



PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY NEWSLETTER

(Division 28 - The American Psychological Association)

Issue Number 4

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GIVE TEN VOTES TO DIVISION 28

Around November 10, you will receive the apportionment ballot from APA asking you to indicate which division(s) you wish to have represent you in the APA Council. Don't miss this chance. Find the apportionment ballot among the other materials that will probably be in the same envelope and **GIVE DIVISION 28 ALL TEN VOTES.**

Your Division is doing a good job for you - better than ever before, as exemplified in a number of articles in this issue of the Newsletter! Divisional representatives are involved in the development of legislation relevant to clinical psychopharmacology, involved in modifying legislation so that behavioral testing will be a more integral part of toxicity evaluation, and involved in providing information to and helping to shape the policies of several government institutes and agencies with programs that are relevant to you. Much of this activity takes place through committees and programs established by APA Central Office, and our ability to carry out these activities would be greatly reduced if we lost our Representative to Council - which could happen if you do not vote. So, protect your interests by **RETURNING YOUR BALLOT**, and give ten votes to Division 28.

YOUNG PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIST AWARD RECIPIENT FOR 1986

Dr. Francis White of the University of Illinois was named the recipient of the Young Psychopharmacologist Award, sponsored by the Burroughs-Wellcome Fund. The award was presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association held in Washington D.C. this August. Dr. White received a \$500 cash prize, an engraved plaque and his expenses paid to deliver the Young Psychopharmacologist Address entitled "The Mesoaccumbens Dopamine System: Physiology, Pharmacology and Function."

Dr. White received his M.A. (1977) and Ph.D. (1981) degrees from the Department of Psychology at the University of South Carolina where he worked in the Behavioral Pharmacology Laboratory of Dr. James B. Appel. His masters and doctoral theses dealt with neuropharmacological analyses of the discriminative stimulus properties of serotonergic agonists such as

quipazine, fenfluramine and LSD. His work on the differentiation of neuronal mechanisms underlying the discriminative stimulus properties of LSD and its potent non-hallucinogenic congener lisuride is particularly noteworthy. At that time, lisuride had been shown to mimic nearly all of the potent serotonergic effects of LSD in a variety of pharmacological tests and was therefore causing considerable re-evaluation of the major hypotheses of hallucinogenesis. Dr. White demonstrated that, although lisuride shared many of the effects of LSD at 5-HT receptors, it differed from LSD in that it also exerted potent effects as a direct dopamine receptor agonist. This difference enabled rats to readily discriminate between the two compounds and suggested that the dopamine agonist effects of lisuride might be responsible for its lack of hallucinogenic potency.

In 1981, Dr. White began a two year postdoctoral tenure in the laboratory of Dr. Rex Wang in the Pharmacology Department at St. Louis University School of Medicine. There he concentrated on the physiological and pharmacological properties of A10 dopamine neurons within the rat ventral tegmental area as revealed by extracellular single unit recording techniques. This work resulted in several important findings. Foremost among them was the demonstration of the time-dependent inactivation of A10 dopamine neurons during repeated administration of effective antipsychotic drugs. Dr. White demonstrated that, although all classical and atypical antipsychotic drugs reduced the activity of A10 dopamine neurons during chronic administration, only classical antipsychotic drugs produced similar effects on A9 dopamine neurons. These findings established a new mechanism by which repeated antipsychotic drug treatment could reduce dopaminergic transmission within the mesolimbic dopamine pathway and suggested that this effect might be related to the delayed onset of the antipsychotic effects of these drugs in most schizophrenic patients.

Dr. White is now an Assistant Professor of Psychology and Pharmacology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. During the past two years, he has been working on two major projects. The first project, funded by a Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association Research Starter Grant, concerns the functional roles of D-1 and D-2 dopamine receptors within the nucleus accumbens. Dr. White has

demonstrated that both D-1 and D-2 receptors exist on many accumbens neurons and that they function in a synergistic fashion to determine neuronal activity. The second project, funded by a NIDA research grant, is examining the effects of cocaine within the mesoaccumbens and mesocortical dopamine systems.

MINUTES OF THE DIVISION 28 BUSINESS MEETING

August 25, 1986

President Kornetsky called the meeting to order at 4:07 p.m., with approximately 35 Division members attending.

Old business:

1. Minutes of the 1985 Division Business Meeting, as published in the Fall 1985 Newsletter, were approved.
2. President Kornetsky announced he has written a letter from the Division protesting the continued advertisements for tobacco products in *Psychology Today*. This letter will be sent to APA President Logan Wright, President-elect Bonnie Strickland, and the APA Board of Directors.

