

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine R. Reitzel, Ph.D.

Dear Colleagues,

I am both thrilled and honored to have taken office as President of AACFP in 2007, and look forward to serving the membership with a productive 2-year term. I am mindful of the major contributions of my predecessors in this role, and I hope to build on their substantial progress in making AACFP a front-running professional organization for those concerned about correctional and forensic psychology. I believe there will be many exciting developments in AACFP over the next 2 years as we build national and international collaborations with like organizations, co-sponsor conferences, expand our journal, launch our ethics hotline, and focus on greater member involvement through subcommittee service. I am also pleased to announce that we were recently approved to offer APA approved continuing education credits for our association activities, which will include both conference activities and



home study programs. Check out upcoming issues of TCP for information about our progress in these, and other, areas. This is an exciting time, and I hope that each of you will consider becoming more involved in our Association as we continue to grow and evolve as an organization. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns, or if you would to discuss how to become more

involved with AACFP. I can be reached at [lrreitze@mdanderson.org](mailto:lrreitze@mdanderson.org).

Wishing you all the best in this New Year—  
Lorraine


## Notice of Interest

We are looking for a member from our Association who has interest and background to work as a liaison between our group and the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission. The selected individual would be working with Dr. Richard Althouse from our group. For more information, contact Dr. Althouse at [goldmine123@sbcglobal.net](mailto:goldmine123@sbcglobal.net) or Dr. John L. Gannon at [jg@aa4cfp.org](mailto:jg@aa4cfp.org).

## AACFP TO OFFER CE CREDITS THROUGH OUR JOURNAL IN 2007

The AACFP is pleased to announce that beginning with the January 2007 issue of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* (CJB), at least one article in each issue of the journal will include a test for Continuing Education (CE) credits. The AACFP and SAGE Publications have partnered with The Association for Advanced Training in the Behavioral Sciences (AATBS) to provide the CE credits. The AATBS will write and administer each test, and provide the CE certificates. Each test will be worth two or three credits (depending upon the article length), at a cost of \$9 per unit.

Tests will be accessible via the internet only. The AACFP members can access CJB online at no cost through Members Only at the AACFP website: [aa4cfp.org](http://aa4cfp.org).

Once there, click on the CJB cover to go to CJB's website. As 2007 issues are posted to the site, CE articles will be indicated with a Continuing Education (CE) icon  and there will be a link to the test on the table of contents for each issue, as well as in the pdf of each article. Click on the test link to access the test. For your convenience, these instructions will be printed in each issue of CJB in 2007 and beyond.

The AATBS is a licensure preparation and continuing education provider, serving psychologists, counselors, social workers, and marriage and family therapists. Founded in the mid-1970s, AATBS works to augment the skills of mental health professionals through effective education based upon relevant information and knowledge  
(Continued on page 3)

# AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

*The Correctional Psychologist* is published every January, April, July and October, and is mailed to all American Association for Correctional & Forensic Psychology (AACFP) members. Comments and information from individual members concerning professional activities and related matters of general interest to correctional psychologists are solicited. The AACFP endorses equal opportunity practices and accepts for inclusion in *The Correctional Psychologist* only advertisements, announcements, or notices that are not discriminatory on the basis of race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, or sexual orientation. All materials accepted for inclusion in *The Correctional Psychologist* are subject to routine editing prior to publication. Please send material for publication or comments to Dr. Robert R. Smith: [smithr@marshall.edu](mailto:smithr@marshall.edu). All material must be submitted by the 15th of the month preceding the month of publication.

## President

Lorraine R. Reitzel, Ph.D.  
University of Texas  
M.D. Anderson Cancer Center  
Department of Health Disparities Research  
Unit 125  
1515 Holcombe Blvd.  
Houston, TX 77030  
(713) 792-0253  
[lrritze@mdanderson.org](mailto:lrritze@mdanderson.org)

## Past President & ACA Liaison

John L. Gannon, Ph.D.  
Central Coast Consultancy  
897 Oak Park Blvd., #124  
Pismo Beach, CA 93449  
(805) 489-0665  
[jg@aa4cfp.org](mailto:jg@aa4cfp.org)

## President-Elect

Richard Althouse, Ph.D.  
Wisconsin Dept. of Corrections  
11 Kewaunee Court  
Madison, WI 53705  
(608) 231-3962

## Executive Director/ Program Chairperson

John L. Gannon, Ph.D.  
Central Coast Consultancy  
897 Oak Park Blvd., #124  
Pismo Beach, CA 93449  
(805) 489-0665

## Secretary/ Treasurer

David Randall, MA  
Office of Health Service, Mental Health  
Florida Department of Corrections  
2601 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, FL 32399  
(850) 922-6645

## Editor, Criminal Justice and Behavior

Curt Bartol, Ph.D.  
216 Rector Road  
Glenville, NY 12302  
(518) 377-1312

## The Correctional Psychologist Editors

Victor S. Lombardo, Ed.D., Associate Editor  
Special Education Program  
Marshall University Graduate College  
100 Angus E. Peyton Drive  
South Charleston, WV 25303

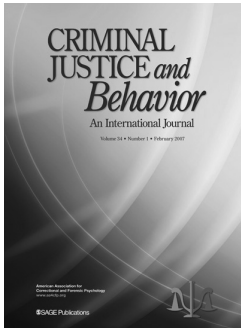
Robert R. Smith, Ed.D., Executive Editor  
625 Richardson Road  
Fortson, GA 31808  
(706) 494-1168

### Association Updates

## NEW YEAR, NEW LOOK, NEW FEATURES FOR *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR*

The AACFP and SAGE Publications are pleased to announce that as of January 2007, *CJB* will receive a new look and will come to you more frequently.

•**New Look**—The first thing you'll notice when you receive your January issue of *CJB* will be



its new cover (reproduced here). Our artists have produced a dynamic and contemporary cover that reflects the journal's

leading position in forensic psychology, while retaining the vi-

sual elements of *CJB*'s past. In addition, the journal is increasing from 5.5x8.5 inches to a new 7x10 inches size. This will not only bring you more articles per issue, but adds to the professional look and feel of the journal.

