

# PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY NEWSLETTER AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

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Division 28 - The American Psychological Association

Fall, 1992

## PRESIDENT'S LETTER

*Maxine Stitzer*  
President, Division 28

I hope that everyone had as good a time as I did at the annual meeting in Washington, D.C. The Division 28 program excelled this year, thanks to the energetic efforts of our program chair, Nancy Ator. Nancy's organizational and persuasive talents were evident and much appreciated. (We didn't miss the fact that she enticed Jim Barrett to participate.) A special contribution related to the APA centennial celebration was our Centennial Symposium, "Present at the Creation of Division 28", organized by Herb Barry. Those who attended were treated to reminders and reminiscences about the roots of our Division. Len Cook and Joe Brady pointed out that the serendipitous discovery of the antipsychotic properties of chlorpromazine provided the impetus for the founding of behavioral pharmacology as a discipline. The discovery of a novel therapeutic application stimulated interest in what had previously been seen as the "adverse behavioral side-effects" of psychoactive drugs. We were also reminded that our roots are strong in both academic and industrial soil. Harley Hanson and Carl Scheckel—who spearheaded the founding of the Division—both worked in the pharmaceutical industry, and our many pharmaceutical corporate affiliates have been enduring partners ever since, providing ancillary support for the educational efforts of the Division. Murray Jarvik, our very first president, observed that the primary motivation for forming Division 28 in 1965 was the proliferation of clinical divisions within APA at the time and the perceived need for additional science divisions to balance this trend within the parent organization. This reminded me that some things never change, as attested by the continuing stresses and strains between scientists and practitioners within the association.

Division 28 stands firmly with the Science divisions, and we are fortunate to have the Science Directorate and Public Policy Office to look after our interests. I am happy to  
*cont. on p. 6*

## \* \* \* ACTION ALERT \* \* \*

### NO REPRESENTATION WITHOUT COMPLETE ALLOCATION . . .

*Warren K. Bickel*  
Membership Chair, Division 28

No representation of Division 28 at the American Psychological Association's Legislative Body, the Council of Representatives, is a likely scenario unless all of our members allocate all of their 10 votes to Division 28. Our last membership chair, Stephen Fowler, conducted an analysis of voting behavior of our members during his tenure. He concluded that "representation depends substantially on the number of ten-point votes cast . . ." Keeping Division 28's voice in APA legislature is particularly important now, given current interest in the issue of psychologists prescribing drugs, continuing concerns about drug abuse and funding for drug abuse research and treatment, and issues surrounding the behavioral consequences of chemical toxins in the environment. Thus, in order to ensure that your Division's interests are represented, please allocate all of the ten votes permitted by APA to Division 28.

### EVANS AND WINSLOW RECEIVE YOUNG PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIST AWARD, 1992

*Larry Byrd*

Drs. Suzette M. Evans and James T. Winslow were chosen to receive the Young Psychopharmacologist Award for 1992. Each received an expense-paid trip to attend the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in Washington, D.C., an engraved plaque, and a cash award of \$500. Each presented an invited address to the membership as part of the official program.

Dr. Evans is presently a new member of the faculty in  
*cont. on p. 6*

## NICOTINE AND REDUCED BODY WEIGHT

Kenneth A. Perkins

As is well known to most former cigarette smokers, nicotine intake via cigarette smoking is associated with reduced body weight such that smokers tend to weigh about 3-4 kg less than nonsmokers and gain about the same amount after quitting. Similarly, chronic nicotine treatment has been shown to lower body weight in animals. The weight-reducing effect of nicotine has been proposed as one reason smokers continue to smoke, are hesitant to make a quit attempt, and tend to relapse back to smoking if they do quit, thus foregoing any improvement in disease risk. The relationship between smoking/nicotine intake and body weight may be a unique problem for psychologists since it combines two highly visible topics which individually have been the subject of extensive research efforts in and outside of psychology but has only recently become the focus of empirical study in its own right, much of it by Division 28 members.

