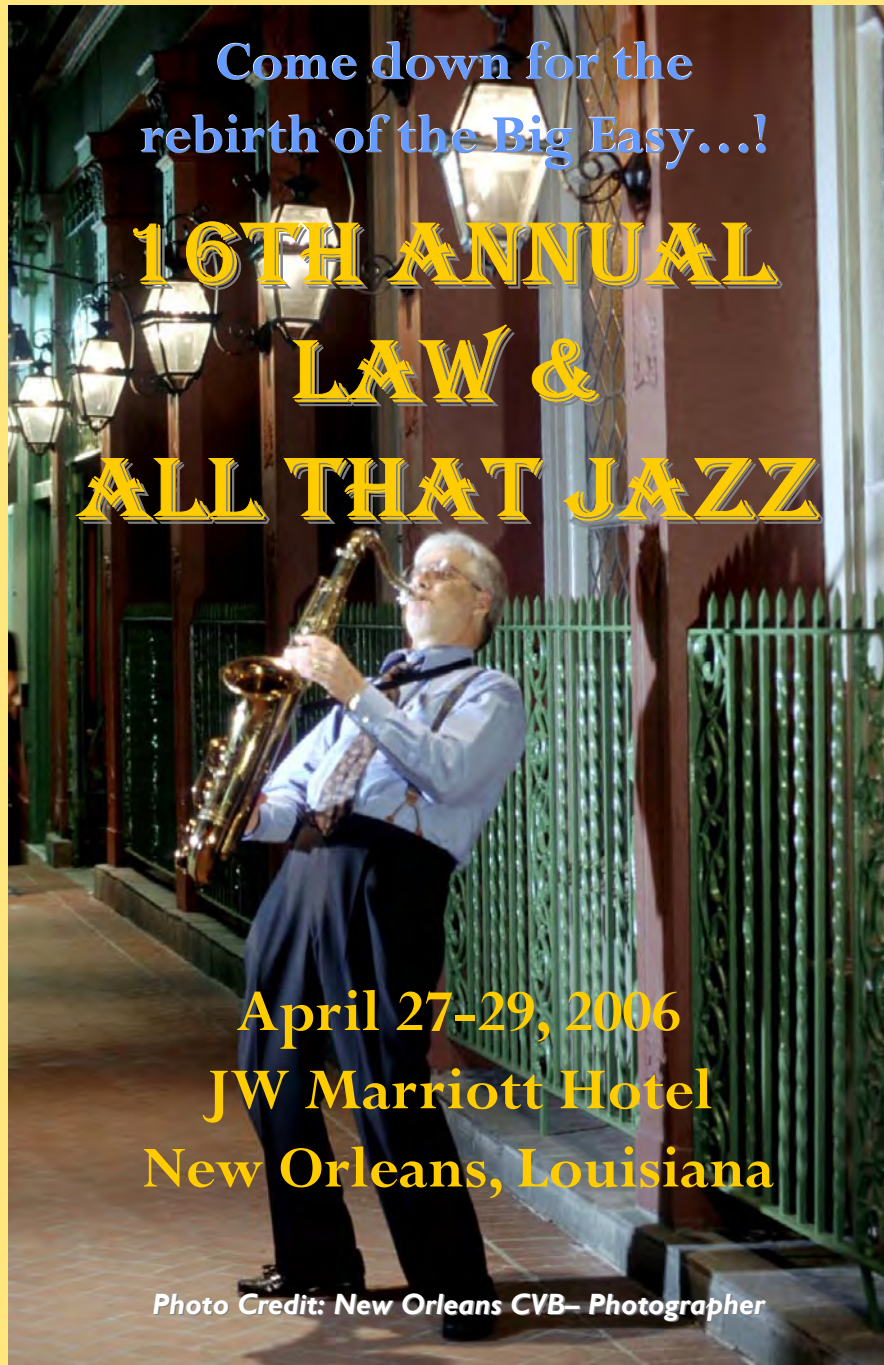


The Advocate

Louisiana Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers

Volume 3, Issue 1

Winter 2006



Come down for the
rebirth of the Big Easy...!

