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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE NEWS



Division 28
American
Psychological Association

From the President's Desk

-Kimberly C. Kirby, Ph.D.
APA Division 28 President

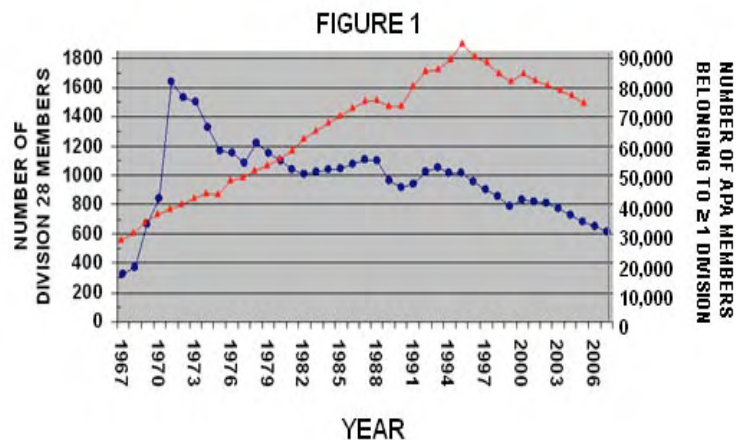
We're half way through the year and there have been few surprises for the division. The hot topics for the year that I mentioned in the spring newsletter: membership, the upcoming convention, and the Psychopharmacology Proficiency Petition are still keeping the executive committee busy. In this column I will focus on the issue of membership and related activities at the convention in Boston this August.



It may seem to some to be an endless, repeating theme: We are the proud, the few, the aging. Concerns about division membership have been expressed repeatedly in this newsletter for many years, but the data infrequently have been presented in detail. Using division data and data presented at the APA Division Leadership Conference in 2007, I've prepared several figures. Figure 1 depicts Division 28 membership numbers in the circles and total division membership for APA in the small triangles.

The figure shows that although the number of division members in APA steadily increased until 1995, our membership has been decreasing since 1971. The doubling of our membership between 1970 and 1971 may have been an anomaly contributing to the apparent decline in membership during the rest of that decade.

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Dr. Murray E. Jarvik, the first president of Division 28, died on 8 May 2008 in Santa Monica, CA. Dr. Jarvik was a pioneer in the field of psychopharmacology and conducted research with a range of drugs from LSD to nicotine. We have included a tribute to Dr. Jarvik from Dr. Jed Rose in this issue. As a continuing honor to Dr. Jarvik's dedication to our division and contributions to our field, we are inviting those who knew Dr. Jarvik to write remembrances of him for inclusion in upcoming issues of Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse News. Anyone who would like to contribute is welcome. Please contact the editor, Bill Stoops, Ph.D. at william.stoops@uky.edu.

Tribute to a Unique Mentor

-Jed E. Rose, Ph.D.

Murray Jarvik was a brilliant mentor, scientist and colleague, who influenced the lives of many. He created an environment in which the careers of several key leaders in the field flourished. In my case, I spent the years from 1979-1985 in his laboratory. Those were formative years for me, as a young UCLA postdoc and then faculty member. I felt as if my interests and Murray's aligned very closely, which strengthened our relationship.

Murray persistently asked the simple, profound questions that cut through the details and complexity of a situation, such as the question he became famous for: "Why do people smoke?" Having a leaning toward complex experimental designs, I found Murray's tutelage in this respect invaluable.

Murray's supportiveness as a mentor was evident one day in 1981 when I came to him with the idea of developing a nicotine skin patch, an idea suggested to me a few days earlier by my brother Dr. Daniel Rose. Murray immediately saw the potential and encouraged me to forge ahead with conducting the studies to evaluate the efficacy of this approach, eventually helping pave the way for the commercial development of the nicotine patch.

Murray also had what might be called a "cosmic perspective." A favorite anecdote recalls the day when a minor earthquake struck L.A. Our laboratory was housed in two "temporary" trailers erected at the V.A. Medical Center in Brentwood, CA. The trailers shook that early morning, and everyone assumed that it was just another local temblor, which in fact it was. But Murray, emerging from his office, asked quizzically, "I wonder if San Francisco is in ruins." Only he had the imagination to conceive of the possibility that a gigantic earthquake had struck San Francisco, and that we might be feeling just the peripheral vestiges of such a mighty quake.

Murray, I will always remember with fond appreciation the many lessons I learned from you, the hysterically funny times we had together, and the enormous impact you had on the field of psychopharmacology.

Murray persistently asked the simple, profound questions that cut through the details and complexity of a situation, such as the question he became famous for: "Why do people smoke?"

Well-Rounded Careers: Professional Service

-Andrea R. Vansickel, M.A., Student Representative

It is never too early to begin honing our skills as professional scientists within the field of psychology. As students we learn how to design and conduct research studies, analyze, interpret, and “write up” data for publication. While these skills are, quite obviously, necessary to succeed as researchers, the learning and growth process need not stop there during the earlier phase of our careers. For example, we all realize that, like our mentors, we will someday be involved in professional service. Whether it is service to review boards for journals, grant review committees, institutional review boards, public policy committees or professional organizations such as the APA, we all inevitably will provide professional service at some level during our careers. My question is, why not get involved now?

I will admit, as students we have fewer opportunities for professional service than we will later in our careers, however, opportunities do exist, we just have to be aware of them and seek them. Below is a table depicting potential professional service positions that students can fill.

| Type of Service: | Service Provided to: | General Duties: | Basic Qualifications: |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Student Representative (National) | Professional (APA, CPDD, SRNT, etc.) | Represent students, organize events, awards, etc. | Grad student in field, Leadership skills, Excellent recommendation |
| Student Representative (Local) | Faculty organization, Graduate school committees | Represent students | Grad student |
| Coordinator | Departmental/Institutional | Organize student-sponsored events and meetings | Grad student, Leadership and organizational skills |
| Ad-hoc Reviewer | Peer-Reviewed Journal | Review manuscripts on an ad-hoc basis | Post masters degree, Interests in Field |
| Committee Members/Leaders | Student Organizations (APAGS, APASSC, University-Based, etc.) | Leadership role, voting | Grad student, Leadership skills |
| Community | Professional Service Organizations (Girls in Science, Mentoring Programs, Community Outreach Service and Treatment Programs) | Provide free services | Based on acquired skills |

There are many rewards to being involved in professional service as a student. Foremost, the sense of responsibility and empowerment that comes along with providing a professional service will help prepare you for larger responsibilities later in your career. When providing service to an organization or committee, you get to represent students like yourself as well as observe the way in which decisions are made

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Preclinical Studies of Sex, Hormones, and Drug Abuse

-Marilyn E. Carroll, Ph.D.