The mechanisms by which nicotine lowers weight are unclear. There is unambiguous evidence of an acute metabolic effect of nicotine intake, but this effect is relatively small and cannot account for a majority of the reduction in weight due to nicotine. It has long been assumed that nicotine's effect on weight is due primarily to appetite suppression. However, explanations involving straightforward anorectic actions of nicotine appear inadequate because of at least three lines of contrary evidence: 1) despite the difference in weight, there is no difference in caloric intake between smokers and nonsmokers in cross-sectional studies, 2) there is no suppression of food intake following acute nicotine intake in smokers, and 3) although eating increases for weeks and perhaps months after smoking cessation, this increase appears to be above the intake of nonsmokers (rather than a return to a "normal" level of eating) and may not last beyond several months (i.e. only a transient effect of smoking cessation). Development of tolerance to possible anorectic effects of nicotine in smokers could potentially account for the first two observations, but such tolerance would also predict no reduced body weight in long-term smokers. Furthermore, nicotine tolerance would not seem consistent with the third observation since drug tolerance per se could not explain an apparent effect of drug removal. Interpreting the transient increase in eating after cessation to tobacco withdrawal also seems inadequate since the time course of this change is generally much longer than that of other tobacco withdrawal symptoms (several months vs. 1-2 weeks for other symptoms).

An alternative view is that nicotine acts to lower the set point at which body weight (or body fat) is regulated, and that changes in eating behavior due to nicotine are secondary

to the changes in body weight set point. Although the concept of a closely-regulated body weight set point, proposed by Keesey, Powley, and others in the 1970's, has generally lost favor over the past decade, this concept may nevertheless be the most parsimonious explanation for the profile of changes in eating and body weight due to nicotine intake. Evidence to support this concept and the notion that certain drug regimens (e.g. amphetamine, fenfluramine) act by altering an animal's set point has existed for at least 10 years. However, aside from some theorizing based on the overall smoking and eating literature, the notion that nicotine may exert its effects on weight via alteration in set point had not received much empirical attention until a recent study by Schwid, Hirvonen and Keesey in the *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* (1992, vol.55, pp. 878-884). In this study, rats were initially underfed (resulting in weight loss), allowed to ad lib feed, or overfed (resulting in weight gain) prior to subcutaneous nicotine pellet implant. A fourth group ad lib fed prior to placebo pellet implant. All rats were then allowed to ad lib feed. Results showed that nicotine brought the weight of all three nicotine groups down to the same absolute, reduced level below that of placebo controls, regardless of pre-treatment weight. However, compared with the group allowed to ad lib feed before receiving nicotine, caloric intake was suppressed to a greater extent and for a longer period of time in the previously overfed group and was suppressed to a lesser extent and for a shorter period of time in the previously underfed group. If nicotine's effect on eating had been primary, each nicotine group would have reduced eating to the same extent regardless of pre-treatment body weight. Because body weight was reduced to the same level regardless of changes in eating, it appears that nicotine's primary effect was on body weight set point, and changes in eating were secondary. Notably, caloric intake for each nicotine group returned to placebo control levels once that group's body weight reached the stable, reduced level. Similarly, removal of nicotine pellets produced increased caloric intake above that of placebo controls (as with smoking cessation in humans) only until body weight returned to the level of control animals.

Further research is necessary to replicate these findings as well as more fully clarify the effects of nicotine on total energy regulation. If alteration in body weight set point proves to be a viable functional model of the effects of nicotine on eating and weight, it would have several implications for smoking cessation interventions providing adjunct treatment to prevent post-cessation weight gain. Most notably, it would imply that prevention of such weight gain would be very difficult, as has been found to be the case in the few clinical studies of cessation which included a weight management component. It would also suggest that nicotine replacement might prevent some of the weight gain

cont. on p. 6

## MINUTES, DIVISION 28 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, AUGUST 17, 1992

David Penetar  
Secretary, Division 28

1. President Ron Wood reviewed the actions and discussion of the recent Executive Committee meeting, including: a) Discussions with several members of the APA Science Directorate staff, including the new Executive Director, William C. Howell. A roundtable discussion with the staff took place on a variety of subjects. Science Directorate members noted the strong and continued involvement of Division 28 members in congressional and legislative issues and expressed the desire to work closely with us. b) Both APA and APS will endorse Bob Balster in the nominations for the next NIDA Director. c) Current Division 28 membership is 1012 members.