**16TH ANNUAL
LAW &
ALL THAT JAZZ**

**April 27-29, 2006
JW Marriott Hotel
New Orleans, Louisiana**

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The Advocate

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL DEFENSE

20th Annual Tate Banquet A Success

The 20th Annual Justice Albert Tate Awards Banquet was held on December 16th at Lyceum Dean Hall in downtown Baton Rouge. With over 80 people in attendance the Tate Banquet was a success. David Price began the evening by presenting the 2005 President's Award to Senator Lydia Jackson. Followed by Virginia Schlueter presenting the Criminal Justice Act Panel Attorney Award to Sheila C. Myers and Nick Trenticosta was presented the Sam Dalton Capital Defense Advocacy Award by Neal Walker. John Calmes recognized David Price for his efforts in 2005 as President along with a few funny stories from his past. After dinner Phyllis E. Mann was presented the 2005 Justice Albert Tate Award by Julie Kilborn & Laurie White.

LACDL would like to thank the following people for their support of the 2005 Tate Banquet:

James Boren

Michele Fournet

Julie Kilborn

Julian Murray, Jr.

Mary Olive Pierson

Walt Sanchez

Shadow Track Technologies

Thomson West

Laurie White

John DiGiulio

Robert Glass

Tom Lorenzi

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A Message from the President By: John P. Calmes, Jr.

January is a month of reflection and planning for most of us. It is a time to look back on what happened last year and a time to look forward and plan for the new year.

The obvious focus of our reflection on 2005 is the devastation caused to the state by hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These hurricanes shut down the criminal justice system in much of south Louisiana. They caused unwarranted continued incarceration of many citizens from the affected areas. However, we must also reflect on the hard work that many members of this organization performed in helping to get the system back on its feet and minimizing the injustice suffered by those wrongly incarcerated.

Looking forward to 2006, as always, we can expect many new challenges. There is still no functioning court system in St. Bernard parish. Orleans parish is conducting habeas hearings and one section of court is being held in the federal courthouse.

The 2006 legislative session is expected to include bills dealing with indigent defense reform and funding, corrections reform and rebuilding of the criminal justice systems in the Katrina affected areas.

I know that all "the regulars" of this organization will continue the fight. But, there are many members of LACDL who for many good reasons are not active. It is time to get involved in the fight. As George Pugh used to say "the waters fine - come on in".

Executive Director's Message By: David Tatman

LACDL has many exciting events planned for 2006. The first scheduled seminar is the Law & All That Jazz Seminar which will be held on April 27-29 at the JW Marriott in New Orleans. We are hoping for a very successful seminar and all reports are that Jazz Fest 2006 will be bigger and better than ever. We are also working on a Nuts & Bolts Seminar for July and Last Chance and the Tate Banquet in December.

2005 was a very tough year for the state of Louisiana as well as LACDL and all of its members. We look forward to continuing to work to rebuild LACDL in 2006.

Can You Legislate Hope? By: George F. Steimel

Just as it's difficult to legislate morality, I've learned you can't legislate hope. The Governor's Call for the special session was an attempt to address the state and local problems as a result of hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

The session did result in the passage of necessary legislation, but it didn't do much to improve the situation.

Hope doesn't come from calculating whether the good news is winning out over the bad. It's simply a choice to take action.

- Anna Lappe

Consider these facts given to us by the Louisiana Recovery Authority.

Katrina destroyed 10 times as many homes as the next most destructive storms that recently hit the U.S. Nearly 6 times as many Louisiana residents remain displaced after Katrina than Mississippi residents. In Louisiana 236 thousand people became unemployed as a result of the storms, 5 times as many as that of Mississippi. Louisiana lost 2.5 times as many schools as Mississippi and half of the total number of our hospitals state-wide. This includes two of the largest hospitals in Louisiana. (Charity Hospital & Tulane Medical Center) The total number of businesses destroyed and damaged by Katrina stands at 20,265. That is 10 times more businesses that were destroyed in Louisiana than in any other state. Nearly 5 times more Louisianans were killed by Katrina than any other state's citizens. This doesn't account for 6,644 people "unaccounted for", 1,300 which were from heavily damaged areas.

Hopefully, the Legislature will start the year with other plans to improve the quality of life in our state. We all must act, have compassion and help one another.

