

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

And Substance Abuse Newsletter



Division 28 - American Psychological Association

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From the President's Desk...

The Times. They are A'Changing!

As the decade relentlessly marches on towards the new century, psychopharmacologists are confronted with more than a few changes blowing in the wind. A marriage of money and talent resulted in political campaigns this year that convinced voters of Arizona and California to support "compassionate use of marijuana" (1). The federal government's response likely will be to prosecute physicians who write prescriptions for marijuana for patients (2). It takes someone with more expertise in crystal ball gazing than I to know where this round of moves and countermoves will end. What is clear is that the general public considers itself capable of determining drug policies directly. From January through August each year, I do what I suspect many researchers do -- bury myself in my research questions and ignore the political aspects of drug use, abuse, and dependence. But each fall, I teach a sophomore level "Drugs, Society, and Behavior" course, and each fall some student asks "Why do we rely on criminal statutes to control drug taking behavior?" and "Wouldn't it be more effective to handle this problem through prevention?" I think of my responses to these questions as the dialectic of drug policy. On the one hand, we know that the rate of dependence among those who use licit or illicit drugs is about 15% (3). Since more people use licit drugs than illicit drugs, obviously more people become dependent upon licit drugs. As a result of this, and other factors such as insurance coverage, less stigma, etc., more people receive treatment for licit drugs. In 1988, for example, medical expenditures for alcoholism were \$8.6 billion while for all the illicit drugs it was \$2.9 billion (4). One can conclude that our current drug laws result in less use of illicit drugs, consequently fewer cases of dependence, and less money spent for treatment. This conclusion would probably stand even if one factored in the two things I've glossed over: (1) the cost of treating nicotine dependence and tobacco related disorders and (2) the cost of treating all the people who need, but don't get treatment -- some "experts" estimate that only 1 substance dependent person in 50 receives treatment. Many drug users, of course, aren't motivated to seek or receive treatment, and others just do not have access to it. The health risks of drug use, with one glaring exception, are more or less equally born by the various segments of American society although, in general, males, the

uneducated, and the poorer experience more adverse health consequences than others.

On the other hand, there are the costs of criminalization. Direct costs of crime for alcoholism in 1985 amounted to \$7.3 million, while direct costs of crime for illicit drug use were \$92.4 million. Indirect costs of crime, including the costs of incarceration, were \$3.2 million for alcohol and \$19.3 million for illicit drugs. A full accounting of the economic costs of our illicit-drug policies would also include the cost of "supply reduction": \$8.3 billion for FY '97 for domestic law enforcement, \$1.4 billion for drug interdiction, and \$401 million for international programs. Unlike most health risks associated with drug use, the costs of criminalization of drugs are disproportionately carried by young minority (Black and Hispanic), urban males. This group with a high rate of un- or under-employment is recruited for employment in the drug trade, and even if individuals are non-users or casual users when they begin their drug-trade careers, the life style invites them to escalate their use. When use of all illicit drugs is considered, the disproportionate cost to Blacks is easily seen. Rate of use of any illicit drug is higher in Whites, yet more Blacks are arrested. Among those arrested more Blacks go to trial, and among those who go to trial more Blacks are convicted. Finally, among those convicted, more Blacks are incarcerated. Among persons who inject drugs, Blacks are at least twice as likely as Whites to be arrested for possession of heroin or cocaine.

It's easy to forget that it's not just drugs that are illegal. Drug paraphernalia is also illegal. All but four states require prescriptions to buy needles even though there is no evidence that denying access to sterile needles reduces IV drug use. While the policy may not reduce

drug use, it may well encourage needle sharing. When needle possession is illegal, addicts may risk HIV infection through needle sharing rather than risk arrest for carrying paraphernalia. It is no accident that the spread of HIV and Hepatitis B through use of contaminated needles is a health risk that disproportionately affects the same population that is most at risk for arrest for both possession of drugs and drug paraphernalia, i.e. Hispanic and Black males. Presumably, a goal of drug laws is to identify those people who are drug dependent so that they may receive treatment. A drug user who succeeds at treatment can look forward to a life much like any other person's. However, if that drug user contracts HIV as a result of sharing virus contaminated needles, his/her life, even if drug-dependence is ended through treatment, does not hold much promise. The logic and the data for "clean needle" programs are so strong that six major reports since 1991 have recommended wholesale adoption of needle programs. Yet the majority of inner-city, minority IV drug users STILL do not have ready access to sterile needles. As a result, AIDS is now the leading cause of death among Black and Hispanic men and women and over half of these deaths are injection related! In 1995, twice as many Black, 12,600, as Whites, 6,500 were diagnosed with injection-related AIDS.

On balance one may conclude that the savings in public health expenditures that result because criminal penalties associated with the use of illicit drugs results in lower rates of use is more than offset by the costs of enforcing these policies. Important as these issues are, Division 28 has no administrative structure to consider the public policy implications of our work that should inform and guide legislation. As individuals, members of the division certainly contribute to this dialog. Recently, for example, Dorothy Haisukami and Marian Fischman (6) published data in JAMA showing that while the physiological and psychological properties of

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Higgins Wins Hazelden's First Dan Anderson Research Award

Center City, Minn. (Oct. 31, 1996)

Stephen T. Higgins, Ph.D., associate professor of psychiatry and psychology at the University of Vermont in Burlington, has won the 1996 Dan Anderson Research Award. The award, sponsored by Butler Center for Research and Learning at Hazelden, recognizes the distinguished contribution of a researcher who has advanced the scientific knowledge of addiction recovery.

