

Interrogations and Confessions:

A Conference Exploring Current Research, Practice, and Policy

Thursday, September 27th, 2007

El Paso Natural Gas Conference Center

University of Texas at El Paso

7:30 ~ 8:30am Registration & Breakfast

8:30 – 9:00am Opening Remarks: G. Daniel Lassiter, Ph.D. & Christian A. Meissner, Ph.D.
Dean Howard Daudistel, Ph.D. (University of Texas at El Paso)

9:00 – 10:00am Gisli Gudjonsson, Ph.D. (King's College, London)
The psychology of false confessions: A review of the current evidence

The main aim of this paper is to review the current evidence relating to the psychology of false confession. In addition to anecdotal case studies and reviews, there is growing evidence from prison inmates, police detainees, and community youths that false confessions do occur. These studies will be reviewed and show that false confessions do occur in a small minority of interrogations. The review also shows that there are certain risk factors associated with false confessions, including rate of delinquency, the number of delinquent friends, personality, mental state, and multiple exposures to unpleasant life events.

10:00 – 10:15am Coffee Break

10:15 – 11:15am Joseph P. Buckley III (President, John E. Reid & Associates)
What is the Reid Technique?

The Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation consists of several elements, including a non-accusatory interview and, when appropriate, an accusatory interrogation. During this presentation you will learn the differences between an interview and an interrogation, as well as the specific structure of each process as taught by the Reid organization. In addition we will discuss how we use the subject's verbal and nonverbal behavior symptoms to distinguish a person who is telling the truth from those who are withholding relevant information, as well as factual analysis. During the presentation we will show videotapes of actual interviews and interrogations to illustrate the material.

11:15 – 12:15pm Saul M. Kassin, Ph.D. (John Jay College)
Why innocents confess, and why the confessions trump their innocence

As a result of DNA exonerations, false confessions are in the news on a regular basis. Illustrated by actual cases from the Innocence Project, this talk will present research that describes a self-perpetuating chain of events through which police judge innocent suspects to be liars; engage in a guilt-driven and persuasive process of interrogation; and elicit confessions from innocent people who voluntarily waive their rights, confessions that are persuasive to prosecutors, judges, and juries - even when contradicted by hard evidence. Implications for the study of innocence and the reform of police interrogation practices will be discussed.

12:30 – 2:00pm Lunch: Jeffrey Deskovic (2006 DNA Exoneree)
Justice Delayed Is Justice Denied

Thursday, September 27th

2:00 – 3:00pm **Richard Leo, J.D., Ph.D. (University of San Francisco School of Law)**
Persuaded false confessions

In 1985, Kassin and Wrightsman identified three distinct types of false confession: voluntary, coerced-compliant and coerced-internalized. This talk will focus on the third type of false confession, coerced-internalized. Ofshe and Leo (1997a) have argued that it is more descriptively accurate to call these “persuaded false confessions.” Persuaded false confessions occur when police interrogation tactics cause an innocent suspect to doubt his memory and become temporarily persuaded that it is more likely than not that he committed the crime of which he is being accused, despite the fact that he has no memory or actual knowledge of committing it (Ofshe & Leo, 1997a). They are the least common and the least well understood—by professionals and lay people alike. I will argue that the phenomenon therefore has to be studied in the field to be properly understood, and only a handful of scholars have done so. I will explain the three stage psychological process that leads to a persuaded false confession and then identify certain misconceptions about persuaded false confessions (what I call the “myths of false memory”). Next I will describe and analyze the case characteristics of the persuaded false confessions in my sample. Finally, I will discuss the profound implications of this phenomenon of persuaded false confession for both psychology and law.

3:00 – 4:00pm **Professor Ray Bull (University of Leicester)**
What really happens in police interviews with suspects?

