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AN INSIDE LOOK AT YOUR ASSOCIATION

The Executive Board (referred to as the “Board”) of the Association believes that during the past decade, IACFP has emerged from an Association with an uncertain future into an internationally recognized organization with a strong financial foundation, an improved journal and newsletter, and with excellent prospects for the future. We welcome readers to a more in-depth look at our history, how Association business is conducted, and how we were able to reach these goals by overcoming a number of challenges.

A Brief History

From its inception in 1953, the Association founders strived to provide its members with a venue within which discussions relating to the practice of correctional psychology could occur, and for many years it served that purpose. In keeping with that purpose, a journal for the Association was started in 1956, and with considerable pains of starts and stops, name changes and more, was eventually named *Criminal Justice and Behavior (CJB)*, the title that it bears today.

For many years, *CJB*, under the editorship of founding editor Stanley Brodsky, as well as editors that included, among others, Allen Hess, David Glenwick, and most recently, Curt Bartol, was a successful educational publication that provided cutting-edge research relevant to both academic and practicing psychologists and criminal justice professionals. As a result of the continuing excellence of our editors, editorial board, high quality submissions, and the marketing efforts of SAGE Publications, the journal continues to contribute to the founders' goal of providing a venue for discussions among correctional psychologists and, more

recently, an expanded population of mental health professionals in the international criminal and juvenile justice communities. However, because our journal has evolved into one that is internationally recognized as among the top journals in our field, it is easy to understand why our Association became recognized primarily by its sponsorship of the journal.

Unfortunately, the sponsorship of a successful journal did not guarantee a successful Association. Just a little over a decade ago, our Association, like many similar volunteer groups, faced numerous organizational challenges:

- (a) Member fees did not cover the cost of individual journal subscriptions and other costs, and adding new members resulted in a net financial loss to the Association.
- (b) Membership had fallen to under 200.
- (c) There was no regular or convenient way for members to interact, such as a website or other social media.
- (d) There were no financial controls or regular financial reports.
- (e) Our contract with the journal publisher was not close to reflecting our value to the publisher or our field.
- (f) Beyond the journal and newsletter, no services were being provided to members.
- (g) Taxes had not been properly prepared and filed.
- (h) The bylaws had largely fallen into disuse.
- (i) There was little money in the bank, and our financial future was uncertain.

These were the conditions facing our Association when Dr. John Gannon became

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

The IACFP Newsletter is published every January, April, July, and October, and is mailed to all International Association for Correctional & Forensic Psychology (IACFP) members. Comments and information from individual members concerning activities and related matters of general interest to international correctional mental health professionals and others in international criminal and juvenile justice are solicited. The IACFP endorses equal opportunity practices and accepts for inclusion in *The IACFP Newsletter* only advertisements, announcements, or notices that are not discriminatory on the basis of race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, or sexual orientation. The IACFP is not responsible for any claims made in a newsletter advertisement. All materials accepted for inclusion in *The IACFP Newsletter* are subject to routine editing prior to publication. Opinions or positions expressed in newsletter articles do not necessarily represent opinions or positions of the IACFP. Please send material for publication or comments to Dr. Robert R. Smith: smithr@marshall.edu. Deadlines for submission of all material are:

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AN INSIDE LOOK *(Continued from page 1)*

President in 1999. Prior to becoming President of our Association, Dr. Gannon, a professional who has a successful business background as well as one as a trained psychologist working with offender populations, had served for a total of 9 years as a volunteer in various capacities, as a contributor, liaison to other associations, and newsletter co-editor, and in these capacities was very familiar with our status. He and the Board realized that to revitalize the Association and ensure a successful future apart from our journal, changes needed to be made. The Board and he then began to work together to reform governance practices to better focus on these challenges.

Since the limited terms of previous Association officers worked against a continuity of administrative leadership, oversight, and vision, the Board believed that this lack of continuity contributed to the development of many of the challenges then facing the Association. To help provide for the lack of leadership continuity, the Board approved Dr. Gannon remaining as President for three successive terms, 1999-2005. While this was a significant departure from the past practice of electing officers during this time, the Board believed that temporarily suspending this practice was essential in overcoming our challenges.

We began to focus on increasing our membership (without producing a net financial loss) by increasing member services, and improving the financial stability of the Association with strict financial controls over Association expenditures. Financial stability was very important since failure here could mean financial dissolution of the Association.

After having served three terms as President and to provide continued oversight while reinstating the past practices of electing officers, the Board agreed to have Dr. Gannon continue with the Association as Executive Director. In his initial capacity as Executive Director he served as an unpaid volunteer, but given the amount of work involved, in 2006, he was given a Board-approved contract as Executive Director for 5 years at \$5,000 per month. To continue our efforts, Dr. Gannon recommended that the Board hire an attorney to assist us with organizational procedures, and an accountant to oversee our financial responsibilities. The Board approved and implemented his recommendations. The Board, Dr. Gannon, and our attorney also amended our bylaws, presented them to members for ratification, and they were approved without dissension in 2008. At Dr. Gannon's request, the Board recently employed an independent CPA to extend our efforts in overseeing our Association's fiduciary responsibilities.

The Results Of Our Efforts Since 1999

While the Board believes that all associations continue to be a work in progress and further improvement needs to be sought as a matter of course, we believe that the challenges facing the Association in 1999 have been and/or are being met. We now have:

- (a) A sustainable membership fee structure.
- (b) Increased membership, close to 700.
- (c) A wider array of member services, including a website and implementation of blogs, RSS, research tools, and other social media for member interactions (e.g., the Ethics Hotline), discounts on books and conference fees, a redesigned newsletter; and increased publication of *CJB* from bi-monthly to monthly.
- (d) Regular monthly financial reports from a licensed accounting firm, an on-going commitment with a CPA firm for annual reviews, and a CPA confirmation regarding the excellent quality of our current financial controls and procedures.
- (e) An excellent contract with our publisher reflecting the outstanding value of our journal and provisions for the development of new opportunities.
- (g) Amended bylaws drafted by an experienced attorney, approved by our members, and confirmation from our attorney that we have not varied substantially from bylaws stipulations.
- (h) Updated and reestablished our tax status as confirmed by our CPA, and
- (i) Over \$1 million in assets in the bank.

Answers To Recently Asked Questions

Despite our success, the past year has been a difficult one for the Board including unanticipated changes in Board membership. Primarily because of communications following the Board's removal of our President, a small group of critics composed of Association members, past members, and nonmembers, submitted questions about the policies and practices that we believe facilitated our success. Unfortunately, misinformation or incomplete information about the Board's activities has been circulated to Association members, nonmembers, and other agencies, and a violation of confidentiality has placed our relationship with our publisher (SAGE) in jeopardy. During recent months, various members of the Board have made efforts to address the concerns of this small group. We hope that these have not been for naught and sincerely hope that some element of trust has been restored as a result.

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While answers to our critics' questions regarding the status of annual members' business meetings, Board meetings, and other aspects of our Association may be found in our current bylaws or on our website, we wanted to provide the following information to our members in response to additional questions from our critics and to correct any misinformation.

How Do the Executive Director and Board Administer the Association?

The Executive Director is employed and supervised by the Board, and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Association and maintaining communication with the Board. In keeping with the guidelines for nonprofit organizations, this position is responsible for overseeing Association finances with the accountant and, with Board supervision and approval, facilitates membership growth activities, negotiates contracts and marketing strategies with SAGE Publications, collaborates with the Board on all Association decisions, oversees continued website improvements, and oversees continued development of other technological, educational, and marketing advances for the Association. Doctor Gannon has been our current Executive Director since 2006, and in 2011, the Board approved a second contract with him for an additional 5 years at \$5,700 per month.