Reports from officers:

1. Council representative Jim Howard reported that APA will achieve 90,000 members and a budget of \$40,300,000 this year. However, membership in the scientific divisions continues to decline. Jim reported that the Division will join the Committee of Concerned Researchers. He opened a general, spirited discussion of the reorganization/divisionalization of APA. In order for other members to comment on this issue, Jim's address appears elsewhere in this Newsletter.
2. APA Public Affairs Liaison Bob Balster reported that APA Central Office has been quite active on behalf of Division 28. Their activities have included:
 - 2.1. Supporting two Division members (Bob Schuster and Conan Kornetsky) for the directorship of NIDA.
 - 2.2. Developing a liaison committee for NIDA; Marian Fischman has provided considerable guidance in the planning of this committee.
 - 2.3. Sponsoring a Congressional Science Policy Forum by George Bigelow.
 - 2.4. Developing a committee to revise the APA guidelines for drug use. Linda Dykstra is coordinating this for the Division.
 - 2.5. Consulting the Division about FDA committee nominations.

- 2.6. Preparing reports for Congressional staff about behavioral toxicology issues.

Bob reported several upcoming activities of his committee, including briefing APA Central Office about the importance of psychopharmacology issues within NIMH, developing news releases for APA to use to promote our work in the public sector, and lobbying the APA Board of Directors for additional funds for the activities of the Board of Scientific Affairs. He asked for self-nominations from Division members who are willing to serve as resources for Central Office staff; a questionnaire appears in the Newsletter. Finally, he asked members to identify issues that should be pursued through Central Office. Jim Woods spoke for the members in congratulating Bob for his superb work as APA Public Affairs Liaison. Bob thanked Linda Dykstra, John Grabowski, and Ron Wood for their considerable effort over the last year.

3. Treasurer Jack Henningfield reported that the Division treasury has a balance of \$7723. Major expenses this year included the APA convention, the Young Psychopharmacologist Award, and the Division Newsletter. Two corporate affiliates made extra-ordinary contributions this year. Burroughs Wellcome Corporation supported the Young Psychopharmacologist Award. Lakeside Pharmaceuticals, a division of Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, contributed \$1500 to defray the expenses of the 1986 convention Hospitality Suite. The members voted approval of the treasurer's report.
4. Membership chair Jim Smith announced four new Fellows of Division 28:

D. Cherek	O.E. Pomerleau
M.J. Goldstein	I.W. Ward
5. Jim noted that the division entered 1986 with 967 members and 92 associates. We were joined by 70 new members, 13 associate members, one new Distinguished Foreign Affiliate (Stephen J. Cooper) and one new Foreign Affiliate (Erik Nielson). Jim presented the list of proposed new members and associate members; we approved all by a voice vote.
6. Newsletter editor Nancy Leith encouraged members to USE the Newsletter!
7. No Professional Society liaisons reports were presented.
8. President Kornetsky congratulated Program Chair Marlyne Kilbey on her excellent program for the 1986 convention. He also thanked Nancy Leith for including in the Newsletter a diverse array of program material of interest to members.

New business:

1. President Kornetsky announced that the 1986 Young Psychopharmacologist Award was presented to Francis White, of the Department of Psychology, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.
2. President Kornetsky announced the results of the Division election:
 President-elect: George Bigelow
 Member-at-large: Marian Fischman
3. President Kornetsky presented the Executive Committee slate of nominees for the 1987 election. There being no additional nominations from the floor, the following Fellows will stand for election in 1987:
 President-elect: Bob Balster and Linda Dykstra
 Member-at-large: Sharon Hall and Chris Johanson
4. President Kornetsky announced that Larry Byrd has agreed to serve as Program Chair for the 1988 convention in Atlanta.
5. President Kornetsky opened a discussion of urine testing. Members discussed the various scientific, technical, legal, and ethical issues raised by such testing. A straw vote of the members present suggested that the majority felt they needed more information about these issues. The members passed a motion asking President Kornetsky to write a paper for the Newsletter describing these issues, with emphasis on the contributions of psychopharmacology, and asking members to respond to the issues and positions presented.
6. Jack Henningfield opened a discussion of public information about psychopharmacology. Jack will place a request in the Newsletter for members to prepare 'lay' descriptions of their research to be sent to Public Information Officer Travis Thompson for 'transmission' to APA Central Office public relations staff.
7. There being no other business, President Kornetsky adjourned the meeting at 6:30 p.m.
 Minutes submitted by Alice Young, Secretary

**OFFICERS OF DIVISION 28
1986-1987**

In general, terms of office begin immediately after the yearly APA convention, and end at the end of a convention.