There exists very limited published research on what actually happens during police interviews with suspects, and such research as does exist has identified a number of weaknesses. In attempts to remedy this, some governments have brought in legislative changes (e.g. in England the mandatory tape recording of all interviews with suspects) and some police forces have sought to improve substantially their training. The present study examines the extent to which a number of psychological tactics identified in the literature were actually used by a major English police force. It was found that coercive tactics were not often used and that tactics concerned with the seeking of information were common. In the interviews in which the suspects confessed there were no strong correlations between how far the suspect changed 'position' in order to confess and the degree of usage of any of the 17 tactics. Most of the tactics had a stronger degree of usage in interviews in which the suspects continued to deny/never confessed. The relationships between these findings and prior changes in relevant legislation and training are discussed. Implications for other countries will be addressed.

4:00 – 4:15pm **Coffee Break**

4:15 – 5:15pm **Solomon Fulero, J.D., Ph.D. (Sinclair College)**
Tales from the front: Expert testimony on the psychology of interrogations and confessions

Over the past ten years or so, attorneys have increasingly turned to psychologists to act as expert witnesses in cases involving claims of false confession. This presentation will focus on the developing case law, as well as the content of expert testimony in this area.

5:15 – 6:00pm **Panel Discussion: Melissa B. Russano, Ph.D. & Fadia M. Narchet, Ph.D.**
The future of research on interrogations and confessions

6:00 – 7:30pm **Poster Session & Cocktail Hour**
Undergraduate Learning Center, 1st Floor Foyer

Thursday, September 27th

Friday, September 28th, 2007
El Paso Natural Gas Conference Center
University of Texas at El Paso

7:30 – 8:30am **Registration & Breakfast**

8:30 – 9:30am **Lawrence S. Wrightsman, Ph.D. (University of Kansas)**
The Supreme Court on Miranda warnings and interrogations: The past, the present, and the future

The two most important decisions by the United States Supreme Court relevant to Police interrogations of suspects happened several decades ago: the establishment of Miranda warnings in 1966 and the decision in *Frazier v. Cupp*, in 1969, that implicitly accepted the use of deception by the police during an interrogation. Since then, various decisions have eroded the application of Miranda warnings, although the general procedure was upheld in *Dickerson v. United States* in the year 2000. This paper uses these decisions as a background to consider whether the continued use of deception by the police justifies another review by the Supreme Court. Current practices, especially those used by the Reid School, which trains police officers, are reviewed, as well as surveys of public attitudes about interrogations. A strategy is suggested for initiating an appeal to the federal courts.

9:30 – 10:30am **Gregory DeClue, Ph.D., ABPP**
Clinical-forensic psychological evaluations in disputed confession cases

This talk will focus on what to include in clinical forensic evaluations and how to do them. The presenter will begin by outlining currently recommended procedures and techniques for clinicians to include in a criminal forensic evaluation relevant to confession cases. Discussion will ensue, with input from researchers and other attendees as to what they would recommend being included in a clinical forensic evaluation. Thus the presentation will give researchers the opportunity to guide practice, and will provide useful information to practicing clinicians. The discussion will also be of interest to detectives who might seek to conduct “bulletproof” interrogations, and to attorneys interested in recognizing how to use psychological data in disputed confession cases.

10:30 – 10:45am **Coffee Break**

10:45 – 11:45am **Bruce Frumkin, Ph.D., ABFP (Forensic & Clinical Psychology Associates)**
Competency to waive Miranda rights and coerced/false confessions: Common pitfalls in expert testimony and the use/misuse of normative data

This talk will focus on frequent errors clinicians make providing expert testimony on issues pertaining to two areas: a) a defendant’s ability to have made a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of rights at the time of the police questioning, b) psychological factors relevant to the voluntariness and/or credibility of a confession. Frye and Daubert issues will be explored as well as the misuse of specialized forensic tests in confession cases. Preliminary data will be presented comparing Grisso’s norms with a large forensic sample. Preliminary data comparing Gudjonsson’s norms with a large American forensic sample will also be presented.