"I am flattered to receive this award," said Higgins, of Jeffersonville, Vermont. "It's quite an honor to be recognized by Hazelden's Dr. Dan Anderson and the many distinguished scientists on the selection committee."

The award is given in honor of Dan Anderson, Ph.D., president emeritus of Hazelden and one of the major architects of the Minnesota Model, the renowned multidisciplinary approach to addiction treatment.

Higgins is the first recipient and was selected from a list of prominent researchers nationwide. He earned the award "because his work exemplifies the careful, methodical, thoughtful work that needs to be done in

understanding addiction and recovery," said Patricia L. Owen, Ph.D., director of the Butler Center. "Our panel was impressed by his systematic, scientific approach to research and called his work impeccable."

Higgins' work has concentrated on improving approaches to cocaine addiction. Some of the major findings of his research include: (1) outpatient settings are viable options for the treatment of cocaine addiction, (2) the systematic use of incentives can be effective in achieving short-term abstinence from cocaine, and (3) alcohol use even in modest doses is a major obstacle to achieving abstinence for cocaine abusers and addicts.

"Giving cocaine users positive and material reasons to change their lifestyle can be very useful in recovery, especially in retaining individuals in treatment" said Higgins. "Cocaine abusers are notorious for dropping out of treatment."

The Dan Anderson Research Award helps bridge the gap between the substance abuse research community and the clinical/treatment community. Higgins said. "Given Hazelden's

influence in the clinical community, it has the clout to help bring the two communities together." Higgins also added, "NIAAA (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism) and NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse) have identified disseminating research findings as the No. 1 challenge in the field. Recognizing and promoting research can only help with that challenge."

The intent of the award is to encourage excellence in research that advances the understanding of helping alcoholics and addicts. Recognizing outstanding research and conducting research of its own are the primary objectives of the Butler Center, the research arm of Hazelden.

The award will be presented to Higgins on Feb. 6 at the grand opening of Hazelden regional center. Hazelden Chicago is located at 867 N. Dearborn in Chicago and will begin offering addiction recovery services in January. Higgins will receive a \$3,000 honorarium with the award.

Hazelden Foundation, founded in 1949, is an internationally known nonprofit organization based in Center City, Minn., that provides a range of treatment services and educational materials in the substance abuse area.

Task Force on Adolescent Girls: Strengths and Stresses Survey Request

The mission of the APA Presidential Task Force on Adolescent Girls: Strengths and Stresses is to integrate current knowledge regarding adolescent girls in order to identify strengths, challenges, and choices of adolescent girls today. The task Force will also identify gaps and inconsistencies in research, education, practice and public policy. In this endeavor, the Task Force is committed to the inclusion of the voices and lives of a range of adolescent girls in terms of age, racial and ethnic diversity, socio-economic status, geographic area, and sexual orientation. The Task Force will work to raise public and professional consciousness in regard to adolescent girls with a particular focus on those who impact their lives including parents, educators, health care professionals and policy makers. Through its activities, the Task Force will chart directions into the new frontiers of the next century through a critical examination of the policy issues, current knowledge, and research approaches to understanding adolescent girls.

One of the goals of this task force is to produce a book for adolescent girls and their parents. We are seeking the help of teachers, youth leaders, teen publications and any other resources who have direct access to groups of adolescents and/or their parents. We are interested in responses from adolescents from middle school through grade twelve. There is no specific form to be filled out. We estimate the task to take no more than ten minutes. All responses will be anonymous.

Please read the following to your group.

The American Psychological Association has established a Task Force to

study Adolescent Girls: Strengths and Stresses. The goal of the Task Force is to build a knowledge base on the current status of adolescent girls in today's society. Our aim is to identify the specific issues that are on the minds of adolescent girls and their parents. The goal of this broad based research effort is to produce a book for adolescent girls and their parents which will directly address the issues raised by the survey. The book will be organized in a question and answer format and will address the questions most frequently asked.

We are seeking information from adolescents, parents of adolescents, and others who work with adolescents. There is no form to fill out. You need only a blank sheet of paper. All responses are anonymous. However, we would appreciate the following:

If you are an adolescent please include your: Age ___ Sex ___

If you are the parent of an adolescent please include your: Age ___ Sex ___ Adolescent's Age ___ Sex ___

If you work with adolescents please include your: Age ___ Sex ___ Profession ___

Then write down your response to the following question:

If you had the chance to have a private and confidential conversation with an expert with a great deal of knowledge about the concerns of adolescent girls today, what would you want to ask them? Please write down six questions about anything at all that is on your mind. Remember, do not put your name on the paper.

President's Letter Continued...

powdered cocaine and crack are more similar than dissimilar, the punishment for possession of the two forms of the drug is vastly dissimilar. Five years in prison results from conviction for possession of 5 grams of crack cocaine and 300 grams of powdered cocaine. Hatsukami and Fischman's observations were the subject of an article in the New York Times (7) and cited on national public broadcast news programs. The attention this work received bolstered my conviction that when knowledgeable psychopharmacologists address the question of the relevance of behavioral pharmacological data for public policy, the public listens. I believe that were Division 28 to develop a public policy committee to identify policies that are supported by current research findings as well as ones that are not and to bring this information to the attention of legislators, they too would listen.