This is a listing of Acts as a result of LACDL's legislative committee tracking from the 2005 special session. I would like to thank everyone on the committee and our members who worked on these issues. As always, I recommend you review the act in its entirety. You can find these and all other new acts on the web at this hyperlink [Louisiana State Legislature](http://www.legis.state.la.us/) <http://www.legis.state.la.us/>.

Act 11, effective 1-21-06, enhances the penalties for failure to register as a sex offender.

Act 14, effective 11-29-05, authorizes any clerk of court to establish an ancillary office during a state of emergency.

Act 46, effective 12-06-05, limits liability of law enforcement agencies to prison detainees during emergencies and disasters.

Act 52, effective 12-06-05, provides for criminal procedures for administration of criminal justice in times of emergencies or disasters.

Act 62, effective 12-06-05, provides for costs of medical care for prisoners.

Act 67, effective 12-06-05, Supplemental appropriations and reductions in appropriations for Fiscal Year 2005-2006.

SCR 35 requests a study of the procedure to set aside criminal bond forfeitures due to the effects of a gubernatorial declared disaster on emergency.

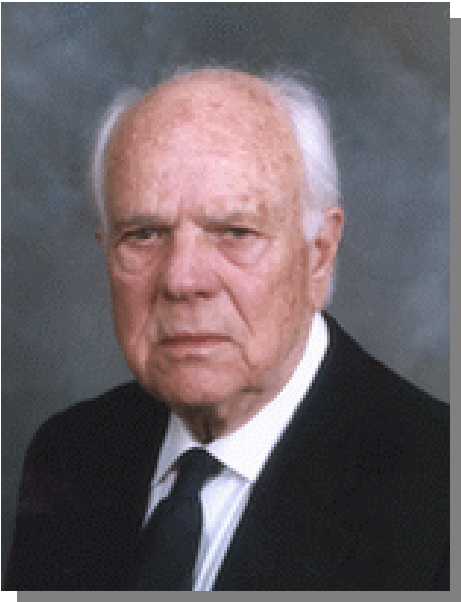
SCR 36 creates a Joint Select Committee on Government Organization in the Metropolitan New Orleans area.



www.lacdl.org

Camille Gravel: An Icon In the Louisiana Criminal Justice System

And In Louisiana Politics By: Lester Gauthier



Camille Francis Gravel

Camille Gravel, a highly respected criminal defense attorney, died on December 23, 2005, at the age of 90. He was a towering figure in Louisiana public life for over sixty years. "I learned moderation in racial politics in 1931 when I left Louisiana and went to college at Notre Dame," said Gravel. His stand in favor of integration was not popular in Louisiana in the 1940's and 1950's. In 1948 he led the state delegation at the Democratic National Convention, declining to be part of the Southern Dixiecrat walk-out, which supported Strom Thurmond for president.

In 1956 Earl Long had requested that Gravel run for attorney general on the Long ticket. Gravel rejected his offer for several reasons, one of which, involved the duty of the attorney general to defend the laws of the state. Gravel did not feel comfortable being forced to defend segregation as the law of the state. He later served as executive counsel to Governor Long, as well as to Governors John McKeithen and Edwin Edwards.

In 1956 Gravel headed the Louisiana delegation at the Democratic National Convention. While Govern-

nor Earl Long was away at the horse races, Gravel and fellow delegate Edmund Reggie helped to swing the Louisiana delegation to the vice-presidential candidacy of a young Massachusetts Senator named John Kennedy. Long had favored Estes Kefauver. Kefauver won the nomination. Adlai Stevenson and Kefauver lost the election to Eisenhower. Gravel observed that Kennedy was fortunate to have lost the vice-presidential nomination. Kennedy's good showing at the convention served as a springboard to his presidential candidacy in 1960. Gravel and Reggie both supported that effort.

In 1973 Gravel served as a delegate to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention that produced the Louisiana Constitution of 1974. Gravel was proud of his efforts and that of the convention delegates. He said, "The Constitution of 1974 represented significant advances in every area of government. Louisiana has the best bill of rights of any state in the country."

Gravel was of the opinion that one of the greatest accomplishments of the Edwin Edwards' administration was the open primary system. "The open primary system in Louisiana is the most honest election system in the United States. The voter is not penalized by his party affiliation."

Gravel was more comfortable working behind the scenes in supporting candidates for public office. He served as campaign manager and campaign adviser to many state and local candidates. Two of the lawyers in his firm have been named to the federal bench—Judge James Brady and Judge Helen Ginger Berrigan.

