions for handling *Tarasoff*-type situations.

Chapter 3, the last chapter in Part I, discusses the clinically relevant legal concepts of privacy, confidentiality, and testimonial privilege. After providing clear and concise definitions of these concepts, Chapter 3 discusses the New York laws and regulations that govern them. This chapter then provides three guidelines designed to assist mental health professionals to deal effectively with these often-times elusive and complex concepts. Chapter 3 also includes a brief discussion of New York’s two mandatory reporting statutes, which are designed to protect two vulnerable populations – children and seriously impaired individuals. New York’s mandatory reporting statutes require mental health professionals to break confidentiality when certain “reportable conditions” are present (e.g., abuse, maltreatment, exploitation). Finally, Chapter 3 concludes by presenting the text of several privacy, confidentiality, and privilege statutes that are particularly relevant to clinical practice in New York.

In Part II of the book (“300 Questions on New York Mental Health Law”), the authors present 300 questions that mental health professionals frequently ask about New York mental health law. Part II is divided into 10 chapters, with each chapter covering one key area of New York mental health law. The topic areas include the legal system and legal process; civil commitment; assisted outpatient treatment (“Kendra’s Law”); criminal law; subpoenas and court orders; guardians and other substitute decision makers; confidentiality, privilege, mandatory reporting, and HIPAA; records and record-keeping; professional liability; and chil-

dren and families. Part II also includes examples of some commonly used documents, such as an informed consent letter for psychotherapy, a letter terminating psychotherapy, and a reply to a licensing board letter of complaint. Finally, Part II provides an example of a subpoena *duces tecum*, which requires the recipient to appear at a legal proceeding with specified materials, and practical advice for those clinicians who receive a subpoena *duces tecum* in the course of their professional practice.

Strengths

The strengths of *The Essentials of New York Mental Health Law* include (1) its comprehensive scope of coverage, (2) its clear and concise explanations of clinically relevant and oftentimes complex legal issues, and (3) its practical demonstration of how New York's mental health laws apply to clinical practice.

First, this book impressively covers a wide range of legal topic areas that are relevant to mental health practice in New York. From civil commitment to criminal responsibility, from outpatient treatment to professional liability, the topic areas presented in this book cover virtually all aspects of mental health practice in New York. Moreover, this book covers topic areas that are relevant for mental health professionals in a variety of settings (e.g., private practice, community mental health) and roles (e.g., therapist, evaluator, fact witness, expert witness). As intended, this book provides a thorough overview of New York mental health law.

Second, this book provides concise and easy-to-understand explanations of the laws and regulations that most clearly affect mental health practice in New York. Rather than presenting legal concepts in an overly detailed manner, which would likely prove distracting to those readers with no legal training or experience, this book strikes an ideal balance by providing just enough detail

to enable the reader to grasp the essentials of the concepts. Moreover, each area of mental health law is described in a manner that will be readily understood by both contingents of the book's likely audience – clinicians with no formal legal training and lawyers with little or no experience in mental health law. In fact, the book alternates between the viewpoints of mental health professionals and lawyers, which effectively demonstrates the interplay between clinical issues and the laws and regulations that govern them.

Third, as advertised, this book demonstrates how the mental health laws of New York apply to the day-to-day practice of mental health professionals. Instead of simply presenting an abstract discussion of New York's mental health laws, this book clearly illustrates how these laws apply to the situations that are most frequently encountered by mental health professionals in New York. In short, this book takes a practical approach that elevates it above those books that merely describe mental health laws. Finally, the question-and-answer format in Part II adds to the book's practical value by serving as a quick-reference guide to the major topic areas within New York mental health law.

Limitations

Despite the clear strengths of this book, there are two limitations that must be kept in mind. First, this book will be of limited value for mental health professionals who do not work within the New York mental health system. Arguably, this should not be considered a limitation because the book, as the title clearly indicates, is intended for mental health professionals in New York. Nevertheless, the potential audience for this book is likely circumscribed to those who work within the New York mental health system. It is worth noting, however, that this book may also be useful for mental health professionals who work outside of New York. Although clinicians from other states

will need to consult the mental health laws that exist in their jurisdiction, this book can serve to increase their awareness of the clinical-legal issues that are commonly faced by mental health professionals in all jurisdictions.

Second, this book will likely prove more useful for practitioners than students. Because of its practical focus, which is a clear strength, this book is particularly useful for those who are currently working in the mental health field. Further, the format of the book – three brief chapters introducing the reader to the legal system followed by 300 “frequently asked questions” – makes it more of a reference tool than a text book per se. Again, because this book is primarily intended for practitioners, considering this a limitation may not be entirely warranted.

Conclusion

The Essentials of New York Mental Health Law is an outstanding resource for mental health professionals and legal professionals who work within the New York mental health system. The book's dual focus on didactics and practical utility makes it an essential reference tool that will certainly be a valuable and much-utilized addition to any clinician's bookshelf. The strengths of this book – comprehensive scope, straightforward explanations, and practical focus – make it an indispensable resource and a “must-have” for ~~mental health professionals who work in a~~ variety of settings and roles.

Book and Test Reviews

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



Archer, R. P., Bolinsky, P. K., Morton, T. L., & Farris, K. L. (2003). **MMPI-A characteristics of male adolescents in juvenile justice and clinical treatment setting.** *Assessment, 10*, 400-410.

Stepwise discriminant function analysis revealed that a combination of the Infrequent items (F_2) validity scale; the Alcohol/Drug Problem Acknowledgement (ACK), Immaturity (IMM), and Repression (R) supplementary scales; and the Discomfort with others (Si_2) and Lassitude-Malaise (Hy_3) Harris-Lingoes subscales can discriminate with 76% accuracy among 3 samples of male adolescents (196 juveniles in a detention center, 200 boys from several inpatient psychiatric facilities, 151 dually diagnosed adolescents in an inpatient treatment facility).

Loper, A., & Gildea, J. (2004). **Social support and anger expression among incarcerated women.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 38*, 27-50.

250 incarcerated women completed the Prison Personal Support Questionnaire (PPSQ) and the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI) to determine the relationship between types of social support and anger expression. These women derived most of their support from other inmates, however, higher levels of support from inmates predicted poorer anger regulation. Women who were involved in structured prison activities experienced less anger.

McNulty, J. L., Forbey, J. D., Graham, J. R., Ben-Porath, Y. S., Black, M. S., Anderson, S. V., & Burlew, A. K. (2003). **MMPI-2 validity scale characteristics in a correctional sample.** *Assessment, 10*, 288-298.

Based on archival data of male and female inmates ($N = 51,486$), 20.7% produced invalid MMPI-2 profiles. 11.3% of these consisted of content-nonresponsive profiles (CNR; responding indiscriminately, randomly, or mainly true or false), and 14.4% comprised content-responsive faking (CRF; faking good or bad). Within each gender, African Americans were more likely to generate CNR profiles, but they were equally likely to produce CRF profiles. This pattern remained even after examining years of education.

Novaco, R. W., & Taylor, J. L. (2004). **Assessment of anger and aggression in male offenders with developmental disabilities.** *Psychological Assessment, 16*, 42-50.

Among 129 developmentally disabled male forensic inpatients in the UK, 74% had a documented history of aggressive behavior. Patients with a violence history were significantly higher in staff-rated anger, staff-observed aggressive behavior, and physical assaults in the hospital than patients without a history of violence. Patient-reported anger postdicted assaultive hospital behavior after controlling for background, aptitude, and personality variables.

Rogers, R., Jackson, R. L., Sewell, K. W., & Johansen, J. (2004). **Predictors of treatment outcome in dually-diagnosed antisocial youth: An initial study of forensic inpatients.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 22*, 215-222.

Polysubstance abuse was the strongest predictor of adolescents' ($n = 82$) management problems, length of stay, and rapidity of improvement over their course of treatment in an

inpatient hospital, with those individuals with fewer problems having fewer disciplinary infractions, shorter lengths of stay and quicker improvement. Unexpectedly, one quarter of the adolescents evidenced a significant decrease in self-reported psychopathic characteristics, whereas few (<4%) experienced an exacerbation of such symptoms.