M. Marijane Gilbey

- (1) New York Times, Currency King George Soros: Rich Ally for Drug Dissidents, 9/10/96.
- (2) New York Times, U.S. Government to Prosecute Doctors Who Prescribe Marijuana, 12/23/96.
- (3) Anthony, J. C., Warner, L.A., & Kessler, R.C., (1994). Comparative epidemiology of dependence on tobacco, alcohol, controlled substances, and inhalants: Basic findings from the national comorbidity survey. *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology*, 2, 244-268.
- (4) Rice, D.P., Kelman, S., & Miller, L.S. (1991). Estimates of economic costs of alcohol and drug abuse and mental illness, 1985 and 1988. *Public Health Reports*, 106, 280-292.
- (5) Day, D. (1997) Health Emergency, 1997: The spread of injection-related AIDS among African Americans and Latinos. [Http://www.acu.org/extra/dogwood97.html](http://www.acu.org/extra/dogwood97.html)
- (6) Hatsukami, D.K. & Fischman, M.W. (1996). Cocaine hydrochloride effects similar to crack cocaine. *JAMA*, 11/20/96.
- (7) Wren, C.S. Less disparity urged in cocaine sentencing. *New York Times*, 11/20/96.

Michael W. Weed receives the second annual Levitt award for Psychopharmacology

Dissertation research

Dr. Weed received his B. A. from The Colorado College, graduating in 1988 phi beta kappa and cum laude with a major in Psychology (experimental analysis of behavior) and a minor in French. After graduating college, he worked for a year and a half as a technician in the laboratory of Dr. William Woolverton at the University of Chicago studying the behavioral effects of methamphetamine and MDMA ("ecstasy") in rats. Upon deciding to pursue graduate studies, he moved to

Aspen, Colorado for a sabbatical year studying skis and mountain bicycles before entering graduate school in 1990 in the Department of Pharmacological and Physiological Sciences at the University of Chicago, again in the laboratory of Dr. William Woolverton (currently at the University of Mississippi Medical Center). Michael's main research interest is in the behavioral pharmacology of drugs of abuse. His thesis investigated the relationship between the ability of a

dopamine D1 receptor agonist to function as a reinforcer *in vivo* in rhesus monkeys and the agonist's ability to stimulate dopamine receptors *in vitro*. For the *in vitro* section of his thesis, Dr. Weed worked with Dr. Ian Paul at the University of Mississippi Medical Center. Dr. Weed received his doctoral degree in December 1995 and is now working at the Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California with Dr. Lisa Gold and Dr. George Koob studying the behavioral effects of MDMA neurotoxicity in rhesus monkeys. Additionally, he is part of a large research team developing a laboratory model of AIDS dementia, studying the behavioral effects of Simian Immunodeficiency Virus (SIV) infection.

Jenny Wiley receives Young Psychopharmacologist Award for 1996

I would like to thank Division 28 for presenting me with the Young Psychopharmacologist's award at the A.P.A. convention in August. I would particularly like to express gratitude to my mentors, Drs. Bob Balster and Billy Martin, for their guidance during my postdoctoral years and to my colleague, Dr. Amy Compton, for her continued support. Now on to the bio sketch...

I graduated from the college of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia with a B.S. in psychology and a minor in English. While all my pre-med associates were taking multiple choice exams, with these concentrations, I was gaining practice in writing a lot in a short amount of time, an experience which has served me well since then. After taking a few years off, I returned to graduate school in the Department of Psychology at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Virginia and obtained my M.S. and Ph. D. During graduate school, I worked with Dr. Joseph Porter to investigate the differential behavioral effects of acute and repeated dosing with typical vs. atypical antipsychotics. For my dissertation project, I set up the first drug discrimination procedure in Joe's lab to examine the effects of serotonergic drugs in rats trained to discriminate the atypical antipsychotic, clozapine, from vehicle. I also met Dr. Robert Balster and initiated a couple of projects to look at potential anxiolytic effects of NMDA antagonists in a modified Geller-Seifter

conflict procedure, resulting in one of the first papers which demonstrated that PCP-like drugs produce anxiolytic effects in a conflict model in rats.

Upon graduation, I moved to the medical campus of Virginia Commonwealth University for a postdoctoral fellowship under the dual mentorship of Drs. Robert Balster and Billy Martin in the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology. In addition to continuing our investigation of potential anxiolytic effects of NMDA antagonists, the more general focus of my research with Bob has been to delineate similarities and differences in the behavioral, particularly discriminative stimulus, effects of site-selective NMDA antagonists and to compare these effects to those of CNS depressants and stimulants. Based on this research, we have found that NMDA antagonists that act at different sites within the NMDA receptor complex share some behavioral effects (e.g., anxiolytic) with each other and with GABAergic agonists; however, they can be differentiated from each other and from GABAergic agents through the use of drug discrimination procedures. This work was the focus of my award talk at the A.P.A. convention in Toronto in August. A more detailed version of the talk has been submitted for publication.

The second major research area of my postdoctoral work was examination

psychoactive cannabinoids in rats and the structure-activity relationship of natural and synthetic cannabinoids in mice collaboration with Billy Martin. This work was particularly exciting because many new discoveries in this field occurred during the time of my postdoctoral years, including the discovery of endogenous ligands for the cannabinoid receptor (e.g., anandamide) and the synthesis of a cannabinoid antagonist, SR141716A. Through our work, we

verified that Δ^1 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) discrimination is pharmacologically specific in both rats and monkeys and that tolerance to THC's discriminative stimulus effects occurs with repeated dosing under a suspended training protocol. Further, SR141716A antagonizes the discriminative stimulus effects of THC and/or CP 55,940 and WIN 55,212-2, two synthetic cannabinoids with differing structures, in rats and rhesus monkeys. In another study, we found that anandamide substituted for THC or the synthetic cannabinoid, CP 55,940, in rats trained to discriminate THC or CP 55,940 from vehicle, but only at high doses that also decreased response rates.