Research in our laboratory and others over the last 10 years has shown that female animals exhibit greater drug-seeking and drug-taking behavior than males. Female rats and rhesus monkeys acquire drug self-administration faster and in greater numbers per group than males (Carroll et al., 2000; Lynch & Carroll, 1999). Female rats and monkeys also escalate their intake faster than males when given extended access to drugs, and they show enduring elevations in drug intake compared with males (Carroll et al., 2005; Roth & Carroll, 2004). Female rats show less precise regulation and more binge-like patterns of drug intake than males (Lynch et al. 2000). They also show more impulsivity than males in a Go/No-go task for i.v. cocaine self-administration (Anker & Carroll, 2008). After drug access has ended, and drug-seeking behavior has extinguished, females also show greater drug-primed reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior than males (Lynch & Carroll, 2000); however, males show more cue-induced reinstatement than females (Fuchs et al., 2005).

Female rats and monkeys are also more sensitive to both behavioral (non-drug incentives) and pharmacological (e.g., buprenorphine) treatments for drug abuse than males (Carroll et al., 2002). In fact, the only aspect of drug-seeking behavior in which males exceed females is in the severity of drug withdrawal effects. In both rats and monkeys, males show more signs of drug withdrawal, either measured observationally or behaviorally on an operant conditioning baseline with food reward (Perry et al., 2006). These studies suggest that females are more sensitive to the rewarding effects of drugs than males; however, males are more sensitive to the aversive effects of drugs than females.

Hormonal status plays a major role in these sex differences. Studies of estrous/menstrual cycles and exogenously administered hormones to ovariectomized or intact animals indicate that

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Drug Effects and Sex Differences in Humans

-Suzette M. Evans, Ph.D.

Stimulant abuse continues to be a growing problem among women and research in humans is needed to understand the factors involved and how to target treatment interventions for women. Specifically, working with my colleagues at Columbia University and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, we have conducted several studies in humans to understand how gonadal hormones influence the subjective effects of cocaine. In 1999 (Evans et al., 1999), we published our first attempt to address this question; this was a retrospective study assessing the subjective effects of repeated doses of smoked cocaine self-administration in men and women. Women self-administered the same number of cocaine doses as men and minimal differences were observed with respect to subjective effects between men and women. However, the primary limitation of this study is that we did not control for menstrual phase.

In a subsequent study (Evans et al., 2002), we tested female cocaine smokers with a range of repeated doses of smoked cocaine (0, 6, 12 or 25 mg cocaine base) during both the follicular and midluteal phases of the menstrual cycle. After cocaine administration, several positive ratings (e.g., "Good Drug Effect," "High," "Stimulated") were increased more in the follicular phase than in the luteal phase, and these effects did vary based on cocaine dose. These data showed that the subjective effects of cocaine varied across the menstrual cycle. At that time the preclinical literature was reporting that estradiol enhanced the effects of cocaine. This was perplexing to us since during the follicular phase, when we were seeing greater cocaine-induced positive subjective effects, estradiol levels were actually significantly lower than during the luteal phase, when both estradiol and progesterone are elevated and subjective effects were lower. In fact, based on our findings we hypothesized that progesterone might actually attenuate the response to cocaine.

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Preclinical Studies, continued from Page 4.

estrogen facilitates acquisition, maintenance under a progressive-ratio (PR) schedule, escalation, and reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior, while progesterone attenuates estrogen's enhancement of maintenance (PR), escalation, and reinstatement of cocaine-seeking (Anker et al., 2007; Jackson et al., 2006; Larson et al., 2005, 2007). A metabolite of progesterone, allopregnanalone, also reduces maintenance (PR) and reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior to the same extent as progesterone, and that may explain progesterone's suppressant effects. When the conversion of progesterone to allopregnanalone is blocked by finasteride, a 5 alpha reductase inhibitor, progesterone's inhibiting effect was reversed in intact female rats (Anker et al., 2008), suggesting that allopregnanalone is responsible for progesterone's attenuating effects on drug-seeking behavior.

In summary, sex differences occur in all phases of drug abuse, and they are mainly attributable to ovarian hormones. Sex and hormonal influences may be limited by or interact with several factors. For example, in the self-administration studies, sex and hormonal differences are more readily revealed at lower drug doses (i.v.) or concentrations (oral), but in the reinstatement studies, sex and hormonal differences are most apparent at the higher priming doses. Other endogenous differences (e.g., impulsivity, sweet preference) that are major determinants of drug-seeking and -taking in animal models of drug abuse interact with sex and hormonal conditions to result in additive vulnerability to drug abuse. Future prevention and treatment efforts may benefit from this knowledge of the influence of sex, hormones, and other vulnerability factors by enabling more focused screening of individuals for prevention and intervention attempts.

A thank you to our corporate members:

Janssen LP (corporate membership support), Reckitt-Benckiser (corporate membership support), Grunenthal USA Inc. (corporate membership support), Jazz Pharmaceuticals (corporate membership support), Wyeth Research (Young Psychopharmacologist Award support), Friends Research Institute, Inc. (Dissertation Award support), and MED Associates (Brady-Schuster Award support).

Human Sex Differences, continued from Page 4.