DELINQUENCY/ ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Benning, S. D., Patrick, C. J., Hicks, B. M., Blonigen, D. M., & Krueger, R. F. (2003). **Factor structure of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory: Validity and implications for clinical assessment.** *Psychological Assessment, 15*, 340-350.

Among a community sample of 353 adult men, principal axis factor analysis yielded two factors that, unlike the PCL-R, were statistically independent. The first factor (PPI-I) predicted measures of social dominance, low stress reaction, and other traits related to the emotional-interpersonal facet of psychopathy. The second factor (PPI-II) was related to external criteria assessing the social deviance facet of psychopathy (e.g., antisocial behavior, substance abuse, and low behavioral constraint).

Granhag, P. A., Andersson, L. O., Stromwall, L. A., & Hartwig, M. (2004). **Imprisoned knowledge: Criminals' beliefs about deception.** *Legal & Criminological Psychology, 9*, 103-119. Survey results revealed that prison inmates ($n = 107$) held less stereotypical beliefs about how behaviors relate to deception than either prison personnel ($n = 103$) or students ($n = 116$). The authors propose that prisoners are more knowledge-

able about deception because their environment affords them more immediate, reliable, and frequent outcome feedback than other lie detectors (i.e., the feedback hypothesis). However, all groups still held some inaccurate and stereotypical beliefs, such as that liars engage in more bodily movements and gaze aversion and provide fewer details than truth tellers.

Haapasalo, J., & Moilanen, J. (2004). **Official and self-reported childhood abuse and adult crime of young offenders.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 31*, 127-149.

Only self-reported and file-based childhood physical abuse (vs. psychological abuse and/or neglect) significantly correlated with self-reported violent criminality among 89 Finnish adult inmates. Multiple regression analyses revealed that self-reported psychological abuse predicted vandalism, whereas file-based neglect predicted property offenses.

Hall, J. R., Benning, S. D., & Patrick, C. J. (2004). **Criterion-related validity of the three-factor model of psychopathy: Personality, behavior, and adaptive functioning.** *Assessment, 11*, 4-16.

Among 310 inmates, the PCL-R Interpersonal factor correlated with positive emotionality, low stress reactivity, behavioral control, achievement, SES, and verbal intelligence. The Affective factor was related to social detachment and violent criminality. The Behavioral factor was associated with low positive emotionality, high stress reactivity, behavioral disinhibition, reactive aggression, APD, substance abuse, and low SES.

Hill, C. D., Neumann, C. S., & Rogers, R. (2004). **Confirmatory**

Factor Analysis of the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version in offenders with Axis I disorders. *Psychological Assessment, 16*, 90-95.

Among 149 male psychiatric inpatients, 68% had a psychotic disorder and 30% met criteria for psychopathy. The psychopathy group engaged in more aggression over a 6-month follow-up than the non-psychopathy group (psychopathy correlated with total aggression at $r = .30$), but there were no differences in aggression among the other diagnostic groups. Confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the 4-factor model produced the best overall fit for the psychopathy construct and accounted for the most variance in the aggression factor.

Jaffee, S. R., Caspi, A., Moffitt, T. E., & Taylor, A. (2004). **Physical maltreatment victim to antisocial child: Evidence of an environmentally mediated process.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 113*, 44-55.

In a longitudinal study of 1,116 twin pairs, physical maltreatment by age 5 prospectively predicted children's antisocial behavior at age 7, bore a dose-response relation to antisocial outcome, and was followed by the emergence of new antisocial behavior. Effects of physical abuse remained significant after controlling for genetic transmission of antisocial behavior and parents' history of antisocial behavior.

Renzaglia, G., Vess, J., Hodel, B., & McCrary, L. (2004). **Mentally disordered offenders: From forensic state hospital to conditional release in California.** *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry, 27*, 31-44. Mentally disordered offenders with high levels of psychopathy were less likely to be placed on conditional release, whereas those with schizo-

phrenia were more likely to be conditionally released than those with other major mental illnesses (e.g., bipolar, schizoaffective). A schizophrenia diagnosis appeared to act as a mitigating factor that increased the likelihood of release for individuals high in psychopathy. This is consistent with recidivism studies that have shown psychopathy to be directly related and schizophrenia inversely related to violent recidivism.

Sullivan, C., Veysey, B., & Dorangrichia, L. (2003). **Examining the relationship between problem history and violent offending in high-risk youth.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 38*, 17-39.

In a retrospective study, 2,312 youths (ages 7 to 19) in 11 New York counties referred to a community treatment program through family law were examined to determine the relationship between their prior violent acts and the incidence of mental disorder and/or substance abuse and other socio-demographic factors. A history of being evaluated or treated for a mental disorder predicted a greater likelihood of having been charged with a violent offense, whereas those with a history of substance abuse were less likely to have been charged with a violent offense. Overall there was only a slight increase in the probability of violent offending in these youth when compared to youth with no problem history.

Verona, E., Patrick, C. J., Curtin, J. J., Bradley, M. M., & Lang, P. J. (2004). **Psychopathy and physiological response to emotionally evocative sounds.** *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 113*, 99-108.

Among 68 male prisoners, those with high F1 scores exhibited attenuated skin conductance responses (SCR) to pleasant and unpleasant

sounds in comparison to neutral sounds, and did not show SCR differentiation between pleasant and unpleasant sounds as did the rest of the sample. Those with only high F2 scores exhibited a delay in heart rate differentiation between affective and neutral sounds.

Wallace, C., Mullen, P., & Burgess, P. (2004). **Criminal offending in schizophrenia over a 25-year period marked by deinstitutionalization and increasing prevalence of comorbid substance use disorders.** *American Journal of Psychiatry, 161*, 716-727.

2,861 Australian patients first admitted to a psychiatric hospital with a diagnosis of schizophrenia in 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, or 1995 were compared to an equal number of community residents matched for gender, age, and place of residence. The patients had a higher number of criminal convictions and were more likely been convicted of a violent offense. The number of people with schizophrenia who were convicted of an offense increased between 1975 and 1995, although a similar increase was found in the community sample. Participants with schizophrenia and substance abuse problems had higher conviction rates than those with schizophrenia only.

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Carney, M., & Buttell, F. (2004). **Psychological and demographic predictors of treatment attrition among women assaulters.** *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 38*, 7-25.

Among female batterers court-ordered to undergo treatment, no differences were noted in socially desirable responding, assertiveness, control, and propensity for abusiveness among 25 treatment completers and 25 treatment dropouts. Interestingly, those at increased

risk for attrition were married and volunteered for treatment.

Fals-Stewart, W., Golden, J., & Schumacher, J. A. (2003). **Intimate partner violence and substance use: A longitudinal day-to-day examination.** *Addictive Behaviors, 28*, 1555-1574.

In a sample of 149 male domestically violent substance abuse patients and their partners, the likelihood of male-to-female physical aggression (especially severe aggression) was significantly higher on days of substance use, even after controlling for APD and relationship distress. Alcohol and cocaine (vs. opiates and cannabis) contributed most to violence, with severe aggression being 5 times and 3 times higher, respectively, on days of use. Temporal analyses revealed that most aggressive episodes occurred during or less than 2 hours after substance use.

Hazen, A.L., Connelly, C.D., Kelleher, K., Landsverk, J., & Barth, R. (2004). **Intimate partner violence among female caregivers of children reported for child maltreatment.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 28*, 301-319.

Among female caregivers of children reported to child protective services, 44.8% experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetime and 29.0% within the past year. Lifetime and past year prevalence rates for this sample were twice as high as community prevalence estimates. Caregiver major depression and history of prior reports of child maltreatment were associated with increased rates of IPV.

Kingree, J. B., Phan, D., & Thompson, M. (2003). **Child maltreatment and recidivism among adolescent detainees.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 30*, 623-643.