When questioned about his ability to support a candidate and yet not destroy his political relationships with candidates whom he declined to support, he indicated, "I work at it. I try not to get anybody angry with me, if I possibly can. Almost every time there is a race, I have two or three friends running. I make it a point, that if I have to choose and select one of them, then I let the others know and make certain that they know the good reasons that I feel I have to go that way."

Gravel was involved in numerous memorable trials

Camille Gravel: An Icon In the Louisiana Criminal Justice System

And In Louisiana Politics *Continued* By: Lester Gauthier

as a criminal defense attorney. He was one of Edwin Edwards' attorneys in his two federal trials in the 1980's. The first ended in a mistrial and the second ended in acquittal. Gravel felt that Edwards was the best client that he ever represented in that he understood the process.

Years before Gravel had represented former congressman Otto Passman on bribery and income tax evasion charges. Gravel was successful in having the trial moved from Washington, D.C. to Monroe, Louisiana. Monroe was a more favorable venue for the former congressman and he was acquitted.

Gravel participated in a trial in Lafayette, Louisiana, which started in October, 1989 and ended in January, 1990. This multi-defendant federal drug trial became known as the "Megatrial." At that time, it involved the largest drug indictment in United States history. One hundred sixty-seven defendants were indicted. Twenty-five defendants were brought to trial at the same time. Camille Gravel represented one of the three defendants who was granted a judgment of acquittal at the close of the government's case. Sixteen of the twenty remaining defendants were acquitted by the jury.

Judge John Shaw, the presiding judge, had named Gravel as lead counsel. This appointment involved meeting with the court concerning scheduling and ironing out legal and logistical problems. At Judge Shaw's request, Gravel continued to meet with defense attorneys even after his client had been dismissed from the proceedings.

Gravel indicated that his most satisfying case involved his representation of a young black man named Lester Newton. Newton had been convicted of aggravated rape and had been sentenced to death. Gravel represented him in post-conviction proceedings and secured a ruling that there had been the systematic exclusion of black citizens from the grand jury which had indicted Newton. After this ruling, a new district attorney was elected in Rapides Parish. The newly elected district attorney reviewed the file and found that it contained a statement from the victim indicating that she could not identify her assailant and did not know if he were young or old,

black or white. The district attorney wisely dismissed the charges.

Camille Gravel had a very long and illustrious career in the Louisiana criminal justice system and in Louisiana politics. He was ahead of his time in his social and political beliefs. He used his wisdom, talents, and abilities to help many. He was a diplomat, a leader, and a person of integrity. He has left his indelible mark on the state of Louisiana.

Lester Gauthier is a member of the board of directors of LACDL and practices in Lafayette. Much of the information and the quotes attributed to Camille Gravel in this article are taken from an interview of Gravel by the author conducted on September 5, 1990. That interview first aired on Acadiana Open Channel, a public access television channel in Lafayette, La., in September, 1990.



In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, you may wish to prepare for the

Hurricane Katrina Fraud Task Force

By: Pauline Hardin, Joshua Lewis, Rick Schroeder

Well, 2006 is upon us, and we know that most of us will not miss 2005. We would like to say, however, that looking back on the end of last year, we are proud to be attorneys. This pride comes from knowing the dedication and conviction that you all have. When so many of those accused of crimes were scattered with the winds to so many distant cities, temporary jailhouses, or makeshift courtrooms, you pursued. And when it seemed that constitutional protections had been lost to the storm waters, lawyers made sure that liberties, if nothing else, survived. Now, to the matter at hand. With a new year comes new challenges, and you may wish to prepare for the challenge of a dramatic increase in federal prosecutions as a result of the Hurricane Katrina Fraud Task Force.

Shortly after Hurricane Katrina devastated South Louisiana on August 29, 2005, United States Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales created the Hurricane Katrina Fraud Task Force. Charged with safeguarding the integrity of the rebuilding and recovery process in the Gulf Region, the primary goal of the Task Force is ensuring that relief and reconstruction dollars reach their intended recipients. The Task Force consists of members from various local and federal government agencies (including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; numerous United States Attorney's Offices; the Criminal, Civil, and Antitrust Divisions of the Department of Justice; the United States Postal Inspection Service; the United States Secret Service; the Federal Trade Commission; the Securities and Exchange Commission; the Internal Revenue Service; the Department of Homeland Security's various Inspectors' Generals; and state and local law enforcement, including Attorneys' Generals and District Attorneys), and it investigates and prosecutes individuals suspected of involvement in the following: Government Benefit Fraud, Government Contract and Procurement Fraud, Insurance Fraud, Identity Theft, and Fraudulent Charities.