In order to test this, we conducted another study (Evans & Foltin, 2006) in which we again administered a range of doses of smoked cocaine to women in their normal follicular and luteal phases, and in another follicular phase, participants were pretreated with oral micronized progesterone before each cocaine session. To directly address sex differences, we included a group of men who were also pretreated with progesterone or placebo before the sessions with repeated doses of smoked cocaine. Fortunately, in both the women and the men, oral micronized progesterone levels matched to normal physiological progesterone levels observed during the midluteal phase of the menstrual cycle. As expected, smoked cocaine produced dose-related increases in positive subjective effects in both men and women. We confirmed our previous findings, showing that the effects of cocaine were greater in the follicular phase compared to the luteal phase. In addition, as hypothesized, oral micronized progesterone attenuated the positive subjective effects of cocaine. However, this attenuation was only observed in women; there were no changes in men. Moreover, the effects of cocaine were virtually identical when women in the normal follicular phase were compared to men. These data in humans appeared to contradict the preclinical literature indicating that sex differences with cocaine were related to estradiol enhancing the effects in females. In fact, our data showed that when progesterone is not present, men and women respond similarly and that progesterone (whether endogenous or exogenous) attenuates the subjective effects in women.

With those positive findings, we conducted another study to directly determine whether oral micronized progesterone actually decreases cocaine self-administration in the laboratory. Preliminary data in women corroborate that progesterone administration attenuates the subjective response to smoked cocaine, but there are minimal changes in smoked cocaine self-administration (Evans, unpublished data presented at the College on Problems of Drug Dependence, 2007; Evans, 2007). It should also be noted that in

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Human Sex Differences, continued from Page 5.

another study, our group was unable to show any differences in the response to intranasal cocaine as a function of menstrual cycle phase or between men and women (Collins et al., 2007). In light of these differences, I recently wrote a review paper addressing the current status of the role of estradiol and progesterone in the modulation of the behavioral effects of stimulants in humans (Evans, 2007). Taken together, there is converging evidence from studies in humans that 1) men and women differ in their subjective response to stimulants, 2) these sex differences are primarily evident when women are in the luteal phase when progesterone levels are elevated, and 3) exogenous progesterone or oral micronized progesterone administration attenuates the subjective response to stimulants in women. While the magnitude of these effects is modest, menstrual cycle should be addressed or controlled for in mixed gender studies.

References:

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Professional Service, continued from Page 3.

and changes are instituted. When providing service to a journal, you become more familiar with the editorial and peer review processes. In any case, you develop new skills and begin building relations with more experienced scientists through professional service. I know that my own experience as student representative to Division 28 has been invaluable to me. I do recommend that, as students, you get involved in any way that you can.

With that said, new opportunities for students to get involved in Division 28 have just opened! We need a new student representative to Division 28 of APA, as I will soon be leaving my post. Duties of the student representative include maintaining the student listserv, recruiting and welcoming new student members, representing student members during meetings of the Division 28 executive committee, organizing Division 28 student events and awards at the annual APA convention, maintaining relations with APAGS and the DSRN, writing the student column in the Division 28 newsletter, and organizing the special student issue of the Division 28 newsletter. For more information about the position contact me,

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Interviewing for your first faculty position

-Jennifer L. Perry, Ph.D., Early Career Psychologist Representative

Applying and interviewing for your first faculty position can be an overwhelming and exhausting process. You will almost certainly hear stories about the good old days when grant funding and jobs were plentiful, and peers may inform you of their job search frustrations. The uncertainty of what exactly employers are searching for and what is expected of you at a job interview can be overwhelming at times. However, do not get discouraged! There are always job openings, and employers are always on the lookout for promising new talent. The requirements, demands, and timing of an academic job search vary depending on the institution and type of job you are searching for; however, a few basic tips may be universal to any job search:

1. Prepare. Even before you go on the job market, there are several things that you can do to prepare yourself for that first interview. You could attend job talks and interviews at your present institution to get a feel for the interview process. It will also be important to network with others in your area or related areas, as you will likely meet them again when you begin the job search. Additionally, it is important to prepare yourself for your ideal future job by acquiring and demonstrating skills that will be necessary for that position. For example, if you would like to eventually obtain a position at a major research university, begin writing and submitting grants. If you plan to become a faculty member at a smaller teaching university, then obtain teaching experience.

The first step in your job search should be to determine what direction your career is headed in. Develop a 5 and 10-year plan. For example, if you are applying for a job at a major research institution where grant-writing will be a major component of your job, think about what the main themes of your first and second grants will be and when you will try to complete each grant. Consider your skill set and determine how you will accomplish the goals set forth in your 5 and 10-year plans. Struggling to develop a plan? Dr. William Stoops at the University of Kentucky suggests talking with your mentor. “My mentors really helped me to know what questions to ask. They used their experiences as examples, which really helped me to crystallize what it is I want in a position and where I hope to be in 5 and 10 years.” At this point, you should also try to figure out what amount of start up funds you will need to accomplish these goals, and what your bottom line is as far as salary and benefits. During your interview, you may be asked to answer questions related to your goals, experiences, and expectations. A list of several sample questions is provided below.

You should find out as much as you can about the institution, department, and current faculty. Internet searches are especially helpful for this, but it would also be useful to talk with other candidates, colleagues, or graduate students to learn more—conferences are a great place to do this. Think about how you will fit in with others in the department. If there are skills that you need to learn to accomplish your 5- and 10-year goals, think about how collaborations with others in the department may help you achieve those goals. Consider whether the ongoing research in the department complements your own, and how your research will

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Call for Nominations for APA Fellows

-Stephen J. Heishman, Ph.D.

Division 28 Fellows Chair

The Executive Committee of Division 28 seeks nominations for Fellow status in APA. Any APA and Division 28 member who has made outstanding contributions to psychopharmacology or substance abuse is eligible. Below is a list of eligibility criteria that APA and our division use when considering nominees. These are minimum standards under the APA Bylaws, so one must meet all criteria:

- Receipt of a doctoral degree based in part on a psychological dissertation or from a program primarily psychological in nature,
- Membership in APA for at least one year and a current member of Division 28,
- Active engagement at the time of nomination in the advancement of psychology in any of its aspects,
- Five years of acceptable professional experience subsequent to the granting of the doctoral degree, and
- Evidence of unusual and outstanding contribution or performance in the field of psychopharmacology or substance abuse.