The effect of 5 types of child maltreatment (physical abuse,



physical neglect, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, emotional neglect) on recidivism over a 6-month follow-up was investigated among 272 juvenile detainees. Only emotional neglect uniquely predicted recidivism in regression analyses.

McCarroll, J., Ursano, R., Fan, A., & Newby, J. (2004). **Patterns of spouse and child maltreatment by discharged U.S. Army soldiers.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law, 32*, 53-62.

Records were reviewed for 347 offenders, 352 applicants, and 821 children involved in the transitional compensation program (TC) of the U.S. Army, which provides benefits to families of service members discharged for child or spouse maltreatment. Almost of the offenders were enlisted male soldiers who either abused their children (54%), spouses (41%), or both (5%). Spouses were almost exclusively physically abused, whereas 75% of children were victims of sexual abuse. Offenders who abused children were more likely to be court-martialed than those who abused spouses. Also, according to the Army Central Registry of child and spouse maltreatment, those who sought services in the TC suffered more severe maltreatment and had a longer history of abuse.

Milberger, S., Israel, N., LeRoy, B., Martin, A., Potter, L., & Patchak-Schuster. (2004). **Violence against women with physical disabilities.** *Violence & Victims, 18*, 581-590.

Among 177 women, 56% reported a history of being abused physically, typically by their male partners. Most women did not seek assistance and reported not doing so because they felt they could handle it alone, had other sources of support, were unaware of where to go, felt em-

barrassed, felt guilty about being a burden or that it was their fault, feared their abuser would come after them, and/or feared not being believed.

Parrott, D. J., Drobles, D. J., Saladin, M. E., Coffey, S. F., & Dansky, B. S. (2003). **Perpetration of partner violence: Effects of cocaine and alcohol dependence and posttraumatic stress disorder.** *Addictive Behaviors, 28*, 1587-1602.

Among 72 men and 124 women from substance abuse treatment programs who had experienced a traumatic event, both drug dependence and PTSD diagnosis predicted self-reported physical aggression against their partner. A significant interaction of these variables was also detected, with cocaine-dependent/PTSD participants perpetrating the most physical and psychological abuse, followed by alcohol-dependent/PTSD patients.

Schafer, J., Caetano, R., & Cunradi, C. B. (2004). **A path model of risk factors for intimate partner violence among couples in the United States.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 19*, 127-142.

Among African American (n=354), Hispanic (n=521), and Caucasian (n=552) heterosexual couples, impulsivity, alcohol problems, and childhood physical abuse were risk factors for intimate partner violence. Differences in male-to-female and female-to-male violence were noted among these risk factors as a function of ethnicity.

FORENSIC EVALUATION

Delain, S. L., Stafford, K. P., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2003). **Use of the TOMM in a criminal court forensic assessment setting.** *Assessment, 10*, 370-381.

The 29 defendants whose TOMM scores fell within the malingering range were more likely than the 35 defendants

in the non-malingering range to: (a) have reported a head injury, (b) be diagnosed with APD, (c) be judged marginally cooperative/uncooperative, and (d) be diagnosed as malingering by the examining clinician.

Edens, J. F. (2004). **Effect of response distortion on the assessment of divergent facets of psychopathy.** *Assessment, 11*, 109-112.

A re-examination of two previously reported data sets found that participants instructed to "fake bad" significantly elevated their scores on a factor of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory that taps externalizing forms of social deviance (PPI-II), but did not alter their scores on a second factor (PPI-I) that measures social dominance and fearlessness. Participants in a positive impression management condition significantly increased their PPI-I scores and significantly decreased their PPI-II scores.

Petroskey, L. J., Ben-Porath, Y. S., & Stafford, K. P. (2003). **Correlates of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) Personality Psychopathology Five (PSY-5) scales in a forensic assessment setting.** *Assessment, 10*, 393-399.

Archival data from 593 defendants revealed that Aggressiveness (AGGR) was most related to a history of violence and a diagnosis of APD; Psychoticism (PSYC) predicted an unstable work history, unemployment, and history of suicide attempts; Disconstraint (DISC) was associated most strongly with school suspensions and a history of juvenile offenses; Negative Emotionality/Neuroticism (NEGE) related to a history of suicide attempts and a history of being physically and sexually abused; and Introversion/Low Positive Emotionality (INTR) correlated with a diagnosis of depression, number of times in treatment, sad mood at the time of the in-

terview, and a history of suicide attempts.

Rogers, R., Jackson, R. L., Sewell, K. W., Tillbrook, C. E., & Martin, M. A. (2003). **Assessing dimensions of competence to stand trial: Construct validation of the ECST-R.** *Assessment, 10*, 344-351.

ECST-R data from 6 diverse forensic/correctional samples (N = 611) were submitted to maximum-likelihood CFA to test the discrete abilities model (operationalizing the Dusky components of CST), the domains model (rational ability to consult, factual and rational understanding of the proceedings), and the cognitive-complexity model (factual understanding, rational abilities) of CST. The discrete abilities model achieved the best fit, followed by the cognitive-complexity model and the domains model, both of which achieved poor fit.

Steffan, J. S., Clopton, J. R., & Morgan, R. D. (2003). **An MMPI-2 scale to detect malingered depression (Md scale).** *Assessment, 10*, 382-392.

After developing the Md scale and identifying an optimal cut-off score of 15 on two samples of undergraduate students (ns = 68 and 38) in Study 1, logistic regression and ROC analyses demonstrated the incremental validity of the Md scale over other MMPI-2 validity scales in differentiating "sophisticated simulators" from depressed persons. Md was also effective in differentiating "naïve simulators" from depressed participants, but it did not show incremental validity over the other validity indices. A revised optimal cutoff score of 22 was identified, achieving 100% and 96% specificity in Studies 1 and 2, respectively, when using a realistic base rate of feigning of 15.7%.

Warren, J. I., Murrie, D. C., Chauhan, P., Dietz, P. E., & Morris, J. (2004). **Opinion formation in evaluating sanity at the time of the offense: An examination of 5175 pre-trial evaluations.** *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 22, 171-186. A review of 5,175 sanity evaluations over a ten-year period revealed that the best predictors of an opinion supportive of insanity included: serious Axis I diagnosis (particularly psychotic disorders); absence of Axis II diagnosis as the primary diagnosis; not being under the influence of substances at the time of the offense; and not being charged with a drug offense. Psychiatrists and psychologists were fairly consistent in the proportion of clients deemed insane, and evaluators of both disciplines reported that they often opined on the basis of incomplete data. A small but significant racial bias was found, with racial minorities being somewhat less likely to be found insane.

LEGAL DECISION-MAKING

Bergeron, C.E., & McKelvie, S.J. (2004). **Effects of defendant age on severity of punishment for different crimes.** *Journal of Social Psychology*, 144, 75-90. 95 Canadian undergraduates provided sentencing and parole judgments for defendants in a two- (crime: theft or murder) by-three (defendant age: 20-, 40-, or 60-year-old) factorial design. Consistent with both just-deserts and utilitarian rationales, participants treated the murderer more severely than the thief. Participants sentenced the 40-year-old more harshly than either the 20- or 60-year-old, but only in the murder case.

Boccaccini, M. T., Boothby, J. L., & Brodsky, S. L. (2004). **Development and effects of client trust in criminal defense at-**

torneys: Preliminary examination of the congruence model of trust development. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 22, 197-214.

A study of 103 male inmates in a maximum security prison in Southeastern United States revealed that inmates who were afforded greater participation in the attorney-client relationship reported higher levels of trust in their attorneys and, in turn, greater satisfaction in the overall outcome of their cases, an effect that was significant over and above the effects of case-specific variables in satisfaction.

Boots, D. P., Heide, K. M., & Cochran, J. K. (2004). **Death penalty support for special offender populations of legally convicted murderers: Juveniles, the mentally retarded, and the mentally incompetent.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 22, 223-238.