Since its creation, the Hurricane Katrina Fraud Task Force has been, in a word, busy. The US Attorney's office, on October 20, 2005, reported that 40 prosecutions of Hurricane Katrina related fraud originated in the six weeks immediately following the storm. The subsequent six-week period saw an approximately equal number of prosecutions. The majority of these prosecutions

allege attempts to illegally obtain FEMA assistance—most often the \$2,000 disaster relief assistance check—and result in charges of (1) filing a false claim against the United States and (2) making false statements to FEMA. If convicted of these charges, defendants face a hefty maximum penalty of 5 years in federal prison and up to \$250,000 in fines.

Though the majority of the Hurricane Katrina Fraud Task Force's work to date has been devoted to punishing those making false FEMA claims, recent prosecutions reflect a shift in the Task Force's work. Aside from charges of fraudulently soliciting charitable donations, wire fraud, mail fraud, identity theft, false use of social security numbers, etc., the Task Force recently filed charges of Conspiracy to Commit Bribery of a Federal Official. These charges related to alleged attempts to bribe officials into creating false load tickets at a debris dump, and were supported by an investigation of the Department of Defense, Defense Criminal Investigative Service, and the United States Army Criminal Investigation Division.

One can only presume that, as the Gulf South shifts from an era of recovery to one of rebuilding, the Katrina Task Force will shift with it from investigation and prosecution of FEMA check scams to Insurance Fraud and Contract and Procurement Fraud. Evidence that this shift is already taking place may be found in the indictment of St. Tammany Parish Councilman Joe Impastato on 2 counts of conspiracy to interfere with commerce by extortion and 1 count of conducting and attempting to conduct money laundering. These charges allege violations of 18 U.S.C. 1951(a), or the Hobbs Act, which is punishable by up to 20 years imprisonment and \$250,000 on each count, and 18 U.S.C. 1956(a)(1)(B)(I), which carries a maximum penalty of 20 years and a fine of up to \$500,000, respectively.

While the Katrina Task Force busies itself with the work of prosecuting fraud related crimes, criminal defense attorneys should understand that civil cases alleging Katrina fraud might also be filed. The False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729, imposes civil liability on any person or entity who submits a false or fraudulent claim (or causes such claim to be submitted) for payment to the United States government. The False Claims Act also prohibits:

Hurricane Katrina Fraud Task Force

Continued By: Pauline Hardin, Joshua Lewis, Rick Schroeder

- Making a false record or statement to get a false or fraudulent claim paid by the government;
- Conspiring to have a false or fraudulent claim paid by the government;
- Withholding property of the government with the intent to defraud the government or to willfully conceal it from the government;
- Making or delivering a receipt for the government's property which is false or fraudulent;
- Buying property belonging to the government from someone who is not authorized to sell the property; or,
- Making a false statement to avoid or deceive an obligation to pay money or property to the government.

A person who violates the act must repay three times the amount of damages suffered by the government plus a mandatory civil penalty of at least \$5,500 and no more than \$11,000 per claim, making the False Claims Act a favorite tool of the government. Moreover, the False Claims Act allows private parties to sue on behalf of the government as qui tam relators, and encourages them to do so by allowing private parties to share in the damages recovered as a result of the suit.

With tens of billions of dollars yet to flow into the affected region in the years to come, the Katrina Fraud Task Force and the False Claims Act will be with us for some time to come.



MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

February 4

LACDL Retreat & Board of Directors Meeting
Sheraton Baton Rouge

February 8

Camille Gravel Scholarship Applications Due

April 27

Board of Directors Meeting
J.W. Marriott New Orleans

April 27-29

16th Annual Law & All That Jazz CLE Seminar
J.W. Marriott New Orleans

July 20-22

Nuts & Bolts CLE Seminar
Baton Rouge

July 22

Board of Directors Meeting
Baton Rouge

September 15

Tentative CLE Seminar
Central Louisiana

December 7-9

Last Chance CLE Seminar
New Orleans

December 8

21st Annual Justice Albert Tate Awards Banquet
New Orleans

December 9

General Membership Meeting & Board of Directors Meeting
New Orleans

Statistical Difficulties in Determining the Role of Race in Capital Cases: A Re-Analysis of Data From the State of Maryland; Journal of Quantitative Criminology Volume:21 Issue:4 Dated: December 2005 Pages:365 to 390

Annotation: Researchers have long been interested in the role of race in death penalty cases in the United States, often analyzing data using conventional causal modeling techniques. In response to concerns over omitted variables and statistical procedures, the current study re-analyzed a dataset on the role of race in capital cases in the State of Maryland. The results revealed that the original logistic regression models employed were not robust and upon re-analysis, the racial effects were significantly diminished.

URL: <http://www.springerpub.com/>

Meta-Analysis of Race and Sentencing Research: Explaining the Inconsistencies Journal of Quantitative Criminology Volume:21 Issue:4 Dated: December 2005 Pages:439 to 466

Annotation: This study employed a meta-analysis of 71 published and unpublished studies to investigate whether African-Americans are treated more harshly by the criminal justice system than similarly situated Whites. Results indicated that independent of other measured variables, African-Americans were sentenced more harshly than their similarly situated White counterparts. In terms of policy, the findings suggested that the use of structured sentencing mechanisms were associated with smaller unwarranted sentencing disparities.

Analysis of Extracurricular Activities and Their Relationship to Youth Violence; Journal of Youth and Adolescence Volume:34 Issue:5 Dated: October 2005 Pages:483 to 492

Annotation: This study examined whether and how extracurricular activities may be linked to violent behavior by rural youth. Correlations revealed a significant inverse relationship between church activity and weapon carrying. Time in nonschool clubs was the best predictor of fighting frequency for boys; and time in nonschool clubs and in religious activities were the best predictors of weapon carrying for boys. Time in extracurricular activities, time spent in volunteer activities, exercise frequency, and number of sport team membership were significant predictors of fighting frequency for girls. None of the extracurricular activity variables were predictive of female

weapon carrying. Findings indicate that various types of extracurricular activities are predictive of violent activity.

URL: <http://www.springerpub.com/>

Inside the New ATF; Police Chief Volume:72 Issue:11 Dated: November 2005 Pages:40 to 44

Annotation: This article describes the changes in the organization and responsibilities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) after the homeland security reorganization in January 2003.

URL: <http://www.theiacp.org/>

Remains to Be Seen!; Journal of Forensic Identification Volume:55 Issue:6 Dated: November/December 2005 Pages:687 to 696

Annotation: This article discusses how forensic artists generate postmortem renderings and full facial reconstructions of deceased persons. The author describes each technique in turn and offers advice for investigators on the type of information forensic artists may need to generate the best reconstruction possible. Recommendations are offered on how to best photograph remains for an artist's rendering and how to search a death scene for information about the decedents' appearance.

URL: <http://www.theiai.org/>

Three-Dimensional Representation of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis; Journal of Forensic Identification Volume:55 Issue:6 Dated: November/December 2005 Pages:711 to 725

Annotation: This article reports on experiments carried out at the Canadian Police College (CPC) on the use of BackTrack, a computer program that analyzes bloodstain patterns. BackTrack was able to successfully determine the location of the blood source within 6 cm. The experiment also successfully incorporated virtual bloodstain projection strings into AutoCAD to show the virtual flight paths of blood droplets. Figures, table, references

URL: <http://www.theiai.org/>

Importance of Careful Interpretation of Shell Casing Ejection Patterns; Journal of Forensic Identification Volume:55 Issue:6 Dated: November/December 2005 Pages:726 to 740

Annotation: This article reports on an experiment concerning the ejection patterns of shell casings. The forensic research literature reveals some ten-

sion concerning the position of casings related to shooting incidents; some researchers tout the importance of the location of casings while others claim that casings should not be relied on for forensic information. The findings indicate that many variables can affect shell casing ejection patterns and therefore the crime scene investigation should be completed with care to recover all possible evidence.

