

Japanese police officers' feelings and beliefs after interrogation.

Authors: *T. Wachi, K. Yokota, Y Otsuka, H. Kuraishi, K. Watanabe & M. Lamb*

Abstract

Most studies of police interrogations have been conducted in North America and Western Europe, with very little research conducted in Japan. As a result, the interviewing methods employed by the Japanese police are not well known. To address this gap, we administered a self-report questionnaire to 276 police interrogators across Japan and identified four interviewing styles: evidence-focused, confrontational, relationship-focused, and undifferentiated. This study also showed that some techniques were more likely than others to elicit full confessions from the suspects (Wachi et al., 2011).

From the perspective of therapeutic jurisprudence, some researchers (e.g. Holmberg et al., 2007) have recently stressed the importance of considering the effect of interviewing styles on suspects' psychological well-being, rather than focusing exclusively on the elicitation of confessions. In the present study, we thus explored the relationship between Japanese interviewing styles and the interrogators' and (perceived) suspects' feelings after the interrogation, in the same sample studied by Wachi et al. (2011). The result showed that the interrogators using the relationship-focused approach were more likely than others to sympathize with the suspects and to believe that the suspects were both satisfied with their confessions and remorseful about the crimes.

The Portuguese adaptation of the NICHD Forensic Interview Protocol: An analysis of some psycholinguistic variables.

Authors: *L. Alberto, C. Ribeiro & C. Peixoto*

Abstract

The implementation of a forensic interview protocol in Portuguese judicial proceedings is an urgent need. With that objective in mind we started to adapt the NICDH Forensic Interview Protocol. But the adaptation process of this kind of tool is more than a translation, because we have to control psycholinguist variables that emerge.

So this paper has the intent to highlight some issues than we are confronted with. We will focus in the translation of the word "tell", a core component of the cognitive process that is elicited by the neutral question. For that we'll request children to watch a video clip, about they will be asked to tell what happened. The study that we are presenting will focus in the quality of information elicited by three different words that could be the Portuguese translation of the word "tell", and the analysis of differences between them.

The final outcome is to choose the best term that assures the principles of the NICHD Protocol. This adaptation model could be a paradigmatic model for the adaptation of the NICHD Protocol to Latin Languages like Castilian (Spanish) and French.