12:00 – 1:30pm **Lunch: Allison D. Redlich, Ph.D. (Policy Research Associates)**
The prevalence of false confessions in interrogations and in plea arrangements among mentally disordered offenders

In the past two decades, the number of false confessions identified and our scientific knowledge base on this phenomenon have increased tremendously. False guilty pleas, or when innocents plead guilty to crimes not committed, can also be construed as false confessions in that they are false admissions of guilt often accompanied by detailed allocutions. Despite their known existence and the striking similarities with false confessions, false guilty pleas have received little to no research attention. The purpose of this presentation is to examine the self-reported prevalence of false confessions and false guilty pleas among a sample known to be at increased risk for criminal justice involvement and for miscarriages of justice. Specifically, offenders with serious mental illness were surveyed about their false confession and false guilty plea experiences, the purported reasons why, and the crimes for which they occurred. In addition, data will be presented on the prevalence of Alford pleas, a plea which explicitly allows defendants asserting innocence to plead guilty rather than risk their fates at trial.

1:30 – 2:30pm **Edwin Colfax (The Justice Project)**
Electronic recording reform: Advocating modernized procedures for enhanced reliability

Growing awareness of wrongful convictions, many of which are traceable to false confessions, has boosted reform efforts to mandate electronic recording of custodial interrogations. This presentation will provide an overview of these efforts and the advocacy models that have successfully advanced the issue, a discussion of several cases that illuminate different dimensions of the problems recording addresses, and a discussion of the obstacles to consensus on recording and how they can be overcome.

2:30 – 3:30pm **Thomas P. Sullivan, LL.B. (Jenner & Block, LLP)**
Complete electronic recordings - Protection for both suspects and detectives

This presentation will discuss the benefits obtained by both suspects and law enforcement officials when electronic recordings are made of custodial interrogations, from the Miranda warnings to the end, as well as the dangers to both without complete recordings.

3:30 – 3:45pm **Coffee Break**

3:45 – 4:45pm **G. Daniel Lassiter, Ph.D. (Ohio University)**
Videotaping police interrogations: Dos and don'ts

This paper will review a 20-year program of research on people's evaluations of videotaped interrogations and confessions, and discuss the policy implications that arise from it.

4:45 – 5:30pm **Panel Discussion: Deborah Davis, Ph.D. & Mark Costanzo, Ph.D.**
The future of policy regarding the treatment of suspects and the conduct of interrogations

Saturday, September 29th, 2007
El Paso Natural Gas Conference Center
University of Texas at El Paso

7:30 – 8:30am **Registration & Breakfast**

8:30 – 9:30am **N. Dickon Reppucci, Ph.D. (University of Virginia)**
Police interrogations of juveniles: Results of a national survey of police practices and beliefs

Recent media coverage has highlighted cases in which young suspects were wrongly convicted because they provided interrogation-induced false confessions. Although research has indicated that youth may be more highly suggestible and easily influenced by authority than adults, police are trained to use the same psychologically coercive and deceptive tactics with juveniles as with adults. This presentation will report on the first standard, large-scale documentation of reported interrogation practices of law enforcement professionals, police beliefs about the reliability of these techniques and their knowledge of child development. Initial results indicate that (1) while police acknowledge some developmental differences between youth and adults and how these developmental limitations may affect the reliability of reports obtained from young suspects in interrogation, there are indications that (2) police do not seem to apply this fundamental developmental knowledge to their reported practices in the interrogation context, and (3) their general view is that youth can be dealt with in the same manner as adults.

9:30 – 10:30am **Steven A. Drizin, J.D. (Northwestern University School of Law)**
Police interrogations of children and teenagers in the post-DNA and post-Roper v. Simmons ages