Surveys of jury pool members (n = 697) in Florida revealed a high level of public support (83.4%) for the death penalty for convicted murderers but diminished support for the execution of various special offender populations. Although the majority of potential jurors disagreed with the execution of juveniles and the mentally retarded, slightly more than half supported the death penalty for the mentally incompetent.

Bottoms, B. L., Davis, S. L., & Epstein, M. A. (2004). **Effects of victim and defendant race on jurors' decisions in child sexual abuse cases.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 34, 1-33.

In Experiment 1, 241 undergraduate mock jurors rated Black and Hispanic child sexual abuse victims as more responsible for their abuse than White victims and rated the defendant as more credible when the victim was of a different race than the mock juror, indicating a juror-similarity effect. Experiment 2 (n = 228

undergraduates) replicated this finding and further revealed a defendant guilt bias in same-race abuse cases. Experiment 3 revealed that laypersons (n = 135 undergraduates) perceived intra-racial child sexual abuse cases as more plausible than inter-racial cases.

Cotton, D. (2004). **The attitudes of Canadian police officers toward the mentally ill.** *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry*, 27, 135-146.

Police officers responding to a mail survey (n = 138) reported fairly benevolent and socially nonrestrictive attitude toward the mentally ill. Most officers professed a need for greater tolerance of this population and few suggested that the mentally ill ought to be isolated from society. Officers also expressed some ambivalent attitudes, requesting special training regarding the mentally ill but also feeling distressed that this population consumes "more than their fair share" of officer resources.

Goldstein, N. E. S., Condie, L. O., Kalbeitzer, R., Osman, D., & Geier, J. L. (2003). **Juvenile offenders' Miranda rights comprehension and self-reported likelihood of offering false confessions.** *Assessment*, 10, 359-369.

Among 55 incarcerated male juveniles, age, verbal IQ, and involvement in special education predicted comprehension of Miranda rights as assessed by the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments-II. 42% reported they would give a false confession in a hypothetical interrogation situation. Age was the only significant predictor of this tendency.

Greenberg, M.S., & Beach, S.R. (2004). **Property crime victims' decision to notify the police: Social, cognitive, and affective determinants.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 28, 177-186. Among 422 property crime vic-

tims, cognitive (cost-benefit analysis) and affective (level of arousal after discovering the crime) processes operated independently of one another upon decisions to notify police. Social influence was the best predictor of reporting. For affective processes, notifying the police was predicted by level of fear, not anger, upon discovering the crime.

Gudjonsson, G. H., Sigurdsson, J. F., Bragason, O. O., Einarsson, E., & Valdimarsdottir, E. B. (2004). **Confessions and denial and the relationship with personality.** *Legal & Criminological Psychology*, 9, 121-133.

A series of self-report questionnaires given to 1,080 students in Iceland revealed that approximately 4% of those interrogated by police had falsely confessed, whereas approximately one third interrogated were truthful deniers. The majority of false confessions (either to parents and teachers or police) reportedly were given to protect someone else rather than due to coercion. Interestingly, both false confessors and false deniers were higher in Eysenck's Psychoticism and antisocial personality characteristics, typically telling lies as a means of coping with problems and obtaining some personal gain.

Kassin, S.M., & Norwick, R.J. (2004). **Why people waive their Miranda rights: The power of innocence.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 28, 211-221.

Although detective demeanor (neutral, sympathetic, hostile) had no impact on decision to waive rights, among 72 undergraduate psychology students, participants innocent of a mock theft were significantly more likely to sign a waiver than were guilty participants. This tendency was observed in all detective conditions, even in the presence of a hostile/close-minded interrogator.



Kirschner, S. M., Litwack, T. R., & Galperin, G. J. (2004). **The defense of extreme emotional disturbance: A qualitative analysis of cases in New York County.** *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law, 10*, 102-133.

Among 24 cases analyzed of all (28) defendants who plead EED to charges of murder or attempted murder between 1988-1997, 15 were convicted on the ultimate charge. Judges, jurors, and prosecutors were more likely to accept an EED defense when the defendant's behavior was motivated by an understandable fear that s/he or a loved one would be physically harmed by the victim than when the defendant's behavior was motivated by anger without fear of physical harm. Men who killed women who left them were not able to plead successfully an EED defense.

O'Connor, M., Gutek, B. A., Stockdale, M., Geer, T. M., & Melancon, R. (2004). **Explaining sexual harassment judgments: Looking beyond gender of the rater.** *Law & Human Behavior, 28*, 69-95.

Among students and adults who read a written scenario (N = 348 undergraduate psychology students; N = 344 community adults) or viewed a videotape reenactment of a sexual harassment trial (N = 129 undergraduate psychology students; N = 97 community adults), respondents were more likely to believe a complainant was sexually harassed in a sexualized workplace environment. Women were more sensitive to sexual harassment and the observed gender difference was most pronounced in the nonsexualized workplace condition. In the written scenario condition, community adults were more likely than students to find a case sexually harassing.

Ohtsubo, Y., Miller, C. E., Hayashi, N., & Masuchi, A. (2004). **Effects of group decision rules on decisions involving continuous alternatives: The unanimity rule and extreme decisions in mock civil juries.** *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 40*, 320-331.

In two mock civil jury studies, undergraduates indicated their initial preferences, deliberated in groups of six, and reached a group decision in a medical malpractice case and a traffic accident case. When the initial preferences of the group were skewed, group decisions were influenced more by extreme members' preferences when the groups were instructed to reach a unanimous (all six jurors agreeing) rather than a majority (four of six jurors agreeing) decision.

Perry, E. L., Kulik, C. T., & Bourhis, A. C. (2004). **The reasonable woman standard: Effects on sexual harassment court decisions.** *Law & Human Behavior, 28*, 9-27.

Among 124 hostile environment sexual harassment cases, those heard under a reasonable woman standard were somewhat more likely to be decided for the plaintiff. After controlling for case characteristics, judge gender, and case year, a modest positive relationship existed between plaintiff favoring decisions and whether a case followed a district's reasonable woman precedent-setting case. The probabilities of a decision favoring the plaintiff when the case did and did not follow a reasonable woman precedent-setting case were 50% and 24%, respectively.

Watson, A. C., Corrigan, P. W., & Ottati, V. (2004). **Police officers' attitudes toward and decisions about persons with mental illness.** *Psychiatric Services, 55*, 49-53.

Responses to vignettes indicated that officers viewed an

individual with schizophrenia as being less responsible, more deserving of pity, more worthy of help, and more dangerousness, relative to a person without a mental illness label.

Wiener, R. L., Winter, R., Rogers, M., & Arnot, L. (2004). **The effects of prior workplace behavior on subsequent sexual harassment judgments.** *Law & Human Behavior, 28*, 47-67. 181 male and 212 female undergraduate students read two sexual harassment vignettes in a two (reflection/no reflection upon initial "priming" vignette) by 2 (gender) by 4 (aggressive, submissive, ambivalent/ambiguous, or neutral conduct of complainant in priming vignette) research design. Men who reflected upon the workplace environment and complainant behavior after reading the initial vignette describing an aggressive complainant were less likely to find evidence of harassment. Participants, especially women, were less likely to find the neutral complainant in the second vignette a victim of gender discrimination after being primed by the aggressive complainant during the initial vignette.

Young, R. L. (2004). **Guilty until proven innocent: Conviction orientation, racial attitudes, and support for capital punishment.** *Deviant Behavior, 25*, 151-167. Data from the 1990 and 1996 General Social Survey suggest white respondents who score high on racial prejudice are more likely to support capital punishment and are more likely to favor convicting innocent defendants over acquitting guilty defendants. This punishment orientation is influenced by a negative view of human nature and a belief in absolute obedience to the law.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Breda, C. S. (2003). **Offender ethnicity and mental health service referrals from juvenile courts.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 30*, 644-667.