The nominee should be on a focused career path, with typically a minimum of 35-40 publications and ideally independent grant funding.

If you wish to nominate someone or yourself for APA Fellow, please send me the person's name, mailing address, phone number, email address, CV, and a brief (one page or less) statement discussing the person's outstanding contributions to the field.

If you have questions concerning criteria or the steps involved in the nomination process, don't hesitate to contact me. I look forward to hearing from you.

Stephen J. Heishman, Ph.D.

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Editorial Policy: *Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse News* is a thrice-yearly publication of Division 28. It is devoted to keeping its members informed about the activities of Division 28 and to news and comments concerning all aspects of psychopharmacology and substance abuse. Articles, comments, announcements, and advertisements should be sent to Bill Stoops at william.stoops@uky.edu.

Division 28 Award Winners Announced

-David S. Festinger, Ph.D.

Division 28 Awards Chair

Division 28 is pleased to announce this year's distinguished group of award winners. This year's nominations resulted in a particularly close race in all categories due to the stellar group of candidates. As such, all nominees should be congratulated. Division 28 traditionally presents three separate awards, to honor individuals who have displayed excellence and achievement at different stages of their academic and scientific careers.

The first award, the **Outstanding Dissertation Award**, must be based on a completed dissertation in psychopharmacology or substance abuse. This award (sponsored by Friends Research Institute), honors the best doctoral dissertation in psychopharmacology and substance abuse of the past year. The winner of this award receives a \$250 cash prize, an engraved plaque, and travel support to attend and present an address at this year's annual APA convention. This year's very deserving winner is Jennifer L. Perry, Ph.D for her dissertation entitled "Impulsivity and drug abuse: Effects and reactivity to non drug rewards."

The second award, the **Wyeth Young Psychopharmacologist Award**, encourages excellence in research at the interface between the disciplines of pharmacology and psychology, by honoring a young scientist who is conducting meritorious work in psychopharmacology. The winner of this award receives a cash prize of \$500, an engraved plaque, and travel support to attend and present an address at this year's convention. The division is honored to name William W. Stoops, Ph.D. the recipient of this year's award. The title of his address is "Behavioral Pharmacology of Stimulant Drugs: Human Lab Findings and Clinical Implications."

Finally, the **Brady-Schuster Award (sponsored by MED Associates)**, is designed to honor senior scientists who have conducted outstanding research underscoring the fundamental importance of behavioral science to psychopharmacology or substance abuse. The winner receives a cash award of \$500, an engraved plaque, and travel support to attend and present an address at this year's annual convention. This year, Division 28 proudly honors Chris Ellyn Johanson, Ph.D., for her enduring record of excellent research, her considerable methodological contributions to the field, and her outstanding contributions over the broad spectrum from basic laboratory research examining fundamental behavioral principles and the neuropharmacology of drug action to clinical trials for new medications and postmarketing surveillance of abuse liability. Dr. Johanson's address at this year's meeting will be on Behavioral Models of Substance Abuse.

Division 28 is proud to honor this year's winners who truly exemplify dedication and excellence in psychopharmacology and science. We strongly encourage all members to attend the awardees' addresses during this year's conference in Boston.

Division 28 is proud to honor this year's winners who truly exemplify dedication and excellence in psychopharmacology and science.

[A]n APA Division 28 hospitality suite is in the works for this year's convention.

This is a great atmosphere to do some networking in a more laid back environment.

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Andrea Vansickel *via* email at arvans2@uky.edu. To be nominated for the position please send electronic copies of your C.V., one letter of recommendation and a letter of interest highlighting your skills as a leader and what you would do as student representative to Kim Kirby (KKirby@tresearch.org) by August 4, 2008.

Two positions are also opening on a sub-committee to start a special annual edition of the Division 28 newsletter that will focus on students and early career investigators. Positions will involve selecting contributions for the newsletter as well as some writing and organizing. If you would like to be involved in this special sub-committee please send a letter of interest to me, Andrea Vansickel *via* email at arvans2@uky.edu by August 11, 2008.

Student Spotlight on the APA Convention:

As you all know, the annual APA Convention is coming up. As usual, we will be selecting one student poster award winner. This achievement comes with a check for \$100 as well as a mini bio about the winner in the next edition of the Division 28 newsletter. Two judges, William Stoops and Jennifer Perry will be present during the Division 28 poster session and will choose the winner. In addition, an APA Division 28 hospitality suite is in the works for this year's convention. This is a great atmosphere to do some networking in a more laid back environment. Check your email in the weeks prior to the convention for details on the location and times for the hospitality suite.

Interviewing, continued from Page 7.

add to the current offerings of the department. "A good cover letter that includes a description of how you fit in and complete the missing position can be really valuable," says Dr. Robert Balster, Director of the Institute for Drug and Alcohol Studies at Virginia Commonwealth University, and past-president of Division 28. A typical cover letter should be 1-2 pages in length, and should be individualized to the particular job you are applying for. Dr. Balster suggests checking the department's website for a longer and more detailed description of the position, and, if this is not available online, contact the department to ask for more information.

2. Give an excellent seminar. If you are invited to interview, you will likely be asked to give a seminar. The seminar is a good place to highlight your skills and goals and to show that you have solid scientific reasoning. In the seminar presentation, you should not only mention the research that you have done, but also use that research to lay the foundation of what research questions you will ask next. Don't forget to briefly mention the skills and techniques you will use in future research. If you're interviewing at an institution that focuses more on teaching than research, you should view the job talk as a means to show off your skills as an educator. Regardless of where you're interviewing, your talk should be tailored to the attendees, and should be within the time allocated for your talk.