In *Haley v. Ohio* (1948), *Gallegos v. Colorado* (1962), and *In re Gault*, the United States Supreme Court emphasized that immaturity, a lack of knowledge of constitutional rights, and lack of judgment, combined to disadvantage children during police interrogations. In the years after the Court decided *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), however, the Court took a decidedly different turn in analyzing confessions. The Court's decision in *Fare v. Michael C.* (1979), expected juveniles to invoke their legal rights with adult-like precision and considered age, experience, and the absence of an adult, to be factors in a "totality of the circumstances" test to determine if a confession was voluntary. Many of the developmental differences between children and adults were highlighted in amicus briefs filed by the American Medical Association, the American Psychological Association and other organizations and accepted by a majority of the United States Supreme Court in *Roper v. Simmons* (2005). Also since *Fare*, false confessions have been identified as one of the leading causes of wrongful convictions and juveniles appear to be at a greater risk of falsely confessing when pressured by police officers during interrogations. My presentation will review the Supreme Court cases, the new understandings about adolescent development, and the unique vulnerabilities of children in the interrogation process, and will suggest legal and policy reforms that will both protect juvenile suspects from police coercion and increase the reliability of juvenile confessions.

10:30 – 10:45am **Coffee Break**

10:45 – 11:45am **Professor Aldert Vrij (University of Portsmouth)**
Lie detection: Pitfalls and opportunities

First, I will briefly review research findings that show that professional lie catchers, such as police officers, are generally rather poor at distinguishing between truths and lies. I believe that there are many reasons contributing towards this poor ability, and will give an overview of some of these reasons in the second part of my talk. I also believe that professionals could become better lie detectors if they use appropriate interview styles. I will elaborate on this in the final part of my talk.

11:45 – 12:30pm **Panel Discussion: G. Dan Lassiter, Ph.D. & Christian A. Meissner, Ph.D.**
Where do we go from here?

Saturday, September 29th

Poster Session: Thursday, September 27th, 2007
Undergraduate Learning Center (UGLC) 1st Floor Foyer

1. Justin S. Albrechtsen, Yvette Valenzuela, Valeria Barraza, Christian A. Meissner, Ph.D., & Saul M. Kassin, Ph.D.

Intuitive processing and detecting deception: Does thin slicing improve deception detection judgments?

Two studies will be presented examining which of two processing styles (intuitive vs. deliberative) might lead to greater accuracy at detecting deception within a statement. Study 1 evaluated the veracity of “thin-slice” judgments in which participants were presented with three 5 sec video clips of each statement prior to assessing deception. Performance in this condition was compared with that of a control group who viewed the entire 3 min video statement prior to assessing deception. Study 2 manipulated processing style to examine the role of intuitive vs. deliberative processes in deception detection. Based upon prior research in social cognition, it is predicted that “thin slice” judgments and intuitive processing approaches will lead to superior deception detection performance. Both the theoretical and practical implications of the two studies will be discussed.

2. J.P. Blair, Ph.D.

Corroborating confessions.

While practitioners and academics may disagree about the frequency and causes of false confessions, one thing that they both agree about is that it ought to be possible to identify true and false confessions by corroborating them with the facts of the case. Yet, this assumption has never been tested. This poster will present three studies that examined the utility of using corroboration to identify true and false confessions. The results suggest that, if corroboration is considered as a cue to deception, it is the most powerful cue ever reported and can be used to perfectly classify all of the materials as truthful or deceptive in the current study, but participants are not able to optimally utilize the cue. Reasons for this are explored.

3. Catherine Camilletti, Elizabeth Uhl, Matthew Scullin, Ph.D., & Jim Wood, Ph.D.

Suggestive interviewing and children's false recall of a witnessed event.

Past research on children’s memory for a witnessed event has shown interesting trends in two approaches to measuring children’s suggestibility. The first approach, measuring shift, assesses how often individuals change their response to questions after receiving negative feedback about their responses. The second approach, measuring yield, gauges how often individuals answer affirmatively to suggestive questions. Researchers have demonstrated that children aged 4.5 to 5 years were more suggestible than 3 to 4.5-year-old children when measured by shift scores. However, these researchers also demonstrated that 4.5- to 5-year-olds were less suggestible than 3- to 4.5-year-olds when measured using yield scores. We discuss developmental factors that may be related to these trends and are currently investigating differences in children’s social understanding and ability to delay gratification in relation to their recall of a witnessed event following a suggestive interview.