Of more than 33,000 youths referred to a variety of urban, suburban, and rural juvenile courts, Black juvenile offenders were somewhat less likely than White offenders to be referred for formal mental health services (2.4% vs. 3.3%, respectively). Ethnicity also functioned as a moderator of other legalistic factors, such as type of offense, prior record, police involvement, petitioning, whether a judicial hearing was held and/or whether the juvenile was officially adjudicated.

Hartwell, S. W. (2004). **Comparison of offenders with mental illness only and offenders with dual diagnoses.** *Psychiatric Services, 55*, 145-150.

Dually diagnosed individuals (n=436) were more likely to be serving misdemeanor sentences related to their substance use, to be homeless on release from jail/prison, and to recidivate than individuals with mental illness only (n=265). Few differences in clinical disorders and symptoms were found between groups. Women comprised 23% of the dual diagnosis group but only 14% of the mental illness group.

McGuire, J. F., & Rosenheck, R. A. (2004). **Criminal history as a prognostic indicator in the treatment of homeless people with severe mental illness.** *Psychiatric Services, 55*, 42-48.

Among 5,744 clients in a community treatment case management program, those who had never been incarcerated had higher levels of psychiatric and employment service use, whereas those who had been incarcerated had higher

rates of substance abuse service use. At 12-months follow-up, clients with any history of incarceration had poorer psychiatric outcomes and those with a history of 6 or more months of incarceration were more likely to reenter the CJ system.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Catchpole, R. E. H., & Gretton, H. M. (2003). **The predictive validity of risk assessment with violent young offenders: A 1-year examination of criminal outcome.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 30, 688-708. SAVRY, YLS/CMI, and PCL:YV data were collected archivally from 74 male and female Canadian incarcerated juveniles. For both general and violent recidivism, AUCs ranged from .73 to .78 at 1-year post discharge.

Corrado, R. R., Vincent, G. M., Hart, S. D., & Cohen, I. M. (2004). **Predictive validity of the PCL:YV for general and violent recidivism.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 22, 5-22. The two-factor and three-factor models achieved modest predictive accuracy for both general and violent recidivism (AUCs = .65-.68 and .63-.65, respectively) among 182 male adolescent offenders. Regression analyses suggested that general recidivism can be explained largely by behavioral psychopathic traits alone, whereas violent recidivism is more attributable to the interaction of the interpersonal, affective, and behavioral traits.

Gagliardi, G.J., Lovell, D., Peterson, P.D., & Jemelka, R. (2004). **Forecasting recidivism in mentally ill offenders released from prison.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 28, 133-155. Mentally ill offenders (N = 333) were at no greater risk for recidivism than ordinary inmates upon release from prison. Categorical (age at first offense, age

at first prison release, first time sex offender, female, low infraction rate, mental health unit residence) and continuous (felony versatility score, index time served, prior convictions) variables available in correctional records systems were as accurate in forecasting recidivism as more complex risk assessment tools.

Girard, L., & Wormith, J. S. (2004). **The predictive validity of the Level of Service Inventory-Ontario Revision on general and violent recidivism among various offender groups.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 31, 150-181.

Data from five diverse correctional settings revealed that inmates (n = 454) scored significantly higher on all scales and subscales of the LSI-OR (the most recent version of the LSD) and were more likely to recidivate, both generally and violently, than probationers (n = 176). The General Risk/Need score was significantly greater for domestic violence offenders and for offenders with mental health problems, but not for sex offenders. Overall, the General Risk/Need score correlated most strongly with general recidivism and offense severity, whereas the Specific Risk/Need score correlated most strongly with violent recidivism.

Harris, G. T., Rice, M. E., Quinsey, V.L., Lalumiere, M.L., Boer, D., & Lang, C. (2003). **A multisite comparison of actuarial risk instruments for sex offenders.** *Psychological Assessment*, 15, 413-425.

Including sex offenders from three sites in Canada (N = 396), the VRAG and SORAG yielded large effect sizes for predicting violent recidivism and moderate effect sizes for sexual recidivism, whereas the RRASOR and the Static-99 were small to moderate for both outcomes. The instruments generally performed better on child molesters than rapists.

All instruments were more effective when complete information (vs. missing variables) and a fixed (vs. variable) follow-up period were used.

Heilbrun, K., O'Neill, M. L., Stevens, T. N., Strohman, L. K., Bowman, Q., & Lo, Y. (2004). **Assessing normative approaches to communicating violence risk: A national survey of psychologists.** *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 22, 187-196.

Psychologists' (n = 256) preferences for risk communication were assessed in a 2 (risk model: prediction- versus management-oriented) x 2 (risk level: high versus low) x 2 (risk factors: static versus dynamic) within-subjects survey design. The most highly valued style of risk communication involved an individualized, risk management approach that also identified specific interventions to reduce the risk of future violence. This was particularly true in high-risk cases and when dynamic risk factors were presented.

Kamphuis, J. H., Emmelkamp, P. M. G., & de Vries, V. (2004). **Informant personality descriptions of postintimate stalkers using the five factor profile.** *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 82, 169-178.

112 ex-partners/victims in Amsterdam rated their stalkers as extremely low on Agreeableness, moderate on Autonomy, mildly low on Emotional Stability, and neutral on Conscientiousness and Extraversion. The most common stalker circumplex involved some variant of low Agreeableness. 86% were described by an insecure attachment style, in particular by the preoccupied and fearful-avoidant styles. 83% of the stalkers were described as relatively functional with extreme sensitivity to rejection, abandonment, and loss.

Krakowski, M., & Czobor, P. (2004). **Gender differences in**

violent behaviors: Relationship to clinical symptoms and psychosocial factors. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 161, 459-465.

222 inpatients (155 men and 67 women) who had committed a physical assault during their first two months of hospitalization were followed for four weeks. Women had a higher total number of physical and verbal assaults, although towards the end of the four weeks women and men displayed the same amount of assaults. Assaults by men were more likely to result in serious injury, however. Based on records, community violence was related to substance abuse, theft, property crime, and school truancy in childhood, and all of these behaviors occurred more frequently in men.

Kraus, J. E., & Sheitman, B. B. (2004). **Characteristics of violent behavior in a large state psychiatric hospital.** *Psychiatric Services*, 55, 183-185.

Incident reports indicted that of the 419 aggressive episodes observed during the 5-month period, highest relative rates were on female units. 56% of all episodes were perpetrated by 1.4% of the 1,952 patients. Of the 1.4%, 63% had a developmental disability, neurologic disorder, or a personality disorder. 85% of victims were other patients and health care technicians.

Loza, W., & Loza-Fanou, A. (2003). **More evidence for the validity of the Self-Appraisal Questionnaire for predicting violent and nonviolent recidivism: A 5-year follow-up study.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, 30, 709-721.

Correlations between the SAQ and various types of recidivism, including violent recidivism, ranged from .34 to .45 among 305 Canadian male offenders. The medium-risk



group always recidivated more frequently and sooner than the low-risk group, at 3 times the rate. The high-risk group always failed with greater frequency and sooner than the medium- and low-risk groups, at a rate 5-10 times the rate of the low-risk group.

Murrie, D. C., Cornell, D. G., Kaplan, S., McConville, D., & Levy-Elkon, A. (2004). **Psychopathy scores and violence among juvenile offenders: A multi-measure study.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law, 22*, 49-67.

The PCL:YV, compared to the Antisocial Processes Screening Device (APSD) staff-rating, the APSD self-report, and the MACI Psychopathy Content Scale (PCS), produced higher correlations and AUCs with various measures of violence among 113 incarcerated adolescents. In logistic regression analyses, the PCL:YV evidenced incremental validity over past violence and the two self-report measures of psychopathy.

Nicholls, T. L., Ogloff, J. R. P., & Douglas, K. S. (2004). **Assessing risk for violence among male and female civil psychiatric patients: The HCR-20, PCL:SV, and VSC.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law, 22*, 127-158.

