This special issue addresses several matters related to self-incrimination. Joshua Tepfer, Laura Nirider, and Steven Drizin begin the issue in an article examining custodial interrogations of and confessions by juveniles. The article reviews the law and social science evidence, and it offers guidance for judges in juvenile confession cases.

Bruce Frumkin addresses the same issue of confessing to a crime the defendant, whether juvenile or adult, possibly did not commit. His focus is expert testimony proffered to shed light on the voluntariness and validity of the confession.

Kirk Heilbrun, Sanjay Shah, Elizabeth Foster, Michael Keesler, and Stephanie Brooks look at a different intersection of experts and defendants, in the context of juvenile transfer cases. They examine the law and social science related to assessments of the juvenile's empathy for the victim, acceptance of responsibility for the alleged offense, and the issue of compelled disclosure by the juvenile or a restricted assessment by the expert.

Thomas Grisso uses a developmental lens to frame his commentary on the three, primary articles and provides insights for law and policy.

All four articles are exemplary in their weaving together law and social science to inform legal policy and practice. These articles, taken together, point to some of the challenges facing judges as they try to make just decisions in complex circumstances, and they also provide guidance for judges.

I am grateful to these authors for their contributions, and I also want to acknowledge the extensive editorial assistance I received on this issue from Andrea Avila, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Law/Psychology Program, and Justine Greve, Kansas Court of Appeals.—Alan Tomkins

Court Review, the quarterly journal of the American Judges Association, invites the submission of unsolicited, original articles, essays, and book reviews. Court Review seeks to provide practical, useful information to the working judges of the United States and Canada. In each issue, we hope to provide information that will be of use to judges in their everyday work, whether in highlighting new procedures or methods of trial, court, or case management, providing substantive information regarding an area of law likely to be encountered by many judges, or by providing background information (such as psychology or other social science research) that can be used by judges in their work. Guidelines for the submission of manuscripts for Court Review are set forth on page 37 of this issue. Court Review reserves the right to edit, condense, or reject material submitted for publication.

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