4. Julie Cherryman, Prof. Ray Bull, Prof. Aldert Vrij, & Sarah Jarvis

Investigating the effect of a confession on police officers’ evaluations of quality of investigative interviews with suspects.

This paper introduces three studies that examine the ‘confession culture’ within the UK police. Police officers who regularly conduct investigative interviews with suspects (study one) and police officers who supervise or train investigative interviewing (study two) evaluated the quality of six real life interviews on 27 dimensions and for overall skill. Officers in study one evaluated the interviews that contained a confession as being significantly more skilled than those containing no confession. This was not the case for the officers in study two (nor for the expert panel). However, since these six interviews were ‘real life’ many extraneous variables could not be controlled. Thus a third, laboratory, study also examined the confession effect. Supporting the hypothesis, police officers evaluated transcripts that contained a confession as being significantly more skilled than (similar) transcripts containing no confession.

5. Danielle E. Chojnacki, Michael D. Cicchini, J.D., & Lawrence T. White, Ph.D.
An empirical basis for the admission of expert testimony on false confessions.

Often, the only meaningful protection a defendant has against a false confession is to challenge its reliability at trial. In so doing, defendants may attempt to offer expert testimony on false confessions. Courts, however, often exclude such testimony, holding that the subject matter is already within jurors' common knowledge. We surveyed 502 adults in 38 states to determine what prospective jurors know about interrogations and confessions. Most respondents were aware that juveniles and mentally disabled suspects are more likely to confess falsely. Most respondents, however, were unaware that police investigators can lie to suspects and believed that people can be trained to become human lie detectors. On many other issues, respondents held uncertain or incipient beliefs. In sum, many jurors appear to be poorly informed, and some hold misconceptions that are potentially harmful to innocent defendants. Consequently, courts should admit expert testimony on false confessions.

6. Stephen L. Crites, Ph.D., Lupe Corral, Jennifer Taylor, & Andrew Mojica
Using event-related brain potentials to assess concealed information.

This presentation summarizes research in our lab exploring whether components of the event-related brain potential can be used to assess knowledge and attitudes that people attempt to conceal. A technique employing the P3 component of the ERP has been used for a number of years to assess concealed knowledge (Farwell & Donchin, 1991; & Rosenfeld, Angell, Johnson, & Qian, 1991). We have demonstrated that this technique can also assess attitudes that people attempt to conceal and explored stimulus characteristics that can lead to inaccurate assessments. Another ERP component known as the N400 may provide a more parsimonious way of assessing concealed information, and we have some preliminary evidence that it can be used for this purpose.

7. Deborah Davis, Ph.D., William Follette, Ph.D., & Richard Leo, J.D., Ph.D.
Recommending false confession for the innocent: Effects of three interrogation tactics.

Participants responded to a transcribed interrogation with or without (1) flattery and expressed desire to help the suspect achieve the best legal outcomes, (2) a setup question asking whether the suspect thought there were circumstances under which the perpetrator should get a second chance, and (3) presentation of alleged failed polygraph results. These variations affected participants' recommendations regarding the wisdom and consequences of confession. When all tactics were present, as opposed to talking without confessing or invoking Miranda, 70.2% concluded that false confession would result in better legal outcomes for innocent suspects versus 87.9% for guilty suspects.

8. Linda Dubrow-Marshall, Ph.D. & Rod Dubrow-Marshall, Ph.D.
Interrogations and forced confessions in psychotherapeutic context: A case study of a psychotherapy cult.

This paper presents analysis of how two psychotherapists in a joint practice conducted interrogations and extracted forced confessions in a manner that met the criteria for a psychotherapy 'cult' (Temerlin & Temerlin, 1982). In-depth interviews were conducted with over a dozen former clients along with analysis of documents and videotape evidence. Undue influence and coercive persuasion, including through week long intensives and marathon rage sessions, were used to pressure clients to recover traumatic memories which were interpreted as being responsible for their presenting mental health problems. The process of forcing false confessions in this unethical psychotherapeutic setting will be explored.