2. Klaus Miczek reported on the availability of Division 28 members obtaining Psychopharmacology at a reduced individual rate (\$100/yr plus \$75.00 additional postage charge). A subscription form was printed in the most recent Newsletter for those interested.

3. Bob Schuster solicited submissions for the new journal, *Clinical and Experimental Psychopharmacology*. He reported on the reorganization of ADAMHA, noting the commitment for stability in behavioral research funding.

4. Jack Henningfield gave the treasurer's report. The December, '91 balance was \$6,887.85, down from \$10,023.85 at the beginning of the year. Meeting expenses for San Francisco were larger than for most previous years' conventions. Jack stated that the successful solicitation of corporate contributions continues to be a problem. A letter to a specific person is the most effective method of soliciting funds. Jim Howard was appointed as Industry Liaison to facilitate this process.

5. Nominations of new candidates: For President: Marlyne Kilby and John Grabowski. For Member-at-Large: Jim Sorenson and Hank Samson.

6. Ron passed the Presidency to Maxine Stitzer.

## CALL FOR FELLOW NOMINATIONS

The Executive Committee seeks nominations for Fellow status in Division 28. Any member who has made outstanding contributions to psychopharmacology or substance abuse is eligible. If you wish to be considered yourself or nominate someone else for this APA honor, send

your/his/her CV to the Division 28 Membership Chair, Warren K. Bickel, Ph.D., Human Behavioral Pharmacology Laboratory, Dept. of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, 38 Fletcher Place, Burlington, VT 05401-1198; (802) 660-3060.

## SIX NEW FELLOWS IN DIVISION 28

As of January, 1993, the following individuals have been approved for APA Fellowship: James L. Sorensen, Gayle A. Olson, John A. Dougherty, Jed E. Rose, Eliot L. Gardner, and Stephen T. Higgins.

## CALL FOR PAPERS APA CONVENTION 1993

Harriet de Wit  
Program Chairman, 1993

The annual convention of the American Psychological Association will be held August 20-24, 1993, in Toronto, Canada. Division 28 has been one of the most active contributors at previous APA conventions, and members are encouraged to continue this tradition by submitting presentations and participating in the 1993 meeting. The Division encourages submissions on a wide range of topics relevant to behavioral pharmacology and toxicology, psychopharmacology, and substance abuse research and treatment. Contributions from members in Canada, or suggestions for Canadian invited speakers, are particularly encouraged.

Presentation formats include symposia or paper sessions on specific topics or issues, posters, and invited speakers. Specific instructions and forms for submissions will be published in the October issue of the APA Monitor. PLEASE FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS CLOSELY. Note that both 100-word abstracts (4 copies) and 750-word, double-spaced summaries (5 copies) are needed. One of the 750-word summaries should not include your name or affiliation, to facilitate the blind review process. It would be helpful if you would also format one of the 750-word summaries as required by *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior* for publication (title in all caps; authors' names, institutional affiliation without the department, city and state; see P.B.&B. 1992, vol. 42, pp 359-380 for correct format).

The submission deadline is December 10, 1992. As in the past, abstracts will be published in *Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior* prior to the convention. For further information, contact Harriet de Wit, Ph.D., Department of Psychiatry, The University of Chicago, MC3077, 5841 S. Maryland Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637; tel (312) 702-1537; FAX (312) 702-0857; E-mail hdeu@midway.uchicago.edu.