URL: <http://www.theiai.org/>

Citizens' Perceptions of Distributive and Procedural Injustice During Traffic Stops with Police; Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency Volume:42 Issue:4 Dated: November 2005 Pages:445 to 481

Annotation: This study explored citizens' normative and instrumental perceptions of injustice after traffic stops by police. Normative factors include perceptions of equity and fairness while instrumental factors include the outcomes received from the citizen-police interaction. Results support the hypothesis that normative factors such as perceived fairness are more influential on citizens' perceptions of justice and injustice than is the instrumental factor of traffic stop outcome. The findings also revealed significant differences in citizens' perceptions of injustice by race.

URL: <http://www.sagepub.com/>

When is an Intervening Line-Up Most Likely to Affect Eyewitness Identification Accuracy?; Legal and Criminological Psychology Volume:10 Issue:2 Dated: September 2005 Pages:247 to 263

Annotation: This study conducted three experiments designed to determine the conditions under which viewing multiple line-ups is more likely to influence the accuracy of eyewitness identification. The central hypothesis tested in the current study was that factors associated with lower recognition of the originally viewed target face would make the memory more vulnerable to the suggestive influence of intervening line-ups. In each experiment, the factors associated with poorer memory for the target face led to a greater suggestive influence by the intervening line-up when it came to a mistaken identification in the subsequent line-up. The hypothesis was thus confirmed. The implications of these findings for the reliability of courtroom eyewitness identification testimony are discussed.

URL: <http://www.bpsjournals.co.uk/lcp>

Descriptive Eyewitness Testimony: The Influence of Emotionality, Racial Identification, Question Style, and Selective Perception; Criminal Justice Review Volume:29 Issue:2 Dated: Autumn 2004 Pages:317 to 340

Annotation: This study examined whether there is a combined impact of race, emotionality, question type, and selective perception on descriptive recall accuracy in a confined setting using a mock robbery scenario. The study found that eyewitnesses tended to pay more attention to weapons and vehicles during a mock scenario than to perpetrator behavior, perpetrator description, and other information surrounding the event. The results support a majority of the literature suggesting that the current usage of eyewitness testimony by the legal system is far from ideal. It is recommended that the present high emphasis placed on eyewitness accounts be reviewed and reconsidered.

URL: <http://www2.gsu.edu/~wwwcjr/>

Essential Criminology Reader; Stuart Henry ; Mark M. Lanier

Annotation: This book contains short essays on current developments in criminology written by scholars in the field, To complement textbooks in criminology that provide a functional introduction to basic ideas, this book contains 30 original articles on current developments in criminological theory written to complement 1 of the 12 or more theoretical perspectives that form chapters in most theory texts.

Sale: Westview Press, Inc, Marketing Director, 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, CO 80301, United States

Police-Citizen Encounters and Field Citations: Do Encounter Characteristics Influence Ticketing; Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management Volume:28 Issue:3 Dated:2005 Pages:435 to 454

Annotation: This study conducted an empirical analysis of the factors that influence police in their issuing of field citations (tickets) to citizens for non-traffic and traffic violations. White officers were more likely than Black officers to make full-custody arrests in traffic violations rather than issue a citation; and Black suspects were significantly more likely than White suspects to be arrested rather than cited. The race of the officer or the suspect had no significant effect in any of the other models estimated. When officers believed they had probable cause to make

an arrest, suspects were approximately 12 times more likely to be arrested rather than cited. Intoxicated suspects were five times more likely to be arrested than sober suspects, and officers were more likely to arrest suspects with prior criminal records. Juveniles were 4.4 times more likely than adults to be arrested than cited. Compared to female suspects, male suspects were more likely to be arrested than cited. A study limitation was data collection for only one police agency in one jurisdiction.

URL: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/insight/>

Impact of Police Culture on Traffic Stop Searches: An Analysis of Attitudes and Behavior; Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management Volume:28 Issue:3 Dated:2005 Pages:455 to 472

Annotation: This study tested the hypothesis that police officers whose values align more closely with the traditional police culture would be more likely to search suspects and their surroundings during traffic stops than officers whose values tend to differ from the traditional culture.. The officers whose attitudes were most closely aligned with the traditional police culture of proactive aggressiveness in detecting crime committed by citizens and in maintaining order were more likely to engage in searches linked to proactive traffic stops than officers committed to the forging of positive and cooperative police-community interactions. Implications are drawn for police managers in their efforts to alter excessive officer search behavior.