9. Krista D. Forrest, Ph.D., Stacy Simonsen, & Charles R. Honts, Ph.D.

A comparison of maximization and minimization in the cheating paradigm.

As psychological strategies such as minimization and maximization continue to be a cornerstone of police interrogations, we must determine how these strategies contribute to true and false confessions. Using a paradigm designed by Russano, Meissner, Kassin and Narchet (2005), we examined the effects of face-saving excuses and false polygraph results on participants' confessions to cheating. Consistent with Russano and colleagues, interrogation techniques elicited more true and false confessions. However, our false confession rates were much higher. We hypothesize that this may be due to interrogator gender.

10. Roger M. Harris, M.D.

Personality characteristics and disputed confessions.

This presentation focuses on the personality traits which can lead to suggestibility or acquiescence during an interrogation. Different personality traits can lead to different types of compliance within the interrogation setting. Individuals with passive, dependent and borderline characteristics are vulnerable to becoming acquiescent and endorse statements which can implicate them in a crime. Individuals with narcissistic, antisocial and psychopathic characteristics have different vulnerabilities which center more on their need to feel powerful, strong, authentic and in charge at the expense of being accepted by their interrogators. Individuals with this vulnerability will be at risk to implicate themselves in a crime by endorsing interrogators statements.

11. Lisa E. Hasel & Saul M. Kassin, Ph.D.

On the presumption of evidentiary independence: Can confessions corrupt eyewitness identifications?

Confession is a potent form of evidence at trial. Can confessions also corrupt other evidence during a criminal investigation? Two days after witnessing a staged theft and making an identification decision from a blank lineup, participants were "informed" about whether lineup members had confessed or denied guilt. Among those who had initially made a selection but were told that another lineup member had confessed, 61% went on to change their identifications. Among those in this condition who had not initially made an identification, 50% chose to do so. Feedback about confessions and denials also produced significant shifts in confidence ratings.

12. Charles R. Honts, Ph.D. & Saul M. Kassin, Ph.D.

False confessions by juvenile offenders as believable as true confessions.

We conducted a constructive replication of our previous study of credibility assessments of confessions given by juveniles. Ninety-five participants evaluated transcripts of four true and four false confessions and rated their confidence in those assessments. Overall, their judgments were correct only 53.9% of the time. Discrimination between true and false confessions was better than chance, but accounted for little variance. Accuracy and confidence were not related. These results replicate and extend our previous findings and raise further questions about the extent to which people can assess the credibility of confessions.

13. Jessica O. Kostelnik, Jessica R. Meyer, & N. Dickon Reppucci, Ph.D.

Criminal interrogation with juveniles: Differences between patrol officers and detectives and between Reid-trained and non-Reid-trained detectives.

This study documents differences between patrol officers and detectives, and between Reid-trained and non-Reid-trained detectives, in their reported practices during and attitudes toward juvenile interrogation. Participants were over 2,000 law enforcement officers who completed surveys about juvenile interrogation and developmental issues. Results indicated that 1) compared to patrol, detectives were less likely to recognize that youth is a risk factor for false confessions, more likely to report using psychologically coercive techniques with young suspects, and endorsed greater confidence in the diagnostic validity of confession evidence from young suspects; and 2) Reid-trained detectives endorsed harsher views and practices than non-Reid-trained detectives.

14. Kaoru Kurosawa, Ph.D.

Social psychology of positive coercion bias and the new criminal justice system in Japan.

A new quasi-jury criminal trial system, in which three professional judges and six lay jurors together deliberate and decide guilt and sentence, will start in Japan by May 2009. Although numerous notorious cases of forced and false confession have been known, the police and prosecutor office do not seem willing to change their practices of investigation and interrogation. In three experiments, we replicated positive coercion bias (Kassin and Wrightsman, 1981) with Japanese undergraduates, using video stimuli in two studies. Several possible social-psychological explanations for the bias are discussed, along with implications for the new trial system.