## IN BRIEF . . .

*Kenneth A. Perkins*

Public Information Officer, Division 28

The goal of the "In Brief" column is to provide concise descriptions of selected recent human and animal studies, exploring topics of interest to Division members. This column describes a recent animal study examining the effects of environmental history on sensitivity to abused drugs.

The influence of environmental experiences on drug effects and drug self-administration, although long hypothesized, has only recently been directly supported by empirical research. In a NIDA-supported study presented at the Centennial Meeting of the American Psychological Association in Washington D.C. (and currently in press in *Psychopharmacology*), Fowler and colleagues from the University of Mississippi demonstrated that rearing in enriched vs. isolated housing conditions results in differential sensitivity of rats to cocaine and amphetamine. In outlining the rationale for this study, Fowler noted that environmental experience, or cumulative behavioral history, is "stored" in the CNS, as evidenced by differences in neuroanatomy and neurochemistry resulting from various housing manipulations in studies over the past decades. Thus, it is likely that drugs which influence the CNS will have differential effects in "different brains" made different by environmental experience.

In their study, Fowler et al. assigned 22-day old rats to an enriched condition (EC, n=26) or an isolated condition (IC, n=25). EC consisted of a single one-cubic meter stainless steel cage containing numerous objects differing in shape, texture, odor, etc. IC consisted simply of individual small stainless steel cages. EC and IC rats lived continuously in their respective environments throughout the study. After 62 days, each group began training on an operant cocaine-saline discrimination procedure involving responding for sweetened milk on a different lever depending on whether 5.0mg/kg cocaine or saline had been injected i.p. prior to the 15-minute session. Rats able to adequately discriminate cocaine from saline (all but 4 or 5 in each group) were then administered weekly generalization tests involving one of six cocaine doses ranging from 0.31-10.0 mg/kg i.p. or one of four amphetamine doses ranging from 0.08-0.64 mg/kg i.p. Discrimination training and generalization testing of all animals were done individually in operant chambers outside of the EC and IC housing environments.

Results showed that the cocaine dose-effect function during generalization testing was shifted to the left for IC vs. EC rats, indicating greater sensitivity of IC rats to the stimulus effects of cocaine. Similarly, the ED<sub>50</sub> (dose at which 50% of responding was on cocaine lever) for IC rats was

35% smaller than the ED<sub>50</sub> for EC rats, a statistically significant difference. Comparable or even greater differences between IC and EC rats were observed for responding to amphetamine. The authors pointed out, however, that it was not possible to determine if the observed differences in drug sensitivity due to IC vs. EC housing resulted from the differential social conditions or motor/sensory opportunities of the two environments. Nevertheless, this finding is consistent with other studies suggesting that the experience of long-term restricted housing in isolation enhances brain dopamine receptor sensitivity in rats. Together with emerging evidence that similar isolated housing conditions may lead to increased drug self-administration in rats and perhaps primates, this study supports the notion that environmental experiences can increase or decrease sensitivity to, and perhaps dependence on, abused drugs. Subsequent efforts may reveal the extent to which this research improves our understanding of the influence of environmental experience on human drug abuse.

## APA COUNCIL MEETING: AUGUST, 1992

*Steve Fowler*

Council Representative, Division 28

In this, APA's centennial year, the Council of Representatives proved itself to be as deliberative and productive as ever. But before providing a brief outline of what was accomplished, I wish to report that Kurt Salzinger, Division 25 (Experimental Analysis of Behavior) Representative and former President of the NY Academy of Sciences, was elected to the Board of Directors. He will be a strong and exceptionally articulate voice for both science and academia.