URL: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/insight/>

Bates' I.S.Q.D.: Identification System for Questioned Documents, Second Edition

Annotation: This updated and expanded report serves as a guide and reference for investigators and examiners in matters related to the identification of handwriting, reflecting the scientific method of detecting whether writing is genuine or forged.

URL: <http://www.ccthomas.com/>

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2003

Annotation: This 2003 Compendium presents national-level statistics describing characteristics of persons processed and the distribution of case process outcomes at each major stage of the Federal criminal justice system.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cfjs03.htm>

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/ascii/cfjs03.txt>

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cfjs03.pdf>

Capital Punishment, 2004

Annotation: This report presents characteristics of persons under sentence of death on December 31, 2004, and of persons executed in 2004.

URL: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cp04.htm>

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/ascii/cp04.txt>

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cp04.pdf>

DNA Evidence and Jury Comprehension; Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal Volume:38 Issue:3 Dated: September 2005 Pages:123 to 141

Annotation: This Canadian study identified the factors that influence judges' and juries' interpretations, perceptions, and understanding of DNA evidence. Based on the findings, some recommendations are to encourage jury note taking, provide jurors with notebooks, and encourage jurors to ask questions that could aid in their understanding of DNA evidence being presented in court. 6 tables, 23 references, and appended survey questionnaire

URL: <http://www.csfs.ca/>

State of the Field of Criminology: Brief Essay; Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice Volume:21 Issue:4 Dated: November 2005 Pages:296 to 308

Annotation: This article offers a critique of the state of the field of criminology as it stands midway through the first decade of the new millennium.

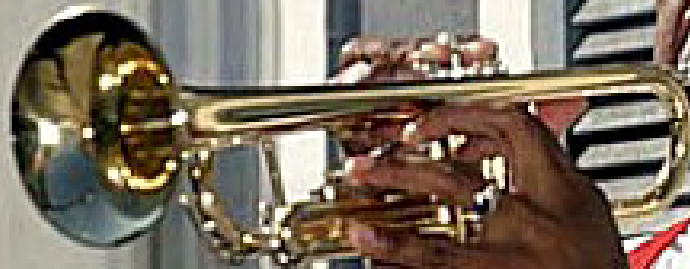
URL: <http://www.sagepub.com/>

Anatomical Dolls: Their Use in Assessment of Children Who May Have Been Sexually Abused; Journal of Child Sexual Abuse Volume:14 Issue:3 Dated:2005 Pages:1 to 21

Annotation: This article summarizes research findings on the use of anatomical dolls and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of using anatomical dolls in work with child sexual abuse victims. While the advantages are compelling, practitioners should also be aware of the potential drawbacks to using anatomical dolls, such as the observation that young children lack the ability to use the doll representationally and that the dolls may encourage play or fantasy. Best practice uses of anatomical dolls are described including the two most common uses of dolls as demonstration aids and as anatomical models. URL: <http://www.haworthpress.com>

From the National Criminal Justice Reference Service www.ncjrs.org

Come down for the rebirth of the Big Easy!



New Orleans Convention & Visitors Bureau - Photographer Jack Edwards

LACDL is happy to announce that the **16th Annual Law And All That Jazz CLE Seminar** will go on as scheduled. The seminar will be held at the JW Marriott New Orleans, 614 Canal St. on **April 27-29, 2006**.

Featured Speakers:

Barry Scheck, David Baugh, Gerald Goldstein, Keith Stroup, Michael Stephanian, Colette Tvedt, Deja Vishny, Martin Pinales, Alan Ellis, Edward Mallet, Michael Stout, Lisa Wayne, Annabelle Hall, Bill Jeffress & Lawrence Vogelman. As well as a panel discussion with judges.

To make your hotel reservations now, call **504-525-6500** or **888-364-1200**, the LACDL room block will end on **March 26, 2006**.

Space is Limited - Register Today!

Yes, please sign me up for the LACDL Member discounted rate of \$200.00 to attend the Law & All That Jazz Seminar and receive the CD-Rom of Speaker Materials. *Registrations must be received by April 14th to receive the discounted rate.*

Please add the Printed Speaker Materials for an additional charge of \$25.00

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