The talk should be polished – practice, practice, practice! Dr. Dustin Stairs, a junior faculty member at Creighton University advises giving a practice talk to faculty members in your own department before the interview. "Giving a practice

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Interviewing, continued from Page 10.

talk to my mentors and other senior faculty members was the best thing I did in preparing for my interview. Having conducted their own interviews, they knew what my interviewers were looking for and gave valuable feedback and support.” It is also a good idea to determine what AV arrangements will be made for you and format your talk appropriately. Bring a version of the talk that is compatible with both PCs and Macs to avoid embarrassing PC-to-Mac conversion issues.

3. Ask questions. Another aspect of the in-person interview is the one-on-one meeting with current faculty. During the one-on-one interview, you should show an interest in the interviewer’s work. Again, here is where it pays to do your homework ahead of time. It may be helpful to read at least one paper written by each potential interviewer. You should know enough about their main research interests to ask intelligent questions about their work.

The one-on-one interview is also a good opportunity to ask people about what it is like to be a professor at their university. In asking questions, you should try to figure out what the intellectual environment is like, and whether you would have the opportunity to set up potential collaborations with others in the department. It would also be a good idea to learn about the department’s history with junior faculty. For example, how many junior faculty have stayed and been promoted, and how many have left? In fact, when meeting with recently-hired junior faculty, it would be important to ask about their transition from student to faculty and what their experiences in the department have been as a junior faculty member. Also make sure to ask about departmental and university resources, service and teaching requirements, and whether you would receive mentoring from senior faculty members.

Overall, the interview process can be grueling and exhausting! Try to get enough sleep, eat right, and be sure take care of yourself in the days leading up to the interview. Attend the interview prepared to work hard. Be positive, confident, and have fun. Dr. Andrew Harris, a soon-to-be junior faculty member at Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation suggests that you try to relax. “Keep in mind that the reason you’re being interviewed is that the department is interested in you in the first place. Consider the interview as much a chance for you to get to know the department as it is a chance for the department to get to know you.” Remember that the goal is to determine whether there is a match between you and the department.

And, finally, in the words of Dr. Joe Brady, “don’t turn down a job you haven’t been offered.” Explore all of your options, have an open mind, and let the employer sell you on the job. You won’t know what a particular department, university, or city has to offer until you’ve fully examined the possibilities it may contain.

For Questions to Ask and Anticipate, see Page 12.

QUESTIONS TO ASK WHEN INTERVIEWING:

What are the specific expectations of me in the first 5 years of the position?
What kind of mentoring would I receive? How do I get feedback on my professional progress?
How long until the department expects me to have extramural funding?
Will my position be funded by hard money, soft money, or a combination of both?
What service or teaching requirements are there?
What are the promotion and tenure requirements?
What is the timeline/likelihood of obtaining a tenure position?
Are startup funds available?
What mechanisms are in place for bridge funding or collaborations to support my salary and research program?
What office and lab space will I have initially? Is there space for expansion?
Are any significant changes expected in the near future (e.g., change of chair, lab spaces moving, etc)?
Is the chair/dean/university supportive of research in my field?
What is the IRB/IACUC like? Will they be open to my research?
Is there a good grants management/support office?

QUESTIONS TO ANTICIPATE WHEN INTERVIEWING:

What are you going to do next?
Describe your research in 5 minutes or less.
How will you make your decision about where to go?
What classes would you like to teach?
Where do you get your inspiration?
How do you do research?
What start up funds will you need?
What are your salary requirements?

Update on the 2008 Convention

-Wendy J. Lynch, Ph.D., Program Chair

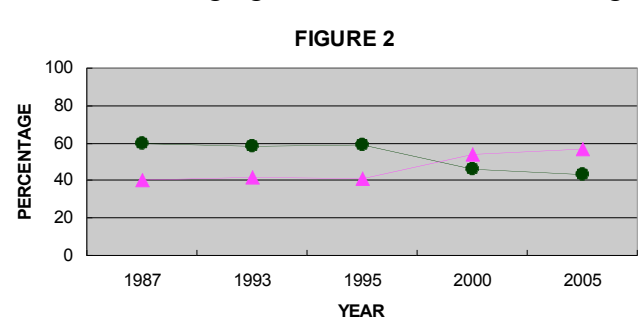
The annual convention of the American Psychological Association is scheduled for August 14-17 in Boston, MA. Division 28 has an outstanding translational program covering a broad range of topics related to psychopharmacology and substance abuse that you will not want to miss. If you have not already done so, you should book your flights and accommodations as soon as possible!

The complete convention program is now available on the web at <http://forms.apa.org/convention/>. Included with the newsletter, you will find a list of programming from Division 28 and related sessions from other divisions. A detailed brochure highlighting a number of events sponsored by NIDA and NIAAA will be distributed shortly. Please contact me (wlynch@virginia.edu) if you have any questions about the meeting or would like me to email you a copy of the programming information. I'm looking forward to seeing everyone in Boston.

From the President’s Desk, continued from Page 1.

But, even if we assume that the initial decline in membership is an artifact of the 1971 peak, it is clear that membership stabilized only for a short time during the 1980’s and has been steadily declining since the mid-1990’s.

The problem of declining membership is not unique to Division 28. In fact, about half (n=26) of all APA divisions have decreasing membership numbers and only 13% (n=7) are increasing in size. APA has about 150,000 members, however only about half of those members belong to one or more divisions. Figure 2 shows percentage of APA members who belonged to at least one division in the circles and those belonging to no divisions in the triangles.



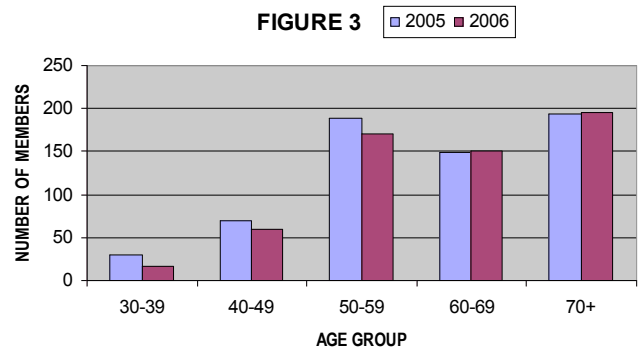
Since 1995 there has been an overall decrease in the percentage of APA members belonging to one or more divisions. Furthermore, younger APA members are less likely to belong to divisions than are older members. About three quarters (76%) of APA mem-

bers under 35 years of age and 64% of those aged 35-44 do not belong to any division. Among members aged 55 – 64 and 65 and older, the proportions who do not belong to a division are much lower; 48% and 44%, respectively.