The Council passed and then amended the much-debated new Ethical Principles for Psychologists. The new code will become effective early in 1993. In other business, Council passed a resolution calling for expanded research into the potential beneficial or adverse effects of legally supplying intravenous drug abusers with sterile injection equipment as part of the nation's effort to halt the spread of HIV infection. In an important financial move the Central Office Leadership recommended, and the Council endorsed, a plan to buy out Trammell Crow's interest in the new APA building. Information presented to the Council suggested that purchase of the building would lead to a minimum of about \$1,000,000 in rent revenue per year after the mortgage and other expenses were paid. Because current interest rates are relatively low, this is an excellent time for the APA to purchase Trammell Crow's investment in the property at 750 First St. Ceremonial activities at the Council Meeting included presentation of presidential citations to psychologists who provided emergency services during and after the 1992 Los Angeles riots.

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## COUNCIL MEETING (cont.)

If you have questions about the Council, or if you have issues for me to present to the Council, please write, telephone, or email: Stephen C. Fowler, Department of Psychology, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677; telephone (601) 232-7383; bitnet: PYMMB@UMSVM.

## OPEN POSITIONS

**Pre- and postdoctoral Fellowships in Health Behavior Research.** NHLBI-funded training for research and teaching careers in the field of cardiovascular health behavior. Training program combines skills of medical, social, and behavioral sciences in a multidisciplinary academic environment to provide training and research opportunities in health behavior and disease prevention. Major research areas of interest include: prevention, including education and persuasion through the mass media, public policy, community-wide, organizational, and face-to-face methods; treatment, including factors of nonadherence, maintenance, relapse, and behavioral approaches to weight control, dietary change, smoking cessation, and physical activity; measurement, including a study of population-based cohorts to investigate trends in the development and maintenance of health-related behaviors, as well as assessment of social and physical environments that influence health behavior. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or have permanent residence status. Postdoctoral trainees must hold an M.D., Ph.D., or equivalent degree. Predoctoral trainees must also meet the requirements for graduate study at the Univ. of MN. Training is for a 1- to 3-year period. Postdoctoral stipends begin at \$18,600 per year and increase according to experience; predoctoral stipends are \$8,800 per year. Full tuition for course work is included at both the pre- and post-doctoral levels. For additional information and application forms, write: Robert W. Jeffery, Ph.D., Director, Research Training Program in Cardiovascular Health Behavior, Division of Epidemiology, Univ. of MN, 1300 South Second St., Ste. 300, Minneapolis, MN 55454-1015.

**Postdoctoral Positions:** NIDA-funded positions in Behavioral Pharmacology. Program consists of 12 faculty members actively engaged in sponsored research. Training is provided by: (1) the Addictive Behaviors Clinic, staffed by 5 counselors and 2 nurses; (2) the Human Behavioral Pharmacology Laboratory, containing 13 human operant chambers; (3) the Preclinical Laboratories, with a large facility for rodent and primate research. Most research activities involve treatment of substance abusers, study of human and animal drug self-administration, and study of drug effects upon human and animal behavior. Send CV and letter of interest to John Grabowski, Ph.D. (Clinical research/human drug self-administration), Richard Meisch, M.D., Ph.D. (animal drug self-administration), Don R. Cherek, Ph.D. (human behavioral pharmacology), or Peter B. Silverman, Ph.D. (animal behavioral pharmacology) at Substance Abuse Research Center, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, University of Texas Health Science Center, 1300 Moursund Street, Houston, TX 77030-3497. (713) 792-7925.

**Research Associates.** 2 positions in human and nonhuman behavioral pharmacology research; must be filled by 12/31/92. One, in the Division of

Research on Destructive Behavior, involves research on behavioral mechanisms of action of psychotropic medications administered to people with developmental disabilities using laboratory methods and direct observational techniques. The other, in the Division of Substance Abuse, involves examining discriminative stimulus effects of opioid agonists as they relate to behavioral economic analyses of effects of those agents. The research team includes investigators with backgrounds in experimental and clinical psychology, special education, psychiatry, pharmacology, and neurochemistry. Ph.D. in psychology or related discipline and 1-2 years relevant postdoctoral research experience required. For the position in the Division of Substance Abuse, must have at least 2 years of relevant operant laboratory research experience with non-human subjects and be conversant with operant laboratory methods. For the position in the Division of Destructive Behavior, must have at least 2 years of applied research experience involving direct contact with human subject populations, preferably people with developmental disabilities. Salary is negotiable; standard range is \$28,000-30,000. Send letter of application, CV, at least 2 recent publications or preprints, and 3 letters of recommendation to Dr. Travis Thompson, Director, John F. Kennedy Center, Box 40 GPC, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, TN 37203. For further information, call Dr. Dawn Delaney at (615) 322-8143.

