



CRIME SCENE

Psychology Behind Bars and In Front of the Bench

The Official Organ of Criminal Justice Psychology of the Canadian Psychological Association

Section Executive:

Chair

Jeremy Mills, Ph.D.
MillsJF@csc-scc.gc.ca

Secretary/Treasurer

Karl Hanson, Ph.D.
Karl.Hanson@psepc.gc.ca

Past Chair

Daryl Kroner, Ph.D.
KronerDG@csc-scc.gc.ca

Managing Editor, Crime Scene

Tanya Rugge, Ph.D.
Tanya.Rugge@psepc.gc.ca

Review Editor, Crime Scene

Chantal Langevin, Ph.D.
Chantal_Langevin@hc-sc.gc.ca

Student Representative

Joseph Camilleri, M.A.
4jac1@qmlink.queensu.ca

Director-At-Large

J. Stephen Wormith, Ph.D.
wormith@duke.usask.ca

Director-At-Large: Clinical and Training

Andrew Starzomski, Ph.D.
Andrew.Starzomski@cdha.nshealth.ca

Director-At-Large: Police Psychology

Dorothy Cotton, Ph.D.
CottonDH@csc-scc.gc.ca

Director-At-Large: Psychology in the Courts

Joanna Pozzulo, Ph.D.
jpozzero@ccs.carleton.ca

Director-At-Large: Continuing Education

Andrew Harris, Ph.D.
HarrisAJ@csc-scc.gc.ca

Director-At-Large: Conference Programme

Guy Bourgon, Ph.D.
Guy.Bourgon@psepc.gc.ca

Membership Coordinator

Leslie Helmus
Lesliehelmus@yahoo.ca

WHAT'S INSIDE

REGULAR FEATURES ...

| | |
|---|---|
| Editors' Note, <i>C. Langevin & T. Rugge</i> | 2 |
| View from the Top: Chair's Comments, <i>J. Mills</i> | 3 |
| After Thoughts | 3 |
| Column: In the Trenches, <i>D. Cotton</i> | 4 |
| Column: Training in Criminal Justice Psychology, <i>A. Starzomski</i> | 5 |
| Column: CCOPP's Stories, <i>D. Cotton</i> | 6 |
| Column: Beyond a Reasonable Doubt, <i>J. Pozzulo & J. Turtle</i> | 7 |
| Recently Defended Dissertations & Theses | 8 |

SPECIAL FEATURES ...

| | |
|---|----|
| Special Feature: A Tribute to Don Andrews, <i>P. Gendreau</i> | 12 |
| Special Feature: ABPP Exam: A Personal Account, <i>B. Bigelow</i> | 13 |
| Special Feature: The Case For and Against Continuing Education Credits (Part 3), <i>A. Harris</i> | 15 |
| Special Feature: The Psychology of Extremism and Terrorism: A Middle-Eastern Perspective (Part 2), <i>W. Loza</i> | 16 |

STAYING CONNECTED ...

| | |
|---|----|
| Section Business | 18 |
| Report on the NAACJ 2005-06, <i>J. S. Wormith</i> | |
| Minutes of the Section Business Meeting, <i>R. K. Hanson</i> | |
| Recent Publications | 20 |
| Information Reviews | 21 |
| Research Briefs | 22 |
| Kudo Korner | 24 |
| Upcoming Conferences | 24 |
| Employment Opportunities | 25 |
| Members on the Move | 26 |
| Students' Water Cooler | 26 |
| APA Division 18: Committee for Student Involvement in Criminal Justice Formed, <i>K. Liberatore</i> | |
| The Temporal Consistency of Crime Scene Behaviours in Serial Sexual Homicide, <i>A. Taylor</i> | |



Visit Our Website at: www.cpa.ca/cjs/CJS_Welcome.html

REGULAR FEATURES ...

Editors' Note

After spending a number of years in an academic setting, September always reminds us of the start of a "school year". As summer comes to an end, it is time for many people to continue learning, and accumulating and sharing knowledge. The September 2006 *Crime Scene* should get all of us into this spirit of learning, as it is once again packed with many interesting articles and a larger selection of information than previous Issues. So dig in! We think you will enjoy this Issue as much as cracking open a new graduate textbook while sitting on campus in the September sun!

In keeping with the spirit of learning, the regular feature articles contain two underlying themes – one is to invest in people when they are young and the other is the use of knowledge. Dr. Dorothy Cotton's regular column, *In the Trenches*, highlights the value of programming for children on issues such as problem solving. In the article, *Clinical Training*, the importance of clinical training for criminal justice psychology students is addressed. Dr. Andrew Starzomski reviews the discussion that took place at the 2006 CPA conference, which focused on the limited training available and suggestions on how to improve this situation. The second feature by Dr. Dorothy Cotton on police suicide reminds us of the importance of a broad literature review, the accurate interpretation of results, and the appropriate application of knowledge. The guest columnist for *Beyond a Reasonable Doubt*, Dr. John Turtle, informs us of a relatively new Canadian journal, the *Canadian Journal of Police and Security Services*. He offers this journal as a means for disseminating knowledge in an effort to have research used in the "real world".

The spirit of learning continues with the special feature articles, two of which deal specifically with Continuing Education (CE). To maintain the hint of humour within *Crime Scene's* pages, Dr. Brian Bigelow offers quite a funny recount of his experience with the American Board of Professional Psychology Exam. All laughing aside, his article is informative for those of you who may be interested in this examination process. Part 3 of the series on CE credits, by Dr. Andrew Harris, presents various ways to have a continuing education activity APA accredited and offers a suggested approach for our Section. Dr. Wagdy Loza outlines the definition of terrorism and extremist strategies in the follow-up to his first article on terrorism. A fourth feature article, written by Dr. Paul Gendreau, pays

**3 NEW SECTIONS HAVE BEEN
ADDED TO CRIME SCENE!**

**~ SEND US AN AFTER THOUGHT TO LET
US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK ~**

tribute to Dr. Don Andrews, who recently retired from Carleton University. Dr. Gendreau reflects upon the career and important work of Dr. Andrews in his usual humorous style.

And, once again, in keeping with the spirit of learning, the September Issue is jam packed with abstracts of recently defended dissertations and theses. In addition, the Students' Water Cooler is a happenin' place! The Cooler directs you to a *Psynopsis* article offering advice for the "ambitious undergraduate student" as well as describes a new cross-border initiative for student involvement.

In the last Issue of *Crime Scene*, we announced our desire to resurrect some original content, the Research Briefs and Information Reviews, and we requested your involvement. So, we are very happy to say this Issue of *Crime Scene* contains our first two Information Reviews – one on human rights in prison and the other on a documentary of released offenders airing in November on Global TV. We are also excited to let you know that we have our first Research Brief in this Issue, which outlines a study examining criminal harassment at work.

For those of you who could not make it to the 2006 CPA conference in Calgary this year, the Staying Connected section of this newsletter provides the Minutes of the Section Business Meeting and an update on the activity of the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice. In the minutes you will notice that we have decided, with support from the Executive, to produce two Issues of *Crime Scene* a year instead of three. Given the growth of *Crime Scene* over the last year, we believe having two Issues a year would help to maintain the quality of the newsletter as well as assist in regulating the time required to manage each Issue. With this new production schedule, you can expect to receive an electronic copy of the newsletter in September and April.

As always, we want to thank all of you who contributed to this Issue and we continue to encourage readers to get involved and provide us with submissions. Please let us know if there is a Section member needing recognition, news to share about members or yourself, job opportunities, or if you are interested in writing an article for the newsletter. We will be accepting submissions until March 2nd, 2007 for the next issue of *Crime Scene* due out in April 2007.

In closing, we hope you all had a wonderful summer, and as we have said in the past, the fall months are the "conference submission season", so do not forget to make submissions for the 2007 CPA conference to be held in Ottawa from June 7th to 9th. This conference promises to be extraordinary for those of us in criminal justice, as the first-ever North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology conference is running concurrently!

We wish you a learning-filled fall and winter!

Cheers,

Chantal & Tanya

View from the Top

Greetings to all. I was fortunate to be able to attend APA's annual convention in New Orleans or "Nawlins" as the indigenous folks call it. Attendance was down this year - rumour had it that it was below Toronto's post-SARS drop. No reason for it from my experience. The hotels and conference centre were up and running and the French Quarter was ... well, the French Quarter. It was warm but after Ontario's heat and humidity wave from the week before I was able to make the transition quite well.

Many of us used the APA convention to distribute 1000 flyers and promote the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference next year in Ottawa. The news of the conference was well received with many positive responses. Plans for the conference continue to move forward. By now you should have all received a copy of the Call for Papers and I would encourage you to distribute it liberally - particularly to those folks who are not a part of our Section. You will also receive future updates as more activities are confirmed.

One noteworthy change from earlier plans is that the Banquet has been changed to a Reception. This was done to ensure that the *Celebration of Excellence* event was as inclusive as possible and that no one (particularly students) would be excluded due to cost. The *Celebration of Excellence Reception* is scheduled for Friday June 8th, 2007.

I have been very encouraged by the support that we have received from CPA, particularly from John Service and Kathy Petrin. Together they have facilitated and made the process of planning much easier and they are as committed to our success as we are.

The submissions portal is now open and you are encouraged to make your submissions early and for sure before November 15th, 2006. See <http://www.cpa.ca/submit/>.

Those members of the CJ Section should know that submissions to the CJ Section for 2007 must be through the NACCJPC portal. The CJ Section will not be listed among CPA's Sections for 2007.

Look for our continued updates through the next several months and help us make this conference a grand success.

Regards,

Jeremy

AFTER THOUGHTS

Welcome to our new feedback centre, a new column called *After Thoughts*, which will include opinions received on *Crime Scene* in general, as well as commentary on specific articles.

ON CRIME SCENE APRIL 2006 ...

"Very good.... Well done!"

Thank you! And thank you to all those who submit and help make *Crime Scene* a success!

"Looks like another great issue of Crime Scene - great work. Quick question, on page 14, there's a statement that reads, 'Have an After Thought? We want to hear from you.' Does this mean any thoughts on the content, written as a letter to the editor?"

This is exactly what we meant, though it does not need to be as formal as a letter to the editor. We are looking for your thoughts on any of the content - good, bad, or provocative!

"I thought Joe Camilleri's idea about a website that provided comparative information on different graduate programs in forensic psychology across Canada was a great idea. Considering that my 'research' on graduate programs so far has just been anecdotal, if such a website did exist I would certainly use it and I would recommend it to other undergraduate students as well."

Thank you for the feedback!
We hope to hear from you too!

**REMEMBER THAT THE
SUBMISSION DEADLINE FOR
THE 2007 CONFERENCE
IS NOVEMBER 15TH, 2007**

***Column: In The Trenches: The Practical Experience of
Forensic and Correctional Psychology***

By Dorothy Cotton, Ph.D.

Director-at-Large: Police Psychology

...Starting Young ...

First, you take a good history. At least that is where I always start. It is hard to make heads or tails out of any person's situation without having a good sense of how they got to be where they are. When you are seeing adult offenders, this is often the most depressing part of the whole clinical endeavor. Certainly with a significant number of the people I see, the problems began long before adulthood. Very often, these folks were in big trouble even in kindergarten. They did not get along with their classmates, they did not get along with adults, they seemed to get in trouble at the drop of a hat. One cannot help but think, "If only someone had..."

There is not much one can do to change the histories of the people we are seeing now - but I do wonder - and hope - that maybe there are people out there unwriting the histories of people who are children right now and who are at risk.

Consider for example the use of programs that teach "interpersonal cognitive problem-solving skills" (ICPS). Myrna Shure and George Spivack have been researching and applying ICPS programs since the early 1980's. Their focus was initially on what makes some kids more violent or aggressive than others, and what can help to change that. Their observation was that the more aggressive kids seemed to lack the social skills to generate alternatives, think up solutions and link their behaviour to certain (not so nice) outcomes. Without these skills, the kids ended up with more frustrating social interactions, hurt feelings and eventually bad behaviour.

Their solution was really quite simple. They designed programs that focused on teaching problem-solving skills to these kids. It was not so much "behaviour mod" or teaching particular social skills, but rather teaching the kids how to think about a problem and anticipate outcomes. Indeed, it worked pretty well. Kids who were taught ICPS skills improved their social adjustment and impulsive behaviour (relative to kids who did not get the training). Kids who did

not have behaviour problems at the time the skills were taught were also less likely to develop behaviour problems later on.

The original ICPS intervention led to the development of a program called "I can problem solve" (which, it seems to me, is not altogether dissimilar from the cognitive skills programs we try to teach adult offenders).