Elected	Term	Years
President Donald Overton	9/86-8/87	1

Elected	Term	Years
President-elect George Bigelow	9/86-8/87	1
Past-president Conan Kornetsky	9/86-8/87	1
Council representative Jim Howard	8/85-8/88	3
Members-at-large Roy Pickens	9/84-8/87	3
John Grabowski	9/85-8/88	3
Marian Fischman	9/86-8/89	3
Appointed:		
Treasurer Jack Henningfield	9/85-8/88	3
Secretary Alice Young	9/85-8/87	2
Program chair, 1987 H.L. Evans	9/86-8/87	1
Past-program chair M.M. Kilbey	9/86-8/87	1
Incoming program chair L.D. Byrd	9/86-8/87	1
Newsletter Editor Nancy Leith	9/85-8/88	3
Membership Chair Jim Smith	9/85-8/88	3
CPDD Liaison Jim Woods	9/85-8/87	2
Public Information & International Affairs Travis Thompson	9/85-8/87	2
ASPET Liaison Officers John Harvey	9/85-8/87	2
Lew Seiden	9/85-8/87	2
APA Public Affairs Liaison Bob Balster	9/85-8/88	3

Committees:

Committees are composed of members of the Executive Committee. All operate on a year-to-year basis.

Young Psychopharmacologist Award Committee:

Larry Byrd, Coordinator, 5/85-5/88
 President
 Past-president
 President-elect

Standing Committees (* = individuals who are members of EC as a result of membership on these committees). By the By-Laws, each committee dissolves after a 2 year term, unless its term is explicitly extended.

Neurobehavioral Toxicology Test Standards

Committee: 9/85-8/87

*Ron Wood, Chair
Bob Balster
Larry Byrd
Hugh Evans

Committee on Nominations: 5/86-5/88

Larry Byrd, Chair
*Bob Schuster
*Maxine Stitzer
Don Overton
Secretary

RESEARCH FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FROM NIDA

Recent developments in Washington have considerably altered the potential funding picture for drug abuse research. While last year it was necessary to make substantial cuts in IRG-approved budgets, the outlook for the coming year is potentially much brighter. We are anticipating that Congress will pass legislation during the current session that will provide resources to support a vigorous research and training effort in the drug abuse field.

In the upcoming year, NIDA will be particularly interested in supporting research that may impact on current drug abuse problems and/or the AIDS epidemic. Studies to develop and evaluate new and effective drug abuse treatment and prevention strategies as well as research on factors related to intravenous drug use and its relationship to the transmission of AIDS will be strongly encouraged.

Program announcements describing specific areas of research interest will be forthcoming over the next few weeks. The areas to be emphasized include: a) studies to develop new treatment strategies based on animal self-administration paradigms; b) studies to investigate biological and behavioral factors affecting "vulnerability" to drug abuse; and c) studies to assess the neurotoxicity of abused drugs. Investigators are encouraged to begin planning for submission of applications for the February/March 1, 1987 deadlines. This will provide sufficient time to review and fund projects during the 1987 fiscal year. Although, under normal circumstances, grants submitted by this deadline are not generally available for funding until the following fiscal year, procedures are being developed to expedite the review and funding process. Additional details on availability of funding and research priorities can be obtained from NIDA staff in either the Division of Clinical Research (301-443-6697) or Division of Preclinical Research (301-443-1887).

NEW AWARD PROGRAM

ADAMHA is replacing the New Investigator Research Award (NIRA) with a new grant mechanism:

the First Independent Research Support and Transition (FIRST) Award. The purpose of this new mechanism is to provide an initial period of research (up to 5 years) for new investigators (i.e., those who have not previously served as a Principal Investigator on a research grant). Total direct costs for the 5-year period cannot exceed \$350,000. Applicants are encouraged to contact Steven Gust, Ph.D., Clinical and Behavioral Pharmacology Branch, Div. of Clinical Research, Room 10-A-16, (301)443-1263 or Charles Sharp, Ph.D., Biochemist, Div. of Preclinical Research, Room 10-A-31, (301)443-6300, for further information.

HELPING ADMINISTRATORS IN FUNDING OFFICES TO HELP US

Background. It sometimes seems that when funding priorities are set, levels of support for behavioral pharmacology research inadequately reflect the scientific contributions made by such research. To the extent to which there is a factual basis to this belief, part of the problem may be that the importance of some of our basic work is not readily apparent to those who distribute funds and set priorities. Even though all Federal funds are allocated by agency administrators, these allocations must ultimately be defended before the President and/or the Congress. Thus, even if administrators would like to justify a greater proportion of funds being allocated to research in behavioral pharmacology, their effectiveness in doing so will depend, in part, on their ability to defend our work before a nontechnical audience.