While the Executive Director manages the day-to-day affairs of the Association, it is the Board—a volunteer group—that is responsible for governing the Association. Since the Association was incorporated in North Carolina, the Board has adopted the model and structure provided by the Guidebook for Boards of Directors of North Carolina Nonprofit Corporations. The Board is empowered by the statutes of North Carolina and our Association's bylaws to contract on behalf of the Association and to make decisions and/or delegate decision-making on behalf of the Association.

Our current Board is comprised of seven members; five are currently elected and two are currently appointed to longer-term positions for leadership continuity. The current elected positions are: President Elect, President, Past President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Our bylaws dictate that the President is obligated to carry out all assigned duties as assigned by the Board, the responsibilities therefore of Board Chairman and President have been kept separate. The position of Secretary/Treasurer was recently bifurcated to comprise two distinct offices to increase the number of Board members to seven, preventing tie votes. The Board is considering placing the Secretary and Treasurer positions into the appointed category for additional leadership continuity. The current appointed Board positions are: editors of the journal and

the Association's newsletter. Any proposed changes in the composition of the Board will be voted on by the membership in our 2012 elections. Ballots for those changes and officer elections are on a one-page insert in this newsletter. The Board members for respective offices are:

Dr. Robert Smith, Chairman and Newsletter Executive Editor

Dr. Curt Bartol, Journal Editor

President Elect, Pending

Dr. Edward Dow, President

Dr. Richard Althouse, Past President

Mr. Michael Clark, Secretary

Mr. Thomas Bissette, Treasurer

What Is The Present Status Of Our Bylaws?

The amended bylaws of 2008 are our current bylaws. However, since bylaws are a "living" document, our Association Bylaws Committee, chaired by President Dow and includes current Past President Althouse, has been convened to review and make recommendation to the Board and members for any bylaws amendments.

What Are the Board's Fiduciary Responsibilities and the Current Association Financial Condition?

One of the principal obligations of our Board is to discharge fiduciary responsibilities as required by law, and we are in compliance. As referenced above, to help us accomplish that goal, we employed an accountant who has provided us counsel, assembles monthly reports, and files our taxes. Pending members' approval, we have appointed the current accountant to our Treasurer's position. As an added safeguard, our CPA is regularly reviewing our accountant's work.

The Association is in the best financial condition of its history with over \$1 million in assets. The principal expenses have been the contract amount for the Executive Director, the cost of publishing the newsletter, and accounting and attorney fees. The total of these expenses is less than \$95,000. It may be useful to note that the newsletter editor served without compensation for more than 20 years. He now receives expense money that amounts to less than \$100 per week for what is essentially full-time work. The journal editor pays all of the related expenses related to the work of creating the journal, i.e., rent, telephone, Internet, utilities, and editorial staff. As an added bonus to the Association, Dr. Gannon's contract has no provisions for health or retirement, and he is responsible for his operational expenses. Our CPA has indicated that the Association's administrative costs are

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unusually low by nonprofit standards.

Two additional costs are passed through the Association from our publisher (SAGE): (a) travel/activity costs and (b) the journal editor stipend. Travel costs are paid through a separate travel and activity grant from SAGE negotiated as part of the contract and these costs do not come out of journal royalty money or membership fees. Until a new contract with SAGE was negotiated by Dr. Gannon, the journal editor received only a nominal stipend. The journal editor now receives compensation by an amount in the SAGE contract that is also over and above any journal royalty or membership fees.

The Board believes that the negotiated amount in our SAGE contract for the journal editor is an excellent benefit to the Association that only helps to maintain good services to our authors and provides an attractive incentive to future editors. After 17 years of dedicated service, Doctor Bartol soon will be leaving his editor position and we are searching for his replacement. With these changes, the Board now believes that our Executive Director, journal editor, and newsletter editor, are adequately compensated for their contributions. The Board also recognizes that Dr. Gannon's leadership and contributions have been immeasurably helpful in effectively meeting the Association's challenges at a time when others were unavailable.

What Are The Goals Of The Association?

Opinions regarding the goals for the Association are occasionally voiced by members and former members. Some have suggested that the Association might be too financially successful and others have suggested that IACFP should de-emphasize the importance of our journal and research and become more of a professional social organization whose purpose is to be more interactive with each other; a goal shared by the Association's founders.

The Board respects differences of opinion but believes that, as an international Association of professionals, we have both moral and professional obligations that can have a significant

impact on the lives of our fellow human beings. We also believe that our members have very important leadership and practice responsibilities that go beyond professional interactions at membership meetings. With that in mind, our focus has been more on providing updated practice standards for members and implementing services that help members better meet their various professional responsibilities and less on organizing meetings for professional interaction. By doing so, we believe that we have more effectively contributed to the creation of leadership opportunities for mental health professionals in our field in the service of improved professional practice, improved offender outcomes, and the protection of a safe and freer society.

The Board is pleased that renewed interest and energy is being invested in the Association. Having husbanded our resources carefully over the last few years, we are now in the position from which many opportunities, some of which were already noted in July's 2012 *IACFP Newsletter*, can be explored. We invite you to become involved in the Association's work and/or offer suggestions for Association improvements. If you are on the sidelines, we invite you to find a way to become more active with us. Realizing too, that an association is only as strong as its membership, we want to increase our membership, and we encourage you to invite your colleagues and others to join IACFP. A membership application appears on the last page of this newsletter. Please use it to encourage a colleague to become a member.

Finally, as always, we encourage any member with a question about Association procedures, our structure, or finances, to contact us for more information. If we are unable to answer your question, we will find the related professional who will.



FORENSIC
MENTAL HEALTH
Association of California

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news and information**

PRISON PARADIGM SHIFT AWAY FROM BIG GOVERNMENT NEEDED*

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Dostoevsky believed the degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons. Prisons today resemble declining civilizations in that prisoners spend an inordinate amount of time planning, avoiding and participating in violence directed against each other and very little time working productively. Our prisons in many respects might signal national decline. The era of American ascendancy from about 1650 to 1800 saw zero mass incarceration and very little incarceration at all as the ultimate punishment for crime. Back then, communities were more vigilant. Punishments included more judicial corporal punishment, banishment, hard labor, indentured servitude, death and public shaming. We humans like to flatter ourselves that society progresses, but that's not always the case. In terms of effectiveness, misery, expense and social costs, few can seriously contend our modern system of punishment is demonstrably superior to the methods used earlier in American history. Today, the United States incarcerates over five times as many prisoners as it did in 1975, when the "nothing works" to rehabilitate consensus appeared. Some things actually do "work," but with this many prisoners and an economic slowdown, governments cannot afford them. We own a major crisis.

Increasing numbers of Americans worry about the social and economic costs of mass incarceration, our penal systems that put 2.3 million Americans behind bars at any one time and a total of 7.3 million Americans in the entire correctional population, which includes those on probation, parole and awaiting trial. Those concerned with our prison systems created a wide variety of foundations, centers, projects, academies, boards, bureaus, blogs, coalitions, commissions, councils, charities, leagues, networks, initiatives, institutes, studies, websites, university departments, offices, and programs dealing with the social and economic consequences of our criminal justice and correctional systems.

These various and sundry organizations differ regarding their approaches, focus, methods, and particular problems. Some primarily deal with the victims or families affected by crimes or punishments. Others address problems at specific stages in the crime-arrest-prosecution-trial-sentence-imprisonment-probation-parole-release-reentry-recidivism cycle.

Several common issues or themes appear: racial disparities in sentencing, harmful prison conditions, social and economic costs, reentry stigma, recidivism, and the overall ineffectiveness of incarceration. The goals and aspirations of these organizations are frustrated by the intractable problems of crime, punishment, incarceration in particular and recidivism.

Federal, state, and local governments have a monopoly over criminal justice systems and incarceration. This includes defining crimes, apprehending and prosecuting criminals, and then deciding what to do with the convicts. During incarceration, government control is absolute. Despite variation in the means, methods, goals, and aspirations of the many prison reform organizations, most of them, out of necessity, have a big-government focus. But the shift must eventually be away from big government and towards decentralization, local control, private enterprise, competition, and evidence-based punishments in public. Why? Because that's

what worked in the past. American and world history provide fully documented successful evidence-based practices, not with studies or "social science," but in the more critical world of practical application over centuries.