Of course kids will be kids, and not everyone gets the benefit of such programs, so some still turn into bullies, and some kids are victims of bullies - and some kids are both victims and bullies. While bullying is an age old problem, tolerance for bullying is decreasing in many schools, particularly in the wake of episodes of school violence such as the Columbine affair. A significant percentage of kids who are involved in school shootings in the United States (about two-thirds actually) reported being on the receiving end of bullying.

Concern about bullying has led to the development of numerous anti-bullying campaigns and strategies. It is way beyond the scope of the present short discussion to get into the details of these various programs, but two points are worth making. First, these programs work. In the areas of the world in which there has been widespread adoption of such programs (Norway is one), there has been not only substantial reductions in the amount of bullying in the schools (like as much as a 50% reduction), but there have also been reductions in other aspects of antisocial behaviour such as vandalism, theft, and truancy. In addition, students report significant improvements in the general climate of the school and increased satisfaction with school life. Second, these programs seem to share a number of common characteristics, which include setting firm limits on unacceptable behaviour, applying consistent non-physical non-punitive sanctions for violations of the rules, and the presence of adults who not only show a positive interest in the kids but also act as both role models and authorities.

You have to wonder how many of the offenders that we see might have been deflected away from our system if these kinds of programs had been in place. And I take some consolation in the fact that (better late than never I hope) some of what we do when we work with adult offenders really does mirror the same principles that have been used successfully with kids.

**KNOW SOMETHING THAT WOULD
BE OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS?
DROP US AN EMAIL!**

Column: Training in Criminal Justice Psychology

By Andrew Starzomski, Ph.D.,

Director-at-Large: Clinical and Training

Clinical Training

This year's CPA convention in Calgary included some productive discussion about issues related to clinical training in criminal justice psychology. Dr. Zender Katz (Acting Director of Psychology for CSC Pacific), Dr. Heather Gretton (BC Youth Forensic Services) and Michael Sheppard (PhD Candidate at the University of Saskatchewan) joined me on the Discussion Panel on clinical training. At the outset of the session I noted that, of the 40 internship training sites affiliated with the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs (CCPPP; a key agency in the coordination of clinical training in Canada), only 5 have a forensic rotation. More surprising still, given the large number of psychologists involved in forensic work across the country, only 1 of the 40 had a federal corrections rotation.

The conversation session proceeded to consider why relatively little training in criminal justice psychology is happening within settings that are accredited with CPA or affiliated with CCPPP. Why is this a problem? Should we collectively try to connect more forensic sites with existing clinical internships? What are the obstacles in training sites getting more fully organized and accredited with CPA, or at least affiliated with CCPPP? Lots of experience and perspectives were shared on those matters. Ultimately, in a general way, forensic psychology is less connected with the clinical training agencies, university clinical programs, and the Canadian clinical training process as a whole than other streams of clinical psychology.

One of the challenges we identified in the discussion was the tension between bolstering forensic training while trying to help academic program requirements stay manageable. Adding on more forensic course work and training to graduate programs that are already taking a very long time for many to complete seems unproductive. Many in attendance believed it would be useful to look more closely at operationalizing the unique skill sets needed when starting most work in forensic settings, so that what training is available could become more focused on key forensic skills. This could facilitate productive dialogue with university departments about how to optimally develop clinical programs with strong forensic components. There was also talk of developing a correctional psychology graduate training stream in existing programs.

A related major theme in the discussion was trying to learn from the successes we have in our midst. It was apparent from my initial review of the status of clinical training sites in criminal justice issues in Canada, and from the

discussion session itself, that the University of Saskatchewan is in a league of its own in terms of coordination between training sites, university academic programs and CPA accreditation. To learn more, check out the Saskatoon Health Region's Internship Program by following the links from this page: <http://www.ccPPP.ca/en/internship.html>. So, how can we in other parts of the country achieve that kind of coordinated and organized success?

Dr. Heather Gretton proposed the idea of striking regional working groups, comprised of training sites, university departments and local CPA/CCPPP representatives, to tackle the unique opportunities and obstacles in various parts of the country. Dr. Steve Porter of the Dalhousie Forensic Program approached me and other forensic psychologists in Nova Scotia over the last couple of months to establish something similar. This coming autumn we are planning to meet to create a more formal and coordinated regional working group here. This will involve bringing together psychologists in clinical service positions with various agencies, faculty from the university community and students for discussion about topics and objectives of common interest. I'll keep you posted on the progress. I am curious to hear about others' formal or informal working groups as they exist now or as people try to build them.

At the Criminal Justice Section's Business Meeting there were suggestions for a CPA convention component next year in Ottawa regarding the benefits and procedures related to accreditation for training programs with criminal justice components. Given the international criminal justice 'conference in a conference' nature of the event, hopefully we will hear some input from supervisors and educators in other countries as well. Part of that will involve looking at how criminal justice rotations can fit into more general internship training programs, as opposed to being year-long forensic specialization programs. Such highly specialized internships can suffer from limited applicants, as many internship applicants wish to obtain some breadth in internship that will ensure various options for future employment.

Some additional perspectives I will be bringing to this post and to next year's discussions about training will be influenced by my upcoming work as a Member at Large on the CCPPP Executive. The Criminal Justice perspective has not been an especially prominent part of that agency of late that I am aware of, so I will be happy to add our field's outlook to the mix.

Finally, during the spring I was in touch with Dr. Alvin Malesky from Western Carolina University. He is the American Psychology and Law Society representative for clinical training. He has compiled a document describing clinical forensic training sites in

North America that you can track down at: <http://paws.wcu.edu/malesky/Internship%20Draft.html>.

If any of you have particular training issues you would like considered as part of the 2007 convention agenda, and/or the CCPPP, please let me know.

Have a great autumn.

DON'T FORGET TO LET US KNOW WHEN YOU HEAR ABOUT:

🗨 Employment Opportunities 📍

👤 Members on the Move ➔

📖 Recently Published Articles 📖

Column: *CCOPP's* Stories*

(*Canadian Committee of Police Psychologists)

By Dorothy Cotton, Ph.D.,

Director-at-Large: *Police Psychology*

Police Suicide

I was reading up on mental health in the workplace recently, particularly as it applies to police organizations. It will not be a surprise to anyone if I mention that there is a lot of concern about police suicide as it is well known (according to some people) that police officers have a much higher rate of suicide than the norm. If you type "police suicide" into Google, you get a ton of websites dedicated to that subject. There's the Police Suicide Prevention page, the National Police Suicide Prevention Foundation, "Tears for a Cop," Copshock, Cophealth, the Law Enforcement Wellness Center well, let's just say there are a whole lot of entries. It would be easy to conclude that police suicide has reached epidemic proportions and this is truly a high-risk group of people.

Or one might conclude that things are not always as they appear on the surface. The latter conclusion was the one I reached after reading one review paper by Michael Aamodt on the subject of police suicide (<http://www.radford.edu/~maamodt/POLICE.HTM>) and another by Robert Loo from the University of Lethbridge (*Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior*, 2003, 33(3),313-325).

The most important thing I learned from reading these papers is that I am never going to become a cop in Wyoming, particularly if we suddenly find ourselves back in

the 1960's. The suicide rate for that group during that period was 203/100,000. Holy mackerel. Compare that to a Canadian national suicide rate of 12.2/100,000.

But the Wyoming example does bring up a lot of relevant questions for research when one tries to figure out things like suicide rates. There are problems of long versus short reporting time spans, the reliability of databases, under-reporting issues, low base rate behaviours, cluster effects.... These are all common research dilemmas but they seem to take on a life of their own when applied to an emotionally and culturally sensitive issue like suicide.

It is interesting however to back up from the hype and have a look at what the data actually tell us. As far as I can see, there is really not any compelling evidence that police as a group are more likely to commit suicide when they are compared to a similar group of people in terms of age, gender, race, education and other factors which contribute to suicides rates. The fact is that the bulk of police officers are still white males between 20 and 50, and this is a relatively high suicide group (compared, for example, to other racial groups or women). And white males in that age group have a relatively high suicide rate - even if they are not police officers.

What is interesting about the data that these two studies report is that there seem to be quite big differences between police services. No one in Dallas, for example, commits suicide but that is sure not the case in San Diego. These are similar sized police services (Dallas had about 2,845 officers at the time of the measures, compared to 2,000 in San Diego) but there were no suicides in Dallas between 1994 and 1998, as opposed 5 in San Diego (1992-1994). I figure it is all that carrot juice they drink in California.

OK, the sizes really are not exactly the same and neither are the years.

But it does seem evident that there are differences. There were also differences in overall rates between federal, regional and municipal services but with standard deviations often larger than the means; it is hard to interpret those findings.

So where does all this leave us? It makes me think that if I were advising about mental health issues in the workplace, I would look at the individual police service pretty carefully and try to make some reasoned decision about the extent of the suicide issue in that police service. Is it an epidemic? Not as far as I can tell. I suspect that there are much bigger fish to fry in terms of mental health in the workplace in most police organizations. And if the broader issue of mental health in the workplace were addressed, then the suicide issue would be folded nicely into that context. The plurality of police suicides, for example, are a result of relationship issues, not police-specific issues.

Of course even one suicide is far too many, and the fact that the police are no worse than a matched peer group does not mean that the overall rate is OK. Rather, it probably means that we need to treat police officers as if they were people - not a special secret society - and treat police organizations as businesses, not cults.

For a really good overview of workplace mental health programs, check out: <http://www.mentalhealthroundtable.ca>.

INTERESTED IN SUBMITTING AN ARTICLE FOR THE NEXT EDITION?

Deadline is March 2nd, 2007

Column: *Beyond a Reasonable Doubt*

By Joanna Pozzulo, Ph.D.

Director-at-Large: Psychology in the Courts

For this column I invited a colleague, John Turtle at Ryerson University in Toronto, to discuss the difficulties that applied researchers can have when trying to get their results into the hands of policy makers in the criminal justice system. How can we make the transition from the lab to the real-world? John discusses a possible outlet -- *The Canadian Journal of Police and Security Services*, which is dedicated to bridging the academic and applied worlds. I initially thought such a journal was impossible. How could you make science palatable to non-scientists, yet sufficiently scientific for the academic community? So I was pleasantly surprised when I saw the first volumes of this journal. The articles were relevant and of excellent quality. It remains a journal I peruse on a regular basis. I encourage members to consider it when submitting their work, and to read it as a way to stay on top of applied issues in policing, security, and related areas.

Canadian Journal of Police and Security Services

By Guest Columnist John W. Turtle, Ph.D.

Ryerson University

"Applied" can be a four-letter word in some academic circles, but researchers interested in the overlap between psychology and law are usually hoping that their work will have some kind of application to the "real world". How to communicate our ideas and results to the people who might act on them, though, can be a challenge. It is not a surprise, for example, that most academic journals are read primarily by other academics. There are "trade" publications that target specific groups such as law enforcement, corrections, and security, but they tend to

include articles written by other practitioners in that field. Consulting on cases, or even testifying, is another way for researchers to apply their work, but unless the case sets some sort of precedent, the consequences often aren't felt beyond the lawyer's office or the courtroom. Some of us are involved in training and education for practitioners, but that can be hit and miss, at best. Opportunities are often influenced by the currency of a topic, or by individual practitioners who take it upon themselves to bring in someone from the academic community. Finally, we sometimes see non-academics at our conferences, but it's still relatively rare. So how can we "hit" a large audience of the people we hope will find our work useful?

The problem of disseminating research findings to practitioners, and providing a forum for discussion between researchers and practitioners, drew the attention of Jeffrey Pfeifer (Psychology Professor and Director of The Canadian Institute for Peace, Justice and Security at the University of Regina) in about 2001, in part by queries from groups like the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The result, to cut out the many details involved, was the creation of the *Canadian Journal of Police and Security Services: Practice, Policy and Management* in 2003, with Jeff as Editor, me as Associate Editor, and a number of prominent researchers and practitioners on the Editorial and Advisory Boards. Now in its fourth year of publication, the *Journal* has approximately 4,000 subscribers around the world, including a large number of Canadian police services, corporate security firms, and military units, as well as academics and their institutions' libraries. Submissions are peer reviewed, and cover a wide range of topics under the umbrella of "police and security services". Perhaps the most noticeable difference between the *Journal* and most traditional academic publications are the advertisements for products like cruiser-mounted cameras and indestructible flashlights, which fortunately provide sufficient funds to run the operation with reasonable subscription rates and no financial support from an academic institution.