In this retrospective follow-up study, incidents of institutional and community violence were analyzed for 268 psychiatric inpatients. For institutional violence, none of the measures produced significant correlations among the men, but the HCR:20 and PCL:SV demonstrated small to moderate associations ($r_s = .18-.32$, AUCs = .62-.74) among the female inpatients. The HCR:20 and PCL:SV yielded moderate to large relationships with violence and crime in the community among both men and women.

Rosenfeld, B. (2004). **Violence risk factors in stalking and obsessional harassment: A review and preliminary meta-analysis.** *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 31*, 9-36.

A meta-analysis of 10 studies ($N=1055$) yielded an overall rate of violence among stalkers of 38.6%. The largest effect sizes were calculated for a prior intimate stalker-victim relationship ($r = .32$), threats to victims (.26), and violence in the stalker's history (.25). Substance abuse history, psychotic disorder diagnosis, and a personality disorder diagnosis demonstrated r_s of .19, -.18, and .10. Criminal history generated a small and non-significant effect size.

Spain, S. E., Douglas, K. S., Poythress, N. G., & Epstein, M. (2004). **The relationship between psychopathic features, violence and treatment outcome: The comparison of three youth measures of psychopathic features.** *Behavioral Sciences & The Law, 22*, 85-102.

Among 85 male adolescent offenders, the strongest associations with disciplinary incidents were found for the self-report version of Lynam's Childhood Psychopathy Scale (CPS), followed by the self-report Antisocial Processes Screening Device (APSD) and the PCL:YV. The self-report measures were more strongly related to treatment progress than the PCL:YV.

SEX ABUSE & SEX OFFENDERS

Cann, J., Falshaw, L., & Friendship, C. (2004). **Sexual offenders discharged from prison in England and Wales: A 21-year reconviction study.** *Legal & Criminological Psychology, 9*, 1-10.

Of all adult male sexual offenders discharged in 1979 ($n = 419$), 24.6% recidivated sexually over a 21-year follow-up period. 61.8% were reconvicted

for any criminal offense and 21.7% were reconvicted for a violent offense. Just over one third with new sexual offenses recidivated within five years, whereas nearly one-fifth recidivated ten years after release. The authors discuss the implications of these findings in terms of the appropriate length and conditions of the supervisory periods for released sexual offenders.

Craissati, J., & Beech, A. (2004). **The characteristics of a geographical sample of convicted rapists: Sexual victimization and compliance in comparison to child molesters.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 19*, 371-388.

Compared to child molesters ($n=230$), rapists ($n=80$) were more likely to have a female victim at the index offense, to offend against a stranger, to misuse alcohol or drugs at the time of the offense, and were less likely to have been sexually abused. Sexual reoffense rates were 5% for rapists (36 months at risk) and 3% for molesters (55 months at risk). There was a trend for rapists to be less compliant with treatment.

Hershkowitz, I., Horowitz, D., Lamb, M.E., Orbach, Y., & Sternberg, K.J. (2004). **Interviewing youthful suspects in alleged sex crimes: A descriptive analysis.** *Child Abuse & Neglect, 28*, 423-438.

Following a structured interview guide, investigators interviewed 9 to 14 year-olds ($N = 72$) about alleged sexual abuse crimes. Although younger and older children were questioned similarly, fewer invitations, directive questions, and option-posing prompts were provided to children who denied allegations. Number of details provided during interviews did not differ as a result of age or whether alleged perpetrators denied or partially or fully admitted to the crime.

Marsa, F., O'Reilly, G., Carr, A., Murphy, P., O'Sullivan, M., Cotter, A., & Hevey, D. (2004). **Attachment styles and psychological profiles of child sex offenders in Ireland.** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 19*, 228-251. Child sex offenders ($n=29$) showed a greater rate of fearful attachment style, greater loneliness, and a more external locus of control relative to inmates convicted of violent ($n=30$) or nonviolent ($n=30$) crimes and community controls ($n=30$). Secure adult attachment style was 4 times less common in the sex offender group. Sex offenders' anger management profiles more closely approximated those of nonviolent offenders and controls than of violent offenders.

Orth, U., & Maercker, A. (2004). **Do trials of perpetrators retraumatize crime victims?** *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 19*, 212-227.

In a cross sectional ($n=137$) and a longitudinal ($n=31$) study of rape and nonsexual assault victims, trials generally were not associated with an exacerbation of PTSD symptoms. Moral satisfaction and relief at the time of the court decision might have a moderate long-term positive impact on posttraumatic stress reactions.

Stephens, K. A., & George, W. H. (2004). **Effects of anti-rape video content on sexually coercive and noncoercive college males' attitudes and alcohol expectancies.** *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 34*, 402-416. Sexually coercive ($n = 22$) and sexually noncoercive ($n = 23$) undergraduate men viewed either an anti-rape or control video and completed several self-report questionnaires. Sexually noncoercive men reported less rape-myth acceptance and fewer expectancies about how alcohol affects sexuality after watching the

anti-rape video; no such differences were found for the sexually coercive men. The authors discuss the implications of these findings in terms of the impact of previous experience with sexual coercion and aggression on the success of college rape-prevention programs.

WITNESS ISSUES

Commons, M., Miller, P., & Gutheil, T. (2004). **Expert witness perceptions of bias in experts.** *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law*, 32, 70-75.

46 workshop attendees at the American Association of Psychiatry and the Law (AAPL) 2000 annual meeting completed a questionnaire on different actions that make "other" experts

appear biased. Two factors were obtained: (1) "obvious biasing," which included working solely for the prosecution or defense and showing off their skills (16% of the variance); and (2) "how choice outcomes are rewarded," which included items such as identifying with the retaining side or socially desirable side (12% of the variance).

Olson, E.A., & Wells, G.L. (2004). **What makes a good alibi? A proposed taxonomy.** *Law & Human Behavior*, 28, 157-176.

The proposed taxonomy received initial support when 252 undergraduate psychology students evaluated the believability of alibis in the predicted direction; participants generally rated expected alibis as more be-

lievable than others. Both difficult and easy to fabricate physical evidence overpowered the presence of person evidence.

Wheatcroft, J. M., Wagstaff, G. F., & Kebbell, M. R. (2004). **The influence of courtroom questioning style on actual and perceived eyewitness confidence and accuracy.** *Legal & Criminological Psychology*, 9, 83-101.

The results of two studies indicated that courtroom examination styles may influence both the performance of witnesses and the perceptions of jurors. In Experiment 1 (n = 60 undergraduates), mock witnesses were less accurate on more difficult items when given subtle negative feedback under cross-examination. In Experiment 2 (n = 60 undergraduates), observ-

ers could discriminate between accurate and inaccurate witnesses under control and typical cross-examination conditions but not cross-examination with negative feedback, where they judged the witness to be less accurate.

Edens Steps Down

After 4 years of dilligent service as Editor of the Research Briefs column, **John Edens** has turned over the reigns to his colleague (for a few weeks longer) **Mark Boccaccini**. Thanks for your efforts, John. And thanks for all the work of SHSU graduate students **Amy Amenta, Christine Anthony, Jacki Buffington-Vollum, Lori Colwell, and Laura Guy.**

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Division News and Information

Membership in EAPL

Join the EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW and receive a subscription to *Psychology, Crime and Law* for about \$50 (45 Euros). Information about EAPL can be obtained at the Association website: www.law.kuleuven.ac.be/eapl/. Information about *Psychology, Crime and Law* can be found at www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/1068316x.html. Membership is available to psychologists and attorneys, as well as criminologists, sociologists, psychiatrists, and educational scientists. Information on how to join EAPL is also available through the Association website. In addition to a scholarly journal (*Psychology, Crime, and Law*), EAPL holds an annual meeting, including a joint conference with APLS every fourth year (most recently in Edinburgh, Scotland in July, 2003). This year's conference will be held July 7-10, 2004, at the Institute of Forensic Research, Krakow, Poland. Further details are available through the Association website.