A Partial Solution. What is useful to our administrative friends who must defend our research and justify our budgets are concise statements of findings and implications - statements written in such a way that a lay audience can understand them, and may even be inclined to agree that the research is worthwhile and deserving of more funding (or continued funding at least). The problem is finding such concise, digested, and translated statements. They are rarely found in our papers, except in those that we may prefer not to disseminate among our colleagues. Our difficulty in producing such statements (e.g., "animals can tell us which drugs might be abused") is that they are inherently imprecise and may require terms that we try to avoid (e.g., "addiction"); furthermore, it takes time to produce such a synthesis of our work. The problem for research administrators is similar but is further compounded by the following: (a) at any given institute, the number of individuals capable of such synthesis may be small; (b) it takes time, perhaps even more than for us, to thoroughly evaluate and synthesize laboratory work; and (c) the contingencies on their behavior are such that direct benefit may not be apparent, and social punishment may be issued by the researcher who feels that a disservice to his or her work resulted from the translation.

The Addiction Research Center (ARC) has faced the same problem and responded by routinely sending "significant findings" to the Office of the Director (NIDA). Occasionally, these are incorporated in the ADAMHA News, in the weekly report of the ADAMHA to the Secretary (HHS), in summaries to the White House, and now in the monthly report from ADAMHA to the Journal of the American Medical Association (drafted, in part, by Dr. Marvin Snyder). The advantages for those of us at the ARC are two-fold; first, we select the material and perform the translation ourselves (as aversive as that can be); second, the lowered response cost for our administrative friends increases the likelihood that our material will be incorporated in their reports.

What You Can Do. Write one-paragraph summaries of selected research findings ("rediscovering the wheel", e.g., that "tolerance developed when cocaine was repeatedly taken..." is acceptable for this endeavor). I have discussed this issue with NIDA folks including Drs. Mike Walsh, Roy Pickens and Marvin Snyder; they have all informed me that they would welcome such materials and would use them where possible, as are the ARC activities-reports used, in reports to the Director (NIDA), to the Secretary (HHS), etc. Such materials can help them to defend the premise that animals pressing levers and humans detecting interoceptive drug effects can lead to findings that are just as "scientific" and "important to society" as, for instance, homogenating brain fractions and positron emission tomography studies.

It is unfortunate that it seems necessary to defend our field of research by taking the time to perform such activities. However, we are fortunate that we have a plethora of important and defensible data. If you are interested in supporting those who support us, write me, and I will send you standardized forms and examples of summaries of ARC data and examples of how such summaries have been used. Summaries returned to me will be forwarded to Drs. Walsh, Pickens and Snyder at NIDA. *Jack E. Henningfield, Ph.D., NIDA Addiction Research Center, P.O. Box 5180, Baltimore, MD 21224. Phone: 301-955-7508.*

THE WAR ON DRUGS AND URINE TESTING

According to President and Mrs. Reagan, the Congress of the United States, and the news media, we are in the midst of a "drug crisis" in America. U.S. News and World Report called drugs "the Nation's No. 1 menace." All of the national magazines and television have had multiple stories on drug abuse. We watched Dan Rather in the thick of the journalistic war on drugs in the CBS documentary called "48 Hours on Crack Street."

Although I believe that the anti-drug "war" is suspect, I am more concerned about one of the weapons that the Federal, state and city governments, as well as

the private sector are planning to use in this war against drugs. This weapon is the identification of drug users from tests of their urine. Two reasons are given for instituting urine testing. The first is that it will deter the use of and help to identify users of illegal drugs. The second is that it will improve safety in the work place.

I believe that opposition to this procedure can be stated at various levels. The single most important issue is the civil liberties issue. Mandatory, or subtly coerced, urine testing is search without cause. We would not permit the search of our homes by either agencies of the government or our employers without a search warrant, yet we seem to be willing to urinate on demand and allow our bodies to be searched without cause.

The argument is made that we must be willing to accept some infringement of our civil liberties in order to protect us from the impaired functioning in the work place that might be caused by drugs. People in sensitive positions, e.g., airline pilots, bus drivers, police, fire fighters, should not use drugs. I agree that drug use by such workers can be dangerous, but I do not believe that mandatory urine testing will solve the problem and it erodes one of the most fundamental Amendments in our Bill of Rights. Clearly, if we are interested in safety on the job, we would worry more about drugs that, although legal, are taken by a much larger percentage of the population than are taking illegal drugs. These drugs, e.g., tranquilizers, antihistamines, alcohol, all can impair perception and psychomotor performance. The question of safety on the job is a real one that will not be solved by testing urine for illegal drugs.

I believe that it is important that we, as citizens and professionals in a field that often deals with determining deficits in human performance, be willing to lend our voices to those opposed to urine testing. The following statement has already been approved by the American Public Health Association at their annual meeting held in September 1986.