•**More Frequent**—*CJB* will now come to you every month. This means that you will receive more articles, quicker than ever before. The number of excellent articles submitted to the journal has grown significantly in the last few years, and Dr. Curt Bartol, *CJB*'s Editor, is now in the enviable position of selecting the top articles from the very highest quality submissions. Increasing *CJB*'s frequency will ensure that we continue to deliver

this premier research content to AACFP members.

•**More Features**—In addition to the high caliber research articles you have come to expect from *CJB*, you will be pleased to find several other types of articles increasing in *CJB*, including a practitioner's corner and commentary section, an increased number of literature reviews, special issues, a significantly higher number of book reviews, and an occasional forum/debate section to discuss hot topics in correctional psychology.

Please feel free to let us know what you think of these changes. We are dedicated to making sure that you get maximum benefits from your AACFP membership. By enlarging and enhancing *CJB*, we hope to ensure that the journal will continue to bring you the best possible forensic psychology content in the best possible form.

## OFFER CE CREDITS

(Continued from page 1)

targeted to the specific areas of study and practice for these professions. The AATBS prides itself upon being the exemplar in the field of psychology licensure programs, and continues to produce content that is recognized for its quality. For more information about AATBS go to their website at [aatbs.com](http://aatbs.com).

## ONLINE UPGRADES FOR SAGE JOURNALS

As you may know, Sage Publications is the publisher of AACFP's official journal, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, and we have been working together with them to improve member services and increase member benefits. To that end, I'm pleased to inform you that SAGE Journals Online, SAGE's online journal delivery platform, has been enhanced with a new look, and improved features and functionality for all of their related materials.

Enhancements to the SAGE Journals Online platform include:

- Improved navigation across the entire platform
- Easy-to-locate, site level quick search function
- Enhanced advanced search options, including "Fielded Boolean Search"
- Refined search possibilities, in-

cluding search history and saved searches

- New "My Tools" tab providing all personalization and alert features in one easy-to-find location
- Improved marked citations, including e-mail, print or save option
- RefWorks compatibility
- New and improved contextual "help" system
- Institutional branding on interface

SAGE continues to express a strong commitment to providing AACFP and their other affiliates with high-quality research content and a delivery platform that is consistently improved with new features and functionality, and we appreciate their efforts. If you have questions or feedback about these changes, please feel free to contact our Sage Association Liaison, Mr. Eddie Santos, at [eddie.santos@sagepub.com](mailto:eddie.santos@sagepub.com).

### Association Updates

## SIGN UP FOR *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR* E-MAIL ALERTS

Dear AACFP Members:

I appreciate this opportunity to introduce myself as one of the liaison people at SAGE Publications for the American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (AACFP) and for *Criminal Justice and Behavior* (CJB). I have been representing SAGE and AACFP at various conferences and assisting the AACFP in other ways to provide improved member services and increase awareness and use of CJB.

Among the benefits that attract new members most are the uniquely useful range of Internet-based tools that come with AACFP membership. My reason for writing this note to you today is to encourage you to explore the advantages of a specific and valuable Internet resource offered by SAGE. As you know, AACFP members currently receive a complimentary print and online subscription to CJB. SAGE also offers complimentary E-Mail Alerts for CJB through our online delivery platform, SAGE Journals Online.

E-Mail Alerts provide you with notification, in advance, in several categories of interest, including:

- Tables of contents (sent up to 4 weeks before the issue is available online)
- Announcements (such as upcoming special issues)
- Keyword, author, and article alerts that keep your interest in focus and help you stay up-to-date with the topics and authors that interest you

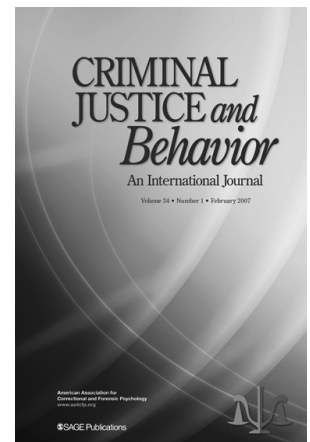
Signing up for CJB E-Mail Alerts is easy if you follow the steps below. (If you are already a registered user of SAGE Journals Online, simply log in using your existing user name and password and click on "edit" under "My Content Alerts" to add CJB to your alerts list.)

1. Visit <http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/alerts>
2. Click on the [CLICK HERE](#) link under the "Sign Up" section (second bullet point)
3. Under "Register", type in your e-mail address and click on [BEGIN NEW REGISTRATION](#)
4. Complete Section A of the form with your contact information and alerts preferences
5. In Section B, create a User Name and Password and click on [SEND FORM](#) at the bottom of the page
6. Once your registration is successful (you will receive a confirmation and Customer Number), click on [ALERT SUMMARY & PREFERENCES](#) under "Important Next Step"
7. Under "My Content Alerts", click on [ADD CONTENT ALERTS](#)
8. Click on the arrow next to "Criminology & Criminal Justice" and locate CJB (you may also choose to view the list of SAGE journals alphabetically at the top of the page)
9. Select your alert preferences (full Tables of Contents, Tables of Contents awareness, and/or announcements) and click on [SAVE CONTENT ALERTS](#) at the bottom of the page
10. You are now signed up for CJB E-Mail Alerts!

NOTE: You can always remove your details and preferences at any time by simply clicking on the [MODIFY MY ACCOUNT](#) link on the SAGE Journals Online homepage. This link appears once you have signed in using your user name and password.

SAGE and AACFP hope this E-Mail Alerts service will help you keep current with the valuable research your Association is publishing in CJB. With the E-Mail Alerts, you can be among the first to read, cite, and share the valuable content from this prestigious journal. If you have any questions or need assistance signing up for CJB E-Mail Alerts, please feel free to contact me directly via email ([sara.michel@sagepub.com](mailto:sara.michel@sagepub.com)) or by telephone at (805) 410-7787.

Sincerely,  
Sara Michel  
SAGE Publications



Sign up for CJB E-Mail Alerts at <http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/alerts>



## Items of Interest

## CALIFORNIA, MICHIGAN MENTAL HEALTH CARE CHANGES

The Federal receiver appointed to oversee California's troubled inmate health care system calls conditions inside the state's prisons disgraceful and says they are even worse than he anticipated. Now this from Michigan. A Federal judge has ordered sweeping mental health care changes for Michigan's prisons in Jackson to prevent the mistreatment and death of inmates, reports the Detroit Free Press. U.S. District Judge Richard Enslen suggested a prayer be said for those who have already died in custody.