Each issue of the *Journal* typically includes about five major articles, two or three Research Reviews, a Legal Decision, a Book Review, and a piece called Innovative Practice. Each research review is about two pages, highlighting an important article published in another journal, often with discussion about how the findings relate to practical problems. We have encouraged students to submit these reviews, often on topics they are researching as part of their graduate work, but of course submissions are welcome from anyone. Examples of research review topics include the ability of police investigators to detect false confessions, identity theft, police families and domestic violence, and assessing police attitudes toward mental illness. Legal decisions range from about two to eight pages, discussing a specific court ruling or

the passing of legislation related to issues of interest to our readership. Examples include "The Law with Respect to Investigative Detention: Philip Henry Mann v. Her Majesty the Queen", "DNA Warrant Legislation", and "Use of Drug Detection Dogs". Innovative practice issues have included "The Northern Ireland Police Community Relations Program" and "The Regina Auto Theft Strategy".

We are particularly proud of the quality, breadth, and depth of the approximately 50 feature articles published so far. Some recurring issues include police psychology (e.g., burnout, traumatic distress and disclosure, and shift work), investigative procedures (e.g., eyewitness evidence, detecting deception, and interrogation), forensic science (e.g., DNA, narcotics detection, and fingerprint admissibility), and many others (e.g., ethics, leadership, recruitment, and therapeutic jurisprudence). Although "Canadian" by title, the *Journal* receives submissions from researchers and practitioners around the world. Manuscripts are subjected to blind review by at least one researcher in the subject area *and* by at least one practitioner, to ensure that the article is theoretically and empirically sound, as well as relevant to actual practice.

We of course encourage submissions from members of the Criminal Justice Section of CPA. As mentioned, students are especially encouraged, perhaps for a research review or book review, but also for a full article or a contribution to another section in the *Journal*. We expect the *Canadian Journal of Police and Security Services* to continue its rapid growth, along with the continued surge of interest in criminal justice and related issues in Canada and around the world. Please feel free to contact me (jturtle@ryerson.ca) or Jeff (jeff.pfeifer@uregina.ca) for further information, or you can visit our website at <http://www.uregina.ca/policejournal>.



RECENTLY DEFENDED DISSERTATIONS & THESES



Post-Relationship Stalking and Harassment: The "Reasonable Person" Standard of Fear

Shannon Costigan, Ph.D.
University of Saskatchewan

Numerous stalking laws, including Canada's *Criminal Harassment Act*, utilize a "reasonable person" standard of fear to determine if stalking has occurred. No research to date has evaluated whether a reasonable person standard of fear exists for stalking behaviors. It was hypothesized that the behavior of the stalker and the context in which the stalking occurs would influence fear ratings, but contrary to Mullen, Pathe, and Purcell (2001) that the idiosyncratic

sensitivities of an individual would influence fear to such an extent that no "reasonable person" standard exists.

Undergraduate students ($N = 457$) provided information on their romantic relationship history, self-reported behavioural and legal history of stalking victimization and perpetration, psychological state, history of domestic violence, and social desirability. Participants were asked to rate their level of fear in response to three hypothetical post-relationship stalking scenarios. Comparison of the legal and self-identified classification systems for stalking victimization and perpetration determined that the legal system would be adopted for the study.

Victimization by either harassment or stalking was associated with a history of domestic violence, a greater number of relationships, and more self-terminated relationships than participants who experienced no victimization. However, victimization was not related to psychological state. Males and females reported similar prevalence and frequency of stalking victimization, although more females were classified as stalking victims. Perpetrators of harassment and stalking also reported a history of domestic violence, more self-terminated relationships and greater psychological distress than non-perpetrators. Males and females reported similar prevalence of stalking perpetration but males reported perpetrating those behaviours at a higher frequency. Although individual idiosyncracies were related to stalking victimization and perpetration, participants' fear ratings were not related to their relationship history or their history of stalking victimization or perpetration. Fear ratings were associated with psychological state, self-perpetrated sexual coercion history, participant gender, the type of stalking behaviour depicted and the type of relationship termination (self, partner or mutually initiated).

The present study concluded a "reasonable person" standard of fear does not exist for stalking behaviour. The implications of these findings for legal and clinical practice are explored and suggestions for future research outlined.

For further information, please contact Dr. Shannon Costigan at: Shannon_Costigan@camh.net.

The Impact of Restorative Justice Practices on Participants

Tanya Rugee, Ph.D.
Carleton University

There is an abundance of research suggesting that restorative justice processes are satisfying to both victims and offenders. Restorative justice processes are also said to have positive impacts on participants' well-being. Despite references made to the positive impacts on participants' health, there are no studies that specifically examine the

impact of restorative justice processes on participants' psychological health and physical health using specific health indicators. This study utilized a quasi-experimental repeated-measures design to assess changes in psychological health and physical health in 92 participants (50 victims and 42 offenders) who experienced a restorative justice process. Social support has also been cited in the literature as to its positive effects for individuals who experience traumatizing incidents (e.g., a criminal offence). Restorative justice aims to engage participants' support systems, partly to assist in the reintegration of both the victim and offender back into the community. Therefore, this study also examined social support and its relationships with psychological and physical health change. Results indicated that the majority of participants did experience positive changes in their psychological and physical health from preprogram to postprogram. No changes in social support were evident, nor was social support found to be related to psychological or physical health. Future research directions and limitations are discussed.

For further information, please contact Dr. Tanya Rugge at: tanya.rugge@psepc.gc.ca.

An Examination of Psycho-Social Conditions Under Which Provincially Sentenced Women Offend

Smita Vir Tyagi, Ph.D.

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto

This study investigated psychological and social conditions under which provincially sentenced women offend. It examined women's present day life circumstances (i.e., economic disadvantage, current addictions, adult victimization, employment, unstable housing, and social support), psychological functioning (i.e., coping styles, self-efficacy, attributional style and mental distress), attitude to crime, historical factors (i.e., criminal history and childhood victimization) and their influence on women's offending.

Findings demonstrated that women offenders did significantly worse on various aspects of psychological functioning and mental health compared to women in the general population and recidivists were experiencing significantly greater problems in areas of social support, adult victimization, addictions and poverty than first time offenders. Overall, women offenders did not appear to demonstrate procriminal attitudes, however, significantly more recidivists had histories of juvenile offending, problem avoidance styles as well as slightly more procriminal attitudes than first time offenders. 'Higher rate' offenders demonstrated significantly more problems with current

addictions, unemployment, poverty and histories of juvenile offending.

Psychological functioning, difficult life circumstances and experiences of historical disadvantage were factors that explained higher rates of offending in the group of 'higher rate' offenders. Experiences of historical disadvantage and difficult life circumstances explained diverse aspects of psychological functioning including low self-efficacy, use of problem avoidance as a coping style, mental distress and pessimistic attributional style. Results also demonstrated that for recidivists poverty was a salient factor in re-offending.

Findings from this study support previous research that emphasizes the need for a gender responsive framework in understanding women's offending as well as the importance of examining 'dynamic' factors in women's offending. Results point to the role of victimization, substance abuse, poverty, marginalization and its long-term impact on mental health and women's capacity for survival. Implications for women's abilities to overcome these barriers in their successful reintegration into the community are discussed as well as the need for addressing these issues in designing correctional programs and policy.

For further information, please contact Dr. Smita Vir Tyagi at: Smita.Tyagi@jus.gov.on.ca.

Portrait des expériences et des opinions d'étudiants universitaires à l'égard de la punition corporelle

Caroline Despatie, M.A.

University of Montreal

Considering the thin line between physical punishment and bad treatment, as well as the present social debate around this disciplinary practice, the present article proposes to evaluate the first scientific data from Quebec on the experiences and opinions of 2142 francophone university students regarding the use of corporal punishment in educating children and their intention of using it themselves as parents. First, a portrait of the personal experiences of students regarding corporal punishment during their childhood or adolescence is addressed. Secondly, their attitudes regarding the use of this form of punishment is described. Finally, this study presents an explanatory model of the intention of using this disciplinary method among a category of future parents. In order to accomplish this, a factorial analysis was first conducted to identify the factors most likely to illustrate the various opinions on corporal punishment. Subsequently, the three generated factors representing the point of view of students regarding the use of corporal punishment, a positive, negative, or mixed opinion toward the use of corporal punishment, are introduced in an explicatory model on the intention of using

this disciplinary method. A fourth independent variable, one's personal experience concerning corporal punishment and the frequency at which physical punishments were given, is also introduced into the model. Based on the findings of logistic regressions, the frequency of received corporal punishments as well as a positive attitude toward the use of this method were found to be significantly and positively related to one's intention of using this form of punishment. On the other hand, a negative opinion on the use of corporal punishment is significantly related to one's intention of not using it, while a mixed perception on the matter is not found to be statistically significant in explaining one's intention of using corporal punishment as a parent. Finally, the addition of three control variables, the country of origin, the subject's sex, and the subject's active adherence to a religious group does not modify the proposed relations of the model nor does it substantially contribute to the increase of the explained variance of the dependent variable.

For additional information, please contact Carol Despatie at: carodespatie@hotmail.com.

Inmate Thinking Patterns: An Empirical Investigation

Jon T. Mandracchia, B.S., Robert D. Morgan, Ph.D.,
Sheila Garos, Ph.D., J. Travis Garland, B.A. & Amy Rodriguez
Texas Tech University

This study investigated patterns of maladaptive thinking in 435 offenders and sought to develop and preliminarily validate a measure of criminal thinking patterns. An exploratory factor analysis of 77 thinking errors derived from four theories of cognitive distortions which influence behavior (i.e., Beck, 1976; Ellis, 1992; Walters, 1996; and Yochelson & Samenow, 1976) yielded a three factor model for dysfunctional thinking of offenders. Interpretations of these three factors were provided (i.e., Control, Cognitive Immaturity, and Egocentrism). Implications for treatment of and future research with offenders utilizing the conceptualization of erroneous thinking posed by the three-factor model were discussed.

For more information, please contact Jon Mandracchia at: jon.t.mandracchia@ttu.edu.

A Modified Stroop Task With Sexual Offenders: Replication of a Study

Shelley Price, M.A.
Carleton University

Cognitive Behavioural treatment of sexual offenders assumes that sexual offenders are motivated by deviant attitudes, perceptions and values. Although aspects of

deviant schema can be assessed by questionnaires, self-report measures are limited by the respondent's willingness to be forthright and by the fact that these cognitive processes typically occur quickly, revealing signs of automaticity. Recent research by Smith and Waterman (2004) has suggested that the deviant schema of sexual offenders could be assessed using a version of the Stroop colour-naming task. Long latency periods to sexual colour words imply a longer information-processing route and evidence of pre-established (deviant) sexual cognitive schema. An important feature of Stroop techniques is that they have the potential of reducing the fakeability and social desirability concerns associated with self-report measures. The current study replicates and extends Smith and Waterman's results using a sample of sexual offenders and non-sexual violent offenders. The current study also extends Smith and Waterman's research by including new word lists intended to differentiate rapists and child molesters. Significant differences were yielded between rapists and the community sample for sexual word bias scores, and no significant differences were found with the addition of the new word lists in Experiment 2. The results in this study were weaker than those found by Smith and Waterman, but similar patterns were evident. The Stroop task may hold promise in measuring the attitudes and cognitive processes related to offending, but research is still preliminary in this field, and further research is required to determine which word stimuli will produce the desired results of being able to differentiate between offender samples.

For further information, please contact Shelley Price at: sprice2727@hotmail.com.

The Utility of a Structured Decision-Making Model in Correctional Release Decisions

Terri-Lynne Scott, M.A.
Carleton University

A structured release decision-making model was retrospectively applied to 80 offender files of the National Parole Board (NPB) to examine the predictive ability of the *Release Decision-Making Manual* to accurately identify good and poor parole candidates for conditional release. Cases were selected using strict selection criteria and were identified as one of four groups of interest: True Positives, False Positives, True Negatives and False Negatives. In the current study, Reintegration Potential and the Statistical Information on Recidivism-Revised (SIR-R1) scale were used as a statistical base for criminal risk and the Total Adjustment Score of the *Release Decision-Making Manual* was incorporated into the statistical estimate using three adjustment procedures. Receiver operating characteristic analysis revealed that the predictive ability was highest when adjustments were made to the SIR-R1, with an *Area Under*

the Curve = .65. Chi-square and correlation analysis were consistent; however, only approached statistical significance. Limitations and implications are discussed.

For further information, please contact Terri-Lynne Scott at: terri-lynn.scott@psepc.gc.ca.