Figure 3 shows numbers of Division 28 members by age group during 2005 and 2006. In 2006 the modal age group for our division was 70 years and older! Around 15% of our members are under the age of 50 and the number of these members decreased slightly from 2005 to 2006. Knowing that we are not the only shrinking division in APA and that lower numbers of under-50 members may be part of a more general trend where younger professionals are opting out of division membership is somewhat reassuring in that it suggests that our decreasing membership probably is not due entirely to something the division is doing wrong. Unfortunately, if the fault does not reside entirely with us, it may be more challenging to address.

APA has conducted some surveys related to membership reinforcers and barriers. Reasons that members gave for joining APA are listed on the left half of the table below. Over three quarters of those responding indicated that they join APA for professional identification reasons. I’m not sure how this is operationally defined, but my best guess is that it has something to do with social reinforcement of professional behaviors from colleagues or others. One third of the responders indicated that the publications they received with their membership were a factor. In a survey of former APA

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| Survey of APA Members | | Survey of Former Members | |
|---|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| Reasons for Joining APA | | Reasons for Leaving APA | |
| Professional identification | 78% | Dues high | 53% |
| Publications received with membership | 33% | Not worth cost | 30% |
| Keeping current in field | 24% | Income/economy | 23% |
| Interest in divisions | 20% | Philosophical differences | 22% |
| Reduced cost/access to convention/ meetings | 12% | Subfield not addressed | 19% |

From the President’s Desk, continued from Page 13.

members, more than half indicated that cost was a factor in their decision to drop their membership (see right half of the table). The number leaving APA for financial reasons could be considerably higher, depending on the amount of overlap in the first three categories listed in the table.

Of course, in Division 28 members may not be like APA as a whole (in fact I’d bet on it), so it is difficult to know whether these reasons for joining and leaving APA have any bearing on our membership. It strikes me as possible that social reinforcers increase membership in the division, but I doubt that division’s \$18/year dues are much of a barrier to division membership. Of course, APA dues may be a barrier to APA membership and function to discourage membership in the division

How Can We Attract and Keep New Members?

There are at least two issues that we need to tackle if we are to increase our membership in the under-49 age group. First, how do we attract new members and second, how do we keep them?

To attract new members, we first have to find non-members who are interested in pharmacology and substance abuse. We cannot reach them through the listserv and the newsletter because non-members do not receive these. We can contact current division members and ask them to forward invitations to join to their students, postdoctoral fellows, and early career colleagues (defined as being within 5 years of receiving their terminal degree). We can make a concerted effort at conferences to approach students and early career psychologists (ECPs) who are working or express interest in psychopharmacology and substance abuse and ask them if they are members of the division. We also can assist our members by providing strategies for encouraging individuals to join the division by outlining the benefits of membership.

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Potential Benefits of Division 28 Membership

- Access to Division 28 newsletter and listserv
 - Career advice from successful division members
 - Grant-writing tips
 - How your project officer can help you
 - Advice on life-work balance
 - Highlights of student and ECP research
- Opportunities to meet new colleagues
- Invitation to special events at the convention
- Increased visibility to be considered for nominations for awards
- Opportunities to enhance your curriculum vita by participation on division committees
- Increased opportunity to interact with division leaders

From the President's Desk, continued from page 14.

Providing differential reinforcement for membership will not only provide more incentives for joining the division, it will increase the probability of keeping our new members. For example, we can make the newsletter and listservs more attractive and relevant to students and ECPs by increasing coverage of topics that are particularly relevant to them. We could make an effort to increase job postings, and add newsletter articles that provide career advice, grant-writing tips, information about ways that project officers can be of help, interviewing tips and discuss-

ions of life-work balance. We could also add other benefits that are only available to division members; such as access to a mentoring network or invitations to special events at the annual convention. We could make sure that we review membership lists when it is time to generate nominations for awards. I am not suggesting that we restrict nominations and division awards to division members; only that division membership makes it more likely that the person is considered for nomination. Of course one way to identify potential reinforcers for new members might be to conduct a reinforcer survey and ask new members which of these possibilities are most attractive to them and encourage suggestions for additional reinforcers.

What Is The Executive Committee Doing?

In the past several years the student, ECP, and membership representatives on the executive committee have been implementing several of these strategies and have had some success in attracting new members. We have sent emails encouraging members to recruit their students and postdocs and we have sent letters to potential members whenever we identify them. We've sent representatives to APA events where students and ECPs are likely to gather, we've monitored listservs, asked other divisions to share their strategies and made plans to make the benefits of membership even more attractive to students and ECPs. For example, we have considered changes to the newsletter such as highlighting the work of a student or ECP in each issue and including articles that are particularly relevant to them. We are actively looking for ways to include more students and ECPs in division activities by including more of them on the Executive Committee and enlisting them to assist with specific tasks. We also are considering methods that would allow student and ECP access to mentoring from

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One new networking opportunity isn't exactly new. At the convention in Boston this year we will be resurrecting the division hospitality suite.

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more experienced members and we have begun creating new opportunities for networking.

Resurrection of the Division Hospitality Suite.

One new networking opportunity isn't exactly new. At the convention in Boston this year we will be resurrecting the division hospitality suite. At one time the hospitality suite was available every evening of the convention and regularly enjoyed by many division members attending the meeting. I am not entirely sure why this tradition fell by the wayside. I've heard that the executive committee decided that we could no longer afford to cover the cost of the room and refreshments and in fact, we were able to consider a hospitality suite this year only because providing the newsletter in an electronic format has freed up some discretionary funds. (Remember, if receiving a paper copy of the newsletter is important to you, email the editor, Bill Stoops, at william.stoops@uky.edu. Our goal is to create more reinforcer options, not to withdraw one of the reinforcers for your division membership.)

