A New Technology Separating Allelopathy From Competition in Pot Experiments

A new technology is developed to separate allelopathy from competition in pot experiments. Square pots of any sizes may be used. Each pot is divided by a metal or pvc mesh (100-150 micrometer) barrier fixed from the bottom to pot surface. The barrier divides the pot into two sections filled by the same amount of soil mixture.

Connection among Body Measurements and Flying Speed of Racing Pigeon†

The ability of racing pigeons to navigate and to find their way home is determined by many factors. The aim of this investigation was to prove the outer and inner environmental impacts on the flying performances of racing pigeon flock. The fieldwork consisted of taking down of various body measurements of 49 birds, which was improved by collection of racing-...

Parameters Related to Nodulating Ability of Some Legumes

Parameters related to nodulating ability of some legumes were studied in a pot trial in the Institute of Forage Crops,
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Across the United States, the reporting of forensic history of violence (FHV) in forensic and psychiatric evaluations (FPEs) is routine. The vast majority of FHV reports are written by forensic psychiatrists (FSPs), but the use of forensic psychologists (FPs) is growing. This review article provides an overview of the literature on FHV reporting by FSPs and FPs, with a focus on the types of FHV reported, the impact of FHV on outcomes, and the role of FHV in forensic decision-making.

1. Introduction

The reporting of FHV in FPEs is critical for several reasons. First, FHV can have a significant impact on the evaluation of an individual's fitness to stand trial, the ability to conform to the requirements of the law, and the potential for violence in the future. Second, FHV can affect the treatment plan and the potential for risk reduction. Third, FHV can be used to support claims of diminished capacity or mitigation in criminal proceedings.

2. Types of FHV

FHV can be classified into several categories, including a history of violence against others, self-harm, and exposure to violence. A history of violence against others includes assault, battery, and murder. Self-harm includes self-inflicted injuries and suicide. Exposure to violence includes witnessing violence and being a victim of violence.

3. Impact of FHV on Outcomes

The impact of FHV on outcomes varies depending on the specific type of FHV and the context of the evaluation. For example, a history of violence against others can lead to a finding of diminished capacity or a finding of the inability to conform to the requirements of the law. Self-harm can affect the treatment plan and the potential for risk reduction. Exposure to violence can affect the individual's mental health and future risk.

4. Role of FHV in Decision-Making

FHV plays a critical role in forensic decision-making. It can be used to support claims of diminished capacity or mitigation in criminal proceedings. It can also be used to inform the treatment plan and the potential for risk reduction. However, FHV must be evaluated in the context of the individual's current mental health and other factors that may impact decision-making.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, FHV is a critical component of FPEs. FSPs and FPs must be trained to accurately and effectively report FHV in FPEs. Future research is needed to further understand the impact of FHV on outcomes and the role of FHV in forensic decision-making.

References