Noting that the current political climate in America has led to arbitrary, unworkable, and dangerous proposals to combat the public health problem of drug and alcohol abuse;

Noting that on September 15, 1986, the President of the United States issued Executive Order 12564, entitled, "Drug Free Federal Workplace," which authorizes mandatory drug screening for large numbers of federal employees, and declares simply that "persons who use illegal drugs are not suitable for Federal employment";¹

Noting that on September 11, 1986, the US House of Representatives passed the Omnibus Drug Enforcement, Education and Control Act which, among other things, adds the death penalty for certain homicides committed "in the course of a continuing criminal enterprise" involving drugs; stipulates a mandatory life sentence for second conviction of selling drugs to anyone under 21 by

anyone over 21; and eliminates the exclusionary rule regarding illegally obtained evidence if the drug evidence was obtained in "good faith belief" that the search and seizure was consistent with the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution;²

Noting that recent polls indicate that almost half of all adult Americans believe that mandatory urine or blood screening for illegal drugs should be conducted on all U.S. workers; and that these Americans are much more concerned with illegal substances than the more pervasive use of alcohol or prescription drugs (concern about cocaine is 46%; marijuana, 36%; heroin, 17%; alcohol, 11% and prescription drugs, 2%);³

Noting that mandatory drug screening is primarily directed at criminal activity which is to be detected by transforming employers into arms of the police, and is unrelated to job performance since this cannot be measured by any drug screening test;⁴

Noting that currently-used screening tests are notoriously inaccurate, with false positive rates up to 67%; and that metabolites of illegal drugs can be detected long after any effect of the drug has disappeared (e.g., marijuana up to 30 days; cocaine up to 96 hours);^{5,6}

Noting the contradictory policy of the current administration of reducing federal funding for drug education and treatment programs while at the same time claiming this to be America's number one problem;

Believing that an employer is not entitled to know what an employee does when not engaged in the employer's business, as long as the employee's off job activities do not impair the employee's on job performance;

Believing that mandatory drug screening of public workers in the absence of reasonable suspicion of illegal drug use violates the fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution;^{7,8} therefore

(The American Public Health Association)* Opposes trying to solve a complex and real public health problem by mandatory drug testing in the absence of reasonable suspicion of drug use and evidence of impaired job performance.

* My insertion.

References:

1. Drug Free Federal Workplace, Exec. Order 12564, 51 *Fed. Reg.* 32889; Sept. 17, 1986.
2. *N.Y. Times*, Sept. 16, 1986, at A14.

3. *Hospital Week*, 22(36):1, Sept. 5, 1986.
4. Hanson DJ: Drug Abuse Testing Programs Gaining Acceptance in Workplace, *Chem. & Eng. News*, June 2, 1986, p. 7214.
5. Hansen J et al., Crisis in Drug Testing, *JAMA* (April 25, 1985).
6. Goodman & Gilman, *Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, 7th ed., 1985.
7. *Turner v. Fraternal Order of Police*, 500 A 2d 1005 (D.C. App. 1985).
8. *Jones v. McKenzie*, 628 F.Supp. 1500 (D.D.C. 1986).

I am interested in your comments regarding the issue of urine testing. It is likely that once urine testing becomes mandatory for government employees there will be pressure by the administration to have all employees of laboratories supported by NIH or ADAMHA grants in which abuse substances are studied to have mandatory urine testing. Your opinion concerning whether the Division and/or APA should take a formal position on this issue, as did the American Public Health Association, is solicited. Please send letters to the Division Newsletter or to me. *Conan Kornetsky, Boston University School of Medicine, 80 East Concord Street L-602, Boston, MA 02118.*

SCHUSTER OFF AND RUNNING

Directing the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is not the easiest job in the world. Within a few days after accepting the office, Robert Schuster had to travel half way around the world as part of the government's effort to control the production of illegal drugs in Asian countries. Before you read this newsletter, he will have made another similar trip - this time entirely around the world. Even so, some days are more enjoyable than others and the APA (your national professional organization) recently planned and hosted one of the less arduous activities on Schuster's agenda - a reception. About 100 people attended, including directors and/or representatives of Government agencies with programs adjacent to those of NIDA, a few representatives from the legislative branch of government, and some personal friends from the scientific community. Schuster gave a short speech pointing out that drug abuse is a major national problem and that it is predominantly a behavioral problem. It was a good party, and a pleasant opportunity to meet and interact socially with many of the people with whom Schuster will have to work on serious issues at other times. This reception reflects a welcome shift in the focus of APA Central Office which increasingly is involved in advocacy work concerning issues of interest to members of Division 28.

**REPORT FROM THE DIVISION 28 APA CENTRAL OFFICE
LIAISON COMMITTEE**

At the 1985 APA Convention, an ad hoc committee was formed by the Executive Committee of the Division to serve as a liaison between the Division and the APA Central Office. There had been a widespread feeling that the Division's interests were not always being adequately addressed by the APA. Bob Balster was appointed as chair of the committee. Other members are Linda Dykstra, John Grabowski and Nina Schooler.