"Any earthly help comes far too late for them," he said in a scathing opinion in which he chastised health-care providers in the prison for collecting their pay while ignoring the needs of those in their care. "Here is the basic message: You are valuable providers of life-saving services and medicines. You are not co-ops who collect government paychecks while your work is taken to the sexton for burial," he wrote.

Enslen banned the use of non-medical punishment restraints after Free Press articles that examined the worsening state of care in Mich-

igan's prisons, including the death of a mentally ill 21-year-old who had been left strapped naked to a concrete bed for most of 5 days without medical or mental health care before he died. The American Civil Liberties Union said it was the first time a judge anywhere in the nation had banned such restraints. If the ruling survives a possible appeal by corrections officials, changes will be made at other state prisons, said Patricia Streeter, an Ann Arbor lawyer in the case.

**EXCERPT FROM THE NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST:\*****VICTORY NEAR ON CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL PRIVILEGES**

*Richard E. Gill\*\*—Contact: [nationalpsychologist.com](http://nationalpsychologist.com)*

A surprising decision by the California Department of Health Services (DHS) to investigate a complaint that a Los Angeles hospital is violating state law by not granting psychologists full attending authority, plus a lawsuit that effectively ended in their favor have psychologists on the cusp of receiving full hospital privileges denied them for nearly 30 years. "We were not a high priority for DHS," said Bill Safarjan, Ph.D., Past President of the California Psychological Association (CPA) and current member of the APA Committee for the Advancement of Professional Practice. "But the DHS is there now investigating. This is a whole new wrinkle," added an amazed Safarjan. "They're looking to see if the Metropolitan State Hospital is violating the law as Psychology Shield has contended in a complaint." But it took the threat of legal action by Psychology Shield to force the DHS to investigate whether or not the hospital was discriminating against psychologists by not allowing them to admit and discharge patients, order restraint

or seclusion and suicide prevention, all the things psychologists are trained to do, said Safarjan, who is on staff at a state-run hospital. Safarjan said he was stunned by the DHS decision because that same organization, charged with enforcing health regulations in the state, has for years broken the law by not enforcing mandates passed by the state legislature. "Getting the bureaucracy to act is incredible," he said. Another reason psychologists are hopeful is that in February 2005 Psychology Shield, working in collaboration with the CPA and the APA Practice Organization, finally, under threat of suit, convinced the DHS to implement regulations that gave psychologists full attending authority. After all, Safarjan added, the state legislature had passed laws granting psychologists full authority that were upheld by the California Supreme Court, signed by the governor and ruled as enforceable by the state attorney general's office. The AACFP has been a contributor to Psychology Shield and commends Dr. Safarjan and the group for their efforts. For the remainder of this article and more information

on *The National Psychologist*, go to [nationalpsychologist.com](http://nationalpsychologist.com).

\*Excerpt taken with permission from (2006). *The National Psychologist*, 15, 1.

\*\*Richard E. Gill is Assistant Editor for *The National Psychologist*.

**CONFERENCE....**

The AACFP is anticipating co-sponsoring the upcoming conference with the **International Community Corrections Association (ICCA)**. We are pleased to join with ICCA in announcing that its 15th Annual International Research Conference on What Works titled **"Creating Community Justice: A Local Public Safety Imperative,"** is scheduled for October 28-31, 2007, at the Town and Country Resort and Conference Center in San Diego, California. Doctor Barbara Bloom of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Sonoma State University is this year's conference Research Chair. Linda Connelly, President and CEO  
(Continued on page 6)

## Items of Interest

## SAFE SURRENDER ATTRACTS 120 PHOENIX FUGITIVES

Some 120 suspects recently turned themselves in during the first 4 hours of Fugitive Safe Surrender in Phoenix, reports *USA Today*. The program was an invitation from Federal and state authorities who tell fugitives they may receive "favorable consideration" by turning themselves in at a makeshift center at a church. Doug Weiner, former Cleveland prosecutor and co-founder of Fugitive Safe Surrender, said the goal is to conduct programs nationwide. Plans already are underway

for them in Indianapolis; Rochester, NY; Akron, OH; and Richmond, VA.

David Gonzales, U.S. Marshal for Arizona, said the program gives suspects a chance to deal with criminal warrants at a neutral site, which cuts costs for the public and reduces the chance of a dangerous situation for law officers. Defendants who show up at the Phoenix church find public defenders to represent them and judges to conduct hearings. Often, when fugitives are caught in traffic stops or tracked down by agents, they face the humiliation of being

handcuffed in front of family and the hassle of going straight to jail. In Safe Surrender, Gonzales said, most of those wanted for non-violent offenses will be processed within hours and released without going behind bars. The fugitives who turned themselves in yesterday were suspects in cases involving drunken driving, disorderly conduct, and failure to pay fines. A Federal Office of Justice Programs grant for \$600,000 financed Fugitive Safe Surrender.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE TO RELEASE REPORT ON EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF DRUG ABUSE

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is releasing a landmark scientific report showing that effective treatment of drug abuse and addiction can save communities money and reduce crime. *Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Populations* outlines some of the proven components for successful treatment of drug abusers who have entered the criminal justice system, leading to lower rates of drug abuse and criminal activity.

This comprehensive report offers 13 principles based on a review of the scientific literature on drug abuse treatment and criminal behavior. Examples of important principles are that drug addiction is a brain disease that affects be-

havior, that recovery requires effective individualized treatment that may include medication, and that continuity of care is essential for drug abusers re-entering the community after a period of incarceration.

To read more about this area of interest and order *Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Populations* (NCADI# BKD 550) visit NIDA's website at [drugabuse.gov](http://drugabuse.gov) or call the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCA-

DI) at 1-800-729-6686 to order the FREE publications. If you wish to order bulk publications, please let them know and they will be glad to take care of your order.

The Institute is also releasing a companion art card for the new criminal justice publication, titled *Treatment is the Key* (NCADI# NIDACRD 25). To order FREE copies of the art card, you may also visit [drugabuse.gov](http://drugabuse.gov).