**Postdoctoral Research Fellowships:** National Research Service awards available at the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center, McLean Hospital (an affiliate of Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital), in a multidisciplinary research program that includes basic, clinical, and treatment research. Trainees may participate in research on the behavioral pharmacology of substance abuse; the neuroendocrine consequences of cocaine and alcohol abuse; the effects of drug abuse on the brain as assessed by brain imaging techniques (MRI, MRS, SPECT, and EEG), and the evaluation of the safety and effectiveness of new pharmacotherapies for the treatment of drug abuse. The clinical research programs emphasize analysis of the antecedents and consequences of drug abuse by women. The Ph.D., M.D., or M.D./Ph.D. is required. Salary commensurate with experience (PGY 1-7). Send CV, reprints of some recent papers, a brief statement about your research interests and goals, and the names of 3 references (including complete address and telephone number) to Dr. Jack H. Mendelson, Prof. of Psychiatry (Neuroscience) or Dr. Nancy K. Mello, Prof. of Psychology (Neuroscience), Co-Directors, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center, McLean Hospital, 115 Mill St., Belmont, MA 02178. EEOC/MF.

**Postdoctoral Fellowship in Behavioral Medicine.** Clinical and research training in a major medical center. Clinical activities include treatment of self-management problems (e.g., smoking, weight control), precepted individual behavioral therapy, and training in stress management. Research opportunities include evaluation of behavioral and pharmacological treatment of self-management problems and examination of relevant processes influencing outcome at the subjective, behavioral, physiological, and biochemical levels. The position is funded for two years to allow the accumulation of supervised clinical time and for research publications. Doctoral degree from an APA-accredited clinical psychology training program. Send CV, graduate school transcript, and 3 letters of recommendation to: Ovide F. Pomerleau, Ph.D., Behavioral Medicine Program, Univ. of MI Dept. of Psychiatry, 475 Market Place, Suite L, Ann Arbor, MI 48108. EEOC/MF.

## NICOTINE AND BODY WEIGHT (cont.)

during the period of active nicotine use but would not prevent subsequent weight gain after the inevitable termination of use, an implication also borne out by empirical observations. Given the obvious difficulty in preventing post-cessation weight gain, the trivial impact of the gain on health risk (compared with the health benefits of cessation), and emerging evidence that weight gain after cessation may be linked with continued smoking *abstinence* rather than relapse, a more fruitful clinical approach may be to develop adjunct treatments aimed at getting ex-smokers to accept rather than combat this modest weight gain.

## YOUNG PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIST (cont.)

the Division of Substance Abuse, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. She began her career as an undergraduate at Syracuse University and was awarded the Bachelor's degree with honors in psychology in 1981. She continued her education as a graduate student in the Department of Behavioral Science, University of Chicago, under the tutelage of Dr. Chris-Ellyn Johanson and earned the Ph.D. in biopsychology in 1987. Subsequently, she continued her training as a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Addiction Research Center, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

As an undergraduate, Dr. Evans conducted studies on the effects of triethyltin in rodents. The development of a career in drug abuse accelerated during her graduate training, when she undertook studies of the discriminative properties of drugs in pigeons and humans in the Drug Abuse Research Center. A number of outstanding papers resulted from these studies. During her tenure at Johns Hopkins and the ARC, her laboratory work focused strongly on the discriminative effects of caffeine and benzodiazepines in humans, much of it in collaboration with Dr. Roland Griffiths. Her studies on caffeine tolerance and physical dependence have contributed substantially to our knowledge of this widely-used drug.