Punishment used to be carried out at the local level, but over time it became centralized. That centralization takes the form of prisons housing offenders from

throughout a state or all over the nation. Prisoners live far from their homes. Big government absorbs big money and gives us little in return. Mass incarceration is the end result of big government, but big government has run out of options and ideas. Big-government proponents bemoan released prisoners' inability to obtain public housing, welfare, student loans, voting rights, spouses, and jobs. Smaller government advocates understand prisoners could work for reduced but negotiated wages, pay more child support and restitution, reduce incarceration expenses, and still have a small nest egg for their release.

Prison privatization today does not shrink government control over mass incarceration, nor does it break the governments' double or triple monopoly over prison industries and labor. Prison privatization merely privatizes how the building and prison guards are financed and paid; it does not change

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"...American and world history provide fully documented successful evidence-based practices, not with studies or 'social science,' but in the more critical world of practical application over centuries...."

PRISON PARADIGM *(Continued from page 6)*

the punishment or the grand failed wasteful paradigm. Private prison companies prefer large numbers of prisoners to support profits. Privatization may actually increase the government's role by artificially swelling the number of prisoners. In truth, privatization as currently understood merely privatizes the warehousing function, but has little impact upon the size, scope or effectiveness of American prison systems. Privatization now facilitates a larger government role and monopoly. Private prison companies have the same monopolistic incentives with regard to the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of prisoners. Neither private nor state prisons earn rewards when prisoners are rehabilitated or goods produced. The rewarding mechanism for prisons is still roughly equivalent to the punishment being inflicted: time behind bars. Private enterprise used to play an active role in both prisons and slavery, with the result that those earlier institutions were very productive and profitable. Hard labor would be good for prisoners today, and prisoners want jobs, but only a small percentage work hard. Prisoners sit, stand, and lie around most of the time. If they're really bad or need protection, they get room service in solitary confinement. The government monopoly does a very poor job of working state slaves.

Incarceration used to be rare to nonexistent. It was invented to rehabilitate, and has rarely succeeded. So, we ought to take another look at American history for the evidence-based methods we abandoned for a failed experiment. Punishment was administered at the local level, in public, so that it could provide the benefit of example. Judicial corporal punishment has worked nearly everywhere they have ever tried it, and it is not abolished for ineffectiveness, but because it is

unpopular with newly-enfranchised citizens. That was the case with France, Germany, and the United States in two stages. The abolition of judicial corporal punishment is one of the byproducts of democracy. We abandoned the productive use of prison labor in private enterprises, an excellent form of rehabilitation. Some say prison labor is a form of state slavery, and they would be right. Under the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, involuntary servitude is allowed after a criminal conviction. In the old days, slaveholders made money with their slaves, but today our state slaves cost law-abiding citizens tons of money, even though hard labor would be good for everyone concerned.

We will not abolish prisons. We can lessen the devastating burdens incarceration puts on the entire nation and certain communities in particular by handling less serious offenses with proven techniques, utilizing the labor of our prisoners and re-thinking institutionalized ineffectiveness. To shift the paradigm away from incarceration, we must admit failure. We've gone backward. To move forward, we must adopt methods we abandoned for untested experiments. For that to happen, big government, stifling special-interest laws, enormous expenses, and centralized monopoly need to shrink. Local public punishments and private prison industries offering jobs to prisoners - not convict leasing - need to grow, creating a better private enterprise environment for prisoners. If prison industries only made goods now made exclusively overseas, everyone in North America can win.

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GEORGIA GOVERNOR SIGNS BILL REVAMPING MANY CRIMINAL SENTENCES*

Calling it a historic day for Georgia, an emotional Gov. Nathan Deal on May 2, 2012, signed into law major changes to how the state punishes nonviolent criminals. Deal signed House Bill 1176 in Atlanta surrounded by lawmakers and members of his Special Council on Criminal Justice Reform, which recommended many of the new law's provisions. The sentencing reform package is projected to save taxpayers \$264 million in prison spending over the next 5 years. The legislation, which took effect July 1, 2012, establishes alternatives to incarceration for low-level, nonviolent drug and property

"...The initiative is part of Deal's criminal justice reform agenda, which includes \$10 million in funding for 'accountability courts' that require defendants to work, seek treatment and stay sober...."

offenders and reserves expensive prison beds for the most dangerous offenders. The initiative is part of Deal's criminal justice reform agenda, which includes \$10 million in funding for "accountability courts" that require defendants to work, seek treatment and stay sober. Deal said those special courts will save the state money through lower recidivism, but they will also save lives and families. Deal's son, Jason, is a Superior Court Judge in Hall and Dawson counties and oversees drug courts there. Deal said he and his wife,

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GEORGIA GOVERNOR *(Continued from page 7)*

Sandra, who was also at the bill signing, had attended the program's graduation ceremonies. "To listen to the stories, to the lives that have been changed, the families who have been reunited and lives that have, quite frankly, been cast aside by the system that was in place, had a tremendous emotional effect on me," Deal said as he fought back tears. The special council, which worked with the Pew Center on the States in developing its new policies, will continue its work, Deal said. "This comprehensive new law reflects a bipartisan consensus about how to combat nonviolent crime," Adam Gelb, Director of Pew's *Public Safety Performance Project*, said. It will "make communities safer and curb runaway corrections spending." Georgia Supreme Court Chief Justice Carol

Hunstein, who served on the special council, praised enactment of the legislation. "This is very positive step, a great start," she said. "Hopefully moving forward we will look at other possible improvements to the criminal justice system that will benefit the citizens of this state." Hunstein said it will be important for the continued work of the council "to monitor how effective this legislation is and whether we're getting the desired results we want."

*Excerpted from an article by Aaron Gould Sheinin and Bill Rankin, *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*. Retrieved May 2, 2012, from: *Georgia Politics and Government*.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RULES DEFENDANTS HAVE RIGHT TO AN ATTORNEY ON PLEA DEALS*

WASHINGTON—The United States Supreme Court, noting that virtually all criminal cases are settled through plea deals, has rules for the first time that defendants have a right to competent advice from a lawyer on whether to accept an offer to plead guilty in exchange for a lighter sentence. At a minimum, the court said, the defendant must be told of any formal offers from a prosecutor that would result in a favorable deal.

The pair of 5-4 decisions handed Wednesday could have a broad impact on the nation's criminal justice system because of the importance of plea deals. "Ours for the most part is a system of pleas, not a system of trials," said Justice Anthony M. Kennedy. The "simple reality" is that 97% of federal convictions and 94% of state convictions result from guilty pleas, he said.

For that reason, it is crucial, he said, that the constitutional right to a competent lawyer is not limited to trials alone, but also to the back-and-forth of plea deals. The justices ruled in favor of two men who were sentenced to lengthy prison terms, but who could have served less time had they agreed to plea deals offered by the prosecutor.

One case, from Missouri, involved a repeat drunken driver who was offered a deal in writing to plead guilty and receive a recommended 90-day sentence. Galin Frye's lawyer did

not tell him of the offer, and he later pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

In *Missouri vs. Frye*, Kennedy said the lawyer's failure violated Frye's rights. "This court now holds that, as a general rule, defense counsel has the duty to communicate formal offers from the prosecution to accept a plea on terms and conditions that may be favorable to the accused," he said.

The defendant also has a right to a new hearing or the lower sentence if there is a "reasonable probability" the deal would have gone through had the defendant known of the offer, he added. Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen G. Breyer, Sonia Sotomayor, and Elena Kagan joined to form the majority.