I am currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology at Virginia Commonwealth University. Besides continuing my collaborations with Bob Balster and Billy Martin, as described above, I have initiated an independent research program to examine the behavioral effects of nitric oxide modulators. I hope to present some of this work in Division 28's program at next year's A.P.A. convention in Chicago. See you there!

At its September meeting, CARE resolved to strengthen its ties with those scientific Divisions of A.P.A. whose membership is comprised of a large number of psychologists who are engaged in research with animals. This synopsis of the minutes from that meeting represents our effort to follow through with this initiative.

Roger K.R. Thompson, Ph.D. was elected Chair of CARE for 1997. The Committee also nominated Marilyn Carroll, Ph.D. and Linda Spear, Ph.D. to join the Committee, replacing Nancy A. Ator, Ph.D. and Norman Spear, Ph.D. whose terms ended in 1996. These nominations were approved by the Board of Scientific Affairs (BSA) at its Fall meeting.

A document entitled "Some friendly advice on how to respond to requests for information and records pertaining to animal research" which CARE drafted at their Fall 1995 meeting, was reviewed and revised by A.P.A. General Counsel and is now ready for distribution.

The CARE sponsored animal research survey of animal use in research in both graduate and undergraduate psychology departments was sent out to institutions across the U.S. The survey was designed to be comparable to one conducted by CARE 10 years ago, and also to provide more

information than was obtained at that time, in light of the changes that may have occurred due to regulations from the Animal Welfare Act, and efforts by those opposed to the use of animals in research. Results of this survey are expected in the summer of 1997.

The outgoing Chair of CARE, Nancy A. Ator, Ph.D. was nominated to be the A.P.A. representative to the National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR) for a three year term starting in 1997. Dr. Ator will replace Hugh Evans, Ph.D. whose term ended in 1996. Larry Byrd, Ph.D. whose term as the A.P.A. representative to the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) also ended in 1996 was nominated for another term. Earlier this year Dr. Byrd was elected Chair of the Board of Trustees of AAALAC. Both these nominations were approved by BSA at their Fall Meeting.

CARE discussed the development of an informational package aimed at psychologists who are engaged in animal research. This information package will include the "friendly advice" mentioned above and a synopsis of the information that CARE members collected from educational institutions, as well as from federal

agencies and scientific organizations, on how animal researchers can ensure that their institutions and laboratories are in compliance with federal regulations and Public Health Services (PHS) policies. It will also include information on how to prepare themselves for strikes by groups opposed to the use of animals in research.

The Committee endorsed the idea of keeping a current annotated bibliography of resources related to animal research, which could be distributed on request. Similarly they endorsed use of the A.P.A. Animal Research Information Board (APAARIB), for the dissemination of relevant information. Subscription information can be obtained from the A.P.A. Science Directorate web-site at <http://www.apa.org/science/aribfly.html>.

Current members of CARE are Nancy A. Ator, Ph.D. (Chair), Norman E. Spear, Ph.D., Sally Meadoza, Ph.D., Roger K.R. Thompson, Ph.D., Paul E. Gold, Ph.D., Edward A. Wasserman, Ph.D., Neal E. Miller, Ph.D. (Liaison from the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences), and Sangeeta Panicker (APA Staff Liaison).

For further information contact Sangeeta Panicker, Research Ethics Officer, 750 First Street (NE), Washington, DC 20002, Tel (202) 336-6000; Fax (202) 366-5953; E-mail sxp.apa@email.apa.org

Some friendly advice about responding to requests for information and records pertaining to animal research

Requests for information and records pertaining to animal research have become more common. The request may be addressed to the university, an individual researcher and/or the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). Public access to university records is largely determined on a state-by-state basis. However, there are also cases where federal laws may apply. For example, the Freedom of Information Act may be applicable in some instances. These state and federal laws need to be read, however, in conjunction with court decisions which interpret them. It is essential to recognize that the specific application of these laws will differ depending on the unique facts of each situation. This paper suggests some general approaches to dealing with the subject of requests for information on and records of animal research. It is not intended as a substitute for obtaining legal and other appropriate advice and assistance in dealing with specific situations.

PREPARATION

Some proactive steps can be taken in anticipation of a request for information or records about animal research programs at your institution. You should be aware of some of the possibilities for public disclosure as you engage in the research process. Consultation with the university administration, legal counsel, and IACUC can provide useful background information. By taking some preliminary steps to become informed about applicable state and federal laws and institutional requests for animal research-related records. It may also be wise to proceed as if all records, correspondence, research protocols, etc., are information open to public scrutiny.

LEARN ABOUT THE LAW

In large part, the level of public access to institutional records is determined by individual state laws. Federal statutes may also apply. It is useful to learn both state and federal laws when they might apply. The application of particular laws may also depend on the status of the institution - public or private university, and the type of information being requested.

Two key features of many state laws that may warrant special attention are the definitions and exemptions. The definitions may establish what parts or bodies of the institution fall under the legislation and what type of information is considered public (e.g., faculty meetings, IACUC meetings and minutes, etc.). These definitions may be very specific, identifying the appropriate institutional entities by name, or they may be more general. Exemptions may specify what types of information or activities are not covered under the law (e.g., not subject to public disclosure). Your institution's legal counsel should be consulted regarding the applicability of specific laws to your institution and specific research projects. Know or establish an institutional policy.