## USING THE MMPI-2 IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS: A NEW BOOK FROM EDWIN I. MEGARGEE, Ph.D.

A leading expert on the MMPI instruments (and former President of AACFP, 1973-1975), Dr. Edwin I. Megargee addresses how administration, scoring, and evaluation of the MMPI-2 differs in correctional settings. He describes the issues that psychologists must take into account, including the challenges of administering the MMPI-2 to prisoners; the assessment of malingering and deception; the meaning of offenders' elevated scores on the various validity, clinical, supplementary, and content scales, including the new RC and PSY-5 scales; the diffi-

culties of using conventional code-type analyses with criminal offenders; and instructions for interpreting offenders' profiles with the empirically derived Megargee classification system. The 2006 book from the University of Minnesota Press concludes with a discussion of the interpretive dimensions of Megargee's computerized Criminal Justice and Correctional Report and case studies illustrating the analysis of the MMPI-2 profiles of various types of criminal offenders. Contact: [presspr@umn.edu](mailto:presspr@umn.edu).

## CONFERENCE....

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of Leaders in Community Alternatives of San Francisco and Ray Banks of Turning Point of Central California are the conference Co-Chairs. This year's conference will stress the importance of bringing together corrections, law enforcement, the judiciary, and academia to promote community justice. Contact: [iccaweb.org](http://iccaweb.org).

## Conference of Interest

## ASSOCIATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF SEXUAL ABUSERS

Lorraine R. Reitzel, Ph.D., & David S. Prescott, MSW, LICSW

The Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) held its 25th Annual Research and Treatment Conference in Chicago in the final days of September, 2006. Incorporated in 1984, ATSA is comprised of over 2300 professionals dedicated to sexual assault prevention and empirically supported sexual offender management and treatment. Over 1,600 people attended the conference, which spanned 4 days. The theme of this year's conference was "Effective Practice to Informed Policy: Navigating the Winds of Change." Pre-conference seminars, concurrent sessions, and poster presentations highlighted the cutting-edge assessment and treatment research in the field, allowing clinicians and researchers alike a forum to share their experiences in the ever-evolving area of sexual abuse prevention and management.

The speakers for this year's plenary sessions came from diverse disciplinary backgrounds and provided insight to guide the future direction of the field. Reflecting the rapidly expanding and largely punitive trends in public policies regarding sexual offenders, the initial plenary sessions were designed to both prepare and motivate ATSA's membership for taking action necessary to influence public perception and affect future legislation. The first plenary, offered by Diane Benjamin, M.P.H., Outreach Training Director of the Maternal and Child Health Training Program of the University of Minnesota's



**Conference Co-Chairs Robin A. Goldman, MA, and Steven P. Sawyer, MSSW.**

School of Public Health, was titled "Framing Sexual Abuse to Shape Public Policy." Benjamin discussed the importance of message framing in communication in order to overcome preconceptions about sexual abusers, and described the components of Strategic Frame Analysis, which is one method used to communicate messages in a maximally effective way.

Franklin E. Zimring, J.D., of the University of California, Berkeley, delivered the second plenary of the conference, titled "Legislating in the Dark: The Nightmare of Sex Crime Policy." Provocative and pointed, Zimring described the dramatic change in public policy toward sexual offenders in the last few decades and the extent to which politically generated myths evoke emotionally-based policies that fail to incorporate our knowledge about effective sexual offender management. Asserting

that some policymakers are "ignorant but not uncertain" about sexual offender management, Mr. Zimring called for increased attention to international data, the development of funding for programmatic research, and data-based public policy.

The second day of plenary sessions focused on the current state of our knowledge about sexual offender treatment, and the future of research in this area. Louis Castonguay, Ph.D. psychologist from Pennsylvania State University and member of the joint APA and North American Society for Psychotherapy Research's Task Force, began the session by discussing the complexities of separating therapeutic technique from the therapeutic relationship. He reminded us of the importance of attending to the latter in the development of lasting client change. R. Karl Hanson, Ph.D. of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada's Office of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, described the results of meta-analytic research of sexual offender treatment, and advocated for increased adherence to the risk, need, and responsivity principles, postulated in general criminology research, to enhance the effectiveness of treatment in our specialty area. Finally, an esteemed panel of speakers comprised of Drs. Howard E. Barbaree, Anthony R. Beech, and Richard L. Packard discussed their perspectives on promising directions in the field and areas in need of future research in a session moderated

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## Conference of Interest

**TREATMENT OF SEXUAL ABUSERS** (Continued from page 7)

**Louis Castonguay, Ph.D.,**  
Speaking at Day 2 Plenary  
Session.

by Dr. Janice K. Marques. Key themes included the need for long-term follow-up of cognitive-behavioral methods, the promising aspects of the “good lives model” espoused by Tony Ward and others, and continued research into the biology of sexual arousal.

The final day of plenary sessions focused on the management of offenders in the community. Andrea Casanova, of the ALLY Foundation in Boston, advocated for the creation of sex offense-specific courts as a means of ensuring the best evaluation, sentencing, treatment, and management, of this population. She argued that sex offenders are among the most complicated populations in society, and that all too many sexual crimes are preventable.

Jan Hindman, M.S., LPC, a founding member and early president of the organization, reminded the audience of the importance of keeping sexual offender treatment centered on the needs of those most affected by abuse – those who have survived it. For years, Ms. Hindman

has advocated that sexual offender treatment best serves communities when it emphasizes the responsibility of offenders to those they have harmed. She further warned that at a time when many lay people believe that criminals (including sexual offenders) cannot benefit from treatment, it makes sense that our field provide treatment in a way that is as beneficial as possible to victims. She noted that many treatment providers operate outside of a close collaborative relationship with victim’s advocates and representatives of law enforcement, and that this relegates treatment to the margins of society’s response to sexual abuse.