I've also heard rumor that the division hospitality suite was dropped because attendance dwindled. We consider low attendance to be a realistic risk this year for a couple of reasons. First, convention housing and meeting facilities in Boston are more geographically dispersed than usual, requiring more effort to get to the suite. Second, the numbers of members and non-members attending the annual APA conference may be diminishing due to more limited grant travel funds in these financially strapped times. As such, we have taken several steps to increase the potential for good attendance.

1. We have invited Division 25 (Experimental Analysis of Behavior) to co-host the hospitality suite. Including our like-minded operant colleagues from this division may not only boost attendance, but also increase networking opportunities, expose our students and ECPs to other successful scientists, and provide a wider variety of social reinforcers for everyone.
2. We are widely publicizing the hospitality suite. It will be held at the Marriott hotel on Friday and Saturday night beginning from 7:00 to 10:00. We will not have the room number until we check in at the conference so we intend to announce the room number at all sessions for both divisions and invite people to attend.
3. As is traditional, we will provide free snacks and drinks at the suite. We can't afford an expensive, elaborate spread (don't expect Dom Perignon, caviar and canapés), but we will strive for good quality.
4. We are inviting honored guests to attend the hospitality suite each evening. Our award winners and new fellows will be present on Saturday so that members and nonmembers will have an opportunity to meet and talk with them. I will be there along with other members from the executive committee and we will be making a special effort to welcome all visitors; especially students and ECPs.

What Can You Do To Help Encourage Division 28 Membership?

Whether you are in the over 50 crowd, a student or ECP member, or somewhere between, there are several things you can do to help improve membership.

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1. Suggest a student or ECP who's work might be highlighted in the newsletter. Self-nominations are more than welcome.
2. Suggest topics of particular interest to students and ECPs. If you can, offer to write the column or suggest someone who could.
3. Give me or another member of the executive committee the name and contact information of an enthusiastic, reliable student or ECP who would be willing to help with division activities. Again, self-nominations are welcome.
4. If you will be in Boston for the convention, attend the hospitality suite and have a good time there. Make an effort to talk to students or ECPs, including those that you haven't met before. Invite a student or postdoc to come with you. If possible, share a cab to help them get to the hospitality suite.
5. Talk to students and ECPs about the benefits of division membership. Students can join Division 28 for free. Dues for everyone else are only \$18; a bargain compared to the average APA division dues of \$32. Joining APA is more expensive, although the student rates are much lower and there is a substantially reduced rate for non-students for the first year. If the cost of APA membership after the first year is preventing ECPs from joining the division, you can let them know that it is possible to belong to the division without being an APA member. It is very important to belong to APA because we really do benefit from the powerful science advocacy that the organization provides, but belonging only to the division for several years while beginning a career is a better alternative to losing members altogether.

I've experienced Division 28 as an inclusive organization, willing to accept and welcome anyone who is interested in psychopharmacology and substance abuse and invested in promoting the science of behavior. I believe it always has been a place where students and ECPs can easily become involved in the organization and gain a foothold into the profession. I'm not sure that we've widely advertised our accessibility or the benefits of belonging to the division and I'm sure that with a little effort, membership in the division can become even more attractive, enticing more young professionals to join and richly reinforcing them for doing so. The survival and evolution of the division depends on this.

I'm looking forward to seeing many of you in Boston. Thanks to the hard work of our 2008 program chair, Wendy Lynch, we have wonderful program in store. It promises to be an intellectually stimulating and socially rewarding meeting.

Closing Thoughts

-William W. Stoops, Ph.D, Newsletter Editor

Thank you for taking time to read this edition of the newsletter. I'm very excited about the new features we have added and hope you have found the content both informative and engaging. If you have comments, suggestions, or questions regarding this or future editions, please email me at william.stoops@uky.edu or call me at (859) 257-5388.

I've experienced Division 28 as an inclusive organization, willing to accept and welcome anyone who is interested in psychopharmacology and substance abuse and invested in promoting the science of behavior.

Postdoctoral Fellowship Advertisements and Announcements

The Behavioral Pharmacology Group at The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio invites applications from highly motivated individuals for POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS. This group includes Drs. Charles France, Rick Lamb, Wouter Koek, John Roache, Don Dougherty, Lance McMahon, Brett Ginsburg and Lisa Gerak; these highly collaborative investigators within the Departments of Pharmacology and Psychiatry are well funded by NIH to study behavioral and pharmacological mechanisms underlying the therapeutic and/or abuse potential of GABAergics, opioids, alcohol, stimulants, nicotine and cannabinoids, to study behavioral and pharmacological treatments for smoking, alcoholism and cocaine addiction, and to study the behavioral and biologic basis of vulnerability to addiction. Participating pre-clinical faculty have broad expertise in drug self-administration, drug discrimination, place conditioning, and many other behavioral assays, conducted within a spacious, state-of-the-art animal facility housing a variety of laboratory animal species.

Participating clinical faculty have broad expertise in human laboratory and treatment research which is being conducted in newly renovated space especially designed for these purposes. San Antonio is a vibrant, multicultural city that borders the Texas Hill Country and offers museums of art and culture, diverse cuisine, and professional sports including basketball, baseball and hockey. South Texas boasts many state and national parks which can be enjoyed year round under sunny skies and pleasantly warm temperatures. San Antonio is an ideal place to live for those transitioning from graduate training to a career in science. Individuals who have completed or will complete their Ph.D. training in pharmacology, psychology, biology, neuroscience or a related field are encouraged to apply. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae, a brief statement of research interests and career goals, and letters of reference to Lisa Gerak, Department of Pharmacology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, 7703 Floyd Curl Dr, mail code 7764, San Antonio TX 78229 or by email to gerak@uthscsa.edu.