In a second case, from Michigan, Anthony Cooper was charged with attempted murder, but turned down an offer to plead guilty if the prosecutor asked for a sentence of about 5 to 7 years in prison. Cooper relied on bad advice from his lawyer who supposedly said he would not be convicted of murder because he did not shoot the female victim above the waist. Cooper went to trial, the jury convicted him on all counts, and he was sentenced to between 15 and 30 years in prison.

In *Lafler vs. Cooper*, Kennedy and the court agreed that the defendant had been denied his right to a competent at-

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UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

torney, and sent the case back to a Michigan judge to decide on a new sentence. Justice Antonin Scalia sharply dissented in both cases. “Until today, no one has thought that there is a constitutional right to a plea bargain,” he said, predicting the decisions will lead to endless litigation over the details. He was joined in dissent by Chief Justice John G. Roberts,

Jr., and Justices Clarence Thomas and Samuel A. Alito, Jr.

*Excerpted from an Associated Press article written by David G. Savage in the March 22, 2012 issue of *The Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, page A8.

WHERE CAN I EARN A MASTER’S DEGREE IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY?

A number of universities and colleges offer master’s degrees in forensic psychology as a terminal program (meaning that you are awarded the master’s degree at the completion of the program, as opposed to along the way towards earning a Ph.D. degree). In general, master’s programs take about 2 years to complete and each program differs in its emphasis on research and clinical work, with some offering mainly clinical courses and experiences while others offer mainly research-oriented coursework and experiences. The members and Committees of the American Psychology-Law Society (AP-LS: Division 41 of the American Psychological Association) have put together the following list of programs that offer on-campus (as opposed to online) master’s degrees in forensic psychology.

Programs Offering Master’s Degrees in Forensic Psychology

Argosy University (M.A. in Forensic Psychology); American International College (M.S. in Forensic Psychology); Arizona State University (M.S. in Psychology; Law and Psychology J.D./Ph.D. Program); The Chicago School of Professional Psychology (M.A. in Forensic Psychology); College of Saint Elizabeth (M.A. in Forensic Psychology and Counseling); Fairleigh Dickinson University (M.A. in Forensic Psychology); Holy Names University (M.A. in Forensic Psychology; Dual M.A. in Forensic and Counseling Psychology); John Jay College of Criminal Justice-CUNY (M.A. or Ph.D.); Marymount University (M.A. in Forensic Psychology); Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology (M.A. in Forensic and Counseling Psychology); New York Law School (M.A. and Certificate in Mental Disability Law); Palo Alto University (M.A. in Forensic and Correctional Psychology); Roger Williams University (M.A. in Forensic Psychology); The Sage Colleges (M.S. in Forensic Mental Health or M.A. in

Counseling and Community Psychology); University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (M.A. in Clinical or Experimental Psychology with Concentration in Psychology and Law); University of Denver (M.A. in Forensic Psychology); University of Florida (M.A. or joint J.D./M.A. in Criminology, Law and Society); University of Leicester (M.Sc. in Forensic Psychology); University of Nebraska (joint J.D./Ph.D. or joint J.D./M.A. in Clinical or Social Psychology or Master’s of Legal Studies); University of North Dakota (M.S. or M.A. in Forensic Psychology); Valparaiso University (Joint J.D./M.A. in Counseling)

IN BRIEF

ALABAMA—Alabama plans to shut down most of its mental health hospitals by the spring of 2013 in a sweeping plan to cut costs and change how the state’s psychiatric patients receive treatment. The move will transfer most treatment of the mentally ill to small group homes and private hospitals.

WASHINGTON, DC—The United States Supreme Court ruled on June 25, 2012, that it is unconstitutional for youth under 18 who are convicted of murder to be sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. The decision came in the robbery and murder cases of Evan Miller and Kuntrell Jackson (both 14 years of age); Miller was convicted of murder, Jackson, of being accomplice to crimes that ended in murder. It is estimated that currently, there are about 2,500 inmates serving life without parole for crimes that they committed as youth under 18 and 79 are serving life without the possibility of parole for crimes that they committed while under 14.

THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE: RELATION BETWEEN RACE AND TIME SPENT ON TEXAS DEATH ROW

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Introduction

In 2009, the United States ranked fifth in the world in the number of death row executions, behind China, Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia (Amnesty International, 2011). Texas alone executed 24 individuals in 2009 and 17 individuals in 2010, accounting for almost half of all executions in the United States, and between 1976 (the year that the death penalty was reinstated in Texas) and 2011, executed a total of 473

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individuals, the most of all states (Death Penalty Information Center, 2011; Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2011a). This relatively high number of executions provides researchers with ample opportunity to examine factors that may be related to a capital punishment sentence and eventual execution.

One factor that has been studied often in this context is race (Allen & Club, 2008), as real and assumed race-linked disparities have a long history in the criminal justice system in the United States. For instance, Blacks compose approximately 13% of the United States population (United States Census Bureau, 2010), but make up 28% of all arrests, including 50% of all arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter (United States Department of Justice Uniform Crime Reports, 2008). In addition, Blacks, in the United States, comprise 40% of jail and 32% of prison populations, and are more often victims of all types of crimes (United States Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), and Latinos in the United States constitute 19% of the prison and jail population (Sabol & Couture, 2008) compared to their 16.3% share of the United States population (United States Census Bureau, 2010).

Understanding how race influences decision making within the criminal justice system is essential to eliminating bias exhibited by judges, prosecuting attorneys, and other individuals involved in each case. Such discrimination could indeed be considered a lesser hate crime, in which judges, prisons, and others are infringing on the dignity of a person because of their race alone. The Sentencing Project, a nonprofit group committed to reform, lays out four steps to eliminate racial disparity within the criminal justice system: (a) acknowledge the nature of racial disparities, (b) encourage communication between decision makers within the system, (c) know that solutions will differ at varying levels of the decision process, and (d) work toward systemic change (The Sentencing Project, 2000). One of our goals in completing this study was in the service of addressing the first point – to investigate the nature of racial disparity at one level of the criminal justice process – time spent on death row.

Three race-related factors have been investigated as po-
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tential factors in determining a capital punishment sentence: (a) the race of the perpetrator; (b) the race of the victim; and (c) the interaction of the race of the victim and perpetrator. Research conducted in Harris County, Texas, implicated the race of the perpetrator as a factor in determining whether the District Attorney there pursued capital punishment, finding that when the perpetrator was Black, the death penalty was pursued at almost twice the rate than when the perpetrator was White, even when the crime was less heinous (Phillips, 2008). Thus, it is not surprising that Blacks show less support for capital punishment as compared to their White counterparts (Unnever & Cullen, 2007).

The race of the victim in a capital punishment sentence has also been the focus of study, with some research indicating that when the victim was White, as compared to when the victim was Hispanic or Black, the offender was more likely to receive the death penalty (Baldus, Pulaski, & Woodworth, 1983; Williams & Holcomb, 2001). In addition, it appears that the interaction of the race of the victim and the race of the perpetrator was an important factor; Blacks who kill Whites (as compared to killing non-Whites) were more likely to receive the death penalty (Jacobs, Qian, Carmichael, & Kent, 2007).

Based on these data, it appears that race plays a major role in terms of whether an individual receives a capital sentence. It is reasonable to assume, then, that race influences the criminal justice system in Texas, where the most executions occur. Furthermore, it is likely that race also influences the length of time the individual is on death row prior to execution.

Time to execution (i.e., the time between sentencing and the actual execution) has increased since the reinstatement of the death penalty, from about 1 year in 1981 to more than 11 years by the late 1990s (Spurr, 2002). Currently, the average amount of time spent on death row is approximately 10.5 years, but there are few, if any, published articles that address the factors that may contribute to a long time spent on death row. Without having empirical evidence, it is difficult for advocates and correctional psychologists to understand the consequences of the differences that exist for individuals of different races and their time spent on death row. However, from both a psychological standpoint, and a financial one, this increase in length of time spent on death row is worrisome.