15. Jessica R. Meyer, Jessica O. Kostelnik, & N. Dickon Reppucci, Ph.D.

Differences in police reported use of Reid-interrogation tactics and beliefs about confessions as a function of departmental videotaping policies.

This study examines the relationship between police agency policy to videotape interrogations and law enforcement officers reported use of Reid interrogation techniques and beliefs about confessions. Participants include 1,828 law enforcement officers from ten agencies across the United States who completed surveys about police interrogation tactics and confessions. Results indicate that compared to police in departments that do not mandate videotaping, police in departments that do mandate videotaping: 1) endorse use of fewer coercive and deceptive Reid interrogation tactics, and 2) more readily acknowledge the problem of false confessions and of Reid techniques leading to false confessions. In addition, data also support the notion that in comparison to police who do not videotape interrogations, police who videotape believe that they are equally effective in obtaining valid confessions from guilty suspects.

16. Cynthia J. Najdowski, Bette L. Bottoms, Ph.D., Maria Vargas, & Saba Khan

Jurors' perceptions of intellectually disabled juvenile defendants in adult criminal court.

Transfer of juveniles from juvenile to adult court, where jurors rather than family court judges make case decisions, may have particularly detrimental consequences for intellectually disabled juveniles. In a mock trial study, we examined whether intellectual disability affects jurors' perceptions of a juvenile defendant. Because disabled juveniles may be particularly vulnerable to confess falsely to crimes, we also examined jurors' perceptions of voluntary and coerced confessions offered by disabled youth.

Information for Conference Attendees

Conference Book Table

Books related to the conference topics are available at the **University Bookstore**, located in the **Union Building East**. The Bookstore is open on Monday thru Thursday from 8:00am to 7:00pm, Friday and Saturday from 10:00am to 5:00pm, and Sunday from noon to 5:00pm.

Things to Do in El Paso

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915-533-5454

Special Events

El Paso Museum of Art: Sept. 9 thru Nov. 19, The Creative World of Peter Max: A Retrospective. Saturday, September 29, 7pm: A public reception and artist lecture. Information: 915-532-1707 or www.elpasoartmuseum.org

'Bodies Human: Anatomy in Motion' Exhibit: through Oct. 14 at 300 W. San Antonio; exhibit is open to the public Wednesday through Saturday from 10:00am to 6:00pm. Information 915-533-4330 or bodieshuman.com

Restaurants within Walking Distance of UTEP

Ardivino's (206 Cincinnati Ave; 915-532-9483)

Bourjalais Night Club Café (2720 N. Mesa; 915-533-8466)

Casa Jurado (226 Cincinnati Ave; 915-532-6429)

Crawdaddy's (212 Cincinnati Ave; 915-533-9332)

Dane's Steakhouse (2711 N. Stanton St; 915-313-9765)

Geogeskes "G2" (2701 N. Stanton St; 915-544-4242)

Kinley's House (2231 N. Mesa St; 915-838-7176)

Koo-Bah Cantina (2609 N. Mesa St; 915-533-4576)

Mesa Street Bar & Grill (2525 N. Mesa St; 915-532-1881)

Six Tapas & Bar (2712 N. Mesa St; 915-532-6277)

The Table (300 Cincinnati Ave; 915-313-9500)

The Sushi Place (2604 N. Mesa Street; 915-838-8088)

Q8-Café (2400 N. Oregon Street; 915-521-2008)

Restaurants that are Worth the Drive

Westside

Ardivino's Desert Crossing (Sunland Park, NM; 505-589-0653)

The Greenery (Sunland Park Mall; 915-584-6706)

RIPE (910 East Redd Road; 915-584-7473)

Downtown

Café Central (109 N Oregon St # 1: 915-545-2233)

East Side

Geske's Fire Grill (1506 Lee Trevino Drive; 915-593-3473)

Susaki Lounge Sushi Bar (1506 Lee Trevino Drive; 915-591-9266)

Las Cruces/Mesilla

St. Clair Winery & Bistro (1800 Avenida de Mesilla; 505-524-0390)

La Posta (2410 Calle de San Albino; 505-524-3524)