Beyond the various addresses and workshops, concerns about public policy were present in all quarters of this year’s conference. With the advent of increasingly restrictive – but scientifically unproven – legislation, ATSA has increased its efforts to promote empirically grounded legislation by hiring a part-time policy consultant, Alisa Klein. Ms. Klein has begun establishing alliances with key organizations such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and has assisted many members interested in providing information and resources to decision makers in their areas. The ATSA members frequently express concern that misguided legislation can actually increase some offenders’ risk for re-offense, and jeopardize the genuine change that many offenders are able to make in treatment. With Ms. Klein’s assistance, ATSA will work to support legislation that promotes appropriate accountability, stability, and safety for all.

Informative, challenging, and sometimes provocative, ATSA’s

25th professional conference set the stage for enhancing attendees’ professional development through participation in conference training events and networking activities. Other highlights of ATSA’s conference included the presentation of awards to promising newcomers as well as those who have contributed to the field over their lifetime. This year, Scott T. Ronis, M.A., of the University of Missouri at Columbia received the Graduate Student Research Award for his research on sexual aggression. In addition, Gail Ryan, M.A., Director of the Kempe Perpetration Prevention Program and well known to the field for her work as facilitator of the National Adolescent Perpetration Network, received ATSA’s Distinguished Practitioner Award.

The upcoming year will see increased attention by ATSA to involvement in shaping public policy regarding sexual abusers, as well as enhancing its relationship with other organizations and professionals in related fields. The ATSA’s very strong intention

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**Raymond Knight, Ph.D., Past President, and Robin McGinnis, MSW, Current President, at Yearly Membership Meeting.**



## Conference of Interest

**TREATMENT OF SEXUAL ABUSERS** (Continued from page 8)

is to act collaboratively, share resources with other organizations, and contribute to community safety. The organization looks forward to another year of its members' inspired research and practice, and to learning about their productivity at the 26th annual conference in San

Diego, California, which will take place from October 31 to November 3, 2007.

To learn more about the ATSA, including how to become a member of the organization, please visit their website at [atsa.com](http://atsa.com). This website includes position papers, bibliographies, calls for papers, and other

useful information.

About the authors: Lorraine R. Reitzel, Ph.D. is President of AACFP and a member of ATSA. David S. Prescott, MSW, LICSW, is President-Elect of ATSA and a member of AACFP.

## Foreign Member Reports

**HONOR, SHAME, AND CRIME IN MALTESE SOCIETY\***

Marilyn Clark, Ph.D.\*\*—Contact: [marilyn.clark@um.edu.mt](mailto:marilyn.clark@um.edu.mt)

This two-part article will explore the implications of the code of honor and shame on the development of criminal careers and the importance of recognizing its impact on the therapeutic alliance. It will also investigate the difficulties shaming and reputation pose for the successful reintegration of the offender within the Maltese cultural context.

The first part of the two-piece contribution examines, in some detail, the anthropological concept of code of honor and shame with which readers might not be entirely familiar. Anthropological studies of the Mediterranean region have received much attention in the last 3 decades (Campbell, 1964; Peristiany, 1965; Boissevain, 1974; Davis, 1977; Pitt-Rivers 1979; Gilmore, 1982, 1990). Scholars have studied several Mediterranean societies, including Maltese society, paying particular attention to their structure, noting aspects such as strong urban orientation, social, sexual and economic stratification, family solidarity and reliance on the kinship unit. Such common structures give rise to consistent societal values, most notably, honor and shame (Muenchow,

1989; Schneider, 1971; Gilmore, 1982).

Honor is the value of a person in his or her own eyes as well as in the eyes of the community (O'Reilly Mizzi, 1994). The attribution of honor and shame is an interactive process involving the status which a person claims, in combination with the social group's affirmation of that claim. This has important implications for publicly identified offenders. A person whose honor is rebuffed by the community is humiliated, labeled as ridiculous or contemptable and treated with appropriate disdain. In other words, honor is not simple self-esteem or pride; it is a status claim which is affirmed by the community, that is, a process of interaction. It is a positive social value. Shame, on the other hand, may be construed either positively or negatively. Positively, shame is sensitivity towards one's reputation. A shameless person is one who is not appropriately sensitive to what other people in his community think of him. As a result s/he has little respect for the norms of the community: no stake in conformity. Negatively, shame refers to loss of status, and possibly, humiliation. A person who loses his honor by being caught engaging

in criminal behavior is considered outside the moral code; is often addressed by his nickname; and may be treated with open disdain (Pitt-Rivers, 1977). Honor and shame therefore imply a value judgment made by the community at large. Those who do not subscribe to the norms of the community are considered to be shameless. They have ceased to care about their reputation. Honor and shame may also be considered as reciprocal values. Thus, a person is attributed with honor if s/he is seen to be upholding the norms and values of the community.

Shame acts as an important means of social control, often through the important mechanism of gossip. Societies which adhere to the code of honor and shame are less likely to tolerate deviant behavior by members of the community. According to Braithwaite (1993) "low crime societies are societies where people do not mind their own business, where tolerance of deviance has definite limits, where communities prefer to handle their own crime problems rather than hand them over to professionals" (p. 8).

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## HONOR, SHAME, AND CRIME (Continued from page 9)

Braithwaite's theory (1993) suggests that societies where deviance from community standards is publicly shamed are more likely to discourage crime. However, if the individual continues to be rejected by the community then the social bond between that person and the community is broken and the community loses its potential for any future shaming. Non-reintegrative shaming may contribute to a person losing his self-respect and becoming beyond being shamed. If on the other hand codes of honor and shame are sources of potential reminders for members of the community to not overstep the line, then they serve as crime control mechanisms. The line between the presence of shaming that encourages conformity and shaming that severs the social bond between the deviant and his community is a fine one indeed. In close knit, face to face communities, like those in Maltese villages and towns, a young person may hesitate to break the law for fear of losing his honor; his good name in his own eyes and in the eyes of others. However, once honor is lost, the person becomes free to deviate; he is shameless. With public loss of reputation the individual may react in two ways. He may attempt to regain his reputation by engaging in apology (Goffman, 1959) or he may consider his reputation so spoilt that it is beyond repair. In the latter case he may continue with the deviance in question. According to Peristiany (1965), a person who is inspired by self-respect places considerations regarding his good name and his social image. However, when an individual reaches the stage where he lacks shame he has lost his self-respect and disregards his social evalua-

tion by others. He is a menace to the community and because he is outside the moral order, his actions are unpredictable.