Your institution may have an established policy regarding the storage and release of university records. Consult the Information Officer to determine if such a policy exists. Generally such policies state explicitly how and what records are to be kept, for how long and by whom. Compliance with these procedures is important and any failure to do so could result in problems. The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) should also be aware of this policy as well as any state laws that apply to their work. If your institution does not have such policies, it might be a good idea to explore whether they should be considered.

KEEP YOUR INSTITUTION INFORMED

It is always good practice to work with the administration, the public affairs office, and your IACUC to keep them informed of ongoing research projects. The more the administration knows about your research, the better prepared it will be to assist you in dealing with issues that might arise.

RESPONSE

When you receive a request for records or information about your research you should consult with the administration and legal counsel if there are any questions about how to respond. In preparing a response, you may find it necessary to address questions such as:

- (1) Do you have the requested information? Do the requested records exist, and where? Some records may be in your possession, others may be in the university's possession, and yet others may be elsewhere, for example, they may be the property of your funding agency.
- (2) Are you required to obtain it? If the records are not in your possession or your university's possession, you may need to determine whether you have an obligation to obtain them. This is an area where laws may vary, so be certain of the obligations in your particular case.
- (3) Are there any restrictions on the requested information? Are all or some of the information or records protected from disclosure, that is, would disclosure, violate any obligations concerning confidentiality?
- (4) What compensation for time and materials are you entitled to? Who is required to bear the financial costs of obtaining, copying, and sending the requested information?

Call For Nominations

Nominations Invited for the Young Psychopharmacologist Award

The Division of Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse (28) of the American Psychological Association (A.P.A.) announces the continuation of an award program to identify and recognize promising young psychopharmacologists. The Young Psychopharmacologist Award will be presented at the 1997 A.P.A. meeting and will consist of a cash award of \$500, an engraved plaque, and travel funds for the recipient to attend and present an address at the A.P.A. 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.

Persons who are no more than five years past the date of receipt of the doctoral degree are eligible for consideration. Candidates must be nominated by a member or Fellow of Division 28, and the nomination must be based on work in an area of psychopharmacology, behavioral pharmacology or substance abuse. Nominations must include: (1) the nominee's resume or curriculum vitae, (2) selected reprints or 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: Dr. William L. Woolverton, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS 39216. Materials must be received no later than January 1, 1997.

Nominations Invited for the 1997 Solvay Award

The Division of Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse (28) of the American Psychological Association (A.P.A.) announces an award program to identify and recognize outstanding research on affective disorders by senior investigators. The Award for Outstanding Basic Psychopharmacological Research on Affective Disorders, sponsored by Solvay, will be presented at the 1997 A.P.A. meeting, and will consist of a cash award of \$2,500, an original sculpture, and an invitation to attend and address the A.P.A. meeting. The purpose of the award is to honor each year a senior-level scientist who has contributed original, meritorious work on the psychopharmacology of affective disorders.

Candidates must be nominated by a member or Fellow of Division 28, and the nomination must be based on career contributions in the area of psychopharmacology/behavioral pharmacology and affective disorders. Nominations must include (1) the nominee's resume or curriculum vitae, (2) reprints or 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: Dr. William L. Woolverton, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS 39216. Materials must be received no later than January 1, 1997.

Nominations Invited for the 1997 Robert Phyllis Award

The Division of Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse (28) of the American Psychological Association (A.P.A.) announces the continuation of an award program to recognize annually the best doctoral thesis in psychopharmacology and substance abuse. The award is supported by a contribution from Robert and Phyllis Levitt and the American Psychological Foundation. The Robert and Phyllis Levitt Award, consisting of a certificate of recognition and a cash award of \$1,000, will be presented at the 1997 A.P.A. meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

Students who completed a doctoral program during the calendar years 1995-1996 are eligible for nomination. Each must be nominated by a member or Fellow of Division 28, and the nominations must include (1) the nominee's resume or curriculum vitae, (2) a copy of the dissertation on which the nomination is based, (3) a statement from the sponsor in support of the nomination, and (4) any additional supporting documents. Forward all materials to: Dr. William L. Woolverton, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS 39216. Materials must be received no later than January 1, 1997.

A.P.A. Scientific Awards

The Distinguished Scientific Contribution Awards honors psychologists who have made distinguished theoretical or empirical contributions to basic research in psychology.

The Distinguished Scientific Award for the Applications of Psychology honors psychologists who have made distinguished theoretical or empirical advances in psychology leading to the understanding or amelioration of important practical problems.

The Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contribution to Psychology recognizes excellent young psychologists. For the 1997 program, nominations of persons who received doctoral degrees during and since 1988 are being sought in the areas of animal learning and behavioral, comparative, developmental, health, cognition/human learning, and psychopathology.

The Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award was established in 1956; the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award for the Applications of Psychology was established in 1973; and the Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contribution to Psychology was established in 1974. Each of these awards consists of a citation and cash prize, which will be presented at the 1997 A.P.A. Annual Convention in Chicago, Illinois, August 15-19.

To Submit a Nomination...

For the Distinguished Contribution Award and the Distinguished Scientific Award for the Application of Psychology, provide the following: a nomination form, nominee's current vita with list of publications, letter of nomination, up to five representative reprints, and the names and addresses of several scientists who are familiar with the nominee's work.

For the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award for Early Career Contribution to Psychology, provide the following: a letter of nomination, nominee's current vita with a list of publications, and up to five representative reprints.