Educational Outreach Committee Speaker Program

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

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

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

APLS Book Series

The *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 include false confessions, the death penalty, girls and aggression, and psychological injuries in civil law. 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 8:30-5:00 EST or fax +1-781-681-9045. APLS members must specifically mention that they are members to receive the discount.

The following books will be published in 2004:

Moretti, M. M., Odgers, C. L., & Jackson, M. A. (Eds.). (in press). *Girls and violence: Contributing factors and intervention principles*. (Volume 19).

Lassiter, D. (Ed.). (in press). *Interrogations, confessions, and entrapment*. (Volume 20).

American Board of Forensic Psychology Workshop Schedule: 2004-2005

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

The schedule for 2004-2005 was not available at the time of printing, but can be found at www.abfp.com, along with a listing of the specific topics covered in each workshops.

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 ABPP Academy, our courses count toward California's mandatory CE requirements.

Fellowships and Positions

Post-Doctoral Research in Ethics

Fordham University Center for Ethics Education seeks a RESEARCH ASSOCIATE to collaborate on and independently develop and direct funded projects relevant to research and services involving vulnerable populations. The position involves a high degree of autonomy, knowledge of human development and qualitative and quantitative research methods, interest in ethics-relevant research, written and oral communication skills, and facility at developing and supervising multiple projects. The position is for one year, renewable up to 4 years with a start date of September 1 or until a suitable candidate is found. Starting salary is \$45,000 - \$50,000 a year with additional research start-up monies available. Successful candidates must have, a doctoral degree in the social sciences or related fields (e.g. psychology, sociology/anthropology, public health, epidemiology), a successful track record of empirical publications, experience in grant writing, and a strong interest in ethical issues. Please address a cover letter, vita, reprints of relevant publications, and three letters of reference to Celia B. Fisher, Ph.D., Marie Ward Doty Professor of Psychology and Director Center for Ethics Education, Fordham University, Dealy Hall, Bronx, NY, 10458, Fisher@Fordham.edu; Visit the Center Website at www.Fordhamethics.org.

Nominations for Editor of *Law and Human Behavior*

The American Psychology-Law Society is seeking nominations for editor of its journal, *Law and Human Behavior*. Candidates must be member of APLS and should be available to begin receiving manuscripts in January, 2006. The term of appointment is six years. If you are interested, please send a letter indicating your willingness to be considered for this position and a copy your c.v. to Dr. Ronald Roesch by email attachment (E-mail: roesch@sfu.ca). Please also include a statement addressing the following issues: 1) your perspective on the role of the journal in the field of psychology and law, 2) how you would define your role as editor, 3) how you would organize the journal, in terms of associate editors and editorial board, 4) how you would encourage diversity of participation in the journal, 5) what special issues, if any, you would encourage. The deadline for submission of all materials is July 1, 2004.

Professor of Family Studies

The University of Maryland is seeking a qualified person to teach both undergraduate and graduate level courses on children and families, such as child and family law, social policy, and child development; establish a strong program of externally-funded research; advise and mentor students; and fulfill committee assignments as required by the Department and the University beginning in Fall 2004. Qualifications include a Ph.D. or equivalent doctorate in family studies, child and family law, or a related discipline; a strong record of scholarly publications; evidence of, or potential to establish, a strong externally-funded program of research; successful college teaching and mentoring experience; and research/practice in the area of family law, family policy, ethnic families, high risk families, or family stress and coping. This is a tenure-track position. For full consideration applicants should submit a c.v., letter of application, a short description of teaching experience and future research plans, and the names and contact information of three references by May 31, 2004 to Professor Sandra L. Hofferth, Department of Family Studies, 1210E Marie Mount Hall, The University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. E-mail: Hofferth@umd.edu. For more information visit www.hhp.umd.edu/FMST. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Forensic Practice Post-Doctoral Training

Seeking a postdoctoral trainee in forensic psychology for a busy forensic private practice in the Dallas / Fort Worth area. Training in forensic psychology includes conducting pre-adjudication evaluations for criminal courts (competency to proceed, mental state at the time of the offense, death penalty mitigation evaluations, and risk assessments) and consulting with attorneys. Training emphasis is on assessment and consultation services within a private practice. Previous training and experience with assessing and treating individuals with severe emotional, behavioral, and thought disorders is desired as is past forensic experience. Strong testing and demonstrated report writing skills are required.

The successful candidate must hold a clinical doctoral degree from an APA accredited doctoral program with an APA accredited pre-doctoral internship. Health insurance is not an available benefit with this position. However, the work environment is excellent both in terms of physical surroundings and in terms of intellectual stimulation. The training year meets supervision requirements for Texas licensure. Start date is negotiable. Upon successful completion of the first year, a second year fellowship may be possible.

Interested applicants should send a detailed letter of interest, a curriculum vita, a work sample (a sanitized evaluation report or treatment summary), three (3) letters of recommendation, and copies of their graduate school transcripts to Kelly R. Goodness, Ph.D. at 121 Olive Street, Keller, Texas 76248. If you have questions, please call me at 817-379-4663. My e-mail address is: goodness@sprintmail.com and my web site is: www.drgoodness.com



Call for Papers

American Psychology-Law Society Annual Meeting

March 3-6, Hyatt Regency, La Jolla, CA

The 2005 AP-LS Conference will be held March 3-6 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in La Jolla, California. Proposals for symposia, papers, and posters addressing topics in all areas of psychology and law are invited. We especially welcome proposals that are empirically-based and describe (a) innovative applications of psychology to law, or (b) collaborative efforts between researchers and practitioners. International submissions are welcome, and papers authored or co-authored by students are encouraged.

A symposium proposal is appropriate for a coordinated group of presentations focused on a single topic. Each participant and the topics to be discussed should be outlined in the proposal. The participation of each participant should be secured before submitting the proposal. (Each symposium will be allotted 80 minutes at the conference.)

Paper proposals are appropriate for presentation of an individual research project or piece of legal scholarship. After acceptance/rejection of proposals has been determined, the conference co-chairs will group paper presentations into sessions consisting of 3-5 presentations. (Each paper session will be allotted 50 minutes at the conference. The amount of time allotted for each presentation will be determined by the number of presentations in the session.)

Poster presentations will be made at one of the poster sessions (to be held on Friday evening). Presentations will be made in a written form on display boards measuring 4 ft. X 6 ft. The poster session will be allotted 90 minutes.

Proposals should not exceed 1500 words and must include an abstract that is no longer than 200 words. **The deadline for submissions is October 1, 2004.**

All proposals should be submitted electronically via the conference website located online at <http://www.csun.edu/~apls2005>. If you have any questions or comments about the conference, please contact one of the conference co-chairs.

Jennifer Skeem, Ph.D.
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3340 Social Ecology II
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Irvine, CA 92697-7085
Phone: (949) 824-5574
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Before August 15th, 2004, use:
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Email: bradley.mcauliff@csun.edu
Phone: (818) 677-2810
Fax: (818) 677-2829

Reviewers needed: Professional and student AP-LS members are needed to review proposal submissions. If you are interested, please contact one of the conference co-chairs.

Annual Meeting of the Society for Judgment and Decision Making

The Society for Judgment and Decision Making (SJDM) invites abstracts for symposia, oral presentations, and posters on any theoretical, empirical, or applied topic related to judgment and decision making. Completed manuscripts are not required. Location, Dates, and Program. SJDM's silver anniversary conference will be held at the Millennium Hotel in Minneapolis MN, November 20-22, 2004. The deadline for submissions is July 15, 2004. Submissions for symposia, oral presentations, and posters should be made through the SJDM website at <http://sql.sjdm.org>. Technical questions can be addressed to the webmaster, Alan Schwartz, at www@sjdm.org. All other questions can be addressed to the chair of the program committee, Craig Fox, at craig.fox@anderson.ucla.edu. At least one author of each presentation must be a member of SJDM. Joining at the time of submission will satisfy this requirement. A membership form may be downloaded from the SJDM website at <http://www.sjdm.org>. An individual may give only one talk (podium presentation) and present only one poster, but may be a co-author on multiple talks and/or posters. Further details are available at <http://www.sjdm.org>.