First, capital punishment was abolished in the United States in 1972 because, particularly in Georgia and Texas, it was considered to be a violation of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution, since it was considered to be cruel and unusual punishment. Indeed, in a more recent examination of the effects of capital sentencing on psychological functioning, researchers found that death row inmates have a disproportionate amount of psychological disorders

as compared to general prison populations (Cunningham & Vigen, 2002). In addition, Johnson (1979) found that inmates on death row typically experience a feeling of helplessness, a sense of widespread danger, emotional emptiness, loneliness, and a decline in physical and mental acuity. That is, in comparison to their already vulnerable counterparts in a prison population, individuals on death row experience negative psychological consequences exacerbated by isolation. In fact, since 1974, 10 offenders committed suicide while on death row (Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2011b). Urofsky (1984) found that most inmates who volunteered to give up their appeals did so to escape the horrendous conditions of death row. In fact, there is speculation that a unique psychological syndrome, death-row syndrome, can eventually affect individuals who spend so many years anticipating their own death (Harrison & Tamony, 2010). For these reasons, more time spent on death row could be considered a more cruel punishment than a shorter period of time spent there. This premise contributes directly to our first hypothesis: that discrimination exists within the criminal justice system if minority offenders are made to spend a longer amount of time on death row than their White counterparts.

Another reason it is important to understand factors that influence time spent on death row is a financial one, since the cost of a capital sentence is higher than a non-capital sentenced individual. Typically, the defense spends more money on capital cases for psychiatric evaluations, investigators, and other expert witnesses as compared to non-capital cases (Kozinski & Gallagher, 1995). In addition, the sentencing phase of a capital case takes much longer, since the defendant is given the opportunity to respond to the claims of the prosecution (Kozinski et al., 1995). It is also necessary to make sure the jury is death-qualified which prolongs the voir dire process. Lynch and Haneym (2009) indicate that to determine if jurors are death-qualified, they are asked about their death penalty beliefs. Those individuals who are “unalterably opposed to, or in favor of, the death penalty in all cases, or acknowledged that the strength of their beliefs about the death penalty would interfere with or impair their ability to act as fair and impartial jurors” (p. 483) are excluded from the jury. Once the individual has been sentenced to death, there are mandatory appeals that must be filed and vigorously reviewed – more so than with other, non-capital, appeals (Kozinski et al., 1995). Finally, the longer an inmate spends on death row the more it costs the tax payers with a termination of spending only being reached once the inmate is executed (Kozinski et al., 1995). The financial burden of death penalty cases only serves to support the effort to learn more about the factors associated

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with this process. Given these circumstances, that death row may be considered psychologically more traumatic than housing in a general population, and that it costs more than non-capital punishment court proceedings, it is essential to study the circumstances under which an individual may be sentenced to death, spend time on death row, or die by execution, particularly if these situations are also influenced by race.

Arbitrariness in capital sentencing refers to influences, other than the legal facts, that cause an individual to receive a sentence of death (Bowers & Pierce, 1980). When the outside influences include characteristics of the offender (e.g., race) this is referred to as discrimination, and if the outside influences include characteristics of the victim (e.g., race) this is referred to as a disparity of treatment (Bowers & Pierce, 1980). These rules and terms can be applied to the amount of time spent on death row as well. If minorities are serving a longer time on death row compared to their White counterparts, it could be considered discrimination. In addition, if the perpetrator of a White victim case remains on death row longer than the perpetrator of a minority victim case, this would be considered a disparity of treatment, and also could be considered discrimination.

We investigated three race-related factors in how they determine time to execution. Using time in months, from when the offender was sentenced to death to the time that they are executed, we evaluated the role that race of an offender, race of a victim, and the interaction of the race of offender and victim played in how long it takes to execute a Texas death row inmate.

Methods

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice maintains an on-line public database of offenders executed between 1982 and 2008. Data were gathered from this database, which included race of perpetrator, race of victim, time from conviction to execution (in months) and other demographic information. According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, perpetrators can be classified as White, Black, Hispanic, or Other. We were restricted by the way the data were coded within the public database. For simplicity, we used the term Hispanic, fully understanding that this was neither the clearest nor the most accurate way of describing this heterogeneous group of individuals.

Results

Executed Offenders, 1982-2008

There were 435 offenders executed between 1982 and 2008 in the state of Texas. Average number of executions per year was almost 16 ($M = 15.76$). Because of their rarity, females

and individuals not classified as White, Black, or Hispanic were excluded from our analyses. The final sample was 199 White, 145 Black and 66 Hispanic perpetrators (total $n = 410$) that were executed in Texas between 1982 and 2008.

Time to execution

Time spent on death row from sentencing to execution ranged from 8 to 300 months ($n = 389$; 21 cases were excluded from our sample because they lacked time to execution data), with an average of 126 months (10.5 years) ($SD = 50$) on death row before being executed.

Race of perpetrator and race of victim

The race of the perpetrator was known in all 410 cases included in this sample. However, race of the victim was reported only in 299 cases. See Table 1 for racial breakdown of victims and offenders and Table 2 for percentages of victims and offenders by race.

Another thing to note about this sample is that there was an uneven distribution of the race of the offender on cases in which the race of the victim was unknown. The data indicated that when the race of the victim was unknown, Blacks were more often the offenders, $\chi^2(8) = 151.0$ $p = .00$, $\phi = .61$, a moderate-sized effect. Over 38% of Black perpetrators' victims' races were unknown while over 19% of White perpetrators' victims' races were unknown, a point that will

TABLE 1: Number of Victims and Offenders of Texas Death Row Crimes, by Race 1982-2008

Race of Offender	Race of Victim						
	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian	Total Known	Unknown	Total
Black	29	11	47	2	89	56	145
Hispanic	1	25	23	1	50	16	66
White	0	9	151	0	160	39	199
Total	30	45	221	3	299	111	410

TABLE 2: Percent of Victims and Offenders of Texas Death Row Crimes, by Race 1982-2008

Race of Offender	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian	Total Known	Total Unknown
Black	20	7.6	32.4	1.4	61.4	38.6
Hispanic	1.5	37.9	34.8	1.5	75.8	24.2
White	0	4.5	75.9	0	80.4	19.6
Total	7.3	11	53.9	<1	72.9	27.1

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be examined in the discussion section.

Perpetrator characteristics

Race of the perpetrator and time to execution, independent of the race of the victim were examined. (Time to execution data was available for 389 of the 410 cases in which the race of the perpetrator was known). Time to execution differed between races of the perpetrator, when comparing White, Black, and Hispanic perpetrators, $F(2,388) = 2.99, p = .05$, Cohen's $d = .25$, a small effect. In addition, focused contrasts showed a significant difference between Blacks, who had on average, the longest time to execution at 132 months ($SD = 49.7$), and Hispanics, who had the shortest time to execution, at 114 months ($SD = 47.6$), but showed no significant differences between either minority group and Whites, whose mean time to execution was 126 months ($SD = 50.5$). It is also important to note that the variance in delay to execution within each group was very large, in Whites ranged from 9 to 280 months, in Blacks, from 41 to 300 months, and for Hispanics, from 8 to 247 months.

Victim characteristics

These analyses included only single victim cases where the victim was White, Hispanic, or Black, due to the low number ($n = 3$) of cases in which the victim's race was Asian. Unknown cases ($n = 111$) were also excluded. As reported above, Blacks are overrepresented as offenders where race of victim is unknown as compared to White offenders, $\chi^2(8) = 151.0, p = .00$. This left 296 cases, four of which contain no data about delay to execution (*final sample* = 292). The race of the victim and time to execution, independent of the race of the perpetrator were examined. Previous research (Baldus, Pulaski, & Woodworth, 1983; Williams & Holcomb, 2001) indicated that the victim's race influences whether a perpetrator would be sentenced to death. In contrast, our results indicated that the victim's race did not effect the time between sentence and execution, $F(2,291) = 2.00, p = .14$. When focused contrasts were examined however, the difference in time to execution between Black-victim cases ($M = 109.5$ months, $SD = 38$) and White-victim cases ($M = 127.3$, $SD = 51$) was marginally significant ($t = -1.88, p = .06$, Cohen's $d = 0.4$), indicating that cases involving Black victims may lead to shorter time to execution than cases involving White victims. While the test of significance does not meet the conventional metric of $p = .05$, the effect size is small to medium, indicating a potentially meaningful differences between groups.