Dr. Evans is a member of the Behavioral Pharmacology Society, the International Study Group on Drugs as Reinforcers, and Phi Beta Kappa. Her address to the American Psychological Association was entitled "Human Behavioral Pharmacology and Abuse Potential of Anxiolytic Drugs."

Dr. James Winslow began his development as a laboratory scientist while an undergraduate majoring in psychology and biology at Boston University. He received his Bachelor's degree with honors in 1975 and worked for the next three years as a psychologist at Fernald State School in Massachusetts. He resumed his education in 1978 as a graduate student in psychology at Tufts University, in the

laboratory of Dr. Klaus Miczek. After receiving the Ph.D. in psychology in 1987, he accepted a Research Fellowship at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NIMH) in the Laboratory of Comparative Ethology. He moved later to the Laboratory of Clinical Science at NIMH, where he is presently a Senior Staff Fellow.

Dr. Winslow's work has included studies on the behavioral pharmacology of social dominance and aggression, the effects of social separation, and the neurobiology of obsessive-compulsive disorders, using rodents and squirrel monkeys as subjects; more recent studies with Dr. Thomas Insel at NIMH have focused on social behavior in voles. His interest in the biological bases of mammalian social behavior, the underlying brain mechanisms and the physiological determinants of social dominance has led to a number of important contributions to the literature.

Dr. Winslow is a member of the American Psychological Association, the Behavioral Pharmacology Society, the Society for Neuroscience, the International Brain Research Organization and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the recipient of the 1991 Young Investigator Award from the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology and a National Research Service Award from NIMH. The title of his address to the American Psychological Association was "Central Neuropeptide Effects on Primate Behavior: Influence of Social Context."

## PRESIDENT'S LETTER (cont.)

report both these bodies are very much alive and well. The Executive Committee hosted several visitors at their evening meeting including Brian Wilcox, Barbara Calkins and Andrea Solarz from the Public Policy Office; William Howell, the new Executive Director of the Science Directorate; and Elizabeth Baldwin who directs policy on research ethics including use of animals in research. As you may or may not know, these individuals represent our "voice in Washington" and spearhead the APA science advocacy effort. The Public Policy visitors described the components of their legislative program, and we were particularly impressed with the field trip initiative that is organized once or twice per year in which key congressional staffers are taken in person to visit important substance abuse research laboratories around the country. Those visited have included the NIDA Addiction Research Center in Baltimore, directed by Roy Pickens; the Center for Drug Abuse Treatment Research in Philadelphia, directed by Charles O'Brien; and the San Francisco AIDS Treatment Research Unit, headed by Jim Sorenson and Sharon Hall. As you can imagine, this personal and in-depth exposure to the operation of actual treatment research pro-

*cont. on p. 7*

## PRESIDENT'S LETTER (cont.)

grams is one of the best communication techniques that advocacy experts can use to educate congressional personnel about the issues involved in drug abuse policy and the contributions that research makes to the field.

In addition to its strong science base, our division also makes important contributions to the practice side of APA, particularly with regard to substance abuse issues. Bob Balster and Marlyne Kilbey have finished their work on the Psychopharmacology Task Force, a group that has developed a masterful document recommending educational curricula in basic science and psychopharmacology that would be needed to train psychologists to assume prescription privilege responsibilities. I am looking forward to the development of continuing workshop programs on tobacco dependence (led by Jack Henningfield) and anxiolytics (led by Bob Balster) to be presented at next year's APA meeting. Aimed at practitioners, the goal of this workshop development effort is for the Division to begin fulfilling its potential as an information resource for the APA membership on psychopharmacology and substance abuse topics. The new journal, *Clinical and Experimental Psychopharmacology*, edited by Bob Schuster, should be a further mechanism for strengthening ties with the clinical research and practice groups. Finally, I will be trying some outreach efforts to improve our ties with the Society for Psychologists in Addictive Behaviors, a clinically oriented group with long-standing interests in addictions.