To obtain nomination forms, please contact:

Dr. William L. Woolverton, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS 39216

*Nomination packages must be received by my office no later than January 1, 1997 so that we can meet the A.P.A. nomination deadline of February 1, 1997.

Practice Awards

The A.P.A. Board of Professional Affairs is seeking nominations for its 1997 Distinguished Professional Awards. Each winner is invited to make a special presentation at the A.P.A. convention in 1997.

This Category includes the discovery and development of new information, empirical or otherwise, to the body of knowledge in applied psychology. The new information would permit innovative applications in a wide variety of situations. These would be in such areas as assessment, consultation, instruction, and direct or indirect intervention. The new theories, or original integration of existing theories or knowledge, would provide direction so as to enable psychologists to better observe, define, predict or control behavior. Also included in this category is actual research involving original development of procedures, methodologies, or technical skills that significantly improve the application of psychological knowledge in providing direct and immediate solutions to practical problem areas.

Distinguished Contributions to Applied Psychology as a professional practice.

This category recognizes outstanding service delivery. It recognizes the psychologist who has provided leadership in changing the profession, its public image, and its public acceptance. Contribution in public and professional arenas involving legislative, political, and legal patterns of service delivery and reimbursement changes that contribute to the development of the profession are considered. Significant contributions of work done in professional or public organizations as psychologists at the national, state, and local level may be recognized.

Call for Nominations continued

Distinguished Professional Contributions to the Public Service

Psychologists who have made outstanding contributions in serving the public through their knowledge and practical skills are recognized. Such contributions must be seen as directed to and on behalf of the public. Consideration is given to psychologists whose professional involvement has resulted in a major benefit to the public as well as those who have made significant contributions to special populations such as those who have disabilities, are disadvantaged or underprivileged, or are members of a minority group. Psychologists who are active in legislative, legal, political, organizational and other areas that are directed at providing benefits to the public also are considered.

Distinguished Contributions for Applied Psychology or Community Service by a Graduate Student or Intern (Individual or Group)

Students who have made outstanding contributions in serving the public through their knowledge and practical skills are recognized. Such contributions must be seen as directed to and on behalf of the public. Consideration is given to students whose professional involvement has resulted in a major benefit to the public as well as those who have made significant contributions to special populations such as those who have disabilities, are disadvantaged or underprivileged, or have suffered a community disaster, or are members of a minority group. Students who are active in legislative, legal, political, organizational and other areas that are directed at providing benefits to the public are also considered.

To help in the Board's evaluation of the award nominees, nominators are responsible for providing a 75-word, detailed narrative statement regarding the nature of the contributions and focus of the nomination, as well as an up-to-date resume and bibliography. Endorsements from other individuals or groups are also accepted. Nominations are also responsible for preparing a 100-word awards citation, a 550-word biography and a list of the winner's publications for the American Psychologist. All nominees must have no history of ethical violations at the state or institution level, or have not received disciplinary action from a state board of examiners in psychology.

Please send nominations and materials for all three categories to: Dr. William L. Woolverton, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS 39216.

1997 A.P.A. Scientific Awards Program Call for Nominations

The American Psychological Association (A.P.A.) invites nominations for its 1997 awards program.

The Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award honors psychologists who have made distinguished theoretical or empirical contributions to basic research in psychology. The Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award for the Applications of Psychology honors psychologists who have made distinguished theoretical or empirical advances in psychology leading to the understanding or amelioration of important practical problems.

To submit a nomination for the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award and the Distinguished Scientific Award for the Applications of Psychology, you should provide a nomination form, nominee's current vita with list of publications, letter of nomination, up to five representative reprints, and the names and address of several scientists who are familiar with the nominee's work.

The Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contribution to Psychology recognizes excellent young psychologists. For the 1997 program, nominations of persons who received doctoral degrees during and since 1987 are being sought in the areas of applied research/psychometrics, social/personality, perception/motor performance, and biopsychology/animal learning and behavior. To submit a nomination for the Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contribution to Psychology, you should provide a letter of nomination, nominee's current vita with list of publications, and up to five representative reprints.

To obtain more information, please contact Suzanne Wandersman, Science Directorate, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242; by phone, (202) 336-6000; by fax, (202) 336-5953; or by E-Mail, SSW.APA@EMAIL.APA.ORG.

Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Alcohol Research

This is a two-year appointment, commencing no earlier than July, 1997 and no later than January 1, 1998, with the Addictive Behaviors Research Center in the Department of Psychology at the University of Washington, and is funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The overall purpose is to provide postdoctoral training for individuals who wish to pursue a career in alcohol research with an emphasis on the etiology and prevention of problem drinking and alcoholism. As this topic will be approached from both a psychosocial and biobehavioral perspectives, individuals with background training in any relevant areas of psychology (clinical, health psychology, physiological, social, cognitive, behavioral pharmacology, etc.) are encouraged to apply. Applicants should submit a cover letter indicating areas of research interest, a vitae, and three letters of recommendation by March 15, 1997, to G. Alan Marlatt, Ph.D., Postdoctoral Psychology Training in Alcohol Research Program, Department of Psychology, Box 351525, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-1525.

Fellow Status in The American Psychological Association

Becoming a Fellow recognizes outstanding contributions to psychology and is an honor valued by many members. Fellow nominations are made by a Division to which the member belongs. The minimum standards for Fellow status are:

- Doctoral degree based in part upon a psychological dissertation, or from a program primarily psychological in nature and conferred by a regional accredited graduate or professional school
- Prior status as a Member of the Association for at least one year
- 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.
- Evidence of unusual and outstanding contribution or performance in the field of psychology.