Detecting Inmates Malingering on the MMPI-2: An Analogue Investigation

Jarrod S. Steffan, M.A.
Texas Tech University

In correctional settings, the appropriate provision of mental health services to inmates and the accurate identification of inmates' mental health needs are concerns. Psychological evaluations, however, are complicated by incentives that motivate inmates to exaggerate or fabricate symptoms of mental illness, which is commonly known as malingering. Therefore, effective means to evaluate malingering are important. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2), which contains the Infrequency (F) scale, Infrequency-Back (Fb) scale, Infrequency-Psychopathology (Fp) scale, Gough's Dissimulation (F - K) index, and Gough's Dissimulation (Ds) scale for assessing malingering, is commonly used in correctional settings. However, only three published studies have investigated these validity indicators among inmates. Therefore, this dissertation sought to expand the knowledge of malingering by inmates on the MMPI-2. This study consisted of three groups of inmates. Forty-five male inmates from general population penitentiaries formed a simulating group and were asked to fake unspecified mental illness on the MMPI-2. A clinical comparison group of 65 male inmates from correctional psychiatric inpatient facilities who were suffering from mental illnesses were asked to honestly answer the MMPI-2. The third group consisted of 44 inmates from general population penitentiaries who were asked to complete the MMPI-2 under standard instructions and who formed the standard instructions group. Multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) procedures, with demographic differences between the groups held as covariates, indicated that the validity scales, with the exception of Fb, differentiated the simulating group from the standard instructions and clinical comparison groups. Logistic regression analyses identified the Fp and Ds scales as the most effective validity indicators in detecting malingering, and neither added incrementally to the predictive power of the other. These results support the use of the MMPI-2 and the Fp and Ds validity indicators for routine use in the assessment of malingering among inmates. As a result, correctional psychologists who use the MMPI-2 will be able to make more informed decisions in order to determine the

presence or absence of genuine mental illness among inmates. Consequently, mental health services might be more appropriately disbursed. Findings and conclusions are discussed in light of limitations of the study.

For further information, please contact Jarrod Steffan at: jarrod.steffan@hotmail.com.

Factors Affecting Eyewitness Accuracy and Confidence: Presence of a Bystander, Perpetrator Appearance, Mugshot Angle, and Eyewitness Training

Shelley West, MSc.
Acadia University

Three studies examined factors influencing eyewitness identification accuracy and confidence. Participants viewed a non-violent mock crime video, completed two questionnaires, and attempted to identify the perpetrator from one of four sequential mugshot line-ups as follows: 1) perpetrator with five other distractor faces (P); 2) bystander and five distractors (B); 3) perpetrator, bystander, and four distractors (PB); or 4) neither the perpetrator nor the bystander but rather six distractors (NPB). Participants' number of correct decisions, false identifications, bystander identifications, non-identifications, and confidence levels were measured. Study 1 examined the affect of a facial hair transformation (adding a goatee to the perpetrator's mugshot) on identification accuracy and confidence using two additional line-ups as follows (1) perpetrator with goatee and five distractors (Pg), and (2) perpetrator with goatee, bystander, and four distractors (Pgbv). A total of 216 participants were tested. The addition of facial hair did not significantly affect participants' accuracy or confidence. Study 2 examined the affect of presenting frontal versus three-quarter view mugshots in a line-up on eyewitness identification accuracy and confidence. A total of 200 participants were tested. Neither accuracy nor confidence was higher for three-quarter views compared to frontal views, indicating that three-quarter views are not better than frontal views. Study 3 examined the affect of informing participants about factors that can influence eyewitness identification accuracy and confidence on their subsequent accuracy and confidence during an identification task. A total of 160 participants were tested. Information did not significantly influence their ability to avoid making false identifications or their confidence in their decisions. Real world implications of these findings are discussed.

For further information, please contact Shelley West at: swest@ns.sympatico.ca.

SPECIAL FEATURES ...

Retirement of Dr. Don Andrews

Dr. Don Andrews retired from the Psychology Department of Carleton University this past June. To honour his distinguished career, we asked Dr. Paul Gendreau, who began working with Don in 1962 (when both were psychological interns at Kingston Penitentiary), to provide a tribute in *Crime Scene*.

Special Feature: A Tribute to Don Andrews

By Paul Gendreau, Ph.D., University Research Professor,
University of New Brunswick Saint John

About a quarter century ago when I traveled extensively abroad promoting the rehabilitative ideal (RI) in its formative years I was frequently asked the following question. It was the classic situation versus person debate that dominated psychology for many years. That is, was the revivification of the RI from the 80s onwards due to a few key psychologists in Canada or was it good fortune that the message happened at the right time? Those readers with knowledge of the history of that era will recall this was a common enquiry about the role of Robert Martinson in generating the anti-RI message in the United States. Was he alone primarily responsible for the collapse of the RI's house of cards and the subsequent rise of the "get tough" and justice models in the later 70s? Those of us who have debated that topic in the literature have concluded that Martinson was the messenger who happened to have a hit record at the propitious time, at least in the United States where the audience was particularly receptive.

Returning to the revival of the RI post-Martinson I certainly think there is a case to be made for a strong main effect for key individuals playing a role. Frank Cullen, the eminent criminologist, has written about this topic. He has noted the "Canadian School" had socio-political and professional support but it is clear from his interpretation of the events over the years that individuals were important. And standing front and center is Don Andrews. But before saying why this is the case, indulge me in describing some Sliding Door scenarios that, thankfully, were averted by the whims of fate or likely there would have been no comprehensive theory of Risk, Need, and Responsivity (R-N-R).

Consider the following. Don, at an early age, like about 50 of us underground rebels in Ottawa then (if only there was electric monitoring, then the forces of evil would have been

crushed), spent much of his time late at night (one had to position one's radio just right and hope for good weather to get a clear signal) listening to The Hounddog's (aka George Lorenz) R&B show from Buffalo and Peter Tripp's (later fired for payola) top 40 from NYC. I cannot begin to tell you what a seditious influence this had on some of us in Ottawa in the early 50s who otherwise had to listen to the usual bland drivel (Gerry Myers and Johnny Murphy were exceptions when allowed to). Remember, it was the Charlotte Whitten era in our glorious capital. Well, Don, ducktail and all were seduced by the music. Look, there were consequences for this behaviour. When Elvis gave his first and only show at the old Auditorium - what a shrine to Rock-n-Roll shows and the old Senators - Don was there. At great risk, I might add, as some teens that attended were kicked out of their high schools for exposing themselves to such moral depravity. I am not kidding. Parents and the media (Ottawa Journal and Ottawa Petfinder now the Citizen) were up in arms. Don subsequently took up the piano with hopes of joining up with Elvis or Chuck Berry before Johnny Johnson was recruited or at least joining the famous house band at the downstairs Chaudiere or Hughie Chamberlain (good old Hughie ... he used to hang by his feet from a parallel bar during some sets) at the Aylmer House. What happened? At the time I was a guitar protégé of Bob Sabourin, leader of the aforementioned house band, and borrowed Don's precious sheet music (he was taking lessons from Ken? ...sorry, another senior moment, don't recall the last name) and I never returned it. Don was crushed and ever since that day any phone call between us begins with where is my sheet music? No musical career. By the way, years later Don never gave up, but it was sad to see him do a crazed kind of hand jive mime with Patience and Prudence type vocals of Rod Stewart hits. Good Lord! Don had another career option. He played on the same bantam hockey team with Paul Anka in nets. Malheureusement, Don probably gave up too many breakaways which - to the world's benefit - ensured Paul took his musical career more seriously but, alas, no offer to Don to be one of Paul's roadies.

More Sliding Doors in no particular order from the 60s and early 70s... Don became an intern at Kingston Penitentiary in 1962. He got the position on merit. How often does that happen in government these days! But he almost got terminated. He and I were 4 minutes late going to work the first week and were fined/suspended by the Regional Director. Someone took pity and Don's career continued. He worked in the Classification Department. Thank goodness for Mr. Quelette and Smith amongst others. What a tolerant bunch. Wonderful experience for Don plus he sharpened up his bridge game and Crazy 8s. Don also gave it a try as a therapist. Gord V was his downfall. I can't say more, but the

other day I came across one of the Vs here in the Maritimes. The V genes run deep. Just think, if Don became a therapist maybe no LSI-R. Thanks Gord.

At Queens, Don switched to the experimental program from the clinical. One could graduate more quickly and still get registered in Ontario in those days. All the clinical training would have impeded clear thinking in my view. Don also tried his hand at avant-garde filmmaking. Sorry, in the opinion of the few who saw these epics, he just wasn't an incipient Fellini or Truffaut. After graduating, he almost ended up at Trent University where I tried to recruit him. If that had happened I don't think the academic context there would have led to R-N-R. In any case, never tell Don what to do (going to the Dylan concert in 66 in Ottawa had an effect on his character). The Chair at the time made that mistake and Don went to St. Pats College instead; the little Psych Department that could. I joined him there (Don also got me the job at Rideau Correctional Centre, a great move ... thanks Don). Man, the stories from that era and later. Sorry, no stories from here on in. Many are still living, suffice it to say, the Law&Order program became established and a great success.

Let us move to the present. The reason the RI is alive and kicking is due to Don and the main reason for this is because he developed a powerful, comprehensive and flexible theory. Which, in turn led to a state of the art assessment risk prediction instrument and the program evaluation instrument of choice in corrections.

Boy, those were exciting days in Ottawa in the 70s. The great work coming out of Rideau Correctional Centre, Ottawa Detention Centre and Ottawa Probation and Parole. So many people to name that helped the cause but that is for another occasion - the ultimate accolade is simple. When one travels around the world and visits progressive correctional systems Don's the man. His work has served the public and benefited countless offenders and inspired so many students and professionals. He has had Tiger Wood's kind of years. What more can I say? Let us hope he stays involved with corrections so we can benefit from his wisdom (he was always ready to help at the drop of a hat) but let us also hope he has the opportunity to do all the other things in life he enjoys.

P.S. Anyone under 55 may get glassy eyed over the recounting of ancient civilizations but so what, I wrote this for Don. Finally, for those who want more stories alluded to above, Jim Bonta has been thinking of organizing a symposium on corrections stories from the past. I hope he does it before memories completely fade.

**DO YOU HAVE A
RESPONSE TO AN ARTICLE,
FEEDBACK OR COMMENTARY?
EMAIL US.**

Special Feature: ABPP Exam: A Personal Account
By Brian J. Bigelow, Ph.D., C. Psych., ABPP, FSICPP, FPPR

To all Canadian psychologists thinking of going for your ABPP (American Board of Professional Psychology) exam - a personal account. To start, decide which board you want because each one has its own slightly different criteria but there are also some common areas. Now down to my own account.

First, there are three parts to all of this and plan to take at least a year to complete all three. The Application, the Personal Biography and the Oral Exam itself. The work involved in the first two parts is actually fairly involved. This is because you have to have your records and CV ready and up-to-date. Also, your files and what they address may need to be examined and counted so that the Board knows what you have been doing and how involved with various assessments and therapies you actually are. You also need to decide whether you are fairly new to your career or are rather long in the tooth. If the first, then you have to record a sample of your work for them to see and examine you on. If the second, then you may apply as a mature practitioner. They decide if you get to do the second one. You must understand that these ABPP things are highly coveted and they get to call the shots.

As part of your application process (the forms are normally online or they will mail them to you) you need to know who may be useful to use as references. If you are considering applying for any board that is forensic in nature, such as the American Board of Forensic Psychology or the American Board of Child and Adolescent Clinical, or others I don't know much about, then ask some of the justices you have worked for to agree to be contacted and that they will say nice things about your practices. Line up your references and talk to them first.

You also need to know that ethics is a huge deal here. If you have sustained any sort of discipline then this will hurt your application. Complaints are not necessarily fatal as long as you were not disciplined, learned from it and handled the whole thing well. Needless to say, if you have a complaint free history then this is a very positive thing. (Hint: you have to have some kind of mobility certificate to apply.) Essentially, if in doubt then ask them. You also need to download a recent copy of the APA Code of Ethics and read it. One can never tell whether or not the examining

committee will quiz you on it. Better safe than sorry. My Board wrote something like: "Even if it only makes you feel warm and fuzzy all over, then it's worth it."

The second part is very involved as each section of the application requires careful thought and reflection. In essence, the Personal Biography is an exercise as to what you do, why you are doing it, and where you want to go from here. It is not a good thing to feel as if your career is in disorganized shambles. It is an excellent thing to have attended numerous Continuing Education (CE) workshops in areas of your interest and to have attended some CE ethics workshops of one sort or another along the way. If you are one of those "I'm far too busy to attend CE courses or workshops and I haven't been to CPA or APA in years", then this is not going to impress anyone.