The values of honor and shame function more effectively in traditional face to face communities. (Schneider, 1971; O'Reilly Mizzi, 1994). The villages and towns of Malta and Gozo are face to face communities where most persons know each other by name and also know many personal details about each other. The strong communitarianism is clearly manifested in the active participation in the annual village festival (Boissevain, 1969). The importance of one's reputation diminishes as the intensity of interaction also diminishes. Life in Maltese towns and villages has a quality of intimacy not found in metropolitan cities. According to Bailey (1971) "It is very hard to mind your own business if you live in a village. It is hard even if you were not born there and have come to live in the village as a stranger. It is impossible if you are local born and bred, and if half the village consists of your kinsmen and the other half went to school with you" (p. 5). Although many Maltese live in towns and there is an urban-suburban-rural distribution of the population (O'Reilly Mizzi 1994), people in Malta see themselves as members of a particular community. Even within the urban communities in Malta, life is conducted on a face to face basis in a way more similar to Redfield's folk model (1949) than to an urban model where separateness, distance from kin and anomie are viewed as typical characteristics. The lives of people in Maltese urban arrangements are centered around their families, children, church, and local community. Indeed, the Maltese could be characterized as urban villag-

ers (Gans, 1962). Life in Maltese communities results in multiplex relationships which makes the consideration of one's honor a matter of grave importance. The small size of the island and the density of the network of relationships mean that individuals meet over and over again in the process of exercising a variety of roles. According to Bailey (1971), where the intensity of interaction levels off towards single interest relationships, then people will need to be less careful about their reputation. It is therefore in societies characterized by multiplex relationships that the code of honor and shame is likely to manifest itself and to regulate social behavior. The presence of a strong 'moral community' is felt in Maltese towns and villages as people are prepared to make judgments about one another. This often takes place through the mechanisms of gossip. In such a small country as Malta, everyone tends to know everyone else (Boissevain, 1974). Thus there is no sense of anonymity. It is virtually impossible to get away from a situation in Malta because of its small size and interconnected networks. O'Reilly Mizzi (1994) writes "if your behavior deviates from the norm you cannot move to another part of the community and start again. Your reputation will follow and catch up with you very quickly" (p. 375). Fear of loss of one's reputation may deter some people from risking breaking the law. However, for those whose reputation is tainted, it leaves little scope for alternative action. In Malta, careers in deviance, once established, become increasingly hard to renounce.

Malta's small geographical size  
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**HONOR, SHAME, AND CRIME** (Continued from page 10)

has important implications for the issue of honor and shame. The Maltese Archipelago consists of three small islands and two uninhabited islets covering a total area of 316 kilometers. Maltese communities have the highest population density in all of Europe. Malta, the largest island, has a population of 400,000, all living on an area of 246 square kilometers. The population is mainly concentrated along the east coast, especially surrounding the capital city of Valletta. In such a small country people are acquainted with each other and there is little sense of anonymity (Boissevain, 1969). An important consequence of Malta's small size is a high degree of social visibility.

Sultana and Baldacchinono (1994) note that "Knowledge which elsewhere is either private or unavailable is quickly acquired..... and rapidly transformed into a public consumer good via the exchange of information and gossip. Such a high degree of transparent, interpersonal communication engenders a pervasive atmosphere of familiarity" (p. 16). This has important implications for the development of criminal careers. Behavior is particularly open to public scrutiny and this might serve as a powerful inhibition for those contemplating crime. Deviations from the norm are immediately noticeable. In Malta, people are brought into contact over and over again in a variety of activities. In highly industrialized and technological societies the individual often performs a variety of roles in different spheres of social life. However, microstate inhabitants grow up within an interdependent network where

each person features in another's life many times over. Nearly every social relationship serves a variety of interests and many roles are played by relatively few individuals. In small communities like those found in Malta, it is not uncommon to find an individual who works and socializes with his family members. Thus, the roles of brother, friend, and worker may be played out in the same social arena. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to retreat into anonymity in a community that constantly surveys individual behavior. This interdependency and scrutiny extends to the wider community network and not just the family. One's colleagues at work may very well be the same people that one goes out with in the evening and plays squash with on a Saturday morning. Social relationships are more affectively charged and durable over time than in other, larger societies (Sultana & Baldacchino, 1994).

In Maltese towns and villages community feeling is strong, manifested by the eager participation of people of all ages in the annual village festival (Boissevain, 1984). The hot weather during the long summer months means that people take to the outdoors every evening. It is not uncommon to see clusters of people outside every doorstep as one drives through a village. The church steps are an equally popular place for socializing and gossiping. The public character of behavior and high community surveillance means that knowledge about individuals which would normally remain private often becomes public knowledge.

The small geographical size of Malta also limits residential mobility. One way of escaping from being stigmatized by members of one's community, is to move away

from that area. In Malta, although possible, residential mobility is limited. If one moves to another village, this will involve, at most, moving only a few kilometres away. The likelihood that criminal reputation follows the individual when he moves is therefore increased because of the small size of the island. In Malta, deviants are more constrained to bear the brunt of public contempt. They cannot escape to another town or city and start afresh. They are therefore forced to live in a community which is outcasting and stigmatizing, with the result that many become socially excluded.

The concept of honor and shame in the Mediterranean also has another dimension which is worth mentioning in relation to its influence on the development of criminal careers. This dimension has to do with masculinity. In the Mediterranean culture a man's honor depends on his authority over his household, his position as a husband and a father, his strength in public dealings, and his daringness and boldness (Campbell, 1964). Honor is associated with the refusal to submit to humiliation (Baroja, 1965). A man's honor is also associated with virility (Press, 1979). As a husband he should not be impotent and is expected to satisfy his wife sexually (Davis, 1977) Thus, a man's honor involves personal, economic, and sexual honor. As Gilmore (1990) summarizes "Honor is about being good at being a man. A man of honor is one who acts as husband, father, lover, provider, and warrior" (p. 17). Mediterranean honor involves what Blok (1981) refers to as "the domination of other men and the claim to excel over oth-

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## HONOR, SHAME, AND CRIME (Continued from page 11)

ers" (p. 431). Pitt-Rivers (1977) refers to honor as "aggressive" (p. 78). While the need to maintain one's good reputation by abiding by the norms of the community may serve as a deterrent to engage in criminal activity, the

need to demonstrate one's masculinity may well encourage some young men to break the law. The need to defend one's reputation as a real man may sometimes result in conflict with the law.