To find out more information, contact Lisa Orzjadosin the A.P.A. office at 202/336-5590, or by email at ljo.apa@email.apa.org.

Research Associate Department of Psychiatry University of Mississippi Medical Center

Develop, implement and publish research relating to the behavioral neuropharmacology of abused drugs, particularly self-administration and drug discrimination in non-human primates. The relationship between in vitro or in vivo neuropharmacology and behavioral effects is of central interest. Ph. D. in pharmacology, psychology, or neuroscience is required. Salary commensurate with experience. Send curriculum vitae, statement of research goals, and names of three references to: William L. Woolverton, Ph.D., Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, The University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 N. State Street, Jackson, MS 39216; EOE, M/F/D/V; phone: 601-984-5898; FAX 601-984-5899.

Third Annual Conference of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco

June 13-14, 1997
Nashville, Tennessee

For information on the call for abstracts and conference, contact:
Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco
410 East Jefferson Street, Suite 205
Rockville, MD 20850
301-251-9133 (telephone)
301-279-6749 (fax)
GENINFO@SRNT.ORG (e-mail)

Geropsychology Task Force Report Posted on World Wide Web

The sort of preparation for psychologists who engage in professional work in geropsychology has long been an unresolved issue. Some years ago, APA's Division 20 (Adult Development and Aging) and Section II (Clinical Geropsychology) of Division 12 (Clinical Psychology) jointly commissioned a group to develop consensus formulation with respect to professional qualifications in clinical geropsychology, addressing the levels both of generalist practitioners and more highly trained specialists. This APA Interdivisional Task Force on Qualifications for Practice in Clinical and Applied Geropsychology has now released for comment a draft of its report about the types and amounts of training and experience recommended for psychologists who work with older adults. The Task Force is a broadly based group, representing expertise and professional involvements in diverse areas of psychology -- not only in clinical psychology and adult development and aging, but also in such associated areas as clinical neuropsychology, health psychology, counseling psychology, rehabilitation psychology, community psychology, and independent practice. Task Force members include Michael Duffy, Barry Edelstein, Dolores Gallagher-Thompson, Margaret Gatz, Paula Hartman-Stein, Gregory Hinrichsen, Azenath LaRue, Peter Lichtenberg, George Niederthe (co-chair), George Taylor, and Lind Ten (co-chair).

Interested parties can locate and download the Task Force's draft report on Division 20's World Wide Web Home Page (<http://www.iog.wayne.edu/apdiv20.htm>) (look toward the bottom of the page). The Task Force is seeking comments on this document over a 10-week review period. Please put any comments you may wish to provide in writing, and send them by surface mail, email, or fax, no later than January 10, 1997, to: Peter A. Lichtenberg, Ph.D., Rehabilitation Institute of Michigan, 261 Mack Boulevard, Detroit, MI 48201--Email: peur@iog.wayne.edu--Fax: 313-745-9354--Telephone: 313-745-9263

Allegheny University of the Health Sciences Institute for Addictive Disorders

Jerome J. Platt, Ph.D., Director

The newly organized Institute for Addictive Disorders (IAD) of the Allegheny University of the Health Sciences (formerly known as the Medical College of Pennsylvania and Hahnemann University) invites applications from highly qualified individuals for post-doctoral or junior faculty positions (both clinical and non-clinical). These positions offer opportunities for academic career advancement, including research and tenure track academic appointments for productive individuals. Allegheny University of the Health Sciences is a member of Allegheny Health, Education and Research Foundation, the largest academic health system in Pennsylvania.

Responsibilities: To participate in the design, conduct and implementation of clinical research projects in the addictions being conducted by the Institute Director and other faculty members of a highly active research group. Individuals selected for these positions will be involved in clinical and educational activities of the Institute as appropriate, as well as participating in the writing of proposals and research reports. The opportunity will also exist for individuals to develop their own research interests in addictions.

Education: Individuals selected for these positions will possess a doctorate in psychology or socio/behavioral science. Interest in the addictions a must. Experience with addicted populations a plus.

Salary: Competitive and commensurate with applicant's qualifications and experience.

Send curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation to Jerome J. Platt, Ph.D., Professor and Director, Institute for Addictive Disorders, Allegheny University of the Health Sciences, MCP • Hahnemann School of Medicine, Broad and Vine Streets, Ms 984, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

JOHNS HOPKINS SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH

Postdoctoral human research positions available in a stimulating and productive environment with excellent clinical and research resources. **Applied Research in Behavioral treatment of Substance Abuse.** Develop and evaluate treatment interventions for opiod and cocaine abusers. Sites include methadone, outpatient drug-free and addictions pregnancy clinics. **Human Laboratory Behavioral Pharmacology.** Design and implement controlled laboratory research on the behavioral, subjective, and physiological effects of psychoactive drugs for abuse liability testing and medications development. Drug classes under study include: opiods, cocaine, amolytics, caffeine, and nicotine. Research background and experience required. Minorities encouraged. USPHS stipend levels based on experience. Send vitae, letter of interest, and names/phones of 3 references to: **George E. Bigelow, Ph.D. or Maxine L. Stitzer, Ph.D.**
BPRU
Behavioral Biology Research Center
5510 Nathan Shock Drive
Johns Hopkins Bayview Campus
Baltimore, MD 21224-6823
(410) 550-0042

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

And Substance Abuse Newsletter

Division 28 - American Psychological Association

EDITORIAL POLICY

Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse Newsletter is a quarterly publication of Division 28 of the American Psychological Association. It is devoted to keeping its members informed about the activities of Division 28 and to the news and comments concerning all aspects of Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse. Comments, brief articles (1,000-2,000 words), and letters are welcome and will be considered for publication as space allows. Articles, comments, announcements, and advertisements should be sent to:

Craig R. Rush, Ph.D.