Okay, the oral examination. Never thought I'd get to this part, did you? The email notification of the date was a bad omen. It went into my junk mail bin and I retrieved it only after a concerned phone call. (Actually, I was going to start right in on the oral but the trauma index was too high so I had to wade in.) I flew into Columbus Ohio for my May 2005 examination and stayed in the nearby Holiday Inn. All night long, my mind kept rehearsing material - all sorts of it - that I thought they might ask me. Problem was, my mind wouldn't shut off. I stared blankly at the ceiling for eight hours straight. And no, this was definitely not the time to resort to any sort of chemical inducement to sleep. I endured the anxiety. After all, it must be better than waiting to land on D-Day or waiting for a judo tournament to start when you are in it. So, I "woke up" at six o'clock in the morning, groomed and walked over to the large campus to the Neuropsychiatric Building. (I had scoped the area the day before so I knew where I was going - whew!)

Okay you guys, you have to understand how I was doing. Plane ride after a string of long working days, no sleep for over 48 hours (the previous day was all work and travel) and stressed to the nines. And no one was there. Yikes!! But the offices were open. And the janitors were there. Good signs. About 15 minutes before the scheduled exam time, an assistant put the coffee pot on and asked me if I wanted some. I agreed whole heartedly (I wanted IV drip caffeine). I sat down at this big wooden table and let my head rest. I was startled awake after what must have been just a few minutes by Dr. Fristad. I was so embarrassed because I was sure there was drool all over the table. She introduced me to two male psychologists whose names I have since forgotten. I commented on how tired I was but they agreed that I was "aware times three" and after coffee we went into the same room. Before we went inside, they were very pleasant and engaged in small talk such as "Is there life after prostrate surgery?" Apparently, priests are not too concerned.

The exam began. The first question was for me to tell them all about myself from the beginning. That was like letting the floodgates open and I felt like I was a guest on Oprah or something. But it turned out to be a semi-structured interview. Then they asked me about the material I published, what it was all about and how it fit into my clinical work. They asked me tricky questions about why I did this sort of work versus that and pointedly asked if it was because I was bored. I admitted that it was because I was too tired to make up any plausible alternatives. They appeared to like that and we moved on. Then we started discussing family assessments, evidentiary, and Daubert vs. Frye issues. Then they enquired as to which colleagues I tended to consult and why.

Finally came the "vignette" part. This is kind of like a game show where they open the APA-approved envelope and decide whether or not you pass. Just kidding. The envelope contains a tricky question that is intended to tap your knowledge of ethics. My question dealt with a mandatory reporting issue dealing with child sexual abuse. Fortunately, I had published on this in a forensic science journal and was in a comfort zone. What is a valid complaint, why is it valid or not, how would you treat an assistant who first witnessed the disclosure, how would you interview the child, and how would you handle the poor girl's grandmother, etc.? Then it was over. Finally.

Well, not finally. I was intercepted on my way out by one of the examiners who asked me how I thought it went. Fortunately, I recalled from one of my forensic science colleagues how they do their diplomating examinations and I side-stepped the question by simply stating that I thought I was thoroughly cross-examined by some nice people. He smiled and we went our separate ways. It may have been a harmless remark or not. But I do not think so. As an expert witness, it is really bad form to comment on a case before the judge has decided the outcome. Elevators, bars, and university sidewalks are dangerous locations.

We are not over yet folks. Back to the Holiday Inn. I confess to downing two beers at the bar, listening to a Republican argue with a Democrat, and going to my room. Again I was horizontal. Head swimming. Then this terribly distracting noise erupted from a fellow patron down the hall. It sounded like a turkey. Then he pounded on the door of his paramour and gobbled again. This kept up for nearly an hour and sleep was not arriving. I finally drifted off about 3:00 a.m. and wrenched myself out of the sack to get up and catch my taxi for the plane trip back home. I do not remember when I arrived back in Sudbury, but what I do recall is staggering to the front of my class and listening to them complaining about their upcoming exam. Oh yeah. I passed.

**Special Feature: The Case For and Against
Continuing Education Credits (Part 3):
Must We Reinvent the Wheel?
– Or Use Someone Else's?**

By Andrew Harris, Ph.D.

Director-at-Large: Continuing Education

Can we arrange to offer our American colleagues Continuing Education (CE) credits at our Canadian conferences? That is the question that set off this errant collection of ramblings on CE. Like us, our colleagues from below the border must account for their "professional development" hours and currently, for most, time spent in Canadian seminars/CE activities does not count toward their state CE requirements. The standard criterion for American practitioners is that their CE hours must be American Psychological Association (APA) approved. I would argue that there is no good reason why American State Licensing Boards should accept Canadian CE "credits" – they don't know how good we are! Also, it would appear that to get our credits accepted we would likely have to apply separately and independently, with fees etc., to each state licensing board for standing. A task of that magnitude would most likely represent a year of full-time employment for an able bureaucrat.

I will review what it takes to get a CE activity APA accredited. The short answer is "lots" and you have to be willing to invest a significant amount of money to do so. To be fair, what you have to do and how to do it is rather well laid out on the APA website (go to www.apa.org and then to the "Continuing Education in Psychology" section). The principle document is called "Standards and Criteria for Approval of Sponsors of Continuing Education for Psychologists" revised April 2005.

The objectives of CE are clearly stated in this document as advancing psychology as a "science and profession and as a means of promoting health, education, and human welfare ...". Applications to run CE programs are vetted by the APA CE Sponsor Approval System and the APA CE Committee. These two groups work together to establish standards to maintain the highest level of educational quality.

The APA has published a series of seven goals, each of which must be met when applying to give a CE course.

Standard A. The educational process must have goals that build upon a completed doctoral program in psychology.

Standard B. The educational process must have program management sufficient for maintaining the highest quality standards. Program management consists of, among other things, the direct input of psychologists in all phases of the program planning

process, written procedures for addressing participant complaints, demonstrate procedures for the security of tests and proprietary information, they must select instructors that are sensitive to racial, gender, ethnic, cultural and other stated factors and make their programs accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Standard C. The program developers must clearly describe what they expect participants to learn and must select instructors with expertise in the program content.

Standard D. Educational programs must maintain, develop, and increase conceptual and applied competencies. CE programs must include content that has "obtained credibility" and has been studied within the "established procedures of scientific scrutiny". In addition, the program should have been peer reviewed with published support beyond those individual publications and demonstrate that the program content is related to ethical, legal, statutory, and regulatory policies. Statements must be presented that describe the accuracy and utility of the materials presented.

Standard E. This goal relates to presence of a written evaluation completed by the participants of the session.

Standard F. This goal presents standards for awarding credit and maintaining a system such that participation is documented.

Standard G. Standard G regulates the standard of promotional materials that are used to advertise the program. It outlines exactly what should be communicated to the potential participants by the organizers of the workshop/program.

To get into this poker game you will have to "ante-up":

- (1) a non-refundable application fee (\$300 American),
- (2) a "Recognition" fee – a "one time only" fee as long as you maintain your "Approved Sponsor" status (\$600 American), and
- (3) the "Annual Fee" – due each year of approval (\$400 American).

So, to even get in the game will be \$1,300 American the first year.

On the good side of things there are organized Appeals and Grievance procedures, confidentiality procedures, and complaint procedures. So the process generally is not as arbitrary as some I have witnessed. The website also gives templates for evaluation tools, attendance documentation, a sample of a Grievance Procedure document, and other forms so that you do not have to create everything you need from scratch.

The application document itself is available for review and printing on the website under the heading "Application". It is lengthy but appears well organized. The "Questions" you must complete are directly related to the seven sections I have briefly reviewed above. Criteria for each of the sections are clearly stated and it appears that if you just follow their criteria you should be able to complete the application without too much strain on the cortex. However, in sheer bulk, I would guess after reviewing the application document that it would be at least two days of work to complete. For example, if you have done previous CE activities you must stipulate in your application the "activity type, number of credits awarded, instructional method, learning objectives, and instructors" for your last four trainings. It would be a royal pain the first time through.

To complete the application there are some things you would have to write yourself, such as the "written procedures" for how you are going to deal with participant complaints. This whole package seems to be aimed at keeping commercial interests "reigned in" and to act as an accountability mechanism ensuring that members actually get what the advertising says they are going to get. While I will cheerfully admit I may be wrong here, after reading through all the "must submit's" and the "approval required's" I get the strong feeling that a lot of this documentation has been generated to "right wrongs" that have been experienced in the past by unsatisfied customers.

The accreditation of an APA approved CE credits program for CPA would most likely be beyond what our Section could do by itself. A project of this magnitude would require collaboration with other large CPA sections. Or, a possible alternative would be to contract with a large, most likely American, sponsor who is already "approved" to conduct APA approved CE events. Needless to say, any collaboration of this type would have to be financially rewarding for that company.

While there is no doubt that CPA and Canadian Psychology would benefit as a whole by having our conferences more open to American participation, it is clear that this will not come without a cost.

From my viewpoint, the question we are faced with is whether we wish to expend effort as an organization developing our own system of CE credits that would most likely not have instant acceptance below the border, attempt to become an APA approved "Sponsor of Continuing Education" (buying into the American system), or whether to partner with an existing independent organization that is already registered as a "Sponsor of Continuing Education" for American psychologists. I

would argue that it is in our interest to offer CE credits to our American colleagues that they can easily use in their home state. The easiest way to do this may be to contract with an established "Sponsor of Continuing Education" company already established in the United States and already providing services to American psychologists.

I will attempt to explore this option in my next submission.

**HAVE AN
AFTER THOUGHT?
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!**

Special Feature: The Psychology of Extremism and Terrorism: A Middle-Eastern Perspective (Part 2)

By Wagdy Loza, Ph.D.

In the April 2006 publication of the *Crime Scene*, a brief presentation of the main elements of the extremists, and terrorists' ideologies was included. Briefly, these elements are as follows:

- (1) Societies are divided into House of Peace (Muslim societies) and House of War (the societies of the unbeliever or the infidels).
- (2) Man-made rules and laws must be rejected in favor of imposing the Laws made by God. There is a need to fight and exterminate the current ungodly leaders of the Muslim world.
- (3) The current state of Muslim societies and Western civilization with its democracy and modernity are corrupt. Only Islam possesses values that are needed for the "good world".
- (4) Adherence to the purest sources of Islam will deliver everyone from the world decadence, corruption, weakness, poverty, and humiliation.
- (5) There must be a revival of religion and the relationship between God and man via Holy War (Jihad) to establish the true Muslim state. Muslim societies have decayed because Muslims have strayed from their religion and followed the Western societies.
- (6) The extremists/terrorists eventual goal is to create pure Islamic societies all over the world.

At this time additional issues will be discussed. Without understanding of these introductory issues, it will be difficult to proceed with discussing issues related to psychological underpinning of terrorism.

Definition Of Terrorism

Although there is no single definition that adequately describes the many expressions of terrorism that have spread throughout history (Drummond, 2002; Laqueur 1987), the main elements of terrorist action include the calculated use of unexpected, shocking, and unlawful violence against non-combatants in order to intimidate or coerce a government(s) or civilian population to accept demands on behalf of underlying ideology or cause. There are several reasons given by Extremists for the use of terrorist activity. Among them are the following: (1) to create high profile impact on the public with the goal of undermining public confidence in their own government; (2) to make routine social activity difficult; (3) to inflict as much damage as possible; (4) to seek vengeance; and (5) to create physical pain and paralyzing psychological emotions such as panic, chaos, unrest, fear, paranoia, anxiety, anger, grief and a sense of tragedy (Ardila, 2002; Furnish, 2005; Hudson, 1999; Lawal, 2002; McCauley, 2002; Reid, 2002; Thackrah, 2004).

Extremists Strategies

In order to unite Muslims around the world, to emphasize that they are distinct, and to develop the perception of "them" versus "us", Islamic extremists promoted an Islamized dress-code of the Hijab and the black baggy-sacks for women and the Pakistani high-rise midi-trousers with slippers for men (Kanany-Minesot, 1995). This type of dress code was not commonly seen before the 1960s in most of the modern Arab countries such as Egypt. Some Muslim scholars have argued against the dress code because it is foreign to the customs of their countries, is not required by the Qur'an, and has not been religiously mandated (El-Ashmayee, 1994; Ibrahim, 1993; Saad El-Deen, 2006). Islamic extremists have been successful in promoting the exclusivity of Islam by prohibiting non-Muslims from entering Mecca where Mohammed (the prophet of Islam) is buried. They have done this by influencing Arab governments to prevent building new churches for their Christian minorities and prohibiting Christian literature (Kanany-Minesot, 1995). In addition to repressing other religions, Islamic extremists have intimidated secular thinkers and university professors by labeling them apostates if they oppose their views (Isam, 2006). Furthermore, these extremists have infiltrated the educational systems in the Islamic world, such as the Egyptian educational system, to ensure that their teachings are included in all levels of the educational system (Isam, 2006). Governments have also been pressured to increase the number of hours of Muslim religious programming and censor secular television programs.