\*All references for Dr. Clark's re-

port will appear in her second installment, scheduled to appear in the April issue of *The Correctional Psychologist*.

\*\*Doctor Clark is Senior Lecturer, Department of Educational Studies, University of Malta.

## CANADIAN CORNER

Steve Wormith, Ph.D. — Contact: s.wormith@usask.ca

### Ottawa in 2007: North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference

Plans for the 2007 Canadian Psychological Association's (CPA's) annual conference are already under way and it promises to be a very special affair. Billed as the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference, Dr. Jeremy Mills, Chair of the Criminal Justice Section has been working very hard with a planning committee to host an international corrections conference in conjunction with the CPA conference. The conference is scheduled for Ottawa, Ontario, on June 7 to 9, 2007, and a list of keynote speakers has already been established. They include such luminaries as Drs. Vern Quinsey (Queens University), Don Andrews (Carleton University), Paul Gendreau (University of New Brunswick), Marnie Rice (McMaster University) and David Farrington (Cambridge University).

For further information, you are encouraged to check the convention link on the CPA website at: cpa.ca or contact conference organizers Dr. Jeremy Mills at millsjf@csc-scc.gc.ca or Dr. Bob Morgan at robert.morgan@ttu.edu.

### Fourth Annual Forensic Psychiatry Conference

We should also give equal time to our colleagues on the west coast who are planning another important conference, scheduled for March 28 to 30, 2007, in Victoria, British Columbia. The theme of the Fourth Annual Forensic Psychiatry Conference is "Mental Health and the Justice System Across the Life Span." Keynote speakers are Drs. Karl Hanson (Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, Canada) and Steve Hart (Simon Fraser University). Topics of interest include but are not limited to the following: assessment and intervention strategies for youth and adult mentally ill offenders; correctional and forensic services for special offender populations; strategies for the treatment and management of co-occurring disorders; expert testimony and credibility issues. For more information, contact Barb Bell at 604-524-7518 or bbell@bcmhs.bc.ca.

### Book on Women Offenders

Two psychologists, Drs. Shelly Brown and Kelly Blanchette, who spent some time under Dr. Motiuk's tutelage in the Research and Statistics Branch of Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), have written a recent book that helps to fill an important void in the field of correctional psychology. The book's

title is: *The Assessment and Treatment of Women Offenders: An Integrative Perspective*. As we are all painfully aware, female offenders have not received the same attention in our research that males have been given now for at least 50 years. We all assume that this is because they comprise a considerably smaller proportion of the offender population (10% to 25% depending on the organization). Yet they present numerous challenges for correctional agencies and their staff. Some of these challenges are unique to women offenders (e.g., child bearing and rearing), while others are variations of themes that we are all too familiar with male offenders (e.g., substance abuse and mental disorder). In their analysis of the challenges presented by women offenders to corrections, Blanchette and Brown (2006) have unearthed many important findings and have provided much needed structure and direction to potential correctional strategies, while remaining consistent with the principles of risk, need and responsivity (Andrews, Bonta & Hoge, 1990).

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## NOTES FROM ISRAEL—PRISONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY: WALLS OF GLASS OR CONCRETE\*

Avraham Hoffmann\*\*—Contact: hoffmanh@a22.net.it

In the past, prison often used to be out of public interest. There was acquiescence that the public is not interested in knowing what is happening inside prisons, and it did not bother the prison establishment. The prison was outside the public realm and the prison wardens were happy with that. Many prison directors and commissioners in prison services around the world face a major problem in dealing with the democratic fundamental

requirement for transparency concerning the things done inside the prison walls. In the past, prisons were out of bounds and of no political or media interest. Today, we shouldn't ignore the objective difficulties that the rigorous security necessities have on the transparency approach. Although prison walls are made of concrete, they appear to become more and more transparent. It becomes, less and less possible to hide what's going on behind the prison walls.

Can we run a security system according to the transparency requirements? How can we reconcile the prison authoritative system with the democratic regime? Whether we want it or not, prisons have no alternative but to adjust to the new trends. However, I think the prison system can gain two values and benefits by being transparent:

1. Promoting prisoner rehabilitation that will result in

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### Items of Interest

## CONFERENCE....

The **Forensic Mental Health Association of California (FMHAC)** presents the 2007 conference titled "Treatment and Management of Forensic Populations: A Pragmatic Approach." The conference will be held at the Embassy Suites, 1441 Canyon Del Ray, Seaside, CA 93955, March 14-16, 2007. CEU, MCEP, POST and STC credits will be offered. Visit our website, [fmhac.net](http://fmhac.net), for the most current information on the conference.

### Pre-Conference—

Risk Assessment for Suicide and Violence; Child Murder by Parents and Insanity. Phillip Resnick, M.D., Director, Division of Forensic Psychiatry, Case Medical School; Adjunct Professor, Case Law School.

### Keynote—

Journalist Pete Earley will speak about his book, *Crazy*, and his efforts since its publication.

### Wrap Up—

John Petrla, JD, LLM, Professor, Department of Mental Health Law and Policy, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida

### Of Interest—

State Council on Mentally Ill Offenders Open Meeting—Wednesday, March 14, 10:00 AM

Chair: James A. Tilton, Secretary, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Vice Chair: Steven W. Mayberg, Ph.D., Director, California Department of Mental Health

Members: David Lehman, Wendy Lindley, Duane McWaine, Dave

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## PRISONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY (Continued from page 13)

public safety.

2. Ensuring adequate budgets: In a democratic society, the growing need for funds requires a contact with the political system, which requires opening the prison gates to the media, political, and rehabilitation systems.

Should we respond to this process post factum or, should we perceive the transparency process as a positive one for which we must prepare the prison truly and willingly, and thus transform symbolically the prison walls into glass walls? To answer that let me first examine what caused the rise of the prisons transparency dilemma.