In addition to the research-practice issues mentioned above, members of the Division 28 Executive Committee are involved in a variety of interesting projects that I want to share with the membership. Long-standing members have been busy: Herb Barry and Alice Young are working toward publication of a series of oral history interviews conducted with past presidents and distinguished affiliates of the Division which should provide a fascinating and in-depth perspective on the Division's history. Marilyn Carroll will be updating and improving our Division publicity brochure prior to assuming responsibilities as the 1994 Program Chair for the Los Angeles meeting, and Don Overton is writing a piece on drugs in the workplace for the APS Human Capital Initiatives document. We also have some energetic new board members, whose contributions are most welcome. Harriet deWit will be chairing the 1993 program committee, Jim Howard will be helping the treasurer keep track of corporate affiliates, Ken Perkins will be polishing our image as the new public information officer, and Carolyn Mazure will be working as our new Women's Network Liaison. Ron Wood will keep us abreast of policy and budget issues as newly-appointed Liaison to the APA Board of Scientific Affairs. If you are interested in any of these projects, feel free to contact the relevant committee member and join in the fun.

## NIDA CONFERENCE PLANNED

NIDA will hold its second National Conference on Drug Abuse Research and Practice: An Alliance for the 21st Century, on July 14-17, 1993 at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Washington, D.C. The conference will feature more than 65 skill-building workshops, research seminars, and special sessions. Drug abuse prevention and treatment practitioners, researchers, and administrators are invited. For further information, send your name and address to: Basic Health Management, Inc., 8403 Colesville Rd., Suite 805, Silver Spring, MD 20910; or call (301) 565-2205.

## FOUNDING MEETING, INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SOCIETY

Linda P. Spear

The first meeting of the International Behavioral Neuroscience Society was held on May 21-24, 1992, in San Antonio, Texas. Over 100 papers and posters were presented on Obesity, Hunger and Satiety; Peptides, Neurotransmitters and Behavior; Artificial Tissue Engineering; and Neural Transplants, Regeneration, and Behavioral Recovery. The Society was officially established through the approval of by-laws by attendees (founding members). Officers elected were: Matthew J. Wayner, President; Paul Sanberg, President-elect; Linda Spear, Secretary; Michael Woodruff, Treasurer. Council representatives elected to represent the Society's international constituency were: Claude Bernard, Australia; Klaus-Peter Ossenkopp, Canada; Manuel Freire-Garabal and László Lénárd, Eurasia; Yutaka Oomura, Japan; Rene Ducker-Colín, Latin America; and Robert Isaacson and Abba Kastin, U.S.A. Annie Morien and Paul Rushing were elected as student representatives to the Council.

The second annual meeting of the Society will be held on April 22-25, 1993, at Clearwater Beach, Florida. Suggestions for symposia and/or topics are invited. For meeting information or a membership application, contact: L. Spear, IBNS Secretary, Dept. of Psychology and Center for Developmental Psychobiology, SUNY/Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000; (607) 777-2825; FAX (607) 777-6418.

## NEW ADDRESS FOR NEWSLETTER

Effective December 1, 1992 (give or take a few days), items for the newsletter should be submitted to Cynthia S. Pomerleau, Ph.D., Behavioral Medicine Program, University of Michigan Department of Psychiatry, 475 Market Place, Suite L, Ann Arbor, MI 48108; phone (313) 998-6430; FAX (313) 998-6443.

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<i>Appointed:</i>			Neurobehavioral Tox. Committee	Robert L. Balster (804) 786-8402 balster@vcuvax	8/91-8/93
Treasurer	Jack E. Henningfield (410) 550-1494	8/91-8/94	Committee on Animal Research	Hugh L. Evans (914) 351-4229 evans@mvax.med.nyu.edu	8/91-8/92
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