Interaction of victim and perpetrator characteristics

In addition to examining the race of the perpetrator and

the race of the victim as factors possibly related to time to execution, the interaction of the race of the perpetrator and the victim in determining time to execution was examined. There were 219 cases in which the race of the victim and the perpetrator, and the time to execution, were known.

As shown in Table 3, Black perpetrators who had a Black victim spent an average of 9.2 years on death row before execution while White perpetrators with White victims spent an average of 10.6 years on death row. Hispanic perpetrators with a White victim spent an average of 9.8 years on death row while Hispanic perpetrators with Hispanic victim spent 10 years on death row. The interaction of race of victims and race of perpetrator was not significant, $F(3,291) = .44, p = .71$. Of note, there were no cases on death row in Texas in which a White individual killed a Black person.

TABLE 3: Mean Time to Execution, in Months, by Race of Perpetrator and by Race of Victim

		Race of Victim						
		Black	n	White	n	Hispanic	n	Total
Race of Perpetrator	Black	109.8 (38)	28	135.2 (47.5)	47	121.4 (36.7)	11	86
	White	----- ¹	0	127.2 (51)	149	118 (36.9)	9	158
	Hispanic	99	1	112.3 (55.3)	23	120.7 (39.7)	24	48
	Total		29		219		44	
¹ No case under this category.								

¹No case under this category.

Discussion

The aim of this study was to determine if time to execution of death row inmates in Texas was affected by three variables: (a) the race of the victim, (b) the race of the perpetrator, and (c) the interaction of the race of the victim and the perpetrator. Phillips (2008) found that each of these factors was implicated in several aspects of capital punishment proceedings in one Texas County, Harris County, where the District Attorney there pursued the death penalty and how likely it was that the defendant was sentenced to death. In contrast, our study examined death-penalty data for the entire state of Texas. As an aside, Texas is ranked first in the number of executions carried out in the United States since 1976 and Texas counties hold nine of the top 15 counties in the country for executions. Of those executed in Texas since 1976, 115 were from Harris County, more than any other county in the country, followed by Dallas County, with 46 executions, and Tarrant County, with 36.

Our study of all Texas executions found that the race of the victim, independent of the race of the perpetrator, did not influence time to execution when comparing Whites, Hispanics, and Blacks. However, when examining just Whites,

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Hispanics, and Blacks, we found that Black-victim cases resulted in a slightly shorter time to execution (109.5 months) than White-victim cases (127.3 months). Similarly, Phillips (2008) found no disparities in capital sentencing of Hispanics versus White-victim cases in Harris County, but he found that the Harris County District Attorney was more likely to pursue the death penalty if the victim was White as compared to Black.

Second, our study showed that the interaction of the race of the victim and the perpetrator in other Texas counties did not influence time between sentencing and execution. According to the Death Penalty Information Center (2008), Black offenders received death sentences at three times the rate of White offenders when the victim was White. An interaction of the between race of the victim and the race of the offender on the time to execution was not found in Texas, however, as seen in Table 2, this sample was limited in that it did not have any cases in which the perpetrator was White and the victim was Black. As mentioned previously, when race of the victim was unknown, Blacks were more often the offenders. Approximately 38% of Black perpetrators' victims' races were unknown while over 19% of White perpetrators' victims' races were unknown in Texas. The reason for this incomplete classification of these cases is unclear and since a public database was used the accuracy of coding could not be verified. However, since most homicides are within race (United States Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010) it is likely that Black offenders were most often murdering "dark skinned" individuals and that race was categorized in a less consistent manner by authorities.

Third, we found that the race of the perpetrator, independent of the race of the victim, did influence time to execution, such that Black perpetrators spent the longest amount of time on death row, and Hispanics the shortest amount of time. Neither of these groups differed in our study from Whites in time spent on death row. These results do support racial disparities on death row influenced by the race of the offender, with Black individuals spending more time on death row, and thus, potentially served a more cruel sentence prior to their execution.

We must acknowledge some limitations in this research. First, the evidence that supports the existence of racial disparities in sentencing and execution does not answer the question of where in the sentencing process racial disparities occur. Second, the database did not provide accurate number and nature of prior offenses. Third, the public databases used in this study included execution cases of the entire state of Texas, making it difficult to attribute racial disparities to local conditions. Fourth, as with most public databases, there were missing variables within cases. Fifth, racial categories of offenders were limited to Blacks, Hispanics, Whites, and Other. Previous research suggested that race of perpetrator and race

of victim were frequently miscoded (Phillips, 2008). Finally, and importantly, there are many potential confounding factors that exist within analyses such as these. To determine appropriate covariates is to include all factors related to covert and institutional racism, including income, geographic location, educational level, and many others that were not included in the public dataset that we used.

Prior research examining racial disparities in capital punishment has been inconsistent. Results of the current study demonstrate that the race of the victim marginally influences time to execution. If the victim is Black, the execution occurs more quickly than if the victim is White. Further, if the offender is Hispanic he is executed more quickly than a Black offender, but neither minority group differed from White offenders. The race of the perpetrator and the race of the victim do not interact to predict time to execution. The results of this study contribute to the relatively few studies (e.g., Phillips, 2008) that have examined the relationship between race and capital punishment. Our study suggests that, at least in the state of Texas, the race of the perpetrator and the race of the victim influence the time from sentencing to execution but not in a simple way.

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OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY (IACFP) NEWS

• **THE ROOTS OF COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES: OUR TRIBAL BRAIN AND REENTRY FEARS** presented by Richard Althouse, Ph.D., IACFP Immediate Past President



RICHARD ALTHOUSE

I recently had the pleasure of co-presenting with Mr. Art Besse and Mr. Steve Pierce on the topic, "Tips for Reentry for Sex Offenders and Offenders with Mental Health Issues," sponsored by the Wisconsin Employment Training Association and held in Madison, Wisconsin, on May 18, 2012.

Both Mr. Besse and Mr. Pierce explained that following release, offenders, especially felons, sex offenders, and those with mental illnesses, face a plethora of collateral consequences that while generally rooted in politically-based risk management and public-safety philosophies often undermine offenders' successful reintegration into their communities, and contribute to their recidivism. For example, in Wisconsin, there are over 500 areas that are negatively impacted by such collateral consequences, including the right to own or carry firearms, vote, seek certain areas of employment, and travel, just to reference a few. Offenders needing community treatment for mental illness, alcoholism, and other difficulties face additional challenges obtaining professional services. While there are some legal remedies available (e.g., expunging one's record, seeking a pardon), they are few and far between. Further, individuals who just have a record of dismissed cases or cases adjudicated "not guilty" can face collateral consequences that significantly and unnecessarily affect their lives. While much of this is not new to those who work with offenders during reentry, a more persistent question is why these consequences exist and persist, and are they effective in protecting the public from future offending? That was the focus of my presentation.

I talked about how these consequences exist because of how our brains function: particularly our "tribal" brain, and how that affects public policy. Our brains have evolved programmed for survival, and over time, survival

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“...Combined with later evolutionary brain developments in response to our social environment, we eventually developed a ‘tribal’ brain; that is, neural networks that respond to not only perceived individual threats, but to more general threats to our tribe....”

was more assured if we belonged to a group (a “tribe”) rather than if we lived alone. Eventually, our brains developed neural networks (e.g., the “reptilian” brain) designed to respond to a perceived threat to our survival and to implement evasive action and/or eliminate the threat whenever possible. Combined with later evolutionary brain developments in response to our social environment, we eventually developed a “tribal” brain; that is, neural networks that respond to not only perceived individual threats, but to more general threats to our tribe. Clearly, a tribe’s ability to survive depends on its members subscribing to a common set of rules and behaviors that ensure both the safety of each member as well as that of the tribe as a whole. Historically, when tribal members broke important survival-relevant rules, they were often severely punished, banished, or killed. Threats to a tribe-at-large often resulted in war.