The interrelated factors that caused the rise of the transparency dilemma are:

1. Democracy and the public opinion demand to know. They accentuate the dilemma between safety and security vis-à-vis transparency and accountability. The contrast between an authoritative punishment security system inside the prison walls and the demand for accountability, transparency, and human rights.

2. The growing power of the media, through the new technologies, has changed our world into a global village. We now know what is happening in a small village thousands of miles away. We know more and request to know more. As a result, prisoners too, have internalized skillfully the power of the media, the public opinion, and the political system to advance their interests.

3. The 21<sup>st</sup> Century has seen September 11, 2001 (9/11) international terrorism rise to gravity never seen before. And while I wish to talk about criminal offenses, I believe that these have had impact on all prison types.

Apparently, the 9/11 events

should have caused withdrawal, but it can also open our eyes to a differentiating approach: knowingly making a clear distinction according to the principle of nominative relations between the security risk and the transparency of the prison. If it is the right thing to do, we must build a system that will ensure that transparency isn't an unbearable burden, but an essence, content and a goal. This will eventually help us to gain more security. "Stolen water is sweet" (Proverbs 9:17), hence openness prevents "mysticism" and ambiguity that journalists, politicians, and prisoners know how to take advantage.

It is impossible to develop a serious rehabilitation program without contacts with the community. The locked gates during the prisoner's punishment period shouldn't be a barrier that prevents them from seeing the community's light. By unveiling it, we allow it to positively impact the prisoner's development toward a new future. A rehabilitated released prisoner helps strengthen the society's security. An alienated prisoner, becomes a community threat upon his release. The prison system is an authoritative punishment system, designed to punish offenders and protect the public from those who want to harm. Imprisonment is only a temporary period after which the offenders return to live in society. To ensure that the prisoner returns back to society as a positive and contributing citizen we must offer him the opportunity to rehabilitate. However, public opinion is divided. Some criticize prison leaves, for showing a too liberal approach toward prisoners. Other requests a more liberal and rehabilitation-oriented approach. Failures do occur. A prisoner escapes prison or commits a murder or rape during a prison leave, prisoners riot, or

prison staff abuse prisoners. When these problems occur, both the conservative and the liberal, criticize prison authorities.

In such crises, the benefits of the investment in contacts with the community are apparent. The community must be aware of the constraints of prisons and help in times of crisis. This mission is possible only by openness and transparency. As sinners wish that God's gates keep open for their prayers although they don't know if their prayer will be accepted, the same is true for the prisoner. We allow it by creating community transparent bidirectional gates who say: "... you have sinned, committed crimes and were punished, but the community's gates are open for your new perception of your own life, and for the new perception of the community's members toward you. You should try although you aren't sure you can succeed." A close contact between the prisoners and the community rehabilitation services is needed to increase the released prisoner's chances to a successful rehabilitation. The contact between the prisoner and his family during his incarceration is an important condition for his rehabilitation after his release. To promote this process, prison commissioners and senior staff must receive special training in order to be able to educate the different public opinions to openness. They should learn the different public aspects concerning the different prisoner's populations and the offenses that they committed: Property offenses, drugs, bodily assault, homicide, sexual offenses and fraud. But, not only the prison services and commissioner should adapt. In this new approach, the

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prisons warden should, as well.

In a regular prison, even in a relatively open one, the prison warden reacts to external pressures. We could describe this type of attitude as "passive." In the era of transparency the warden should initiate meetings and contacts with the general public, but especially the communities near his prison. The mayor, schools, public figures, and business men all need to be involved. This opens real opportunities for the rehabilitation counselors. It helps create and promote a public opinion favorable to the prisoners rehabilitation.

As a result of closer collaboration, more prisoners can find employment after their release from prison. Prisoners will have less motivation to commit crimes. More social welfare foundations are willing to help released prisoners rehabilitate and integrate into society. More politicians as well as the media favor rehabilitation. And, more funds will be given for these purposes by the authorities.

The new warden's training topics need to be:

1. Acquaintance with the community and its institutions.
2. Knowledge of the community's political structure.
3. Knowledge of the media and the ways of dealing with it.
4. Knowledge of the community rehabilitation. In the high security prison and in large prisons, the prison warden must have an officer in charge of public and media relations.

A concrete prison looks hostile from the outside. It builds the prisoners hostility towards the outside and the society's toward the prisoners. When a released prisoner re-offends, a friendly community that has open

communication channels with the prison, can quickly and efficiently organize to inform the public and the prisoners about the harm done. By letting the prisoners participate in this process, the prisoners also internalize what is right and what is wrong. Private prisons need to be even more open to public eyes. The public suspects that the government is fleeing its state duties and is disregarding what is happening in these prisons, and that the prison owners are only interested in profits, at the expense of the prisoners' welfare and needs. Therefore, wardens of private prisons must learn to report and be controlled.

The warden of a prison with glass walls will attain public trust.

\*Presented at the ICPA 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference: "Correctional Complexities: Managing Diverse Offender Populations", October 22-26, 2006, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

\*\*Avraham Hoffman is the founder and Former Director General of the Israeli Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority. He served as Director General for 19 years. He is now associated with Judea and Samaria College.

*Awards*

### **APA's AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED PROFESSIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO PRACTICE IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR GIVEN TO DR. FAGAN**

The American Psychological Association (APA) has given the 2006 Award for Distinguished Professional Contributions to Practice in the Public Sector to Dr. Thomas J. Fagan. The citation reads as follows: "For his service as a leader in correctional psychology.

During his distinguished career with the Federal Prison System, Thomas J. Fagan improved the quality and scope of mental health services by establishing, maintaining, and modeling the highest practice standards for psychologists; developing innovative treatment strategies for prisoners; and creating staff training programs. His work as a practitioner, author, and consultant expanded roles for psychologists in the criminal justice system and increased the profession's awareness of the needs of an underserved population. His wisdom, generosity, and vision shaped this clinical specialty to the benefit of incarcerated individu-



als and generations of psychologists." Fagan, shown at left, received a bachelor of arts degree in psychology from Rutgers University and a master's degree and doctorate in clinical psychology from Virginia Tech. As one of his last graduate school requirements, Fagan completed a 1-year internship with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP). This experience was enough to kindle his interest in criminal offenders and set his career path as an FBOP psychologist for the next 23 years.

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