Division 28 Newsletter Editor

Submissions should be submitted in both hard copy (letter quality) and diskette. FAX submissions are discouraged.

Deadlines are March 15 (Spring), June 15 (Summer), September 15 (Fall), and December 15 (Winter).

Assistant/ Associate Professor Behavioral Neuroscience

Faculty opening in the Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, School of Medicine, Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU). The appointee would join the faculty at OHSU and affiliated faculty colleagues at the Portland VA Medical Center in offering Ph. D. and postdoctoral training in biopsychology and neuroscience supported by NIH training grants and individual research grants. Candidates should have a Ph. D. degree, postdoctoral experience, and demonstrate ability to conduct independent research in an area complementary to current faculty interests. The specific area of expertise is open, but of particular interest is someone studying learning & memory, behavioral endocrinology, and/or development. This is a non-tenure-track position that would require the appointee to eventually provide a portion of his or her own salary support. Candidates should send curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and arrange to have three letters of recommendation sent to: Tamara Phillips, Ph. D., c/o Ginger Ashworth, Department of Behavioral Neuroscience L470, Oregon Health Sciences University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, Portland, OR 97201-3098. Website: <http://www.ohsu.edu/son-BehNeuro/>. Interviews will begin in mid-January, 1997. OHSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Congratulations from
Div. 28 to the Following
members who have achieved
Fellow status in 1996

Timothy A. Roehrs
Robert I. Block
Leonard L. Howell
Mitchell J. Picker
Paul Schnur
Kenneth A. Perkins
Cora Lee Wetherington

Call for Fellowship 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.

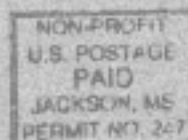
If you wish to be considered yourself or nominate someone else for this APA honor, send your/his/her CV to:

Marilyn E. Carroll, Ph. D.
Psychiatry Department
University of Minnesota - Box 392 UMHC
420 Delaware St., S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455
mcarroll@staff.ics.umn.edu
(612)626-6239 voice
(612)626-8935 fax

Division 28 Officers:

	Name	Term	e-mail address
Elected :			
President	Marilyne Kilbey	8/94-8/97	mkilbey@sun.science.wayne.edu
President-elect	Nancy Ator	8/95-8/98	ator@BPRU.UUCP.JHU.EDU
Past President	Stephem C. Fowler	8/93-8/96	fowler@falcon.cc.ukans.edu
Council Representative	Alice M. Young	2/94-2/97	ayoung@sun.science.wayne.edu
Members-at-Large	Richard Meisch		
	Harriet de Wit	8/94-8/97	hdew@midway.uchicago.edu
	Carolyn M. Mazure		mazure@BIOMED.MED.YALE.EDU
Appointed:			
Program Chair	Charles France		
Past Program chair	Kimberly Kirby	8/95-8/97	
Newsletter Editor	Craig R. Rush	9/96-8/99	crush@fiona.umsmmed.edu
Adult Dev. & Aging Liaison	Stephen Daniel		
ASPET/Neurosci Liaison	Nancy Ator	8/93-8/96	ator@BPRU.COCP.JHU.EDU
APA Pub Aff Liaison	George E. Bigelow	8/91-8/96	bigelow@BPRU.UUCP.JHU.
APS Liaison	Donald A. Overton	8/91-8/96	doverton@VM.TEMPLE.EDU
BSA	Ronald W. Wood	8/92-8/96	wood@SFCLU.MED.NYU.EDU
Centennial Officer	Herbert Barry	8/91-8/96	barryh@VMS.CIS.PITT.EDU
CPDD Liaison	Dorothy Hatsukami	2/95-2/98	hatsu001@maroon.tc.umn.edu
Com. on Animal Research	Christine Sannerud	8/93-8/96	sannerud@justice.usdoj.edu
Com. on Cont. Educ.	Maxine L. Stitzer	8/95-8/98	mstitzer@BPRU.UUCP.JHU.EDU
Com. on Nomt. & Awards	William L. Woolverton	8/95-8/98	woolverton@fiona.umsmmed.edu
Com. on Prescrip. Priv.	M. Marlyne Kilbey	8/91-8/96	mkilbey@sun.science.wayne.edu
Corporate Liaison	James E. Barrett	8/85-8/98	
DEA Liaison	Christine A. Sannerud		sannerud@justice.usdoj.edu
Membership chair	Ralph Spiga	8/94-8/97	
Military Psychology Liaison	David Penetar		dpenetar@natick-ccmail.army.mil
New Fellows Chair	Marilyn Carroll	8/85-8/98	mcarroll@STAFF.TC.UMN.EDU
Neurobeh. Tox. Com.	Deborah A. Cory-Slechta	8/93-8/96	slechta@envmed.ROCHESTER.EDU
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Craig R. Rush, Ph. D.
Department of Psychiatry & Human Behavior,
Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology
University of Mississippi Medical Center
2500 North State Street
Jackson, Ms 39216



000015245768 F CS0 2107
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 DEPT OF OBSTETRICS & GYNECOL
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