The principal points of contact with the APA Central Office have been with the Office of Scientific Affairs and with the Office of Legislative Affairs. Following is a brief summary of some of the activities.

1. Meeting at APA on September 13, 1985 to develop a plan for the Committee's activities. Attended by:
Balster, Dykstra & Grabowski, Division 28
Ruby Takanishi, Director, Office of Scientific Affairs
Virginia Holt, Office of Scientific Affairs
Don White, Office of Legislative Affairs
2. APA President Perloff sent a letter in support of Division members Bob Schuster & Conan Kornetsky who were candidates for Director of NIDA.
3. We solicited and received advice from APA Counsel that the activities of the Neurobehavioral Toxicology Test Standard Subcommittee, responding to an agency request for information, is protected by the First Amendment. As long as communications deal with scientific and technical issues, and are not defamatory, no liability should be feared.
4. APA prepared written testimony (with the help of Jim Ison, Vic Laties, Bernie Weiss and Ron Wood) for hearings on Behavioral Effects of Exposure to Neurotoxins.
5. APA arranged for Ron Wood to testify in a Congressional hearing on the High Risk Occupational Disease Act.
6. APA set up a December 13 Science Policy Forum on the Hill with George Bigelow speaking on "Addiction and Health: The Smoker's Dilemma."
7. APA placed some material on smoking research from the Division in the January APA Monitor with the assistance of John Grabowski.
8. APA worked with Ron Wood in supporting reauthorization of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TOSCA).
9. The Board of Scientific Affairs has formed a working group to promote behavioral sciences

interests within NIDA. Marian Fischman, a member of the Board's Committee on Research Support, and the other members of the working group, Bob Balster, Sharon Hall and Harry Landoi, visited NIDA on October 3, 1986 along with Virginia Holt and Bill Bailey of APA, for a very productive meeting.

10. APA nominated Division members for FDA, EPA and NIEHS Advisory Committees.
11. APA sought Divisional help with revision of APA Drug Use in Research Guidelines. Linda Dykstra organized a group to report on this.
12. Office of Scientific Affairs facilitated interdivisional activity on Behavioral Teratology being initiated by Gary Melton, Pres. of Div. 37. A number of Division members have been asked to join in an effort to develop policy papers on public health concerns raised by perinatal drug and toxicant exposure.
13. Eric Meslin, Bill Bailey and others at APA have continued to work hard to impact on animal research legislation and new regulatory proposals.
14. The Office of Legislative Affairs has become very active on behavioral toxicology issues largely through the efforts of Ron Wood and the Neurobehavioral Toxicology Test Standards Subcommittee of the Division. Recently, Bill Bailey of that office was successful in adding language to the reauthorization of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) increasing the role for neurobehavioral testing.
15. APA held a reception in Washington for the new Director of NIDA, Bob Schuster, a Division member, which was well attended by ADAMHA officials, including the Administrator.
16. APA is carefully following the budgets for the NIH and ADAMHA agencies and is lobbying for increased research support.
17. The Office of Legislative Affairs is forming a working group to develop an APA response to the new Executive and Legislative initiatives on drug abuse. John Grabowski is helping to form this group.

In conclusion, the Division 28 APA Central Office Liaison Committee has been very favorably impressed with the quality and quantity of APA's efforts on behalf of the Division. We would especially acknowledge the outstanding efforts of Virginia Holt and Eric Meslin of the Office of Scientific Affairs and Bill Bailey, Alan Kraut and Don White of the Office of Legislative Affairs. This past year has been devoted largely to issues related

DIVISION 28 RESOURCE SURVEY

There is a need to identify members of Division 28 who can serve as resource persons to the Executive Committee and APA Central Office in matters of Scientific Affairs and National Policy. The following form is designed to elicit some information on those of you willing to help in this regard. If you would rather not fill out the form, or if the form doesn't seem to allow the identification of your areas of expertise, feel free to provide the information in some other way.

Name _____ Date _____

Please place, next to each of the following categories, a number corresponding to your degree of familiarity, using the following scale:

1. Very familiar, area of major research interest
2. Quite familiar, but not major research interest
3. Moderately familiar, e.g. do some teaching on subject
4. Relative to the ones marked 1,2 or 3, unfamiliar

Psychiatric Drugs

- _____ Preclinical Research
- _____ Clinical Research
- _____ Treatment
- _____ Special populations? (name) _____
- _____ Compliance issues (name) _____
- _____ Use patterns
- _____ Regulatory matters
- _____ Antipsychotics
- _____ Drugs used for affective disorders
- _____ Anxiolytics
- _____ Other drug class (name) _____