Today, we all belong to a multitude of tribes, whether actively or passively. While religious, racial, and political tribes are among the most prevalent, we all belong to the larger “human” tribe, and generally subscribe to rules and behaviors that help maintain social (tribal) order and accord safety to each of us. When a member of our tribe (or some other tribe) shows he or she is not able to behave accordingly, they are still often punished, banished (e.g., incarcerated), killed, or monitored as a means of continuing to ensure the safety of the tribe and its members. They are also stereotyped as members of the “offender” tribe; no longer “one of us.” This is often worsened if the offenders are also members of a minority tribe.

“...The approaches of punishment, banishment, and collateral consequences often don’t work well, don’t work at all, and/or create side effects that significantly undermine the public-safety purpose of the intervention....”

There are only three persistent problems. The approaches of punishment, banishment, and collateral consequences often don’t work well, don’t work at all, and/or create side effects that significantly undermine the public-safety purpose of the intervention.

In that context, we discussed significant examples in each of these categories (e.g., sex offender registration and notification, Amber Alerts, incarcerating drug offenders), and showed how each was often related to threat-

based political responses activated by our tribal brains, often stemming from single cases (e.g., Megan’s law, the Jacob Wetterling Act, the Adam Walsh Act, Amber Alerts, the death of Len Bias) that eventually shaped legislation impacting millions of people (e.g., war on drugs, Amber Alerts), yet over time failed to achieve their ostensible goals of individual or public (aka “tribal”) safety, often at great taxpayer expense, and in some cases (e.g., the war on drugs, sex offender notification laws) worsening the threats they were designed to manage or eliminate. Yet, despite evidence of their lack of efficacy, they persist and continue to make reentry into our “non-offender” tribe a significant challenge. Why? Because emotionally, we really do not want members of the offender tribe back among us.

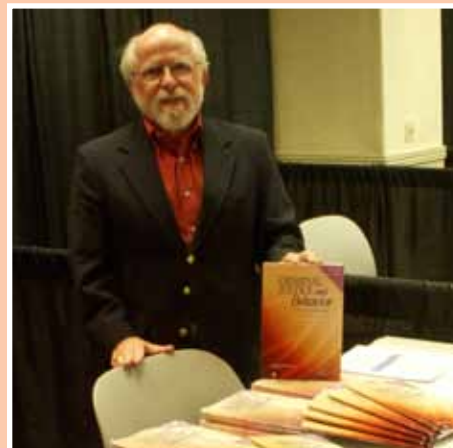
We concluded by recognizing that our old reptilian-based tribal brains still reign supreme in the face of perceived threat to our tribe or tribal members, and until we understand how brain function impacts public policy, we will likely continue to experience the inefficient systemic side-effects of fear-based politically-shaped legislation that creates a false sense of public safety at the expense of increased public risk and economic diversion.

• John Gannon, Ph.D., IACFP Executive Director, was Luncheon Session Moderator on May 8, 2012, at the International Community Corrections Association’s (ICCA’s) Summit on Evidence-Based Sentencing and Navigating the Needs and Risk Principle, Reno, Nevada, May 6-8, 2012. As moderator, Dr. Gannon introduced Mr. Timothy J. Murray, Executive Director



JOHN GANNON INTRODUCES SPEAKER AT ICCA’S LUNCHEON.

of the Pretrial Justice Institute (PJI) who presented a session on The Role of Pretrial Justice Reform, emerging out of the evidence-based, decision-making movement in the United States.



DOCTOR GANNON DISPLAYS OUR CJB ICCA summit title and with the work

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of Mr. Murray at the PJI. Doctor Gannon also prepared an "invitation to join IACFP" letter for ICCA to send out to summit attendees.

- At this writing, Dr. Gannon is also planning to attend and participate in the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA), Bucharest, Romania, Regional Conference, June 14-15, 2012. While at the conference, Dr. Gannon will meet with Romanian corrections officials to formally sign our non-binding cooperation protocol with them as a part of the conference in a pre-arranged ceremony. The IACFP Board had previously agreed earlier this year to sign the non-binding cooperation protocol. He will network with our ICPA colleagues, as well as with our Romanian colleagues while in Romania. Meetings with Romanian correctional officials, psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers have been planned for Dr. Gannon to get a better understanding of Romanian offenders, incarceration dynamics, and treatment regimens. He will also discuss IACFP's continuing role in helping further develop Romania's e-learning project for psychologists. More to come about Dr. Gannon's trip to Romania in our January 2013 newsletter.

- Doctor Gannon and other IACFP members have been assisting the Uganda (Africa) Prisons Service in the Development of their *Psychosocial Support Manual*. We assisted them with the first edition of the manual by editing and are set to help them with their upcoming second edition. With Uganda's permission, Dr. Gannon is also planning to share the support manual with Romanian officials and their developing e-learning program while at the International Corrections and Prisons Conference in Romania, June 14-15, 2012.

- The Cipriani College of Labour and Cooperatives, a community college in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, in cooperation with IACFP, has developed a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Our Executive Director, Dr. John Gannon, has been instrumental in the development of the MOU which will provide a foundation for IACFP and Cipriani College to undertake joint ventures in standards, accreditation, research, education, program design, training, quality assurance, institutional strengthening, and building in all aspects of correctional psychology and criminal justice education and training in the Caribbean region.

- Ida Dickie, Ph.D., Director of the Graduate Forensic Psychology Program at Spaulding University in Louisville, Kentucky, and an IACFP member and contributor will present the Fifth Annual Edwin I. Megargee Honorary Lecture at the International Community Corrections Association's (ICCA's) 20th Annual Research Conference in Orlando, Florida, September 9-13, 2012. Doctor Megargee is a Professor Emeritus



EDWIN MEGARGEE

of Psychology at Florida State University, a prolific contributor to psychology and forensic psychology, member of and contributor to IACFP, President of IACFP from 1973-1975, and a past Acting Editor for our journal. He is also IACFP's representative to the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC). Doctor Megargee participated and represented IACFP at the annual spring committee meetings of NCCHC in San Antonio, Texas, May 18-21, 2012, chairing the meeting of the Certified Health Professional Program's Board of Trustees and participated in the NCCHC Executive Committee meetings. He is scheduled to participate as our representative in both the NCCHC Board meeting, October 19-21, 2012, followed by the National Conference on Correctional Health Care, October 21-24, 2012, in Las Vegas. He will provide a summary of his participation in the NCCHC Board meeting and a description of the Certified Correctional Health Professional Program for upcoming issues of our newsletter. The description is scheduled to be in our January 2013 issue, the NCCHC Board participation summary is scheduled for our April 2013 issue.

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IACFP

IN CASE PEOPLE ASK

The International Association for Correctional & Forensic Psychology provides a forum for exchanging ideas, technology, and best practices among correctional mental health professionals and others in the international criminal and juvenile justice communities.

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CORRECTIONS

On page 15 of our July 2012 newsletter, SAGE was incorrectly referenced as "Sage" in the book ad and in the "For More Information" section, bottom right.

On page 25 of the same issue, the correct reference, bottom right, for the article: "Inmates Freed As Crack Penalties Are Eased" should read, "*Excerpted from an Associated Press article by Jessica Gresko in the November 2, 2011 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, page A6."