This growing wave of Islamic religious influence has been accompanied by the attempted or actual killings of several

prime ministers and highly ranked government officials, tourists, academics, and others intellectuals and writers who oppose their extreme views (Hafez, 2003). Extremists have also been preaching loyalty of all Muslims to the religion of Islam rather than to their country or a secular political system (El-Tuhami, 1997), and they were successful in establishing roots in Western countries through immigration and claiming refugee status for known terrorists (El-Tuhami, 1997). It seems that the extremists' goal is to overwhelm the West by increasing their number with the eventual goal of enforcing their views, culture, and religion by using the democratic process to their advantage.

The destruction of the World Trade Center buildings and the attack on the Pentagon (now referred to simply as 9/11) was the most devastating terrorist act outside the Muslim world. Since then several more completed or attempted terrorist acts have taken place in Western countries (e.g., Spain, England, and Bali). In some countries critics have said that this is due to liberal immigration policies of the Western countries that provide asylums to terrorist ideologues from the Islamic world. These critics argue that this, coupled with some naiveté on the part of Western populations and governments about Islamic terrorist ideology, has resulted in the spread of these ideologies to Western countries, particularly among Muslim youth. This phenomenon has resulted in what is being referred to as "home-grown terrorists".

Justifications for terrorism in the Islamic and the Western worlds are multifaceted. They include political, social, and psychological justifications. These are the topics for future articles.

References

- Ardila, R. (2002). The psychology of the terrorist: Behavioral perspectives. In Stout, C. E. (Ed.). *The Psychology of Terrorism Volume One: A Public Understanding*, 9-15. Praeger, Connecticut.
- Drummond, J. T. (2002). From northwest imperative to global Jihad: Social psychological aspects of the construction of the enemy, political violence, and terror. In Stout, C. E. (Ed.). *The Psychology of Terrorism Volume One: A Public Understanding*, 49-95. Praeger, Connecticut.
- El-Ashmayee, S. (1994, June 27). El-Higab Lisa Frida Islamiah [The Hejab is not an Islamic requirement]. *Rose-El-Yossef*, # 3444: Cairo, Egypt.
- El-Tuhami, M. (1997, December 1). Hinama Yokatel el-Malik bi-el-Selah el-Abiad [When the King fights with the white weapon]. *Rose-El-Yossef*: Cairo, Egypt.
- Furnish, T. (2005). Beheading in the name of Islam [Electronic version] *Middle East Quarterly*, 2, 51-57, from <http://www.meforum.org/article/713>.
- Hafez, M. M. (2003). *Why Muslims Rebel: Repression and Resistance in the Islamic World*. Boulder, Colorado: Lynnes Rienner Publishers, Inc.
- Hudson, R. A. (1999). The sociology and psychology of terrorism: Who becomes a terrorist and why? *Federal Research Division*, 20540-4840, Library of Congress: Washington, D.C.
- Ibrahim, S. E. (1993, February). El-Irhab fi Ma'rad El-Kitab [Terrorism in the exhibit of the book], *Civil Society and Democratic Change*, 14(1). IBN Khaldun Center for Development, Cairo, Egypt.

- Isam, E. (2006, April, 24). Karitak Iktak El-Ikwan Wa-El-Irhabeen Lil El-Taleem El-Masry [How the terrorist's brothers invaded the Egyptian educational system]. Cairo, Egypt: Rose-El-Yossef.
- Kanany-Minesot, G. H. (1995). The Saudi-Islamic invasion to Egypt: A blind apostasy from civilization and a multi-violation of human rights. *The Copts: Christians of Egypt*, 22, 23, Jersey City: NY.
- Laqueur, W. (1987). *The Age of Terrorism*. Toronto, Canada: Little, Brown and Company.
- Lawal, O. A. (2002). Social-psychological considerations in the emergence and growth of terrorism. In Stout, C. E. (Ed.). *The Psychology of Terrorism Volume Four: Programs and Practices in Response and Prevention*, 23-32. Praeger, Connecticut.
- McCauley, C. (2002). Psychological issues in understanding terrorism and the response to terrorism. In Stout, C. E. (Ed.). *The Psychology of Terrorism Volume Three: Theoretical Understandings and Perspectives*, 3-29. Praeger, Connecticut.
- Reid, W. H. (2002). Controlling political terrorism: practicality, not psychology. In Stout, C. E. (Ed.). *The Psychology of Terrorism Volume One: A Public Understanding*, 1-8. Praeger, Connecticut.
- Saad El-Deen, M. (2006, July, 11). *El-Islam Been El-Awlama Wilhimana Islam between Globalization and Haphazardness*, 6. Cairo, Egypt: Al-Ahram.
- Thackrah, J. R. (2004). *Dictionary of Terrorism (2nd ed.)*. United Kingdom: Routledge.

STAYING CONNECTED ...

SECTION BUSINESS

Report on the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ) 2005-2006

By J. Stephen Wormith, Ph.D.

Director-at-Large & CPA Representative to NAACJ

During the 2005-2006 year, the undersigned continued to represent the Canadian Psychological Association on the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ), which is an 'umbrella' organization for various voluntary sector and professional organizations that are national in scope and have a particular interest in Canada's justice system. NAACJ is funded by an operating grant from federal ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC) and currently consists of 19 organizations. Over the past year, I attended two NAACJ-sponsored events. A consultation meeting with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) focused on a number of topics of interest including the following. First, CSC is in the midst of developing a strategy and work plan in the event of a pandemic. At this point the agency appears to be ill prepared to cope with the potential difficulties of an incident of such magnitude. They did express an interest in psychological input at the planning level and appreciate the need for psychological assistance in the event of such a disaster. Second, in light of the increasing proportion of mentally disordered offenders in its care, CSC is embarking on a major community mental health strategy for its offender clients. A strategy document was anticipated for release in the summer of 2006, with implementation expected to begin early in 2007.

The second NAACJ meeting consisted of a planning session with member agencies of NAACJ to chart a future direction and strategy for NAACJ. This meeting was, in

part, a response to the change in government and the anticipated change in direction for justice and corrections in Canada. As a result of these discussions, a reception for Members of Parliament (MPs) and Senators was held in early May 2006, with a good turn out and, hopefully, many personal contacts made between NAACJ members and MPs and Senators.

A consultation meeting with the PSEPC and the Department of Justice (DOJ) was postponed because the DOJ was unprepared to meet with representatives from the voluntary sector.

Details about these and other NAACJ items were conveyed by the author to the CPA membership at the annual business meeting of the Criminal Justice Psychology Section in Calgary in June 2006.

Minutes of the Section Business Meeting

June 9, 2006, Calgary, AB

By R. Karl Hanson, Ph.D., *Secretary/Treasurer*

The Secretary/Treasurer (Karl Hanson) reported that current membership is 264, which is as high as it has ever been: 187 regular, 75 students, and 2 Section members who are not CPA members. Non-CPA members can join the Section by sending the membership fee to the Secretary/Treasurer. We have \$5319.05 in the bank, which is more than usual because we did not have our usual biennial party this year.

In a previous conference call with the *Crime Scene* editors (Chantal Langevin and Tanya Ruge), the Executive clarified that the editorial responsibility of the newsletter rests with the editors. As well, the number of issues produced was at the discretion of the editors, who expressed interest in reducing the number from three to two. Much praise was lavished on the editors for a job well done. There was some discussion about whether *Crime Scene* should get an ISSN – the consensus was

no. Finally, it was decided that it would be useful for there to be periodic, informal information bulletins sent from the Section.

Steve Wormith gave his annual report on the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ). They did not feel that their concerns were being heard by the current government. Given that the Department of Justice declined the opportunities to meet with them, NAACJ organized a reception on the hill. This event was well attended and perceived as useful.

A new position entitled Membership Coordinator was created. The duties include maintaining the membership list, following up with lapsed members, and recruiting new members (which is a task for all of us who believe in the Section). Leslie Helmus volunteered for the position, and was accepted.

The Directors-at-Large for Police Psychology (Dorothy Cotton and Craig Bennell) reported that they had a good year. Police psychology was well represented at the CPA program, the regular column in *Crime Scene* was being written and read, and more than 80 names were participating in a listserve.

The Director-at-Large for Psychology in the Courts (Joanna Pozzulo) also reported that there has been considerable interest in this subsection (approximately 50 names on an email list).

Andrew Starzomski (Director-at-Large for Clinical and Training) has been agitating for advancing the training of psychologists in crime and justice issues. He promised to follow-up the conversation session at this year conference with a session on accreditation at next year's conference – watch the program. At this point only 5 of the 40 CPA accredited internships have a forensic/corrections component.

Next year's conference is going to be a big deal (see note by Jeremy). Guy Bourgon has volunteered to chair the program review committee and to edit/produce proceedings. The form that the proceedings will take is still being discussed.

There was considerable stability in the Executive. Craig Bennell bowed out as Co-Director-at-Large of Police Psychology, trusting the fine work of Dorothy Cotton. Leslie Helmus joined the new position as Membership Coordinator. The rest of us stayed put so that we could continue to enjoy the perks and privileges enshrined in our positions.

Jeremy is doing considerable work on setting up next year's conference. As well, he promised to (1) find a solution with CPA concerning the delay on getting things

posted on the website and (2) assign/coordinate/coerce Executive members into crafting informal bulletins. Jeremy's efforts and commitment are much appreciated.

**PLEASE TAKE TIME TO
COMPLETE THE SURVEY ON
CRIME SCENE CONTENT!**

**YOUR VIEWS ARE
IMPORTANT TO US!**

◀ Criminal Justice Section Awards ▶

It's Award Nomination Time! Descriptions of the two Section Awards can be found below. If you would like to nominate a colleague for either award, please submit a nomination package to Dr. Jeremy Mills by September 30th, 2006 (contact information indicated below).

The Significant Contribution Award

The Significant Contribution Award recognizes a specific work that has been recently completed (within the last year or two) that makes a significant contribution to the application of psychology to criminal behaviour, criminal justice, and/or law. The work could be theoretical, empirical or applied. For the theoretical and empirical works, the award would typically be based on a paper published during the previous year in an academic or professional journal. The applied contributions would address the creation and implementation of psychological services to offenders or to the courts. The effective promotion and administration of psychologists and psychological services would also qualify as a significant contribution (e.g., setting up a treatment center, hiring 10 new psychologists). If a member of the section makes exceptional contributions on different years, then it is possible for the same individual to receive this award more than once.

The Career Contribution Award

This award recognizes a corpus of work accrued over a period of at least 10 years that makes a significant contribution to the application of psychology to criminal behaviour, criminal justice, and/or law. The work could be theoretical, empirical or applied. For the theoretical and empirical works, the award would typically concern a series of published works that have had an important influence on the field. Signs of this influence could include

changes in practices (widespread use of treatment or assessment methods; changes in the law) as well as recognition by the academic community (e.g., citations). The applied contributions would recognize leaders in the criminal justice field who have demonstrated excellence in one of the following areas: the creation and implementation of psychological services to offenders or to the courts, the teaching and mentoring of new psychologists, and management and administration.

Award recipients must be members of the CPA Criminal Justice Psychology Section during the year that the award is given.

Award Procedure

Nominations received by the Criminal Justice Executive must include a covering letter outlining how the nominee qualifies for the award, a Curriculum Vitae of the nominee and other supporting documentation. This documentation could include, for example, a copy of the research article nominated as the "Significant Achievement", a description of a treatment program/facility, numbers of citations in the Social Citation Index, or letters/testimonials from clients and coworkers. The decision as to whether to give the award would be based on a vote of the full Criminal Justice Executive (including student members). Either, both or neither of (1) the Significant Contribution Award and (2) the Career Award could be given each year.

The award would be announced in *Crime Scene* and *Psynopsis*. The Awards will be presented at the *Celebration of Excellence Reception* on June 8th during the 2007 North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference held in Ottawa and running concurrently with CPA.

If you would like to nominate a colleague for either award, please forward the nomination package by email or to the address below under Private and Confidential cover.

**Nominations must be received by
September 30th, 2006.**

Send packages to: Dr. Jeremy Mills,
Psychology Department
Bath Institution
PO Box 1500
Bath, Ontario
K0H 1G0
Email: millsjf@csc-scc.gc.ca

**HAVE A PUBLICATION THAT'S
JUST BEEN RELEASED?
LET US KNOW.**

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Do you have a recent publication? List it here.