Drugs of Abuse

- _____ Preclinical Research
- _____ Clinical Research
- _____ Treatment
- _____ Special populations? (name) _____
- _____ Epidemiology
- _____ Prevention
- _____ Special populations? (name) _____
- _____ Regulatory matters
- _____ Alcohol
- _____ Opioids
- _____ Stimulants
- _____ Depressants
- _____ Nicotine and/or tobacco
- _____ Other drug class (name) _____

Neurobehavioral Toxicology

- _____ Preclinical research
- _____ Clinical research
- _____ Treatment and/or assessment
- _____ Special populations? (name) _____
- _____ Pesticides
- _____ Metals
- _____ Inhalants
- _____ Other toxicants (name) _____
- _____ Regulatory toxicology

Developmental Psychopharmacology or Toxicology

- Preclinical research
- Clinical research
- Treatment
- Special populations? (name) _____
- Special drugs or toxicants? (name) _____

Behavioral Processes

- Feeding
- Sexual behavior
- Aggression
- Other social behavior
- Developmental processes? (name) _____
- Learning and Memory
- Cultural processes? (name) _____
- Psychomotor performance
- Driving impairment
- Neurological disorders

Which of the following agencies are you particularly familiar with? (score 1,2,3 or 4 as above)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NIMH | <input type="checkbox"/> NIAAA | <input type="checkbox"/> NIDA | <input type="checkbox"/> NINCDS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NIEHS | <input type="checkbox"/> EPA | <input type="checkbox"/> NIOSH | <input type="checkbox"/> NSF |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NIA | <input type="checkbox"/> NIADDK | <input type="checkbox"/> DOD | <input type="checkbox"/> NICHD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foundations | (name) _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public interest groups | (name) _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | (name) _____ | | |

Please provide names and positions of officials in these agencies who you know and degree of familiarity (1-4):

Familiarity	Name	Position
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Which specific pieces of legislation are your particularly familiar with?

- _____
- _____
- _____

Please provide any additional comments or areas of expertise which you have which might be useful in influencing public policy or in securing additional resources for research and treatment:

Send along with a copy of your CV to Robert Balster, Ph.D., Box 613, MCV Station, Richmond, VA 23298

to drug abuse and behavioral toxicology. In the future, the Committee hopes to continue with these efforts and expand to general matters of concern to psychopharmacology. We hope to enhance the national visibility of Divisional research through the efforts of APA Central Office. Travis Thompson, Public Information Officer for the Division, will be leading this effort. We encourage the membership to contact the APA Central Office Liaison Committee for more information on the above-mentioned activities or with ideas for new initiatives. One of the areas where we especially need help is in identifying members of the Division with expertise relevant to particular issues who would be willing to serve as resources to APA. For this reason, a questionnaire is included with this Newsletter to solicit information on members able to help. Please take a moment to complete this form and return it to Bob Balster.

APA MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY

As Program Chair, I strongly encourage members of Division 28 to submit ideas for symposia topics and names of distinguished speakers whom we might invite to address our convention. The program can only represent the interests of our members if those interests are communicated. So write or call me with your ideas.

Each individual submitting a paper is required to submit a 100 word abstract. In addition, individuals chairing symposia are responsible for submitting a 100 word abstract for each participant in the symposia. As in the past, these abstracts will be published in *Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior*. Hugh L. Evans, Ph.D., Institute of Environmental Medicine, NYU Medical Center, Long Meadow Rd., Tuxedo, NY 10987. 914-351-4249.

NOMINATIONS FOR 1986 YOUNG PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIST AWARD

The Psychopharmacology Division (28) of the American Psychological Association (APA) is pleased to announce the continuation of an award program to identify and recognize outstanding research by promising young psychopharmacologists.

The Young Psychopharmacologist Award, sponsored by the Burroughs Wellcome Fund, will be presented at the next APA Meeting and will consist of a cash award of \$500, an engraved plaque and travel funds to attend and address the APA Meeting. The purpose of the award is to honor each year a young scientist doing original, meritorious work in psychopharmacology and to

encourage excellence in research at the interface between the disciplines of pharmacology and psychology.

Individuals eligible for consideration must be nominated by a member or fellow of the Division of Psychopharmacology, and the nomination must be based on work in the area of psychopharmacology/behavioral pharmacology. Persons who are predoctoral trainees or who are no more than five years past the date of receipt of the doctoral degree are eligible for consideration. Each nomination must include three copies of: (1) the nominee's resume' or curriculum vita; (2) the manuscript(s) describing the research on which the nomination is based; and (3) a statement from the sponsor in support of the nomination. Forward all materials to: Donald A. Overton, Ph.D., Temple University, Psychology, Weiss Hall 265-66, 13th St. & Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19122

APA REORGANIZATION

Members who desire updated information on the proposed APA reorganization and/or who have views on this issue that they would like to express, please contact our Division Council Representative for airing of your views. He can be reached at the following address or phone: James L. Howard, Ph.D., Dept. of Pharmacology, Burroughs Wellcome Co., 3030 Cornwallis Rd., Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. Phone 919-248-4145.