BOOK REVIEW—*THE POLITICAL BRAIN: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN DECIDING THE FATE OF THE NATION* BY DREW WESTEN

*Reviewed by: Richard Althouse, Ph.D., Immediate Past President, IACFP
goldmine123.a@gmail.com*

Those who work in our criminal justice system might believe that neuroscience and politics would make strange bedfellows until one reads Dr. Drew Westen's book, *The Political Brain*, and learns how he puts them together. Doctor Westen is a clinical, personality, political psychologist, and neuroscientist in the Departments of Psychology and Psychiatry at Emory University, author of three books, over 150 articles, and has appeared many times on *National Public Radio's All Things Considered*, among other media appearances, more recently as a political analyst and advisor and/or consultant to presidential candidates, and a wide range of other political, labor, and even some Fortune 500 companies.

To begin his book, Dr. Westen notes that over the past 30 years only three Democrats have been elected President of the United States; the rest were Republicans. He then goes on to explain how this has happened from a neuroscience point of view, focusing on which parts of the brain are activated by what kinds of political messages; particularly those parts central to the emotional responses of fear, anxiety, and anger in the amygdala and to reasoned facts, data, and truth in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex. As Dr. Westen points out, "emotions channel behavior in directions that maximize our survival, reproduction, and care for the welfare of others in whom we are emotionally invested" (p. 71). He provides many real-life examples of how Republican strategists shaped their political messages to appeal more to the voters' brain areas most activated by emotion (e.g., fear, anger, anxiety) for their votes. Again, with real-life examples, he shows how Democratic campaign strategists, not grasping the emotional importance of Republican campaign messages, supported their candidates by believing that the majority of the American electorate would respond best to truth supported by data, facts, and reason. In doing so, Dr. Westen argues, they appealed to "the wrong part of the brain" (the ventromedial prefrontal cortex) for votes for their candidates. Recent election history reveals which strategy more often worked best.

Why is his book important for correctional professionals? Well, it's not rocket science to extend Dr. Westen's neuropsychological observations beyond election campaigns to the political emotional shaping of public policies, especially those of our criminal justice system. During the past 30-40

years we have experienced the evolution of increasingly punitive wars on crime and drugs, as well as their negative long-term systemic, social, and economic, consequences, as these emotionally-driven wars promoted a "rush to incarcerate" that led to the world's highest incarceration rates, persistent support of capital punishment (even of crimes committed by juveniles), racially-biased sentencing, incarceration of the mentally ill, militarization of our war on drugs, as well as the world's highest recidivism rates, and all, some experts argue, without any substantive impact on crime rates and, in the case of our "war on drugs," making matters significantly worse. If one Googles which political party has been "tougher on crime" during this time frame, the answer consistently appears to be the Republican Party and, one might add, with ample (emotionally motivated) electorate support.

Fortunately, Dr. Westen offers convincing suggestions about how this might be changed without appearing "soft" on important political issues, but one will have to read his book to understand them. I could not agree more with former President Bill Clinton, who wrote that "this is the most interesting, informative book on politics I've read in many years....," and should be read and studied by anyone who wants to understand modern American politics." Although published in 2007, it is as important now, perhaps more so than then.

Doctor Westen's captivating book is informative and thought-provoking in its own right. For those of us concerned with understanding the evolution of our criminal justice system and what might need to be done to reshape it, this is a "must read" book with which to begin that journey.

COMING IN OUR JANUARY 2013 NEWSLETTER

► "A Brief Comparative Review of the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems in the United States"

► "Recidivism Reduction in the UK Prison System: Is There A Limit?"

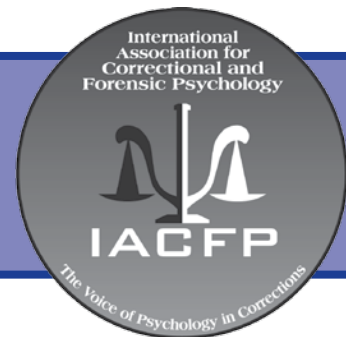
...and much more....

International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology

(formerly American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology)

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The International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (IACFP) is an organization of behavioral scientists and practitioners who are concerned with the delivery of high-quality mental health services to criminal and juvenile offenders, and with promoting and disseminating research on the etiology, assessment, and treatment of criminal and delinquent behavior.



Benefits of membership to the IACFP include:

- Access to our social networking sites (Facebook and Twitter) and other Association resources (our Blog and Ethics Hotline).
- A monthly subscription to the Association's journal, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*—for a free sample issue, visit the journal online at: cjb.sagepub.com.
- Free online research tools, including access to current *Criminal Justice and Behavior* content via SAGE Journals Online, as well as online access to more than 55 journals in *Criminology: A SAGE Full-Text Collection* and *Psychology: A SAGE Full-Text Collection*, both of which include archived issues of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* back to 1976.
- A quarterly print subscription to the Association's newsletter, *The IACFP Newsletter*. You may electronically access back issues of the newsletter by visiting ia4cfp.org.
- Discounts on books from SAGE and other publishers.
- Various discounts on other forensic and correctional educational materials.
- Discounts on IACFP sponsored conferences and events.
- Access to the Members Only Area of the Association's website: ia4cfp.org.

Sign up online at: **ia4cfp.org** and click on "Become a Member"

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JOIN US

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY "THE VOICE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN CORRECTIONS"

The IACFP is a non-profit, educational organization in service to mental health professionals throughout the world. Many of our members are doctoral level psychologists, but neither a Ph.D. nor a degree in psychology is required for membership. If you are interested in correctional and forensic issues, we welcome you to the Association.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name: _____ Title: _____ Application Date: _____

Please check mailing preference:

☐ Home ☐ Agency _____

Address: _____ Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Address _____

Educational Achievement:

Institution	Major	Degree	Year
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Brief Description of Work Experience:

The membership fee for IACFP is \$75 for 1 year or \$125 for 2 years, paid at the time of enrollment or renewal. Membership includes four issues of our newsletter, The IACFP Newsletter, and 12 issues of IACFP's highly-ranked, official journal, Criminal Justice and Behavior. Membership also includes electronic access to current and archived issues of over 65 journals in the Sage Full-Text Psychology and Criminology Collections.

The easiest way to join IACFP, or to renew your membership, is through our website at ia4cfp.org. However, if you prefer, you may also join by mailing this form, with payment payable to IACFP, to our journal publisher, Sage Publications. The address is: Shelly Monroe, IACFP Association Liaison, Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Rd., Thousand Oaks, CA 91320

If you have questions about missing or duplicate publications, website access, or membership status, please contact Shelly Monroe at shelly.monroe@sagepub.com or at (805) 410-7318. You are also welcome to contact IACFP Executive Director John Gannon at jg@ia4cfp.org or at (805) 489-0665.

BALLOT

IACFP 2012 BYLAWS AMENDMENTS

The IACFP Executive Board has determined that rather than having six Board members, it would make better sense to have seven to prevent tie votes in Board action. Therefore, the Board is recommending that the Secretary/Treasurer position be split into two positions and further recommending that the positions be by ap-

pointment instead of election to add to Association leadership continuity. The Board is asking for membership approval for the Secretary/Treasurer split and giving the Executive Board the authority to appoint these individuals. If approved, amendments to our bylaws will be made.

Please place an X alongside your selection.

For split of Secretary/Treasurer into two positions, Secretary and Treasurer:

☐ YES ☐ NO

For providing the Executive Board appointment authority for the positions of Secretary and Treasurer:

☐ YES ☐ NO

BALLOT

IACFP 2012 ELECTIONS

Please place an X alongside your selection.

For President Elect:

☐ TBD
☐ TBD

For Secretary:

☐ Michael D. Clark
☐ TBD

For Treasurer:

☐ Thomas K. Bissette
☐ TBD

Your Name _____
Print Signature

Date _____

After completing your ballots, mail them by November 15, 2012, to:
International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology
c/o Blue Atlantic Management
5129 Oleander Drive, Suite 101
Wilmington, NC 28403