Rugge, T. (2006). *Risk Assessment of Male Aboriginal Offenders: A 2006 Perspective*. (User Report 2006-01). Ottawa: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

In comparison to the amount of research conducted on risk factors and risk assessment instruments, there has been much less research examining the applicability of these risk factors with Aboriginal offenders. A review of the literature suggests that the majority of risk factors are similar for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders. However, there is some evidence from Australia and New Zealand to suggest that additional risk factors for Aboriginal offenders may exist, risk factors related directly to the Aboriginal culture and their experience within non-Aboriginal society. Although overall cultural differences may play a small role in terms of risk factors, they appear to play a much more important role in the development of treatment strategies and the delivery of appropriate and successful interventions. In order for a treatment to be successful, the treatment must be administered in a method that incorporates an offender's learning style, which should include the cultural context. Based on this review, there are risk assessment instruments available that appear valid and reliable when used with Aboriginal offenders; however, consideration should be given to the potential culture-related risk factors when a treatment plan is developed. Further research is needed, both to assess the validity of culture-related risk factors, but also to identify which treatment strategies work most effectively with Aboriginal offenders. This research endeavour should occur as a collaborative multidisciplinary effort between researchers and the Aboriginal community to ensure optimal results.



Yessine, A. K., & Bonta, J. (2006). NFS tracking high-risk, violent offenders: An examination of the National Flagging System. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 48, 581-616.

The present study investigated the effectiveness of the Canadian National Flagging System (NFS), a policy initiative

intended to identify offenders who are judged to be suitable candidates for a Dangerous Offender (DO) or a Long-Term Offender (LTO) application. Analyses comparing the profiles of 256 flagged offenders and 97 known high-risk, violent offenders indicated that the flagged offenders generally showed less serious and persistent criminality characteristics than the known high-risk, violent offenders. However, scores on actuarial measures of risk demonstrated that both groups comprised especially high-risk offenders. Furthermore, the violent and/or sexual reconviction rates of the flagged offenders were significantly higher than those reported among the typical Canadian male federal offender population. Judged against our expectations, the base rate of DO/LTO designations among the violent/sexual recidivist flagged offenders was also much higher than the one estimated among the general high-risk, violent offender population in Canada. As a whole, the findings suggested that the NFS was successful in appropriately identifying offenders who pose a risk to the community as well as in subsequently responding to this threat by facilitating the use of the DO/LTO provisions. Recommendations for the development of guidelines to assist criminal justice professionals in screening, monitoring and processing high-risk, persistent offenders are made.



INFORMATION REVIEWS

Have you read a book, article or research on which you would like to provide commentary - good, bad, or humorous? If so, please write us.

Prison Oversight and Human Rights

Ivan Zinger, LL.B., Ph.D.

The *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice (CJCCJ)* released a special issue on April 13, 2006 entitled "Prison Oversight and Human Rights," an evaluation of prisoners' human rights in Canada and abroad. In this special issue the *CJCCJ* examines the need for prison reforms and some of the relevant steps which must be taken to improve human rights compliance. The special issue makes it clear that a prison environment respectful of human rights is key to effective corrections and safe reintegration of offenders into the community.

After reviewing existing research, and as guest editor of the special issue, and Senior Policy Advisor and Legal Counsel at the Office of the Correctional Investigator of Canada, I concluded that:

Compliance with human rights obligations increases, though does not guarantee, the odds of releasing a more responsible citizen. In essence, a prison environment respectful of human rights is conducive to positive change, whereas an environment of abuse,

disrespect and discrimination has the opposite effect – treating prisoners with humanity actually enhances public safety.

The articles in the special issue include a commentary on whether prisoners' sentences should be altered if correctional authorities significantly violate their human rights; a review of internal grievance systems which documents how they often fail to address prisoners' grievances in a fair and timely manner; and a demonstration of the urgent need for implementing independent adjudication to stop the unjustifiable and harmful overuse of segregation in Canadian penitentiaries to manage prison populations. The special issue also discusses the necessity to improve access to programming and services specifically designed to meet the needs of women, Aboriginals, and offenders with mental health concerns, and the benefits of UN and EU external prison oversight mechanisms to enhance human rights compliance.

This special issue raises an important issue for psychologists. Providing cutting-edge treatment and services in a prison setting in which non-compliance with the Rule of Law too often prevails may erode, if not eliminate completely, the benefit of treatment.

A Documentary: 100 Days of Freedom

Karen Parhar, Ph.D. Candidate
University of Saskatchewan

A Canadian documentary entitled *100 Days of Freedom*, observing how released offenders attempt to reintegrate back into the community, is set to air on November 18th, 2006 at 7pm on Global television's new current-affairs series "Global Currents".

The film follows three former offenders who try to make significant positive changes in their life during their transition into the community. The subjects are a male from Drumheller Institution, one from Bowden Institution, and a female from The Edmonton Institution for Women.

As a graduate student, currently completing my doctoral degree in Applied Social Psychology at the University of Saskatchewan, I developed the concept for this documentary.

I thought in order to really understand the offender experience of being released into the community you need to experience it with them. And being able to film their experiences in the community is also a great way to collect data on crime desistance.

I teamed up with Cooper Rock Pictures and Fahrenheit Films to turn my research on crime desistance into a prime-time documentary.

"Hopefully this film will educate the public and provide more understanding to the difficulties that offenders face when they reintegrate back into society after long-term incarcerations".

100 Days of Freedom will be hosted by Global news anchor Kevin Newman. Financial Support was provided by Global Television, The Canadian Television Fund, Court TV, ACCESS TV, Canadian Learning Television, SaskFilm, and Federal and Provincial Tax Credits.

RESEARCH BRIEFS

Conducted any research recently that you would like to tell your colleagues about? The new Research Briefs section is designed to provide a forum for you to share interesting research findings that are not going to be published in the near future, or at all.

Criminal Harassment at Work: Stalking Behaviours and Sources of Support Sought by Victims

Hilary E. Randall
University of New Brunswick

According to a recent Statistics Canada study (2000), acts of stalking in North America are increasing. Stalking (also known as criminal harassment) is defined as a pattern of repeated unwanted communications, following and harassing of another individual causing that person to fear for their safety (Schell, 2003). Recent estimates indicate that approximately 10% of people (out of that 10%, roughly 80% are women and 20% are men) will be stalked at some point in their lives (Statistics Canada, 2006). Criminal harassment became a crime under the *Criminal Code of Canada* in 1993 and convictions can carry a maximum prison sentence of 10 years. For the sake of continuity, the term stalking will be used to describe this crime throughout the remainder of this brief.

Stalking is a very stressful experience and can cause a variety of emotional and physical effects for the victim such as anxiety, panic attacks, depression, helplessness, aggression, sleeplessness, and inability to concentrate. These effects can negatively impact the victim's personal life and their well-being, as well as their ability to do their job (Abrams & Robinson, 2002). Stalking in the workplace has been the subject of a small amount of recent research. Researchers estimate that between 11% and 24% of stalking incidents actually begin in the workplace,

and yet employers are usually ill-equipped to handle this problem (Pathe, Mullen, & Purcell, 2000). In addition, the study found that 53% of participants who had been stalked at work or school reported a decrease or stoppage in attendance at work or school due to the stalking (Pathe et al., 2000). Clearly there are also negative consequences for workplaces, as well as the considerable toll that stalking can take on the lives of the individual victims.

Goals of the Present Study

The goals of the present study were (1) to examine the stalking behaviours that participants experienced while they were at work and (2) to identify the sources of support that victims drew upon to deal with their stalking experience. Other data on the emotional and workplace impact of the stalking episode were also collected but are not presented in this brief report.

Method

Twenty-four participants (3 males and 21 females) ranging in age from 18 to 34 ($M = 22$ years) volunteered for this study. Participants were recruited via a computerized experiment sign-up system at the university, through announcements made in undergraduate classes and via notices posted in family doctors' offices. Participants who had experienced stalking behaviours at work were invited to complete an anonymous questionnaire. They were not required to have reported the stalking to be eligible to participate. This study received ethics approval from the university research ethics board.

Results

Participants reported that they were stalked by a customer ($n = 6$); a supervisor ($n = 5$); a stranger ($n = 4$); a co-worker ($n = 4$); a fellow university student ($n = 2$); and one participant each reported that they were stalked by a former boyfriend, a friend, or an old high school friend. Out of the 24 participants in this study, 3 people reported that their stalking experience was still happening at the time of the study.

The four most common stalking behaviours that participants reported were: (1) having the harasser watch them while they were at work ($n = 22$); (2) having the harasser come into their workplace while they were there ($n = 21$); (3) having the harasser make suggestive comments to them ($n = 19$); and (4) having the harasser sit outside their workplace ($n = 18$). The number of times participants reported experiencing each of the listed stalking behaviours is featured in Table 1. On average, participants reported being subjected to nine different stalking behaviours at least one time.

Table 1. Number of Participants By Number of Times Stalking Behaviour Occurred

| Behaviour | Never | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | > 5 times |
|---|-------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| Following you to or from work | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Making unwanted phone calls to you at work | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Sending you unwanted email or MSN messages | 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Spreading gossip about you to people at your work | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Sending you letters or gifts at work | 11 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Watching you while you were at work | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| Sitting outside your workplace | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Making "call and hang ups" or "silent" calls to you | 16 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Sending you suggestive or pornographic emails | 20 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Calling others at your work to ask about you | 9 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Posing as another person on the phone or on computer and contacting you at work | 15 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Coming in to your workplace while you are working | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 16 |
| Coming in to your workplace when you are not there | 9 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Making suggestive comments to you | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Acting verbally aggressively toward you at work | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Threatening to harm you or your loved ones | 21 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Acting physically aggressive toward you at work | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Telling you they would commit suicide | 21 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

N = 24

As Table 2 shows, participants in this study reported seeking support most frequently from their friends ($n = 22$), their co-workers ($n = 17$), their partners ($n = 17$), and their family ($n = 13$). Only 5 of the participants contacted a security guard and 4 participants contacted the police about their stalking problem. Even though they were experiencing stalking behaviours while in their workplace, only 10 out of the 24 participants approached their supervisor at work about their problem.

Discussion

The experience of being stalked has an impact on victim's work lives and their livelihood, as well as their personal lives and their emotional and physical health. Victims of stalking in the workplace may be in effect trapped in their work location, and therefore may be relatively easy for a stalker to watch during that time. Consistent with this, almost all participants reported being watched by their stalker while at work. The results of this study highlight the

Table 2. People that Participants Approached for Support

| Person | Number of Participants |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Friends | 22 |
| Partner | 17 |
| Coworker | 17 |
| Family | 13 |
| Supervisor | 10 |
| Security Guard | 5 |
| Police | 4 |
| Lawyer | 1 |
| Neighbour | 1 |
| Counselor | 1 |
| Union | 1 |

N = 24

variety and number of criminal behaviours that stalking victims may be subjected to while at work. Further, the most common stalking behaviours reported (watching, entering a workplace, or waiting outside a workplace) can appear to be relatively innocuous on his or her own. This ambiguity makes victims reluctant to report a stalking situation since the most common behaviours are not criminal acts as such, when they occur by themselves, or are not repetitive.

It is disconcerting that so few of the participants in this study reported their harassment to their supervisor, the police or a security guard. Support received from friends, loved-ones and co-workers is invaluable. However, these people are typically not in a position to take direct action to address the stalking directly, like a person in a position of authority would be. Failing to notify people in positions of power may result in the stalking continuing longer and escalating into an even more dangerous situation for the victim. Further research to examine what factors predict that stalking victims will report their harassment to the police and other persons in positions of authority is needed. In addition, research to examine how organizations can best address the stalking that takes place at work, and better support the employee-victims of stalking, would be very valuable.

Questions and comments about this study can be directed to Hilary E. Randall, University of New Brunswick, at w7zz@unb.ca.

References

- Abrams, K. M. & Robinson, G. E. (2002). Occupational effects of stalking. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 47, 468-472.
- Canter, D. & Ioannou, M. (2004). A multivariate model of stalking behaviours. *Behaviormetrika*, 31(2), 113-130.
- Pathe, M. T., Mullin, P. E., & Purcell, R. (2000). Same-gender stalking. *Journal of American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 28, 191-197.
- Schell, B. H. (2003). The prevalence of sexual harassment, stalking, and false victimization syndrome (FVS) cases and related human resources management policies in a cross-section of Canadian companies from January 1995 through January 2000. *Journal of Family Violence*, 18(6), 351-360.
- Statistics Canada. (2006). *Criminal Harassment*. Accessed online at: www.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/fm/harassment.html.