DIVISION 28 MEMBERSHIP

The size of the formal membership of our division directly affects the amount of program time allocated, representation on council and other important factors. Please send names and addresses of individuals that may be interested in membership in our division or of individuals that are not members of APA that could be encouraged to join. Such correspondence should be sent to your membership committee chair James E. Smith, Ph.D., Department of Psychiatry, LSU Medical Center, P.O. Box 33932, Shreveport, LA 71130

MEETINGS

There will be a joint meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism and the Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence in Philadelphia, PA on June 15-19, 1987. For further information about submitting papers or attending, please contact Martin W. Adler, Ph.D., Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine, 3420 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19140.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

APA CONGRESSIONAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: APA invites applications for its 1987-88 Congressional Science Fellowship Program. The program will sponsor two psychologists to serve as special legislative assistants on the staff of a Member of Congress or Congressional committee. Activities may include conducting legislative or oversight work, assisting in Congressional hearings and debates, and preparing speeches and briefing materials. Prospective Fellows must demonstrate competence in scientific and/or professional psychology and display sensitivity toward policy issues and a strong interest in applying psychological knowledge to national issues.

To qualify, the applicant must be an APA Member (or applicant for membership) and have a doctorate in psychology, with a minimum of two years post-doctoral experience preferred. The position is for a one year appointment beginning September 2, 1987, and pays a stipend of \$26,000 plus \$2,500 for relocation to Washington, D.C. area and travel expenses. Interested psychologists should submit a curriculum vita and a personal statement of 500-1000 words addressing the applicant's interest in the fellowship and career goals, potential contributions to the legislative process and desired learning from the experience, along with three letters of reference specifically addressing abilities related to the Fellowship. The deadline for receipt of applications is November 14, 1986. Application materials should be sent to Congressional Science Fellowship Program, Office of Legislative Affairs, American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone (202)955-7742

PREDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS: Fellowships supported by an NIMH Training Grant are available in the Department of Psychology at the University of North Carolina. Students interested in Behavioral Pharmacology are appropriate candidates. For more information, contact Linda Dykstra, Ph.D., Dept. of Psychology 013A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Phone 919-962-6591.

CLINICAL AND RESEARCH SCIENTISTS TO ADMINISTER DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS: The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), U.S. Public Health Service, is recruiting scientists who can provide technical leadership in the design, implementation, and monitoring of national and international grant and contract programs for studies on drug abuse, and alcoholism and alcohol abuse. Opportunities exist within ADAMHA's National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA).

All positions require an M.D. or Ph.D. degree, or equivalent training, in a health-related science; postdoctoral level experience in a field related to the vacancy; and the ability to plan, promote, and evaluate multidisciplinary research, treatment, and/or prevention programs concerned with specific issues and theories related to drug and/or alcohol abuse. The technical requirements of each position vary depending on the assignment. Opportunities exist for individuals with training in the following fields, among others:

psychology	molecular biology
psychiatry	pharmacology
neurosciences	toxicology
epidemiology	psychobiology/genetics

These positions may be filled by Civil Service appointments at the GS-12, 13, 14 levels (salary range \$31,619-\$68,700, depending on the assignment and the qualifications of the candidate), by appointment in the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, or by special temporary appointments; for example, the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) mechanism may be used for candidates seeking a sabbatical assignment.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vita, bibliography, and Application for Federal Employment (SF-171), and will be asked to designate interest in specific positions. To receive information regarding these opportunities, contact: Ms. Pat Bransford, Div. of Personnel Management, ADAMHA, Rm. 15C-26, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 (telephone: (301)443-5030). An Equal Opportunity Employer.

IT'S YOUR NEWSLETTER

This newsletter can provide a valuable service for Division 28 members if you choose to utilize it. It is circulated to approximately 1200 people who have a direct involvement and/or interest in the area of psychopharmacology. As such, publishing in the newsletter provides you with direct and free access to the audience you'd most like to reach. Have a position available? Send an announcement giving the details. Would you like to inform others about graduate education in your department? Send a description of the program, participating faculty and research opportunities. Have you recently written or edited a book you'd like to promote? Send a brief description. Or how about an article you've just published and would like to bring to the attention of others? Don't be modest—send an abstract. It's your newsletter - please feel free to use it!

Deadline for the next issue is January 7, 1987. Send materials to Nancy J. Leith, Ph.D., G. D. Searle & Co., 4901 Searle Parkway, Skokie, IL 60077.

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