Postdoctoral Fellowship University of Miami Miller School of Medicine

A postdoctoral fellowship position is available immediately at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine to study the behavioral and neurochemical effects of drugs of abuse. The emphasis is on sex differences in the effects of psychostimulants in adult and adolescent rats as part of a new Specialized Center of Research on Addiction and Health in Women, Children and Adolescents. Studies include drug self-administration, locomotor activity, conditioned place preference, receptor binding, neurotransmitter uptake and release, and second messenger function of dopamine, cannabinoid, and nicotinic receptors. Applicants must have completed doctoral training in Psychology, Neuroscience, Pharmacology or a

related discipline and should have a strong interest in integrating behavioral and neurochemical studies.

To apply, please contact:

Sari Izenwasser, Ph.D.
Dept. of Psychiatry & Behavioral
Sciences (D-80)
University of Miami Miller School of
Medicine
1600 NW 10th Ave, Room 4113A
Miami, FL 33136
Phone: 305-243-2032
sizenwasser@med.miami.edu

POSTDOCTORAL POSITION IN PRECLINICAL DRUG ABUSE RESEARCH:

The Department of Psychiatry at the University of Minnesota announces a postdoctoral position with MARILYN CARROLL (mcarroll@umn.edu, 612-626-6289) working with animal models (rats, rhesus monkeys) of vulnerability to drug abuse and intervention strategies. Several vulnerability factors in drug abuse are studied, including sex, hormonal influences, impulsivity, adolescence, proclivity for exercise, and selective breeding for sweet intake, using behavioral models of all phases of drug addiction: acquisition, maintenance, escalation, abstinence, and reinstatement (relapse). Neurobiological methods and MR imaging techniques are used to obtain correlative physiological data. Behavioral and pharmacological treatments for drug-seeking and – taking behavior are also being developed and tested. Salary is commensurate with experience and NIDA/NIH Institutional Training Awards. For more details on the positions, please contact Dr. Carroll by phone or email, and please forward a curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and three letters of reference. The University of Minnesota is an affirmative action and equal opportunity employer.

POSTDOCTORAL POSITIONS IN DRUG ABUSE RESEARCH: The University of Vermont announces the availability of three post-doctoral research fellowships in an internationally recognized center of excellence for the study of drug abuse. Fellows have opportunities for training in a wide range of human laboratory and treatment-outcome research. Current openings are with: STEPHEN HIGGINS (stephen.higgins@uvm.edu, 802-656-9614) in delineating behavioral and pharmacological processes central to understanding and effectively treating cocaine dependence as well as cigarette smoking among pregnant women; STACEY SIGMON (stacey.sigmon@uvm.edu, 802-656-9987) in developing (a) an effective pharmacological treatment, using buprenorphine and naltrexone, for prescription opioid abuse and (b) developing a behavioral smoking cessation intervention for opioid-maintained patients. Applicants must have completed doctoral training in behavior analysis psychology, or a related discipline and be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Salary is competitive commensurate with experience (PGY 1 to PGY 7) and supported by an NIDA/NIH Institutional Training Award.

For more details on the positions please contact the investigators directly at the e-mail addresses/phone #s shown above. To apply please forward a curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and three letters of reference in c/o Ms. Diana Cain, University of Vermont, Dept. of Psychiatry, 1 So. Prospect Street, UHC Campus-OH3-Mail Stop 482, Burlington, VT 05401. The University of Vermont is an affirmative action and equal opportunity employer.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE & PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY HUMAN RESEARCH AT JOHNS HOPKINS

Postdoctoral research fellowships in stimulating, productive program with excellent resources. Prepare as independent investigator.

HUMAN LABORATORY -- behavioral & clinical pharmacology of abused drugs (abuse liability, self-administration, cognitive/memory function, neuro-imaging); anti-drug-abuse medications development. Opioids, cocaine, anxiolytics, alcohol, caffeine, nicotine, hallucinogens, MDMA, club drugs.

CLINICAL TRIALS – testing medications, behavioral therapies (esp. incentive/contingency-based), and combinations; psychiatric comorbidity research; addiction & pregnancy/women. Opioid, cocaine, tobacco, mixed/other dependencies.

Eligibility: U.S. citizen, permanent resident. Many backgrounds are appropriate – from clinical / counseling to experimental/neuroscience.

NIH stipend levels: \$37K - 51K+.

Start Date: Flexible.

Faculty: George Bigelow, Roland Griffiths, Maxine Stitzer, Eric Strain, Ken Silverman, Robert Brooner, Miriam Mintzer, Una McCann, et al

Contact George Bigelow; BPRU, Behavioral Biology Research Center;. 5510 Nathan Shock Drive; Johns Hopkins Bayview Campus; Baltimore, Maryland 21224-6823. (410) 550-0035; bigelow@jhmi.edu. See www.bpru.org

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Visit our Web Site:
[www.apa.org/divisions/
div28](http://www.apa.org/divisions/div28)

Division 28 Executive Committee

Elected Officers

President: Kimberly Kirby
Past President: Suzette Evans
President-Elect: John Roll
Council Representative: Ken Sher
Members-at-Large: Nancy Petry
Mark Fillmore
Stacey Sigmon

Appointed Officers

Secretary: Mark Smith
Treasurer: Jane B. Acri
Newsletter Editor: William Stoops
Divisional Awards: David Festinger
Membership: Nicole Avena
Fellows: Stephen Heishman
2008 Program Chair: Wendy Lynch

Information Officers:

Archivist: Richard Foltin
Electronic Information: Ronald W.
Wood

Committee Chairs

Continuing Education: Marlyne Kilbey

Appointed Liasons/Monitors

Student Representative: Andrea
Vansickel
Board of Scientific Affairs: Alice Young
Board of Educational Affairs: Marlyne
Kilbey
Liason to Division 50: Linda Sobell
Liason to Division 55: Mark
Fillmore
Liason to Science Directorate:
Conrad Wong
Women's Network Representative:
Nancy Piotrowski
Liason to Committee on Animal
Research and Ethics: James K. Rowlett
International Relations Committee:
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Jennifer Perry