KUDO KORNER

Want to give kudos to a Section Member?
Contact us.



We would like to acknowledge Dr. Wagdy Loza who received the *2006 Significant Achievement Award* at the CPA Convention in June 2006.

CONGRATULATIONS!



We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Alyssa Taylor, winner of the Student Poster Prize at this year's annual CPA convention.

CONGRATULATIONS ALYSSA! Well done!!!



Congratulations to Dr. Brian Bigelow, who passed the examination for The American Board of Professional Psychology, Child and Adolescent Clinical Psychology. Brian is now a Board Certified expert in child & adolescent psychology. Apparently, "*the oral exam was grueling and had as much to do with forensic child and adolescent issues as it did with basic academic understanding of child and adolescent development*". Brian has written a special article on his experience for the benefit of our readers.

Well done Brian!



UPCOMING CONFERENCES



Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers 25th Annual Research and Treatment Conference

September 27-30, 2006 Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

www.atsa.com



American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting

November 1-4, 2006 Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

www.asc41.com



6th National Harm Reduction Conference

November 9-12, 2006 Oakland, California, U.S.A.

www.canadianharmreduction.com



2nd International Conference on Interpersonal Psychotherapy

November 12-14, 2006 Toronto, Ontario

www.cme.utoronto.ca

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE ...**The First North American Correctional
and Criminal Justice Psychology
Conference****JUNE 7-9,
2007
OTTAWA,
CANADA**

* Student Awards will be made for Poster presentations representing Excellence in Research

* Through Division 18, APA approved CE credits will be available to all who attend

Updated information about the conference will be regularly posted at www.cpa.ca/cjs/CJS_Welcome.html

Sponsoring organizations include:

- Criminal Justice Section of the Canadian Psychological Association,
- Criminal Justice Section of Division 18 of the American Psychological Association,
- American Association of Correctional and Forensic Psychology.

The Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) has generously agreed to provide administrative support for the conference which will run concurrently with CPA's annual convention.

Pre-conference workshops will be provided on a variety of topics.

Each day of the conference will be packed with symposia on a variety of correctional and criminal justice topics so that attendees will have choices to make between high quality presentations by leaders in the field.

A banquet is being planned for June 8, 2007 around the theme "A Celebration of Excellence". We will be honouring the career and significant achievements of some of our members.

There will be many opportunities for networking through social events.

Circle your calendar and plan to attend. We are aiming to make this the largest gathering of Correctional and Criminal Justice psychologists – ever.

The Submission Portal is now open!

Go to www.cpa.ca and follow the convention link. The deadline for submission is November 15th, 2006. Updated information about the conference will be regularly posted at: www.cpa.ca/aboutcpa/cpasections/criminaljustice/.



**American Correctional Association
2007 Winter Conference**
January 20-24, 2007 Tampa, Florida, U.S.A.
www.aca.org



**2nd International Conference on
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder**
March 8-10, 2007 Victoria, British Columbia
www.interprofessional.ubc.ca



**Canadian Psychological Association
68th Annual Convention**
June 7-9, 2007 Ottawa, Ontario
www.cpa.ca



**The First North American Correctional and Criminal
Justice Psychology Conference**
June 7-9, 2007 Ottawa, Ontario
www.cpa.ca/cjs/CJS_Welcome.html
*Note: This event will run concurrently with
CPA's 68th Annual Conference*

**EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES****REGISTERED PSYCHOLOGIST**

The Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene, Forensic Division is seeking a registered psychologist. The position is available full time for \$1,437.72 to \$1824.15 plus benefits per week or on a negotiated per diem rate. The position involves supervising and authoring psychological assessments for the courts and the Ontario Review Board. Research opportunities are available if so desired but this is not required.

The position file number is HLP448-06 and the full job specifications are available at: www.mhcv.on.ca/mhcv/mhcvjobs.htm.

Applications must be received by October 1, 2006.

Interested applicants should contact Dr. Percy Wright at:

Telephone: 416-535-8501, extension 2954
Fax: 416-583-4327
Email: Percy_Wright@camh.net or
PWright@mhcv.on.ca



**DEPARTMENT OF
PSYCHOLOGY**
**University of New
Brunswick, Fredericton**

The University of New Brunswick, Department of Psychology, Fredericton invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor commencing January 1, 2007. The position is for an individual with training, research and teaching interests in any of the following areas: Social, Personality, Industrial and Organizational, Community, and Forensic Psychology. Other related areas may be considered. The successful candidates will have a Ph.D. in Psychology (or near completion), a strong research record, the ability to develop an externally funded research program, and a strong commitment in undergraduate and graduate teaching. The Department of Psychology in Fredericton has BA and BSc majors and honours programs as well as PhD programs in Clinical Psychology (CPA and APA accredited) and in Experimental and Applied Psychology. The successful candidate will be expected to be primarily involved in the Experimental and Applied Program. This position is subject to budgetary approval.

Interested applicants should send a curriculum vitae, recent reprints or preprints, a statement of research and teaching interests, and arrange to have three letters of reference sent to:

Dr. E. Sandra Byers, Chair
Department of Psychology
University of New Brunswick
P. O. Box 4400
Fredericton, NB
E3B 6E4
Phone: (506) 458-7803
Fax: (506) 447-3063
E-mail: psychair@unb.ca

Review of applications will start October 1, 2006.

<http://www.unb.ca/postings>

All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority. Applicants should indicate current citizenship status.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK IS
COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF
EMPLOYMENT EQUITY**

Know of employment opportunities?
Let us know.

MEMBERS ON THE MOVE

Andrew Harris is now employed at CSC Headquarters in the Health Services Branch, working on the national mental health screening project. Congratulations Andrew!

Shelley Brown, who has been with CSC's Research Branch for 10 years, has accepted a tenure track position with Carleton University's Psychology Department. Congratulations Shelley!

Kevin Nunes has also accepted a tenure track position with Carleton University's Psychology Department. Congratulations Kevin!

Karl Hanson and his wife Bonnie welcomed a second son, Luke, into the world in July 2006. Congratulations Karl!

Dave Fischman has moved from the Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario) and is now working at Canadian Forces Base Kingston in Mental Health Services! Congratulations Dave!

We would like to welcome Leslie Helmus, the new Membership Coordinator for our Section! Leslie joined the Section this summer and is currently an undergraduate student at Carleton University. Welcome Leslie!

Any more news? Contact us.

STUDENTS' WATER COOLER

The Students' Water Cooler is a forum designed to give students a voice. If you have any information, advice, or would like to communicate with other students through a submission, please contact us!

In this Issue, we invite students to learn about an exciting cross-border initiative (APA Division 18: Committee for Student Involvement in Criminal Justice), as well as

highlight the winner of this year's Student Poster Prize at the Annual CPA Convention (Alyssa Taylor from Carleton University).

Before moving on to the two feature pieces in the Water Cooler, we would like to remark on the excellent article featured in the Spring Issue of *Psynopsis* by Sarah Hovind (p.19) from the University of Calgary. Sarah wrote an article offering advice for the "ambitious undergraduate student". In a nutshell, her seven main points were as follows:

1. Take spring and summer courses.
2. Decide on your area of interest.
3. You will need references letters.
4. Take the GRE in your third year.
5. Get involved in research.
6. Create a worthy CV.
7. Choose a part time job that is related to your field of interest.

In addition to these seven points, we would like to add one other item to the list of advice. In a word: FSWEF. The *Federal Summer Work Employment Program* is the government's main method of hiring students. The program is designed for high school, college and university students. If you are looking for excellent experience, we encourage you to submit an application to the FSWEF database, and to keep it current (i.e., you should update your application in the fall). Although the program is designed for summer employment, many managers hire throughout the fall and winter. If you are interested in part-time employment throughout the school year, you should be registering in the database in the early fall months. Information about FSWEF can be found at: www.jobs-emplois.gc.ca/fswep-pfete/student/index_e.htm.

If anyone has any other tips for students in our Section, please send them to us and we will include them in our next Issue of *Crime Scene!*

**APA Division 18: Committee for
Student Involvement in Criminal Justice Formed**

Ken Liberatore, M.A

In recognition of the need to sustain a strong student presence in the Criminal Justice Section (CJS) of the American Psychological Association's (APA) Division 18 (Psychologists in Public Service), an Ad Hoc Committee for Student Involvement in Criminal Justice was established in the fall of 2005. This committee, chaired by Andrea Kleiver, M.S. (Nova Southeastern University), and

overseen by CJS Chair Robert Morgan, Ph.D., seeks to not only build upon the foundation of student membership, but also bridge the gap between students and psychologists within CJS and Division 18. For example, those who attended the May 2006 Mental Health Corrections Consortium conference in Kansas City, MO were given an opportunity to meet colleagues - old and new - from Division 18 and other Criminal Justice associations. Other student members of this ad hoc committee include Ken Liberatore, M.A. (California School of Professional Psychology-Los Angeles at Alliant International University), Jon Mandracchia, M.S. (Texas Tech University), and Lucas Shaw, M.S. (Texas Tech University).

The mission statement of this ad hoc committee is as follows:

The Ad Hoc Committee for Student Involvement in Criminal Justice within the Criminal Justice section of Public Service division (18) of the American Psychological Association (APA) is a group of students who by providing effective communication methods, by creating opportunities for student involvement with correctional professionals, and by executing effective methods of student membership recruitment serve as a liaison between students and professionals. This committee was developed because of the lack of involvement on the part of students in the criminal justice section, lack of representation of the section among graduate students, and the expressed interest from students to become more involved. As a committee we plan to provide graduate students a voice within the area of criminal justice, increase student membership, and increase involvement for all interested students.

The primary objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee for Student Involvement in Criminal Justice are threefold. First, as a committee we want to increase student membership and involvement in CJS by advertising at respective universities and other relevant avenues, such as APA-sponsored listserves and state/territorial psychological associations. Second, we very much want to provide a voice to students within CJS by: (1) introducing more programming geared towards students at APA's Annual Convention, (2) developing joint membership opportunities between sections of Division 18 and other professional associations, and (3) increasing students' ability to afford and access membership within the Division.

Lastly, we developed a short-term initial goal of scheduling a student social at APA's Annual Convention in 2006, in collaboration with the current Division 18 student representative, Monica Roy, M.S. We are proud to say

that this goal was attained, as Division 18 sponsored a social for students and psychologists on August 10, 2006.

If you would like to increase your involvement with this committee, have recommendations for enhancing student participation, or would just like to become more involved with the CJS or Division 18 in general, do not hesitate to contact any member:

Chair: Andrea L. Kleiver, M.S. kleiver@nova.edu

Committee Members:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Ken Liberatore, M.A. | krliberatore@yahoo.com |
| Jon Mandracchia, M.S. | jon.t.mandracchia@ttu.edu |
| Lucas Shaw, M.S. | lucasshaw@yahoo.com |

which 96 serial sexual murderers display consistent patterns of behaviour across their crime series in relation to each of the modes of interaction. Results indicate that these offenders exhibit behaviours from each of the modes consistently, with "vehicle" behaviours being the most consistent, followed by "object" and "person" behaviours, respectively. Potential implications of these findings are discussed, focusing on how the results might aid in linking serial sexual homicides.

For further information, please contact Alyssa Taylor at: ataylor5@connect.carleton.ca.

★★★★ STUDENT POSTER PRIZE WINNER ★★★★★
at the Annual CPA Convention in Calgary



**The Temporal Consistency of Crime Scene
Behaviours in Serial Sexual Homicide**
Alyssa Taylor, Shevaun Corey & Craig Bennell

Hodge (in press) has identified three forms of offender-victim interaction in serial sexual homicide based on the role the victim plays for the offender. The victim can be a "vehicle" used to fill a role in the offender's scripted violent drama, an "object" where the victim is treated as an inanimate object or a "person" used by the offender to obtain a pseudo-intimate relationship. Each mode is characterized by particular crime scene behaviours, which vary in how consistently they are exhibited across an offender's crime series. We used receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis to quantify the degree to

HAVE A MINUTE?

Think of how you can become more involved in *Crime Scene*.

Email us.

COMING SOON....

In conjunction with this Issue of *Crime Scene*, you have been sent a questionnaire by email, asking you to provide feedback on the content of *Crime Scene*, and what you would like to see added or removed. Your feedback is important, as it will help us further develop and improve this Newsletter. We hope that you can take the time to complete the brief questionnaire!

All the best,
Tanya & Chantal

Wishing you a fabulous "Submission" Season!