EMOTION AND LEGAL DECISION MAKING Law and Human Behavior

Law and Human Behavior invites manuscript submissions for a special issue focused on the role of emotion in legal judgment and decision making. The special issue will contain several types of articles including:

- Empirical investigations of the role of emotion in legal judgments including but not limited to jury decision making, eyewitness identification, the assessment of risk, decisions to pursue litigation, legislative decisions, procedural justice, distributive justice, and clinical judgments about civil and criminal law.
- Reviews of empirical research about the role of emotion in judgments and decisions in civil or criminal law. Reviews should include clear descriptions of (a) ways in which emotion biases, influences, or determines judgments of litigants, offenders, witnesses, attorneys, judges, and other relevant participants in legal processes, b) the impact of law and legal process on emotional outcomes, or c) theoretical models that can direct further research and suggestions for paradigms by which this research could be accomplished.
- Descriptions of important or newly emerging legal issues related to emotion in police work, the courts, the legislatures, or in the everyday lives of people coping with the influence of law. Descriptions should include suggestions for the types of research that could be used to inform policy or practice, whenever possible, and suggestions for paradigms by which this research could be accomplished.

Contributions from any area of social science or psychology (e.g., clinical, cognitive, industrial/organizational, social) are welcome. Collaborative efforts between psychologists and lawyers are particularly encouraged. Guest editors for this issue are Richard L. Wiener and Brian Bornstein. Four copies of manuscripts, prepared for anonymous review, should be sent to:

Richard L Wiener, Ph.D., MLS rwieners2@unl.edu
Brian Bornstein, Ph.D., MLS bbornstein2@unl.edu
Department of Psychology
University of Nebraska/Lincoln
Lincoln, NE 68588-0308

Inquiries concerning the appropriateness of a manuscript for submission to the special edition are welcome. Please feel free to contact either of the special edition editors. We will begin reviewing manuscripts on December 15, 2004. Papers received after this date will be reviewed for the special edition as space permits and if too late to be considered for the special edition will be forwarded to the regular journal review process at the author's request.

Western Society of Criminology (WSC) 32nd Annual Conference Honolulu, Hawaii

The Western Society of Criminology (WSC) invites your participation and attendance at its 32nd Annual Conference in Honolulu, Hawaii on February 17th – 19th, 2005. Submissions may consist of individual papers, round table discussions, or panels of up to 4 papers on any aspect of criminology. Appropriate presentations include: current research, presentations of current practice, discussions of curriculum, or analyses of theory. Submissions should consist of a 150 word abstract and full contact information and should relate to the WSC conference theme: "Meeting the Challenge: Translating Research into Practice".

Students intending to present are encouraged to apply for the June Morrison Scholarship fund.

Students are also encouraged to submit a completed paper to the WSC Student Paper Competition. WSC also supports an evening event for students who attend the conference. Further details on application procedures are available on the WSC website.

The deadline for abstracts is November 1st, 2005. All presenters and participants must register for the WSC conference to attend. The registration fee covers participation and most meals.

For more information, go to: <http://www.sonoma.edu/cja/wsc/wscmain.html> or contact program chair Sue Cote at scote@csus.edu.

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 57th Annual Meeting Hyatt Superdome Hotel, New Orleans, LA

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting, scheduled for February 21-26, 2005, is currently accepting submissions. Submission formats include symposium, individual papers, and poster presentations, and can address any topic relevant to the interface of psychology and law. Specific themes of interest for this year's conference include bioterrorism and counterterrorism, child abuse, ethics, child/juvenile offenders and issues, and forensic evaluation. Proposals for half-day and full-day workshops are also welcome. *One author on each submission must be a member of the Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Section of AAFS.* Further details about joining AAFS, or specific information regarding the conference, including membership and conference submission forms, can be found at www.aafs.org.
The deadline for applications is August 1, 2004



Notes From The Student Chair



AP-LS Student Officers E-mail Addresses

Chair, Tara Mitchell
tmitch01@fiu.edu

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

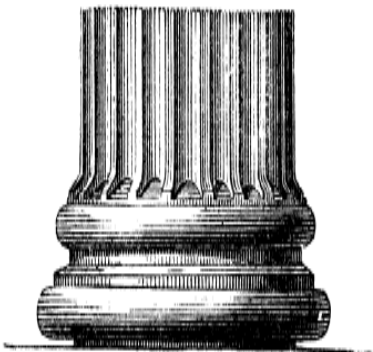
Chair Elect, Kim Coffman
coff5143@bellsouth.net

Secretary/Treasurer,
Ryann Haw
ryannhaw@aol.com

Student Newsletter/Web Editor,
Fadia Narchet
fnarch01@fiu.edu

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,

This is the final column that I will write as Chair and I would like to take this opportunity to thank my fellow officers for all of the hard work that they have done over the past year. Special thanks and congratulations go to Kim Coffman, who will be taking over as Chair. I know that she will do a wonderful job.

I also want to thank everyone who came to the student section workshop and social hour during the annual conference in March. Your attendance made the events a success. It was great to have the opportunity to sit down and talk with some of you. We hope to be able to continue to develop programs that will be beneficial to all of you at these conferences. For those of you who signed up for the directory, a special thank you. If you have not yet signed up for the directory, please visit our website and do so. We are currently working on the website server, so it may take some time before your information gets updated, but the directory is the best way to foster communication among all of us.

Developments

We are still in the process of developing our bylaws. The Executive Committee of AP-LS has received a copy of our proposed bylaws and we are working with them to ensure that our bylaws are in accordance with their regulations.

The parent organization is also hard at work to improve the organization. One of the recent developments involves *Law and Human Behavior*. The journal publisher (Kluwer) and the parent organization have been discussing how to improve the journal. They have developed KluwerAlert, which allows you to receive an email with the Table of Contents for the most recent edition of LHB. By signing up for KluwerAlert, you will gain access to the current issue of LHB as soon as it goes online, sometimes weeks before it is mailed to you. To sign up for KluwerAlert, go to <http://www.kluweralert.com/> and login.

Conferences

The American Psychological Association Convention will be held July 28 – August 1, 2004. We are currently planning a student social hour for the Convention, most likely to be held on Thursday, July 29 in the early evening. It is our hope to hold a “multi-division” social hour, with members from several related divisions welcome to attend. More information will be available as the conference approaches.

Elections

Elections for the 2004–2005 Officers are approaching. You should have already received an explanatory email from our Secretary/Treasurer, Ryann Haw. Nominations will be accepted until June 18. If you are interested in a position, please email me at tmitch01@fiu.edu. We will hold elections the week of June 21-25, with the new term to begin at the close of the AP-LS annual business meeting at the APA Conference (most likely July 30).

I would like to point out that student officers, particularly the Chair, are in a unique position to have a say in the AP-LS parent organization. The Chair represents the Student Section on the Executive Committee of AP-LS as a voting member. We strongly encourage those of you who are interested in getting involved to consider taking part in the annual elections.

Tara L Mitchell, 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: Mario Scalora, Ph.D., Grants-In-Aid Committee Chair, Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska, 238 Burnett Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308. Electronic submissions can be submitted via e-mail to mscalora@unl.edu (paste your submission into your e-mail or include an attached file in word perfect, word, or ASCII format). Committee members: Mario Scalora, Univ. of Nebraska, Garrett Berman, Roger Williams University, Elizabeth Bennett, Washington and Jefferson College, Robert Cochrane, U.S. Department of Justice. **There are two deadlines each year: September 30 and January 31.**

Seed Money Available for Interdisciplinary Research

The Executive Committee of the American Psychology-Law Society is offering 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 research and travel and meeting costs. 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 request an application form from Beth Wiggins at bwiggins@fjc.gov; 5704 Rusk Ave, Baltimore, MD 21215. **The next application deadline is July 1, 2004.**

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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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