

ABSTRACTS

NEW FELLOW'S INVITED ADDRESS

Chair: *Marilyn E. Carroll*, University of Minnesota School of Medicine, Minneapolis, MN

STIMULUS EQUIVALENCE AND DRUG DEPENDENCE: FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS. Warren K. Bickel. University of Vermont, Burlington, VT.

Attempts to modify drug-taking behavior in clinical settings are often not successful. The intractable nature of this disorder has led some to suggest the possibility that everyday stimuli may be imbued with conditioned drug effects via pairing of those stimuli with the effects of the abused agent. Thus, resulting therapies based on classical conditioning approaches have attempted to extinguish conditioned responses to those stimuli. Unfortunately, these therapies have not been successful. Stimulus equivalence formation suggests an alternative mechanism by which stimuli may come to control drug-taking behavior. This paper will review a series of studies we have conducted to explore interactions of stimulus equivalence formation and drugs. Specifically, we have demonstrated that stimulus equivalence classes can include exteroceptive and interoceptive (drug) stimuli, and that exteroceptive stimuli, never directly trained with the behavior of drug taking, can come to set the occasion for drug-taking behavior via the formation of emergent stimulus relations. Further, in several studies, we have examined ways to modify the control exerted by members of a stimulus class. These findings will be integrated with the existing research on drug dependence to illustrate the potential relevance of stimulus equivalence formation in the process of drug dependence, as well as its implications for treatment.

SYMPOSIUM (Centennial Celebration)

Present at the Creation of Division 28.

Chair: *Herbert Barry, III*, University of Pittsburgh, PA.

The APA centennial coincides with the 26th anniversary of the founding of Division 28. The original name of the division, Psychopharmacology, has recently been modified by addition of a phrase. It is now the Division of Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse.

This symposium was organized by Herbert Barry, III, the twelfth President of the Division, 1980-81. He is the Division 28 Liaison for the APA centennial celebration and coordinator of an oral history of Division 28.

Murray E. Jarvik, the first President, 1966-68, was trained both in experimental psychology and in medicine. In addition to his leadership role as one of the founders of the Division, he is a leader in research on nicotine, both in laboratory animals and in humans. Victor G. Laties, the second President, 1968-69, was an early and important contributor of operant conditioning techniques to the study of drug effects in laboratory animals. He is also a leader in the field of behavioral toxicology.

Bernard Weiss, the fifth President, 1971-72, has worked closely with Laties. Their highly productive careers constitute an example of synergism, greater accomplishment by the cooperation of two people than either one could do alone. Leonard Cook, the sixth President, 1972-73, is a pharmacologist who has directed behavioral research for pharmaceutical companies. He has tested psychotherapeutic drugs in various species of laboratory animals, including squirrel monkeys.

Joseph V. Brady, the eleventh President, 1979-80, who has a strong background in physiological psychology, is a highly productive user and eloquent advocate of operant conditioning techniques. Prior to the founding of Division 28, he persuaded several pharmaceutical companies to establish behavioral research laboratories and recruited psychologists as directors of these laboratories. Peter B. Dews, a Distinguished Affiliate of Division 28, is a pharmacologist who was an early leader in adapting psychological techniques and terms to pharmacological research.

The existence of Division 28 is due to the interdisciplinary cooperation of psychologists and pharmacologists. This symposium will include identification and discussion of other differences between psychopharmacologists. Some are also affiliated with Division 6, Physiological and Comparative Psychology, while others are affiliated with Division 25, Experimental Analysis of Behavior. Some are faculty members at universities, others are directors of research at pharmaceutical companies. The experimental subjects are laboratory animals for some, humans for others. The focus is on psychotherapeutic agents for some, on drugs of abuse for others. An example of synergism may be the greater advance in knowledge and therapy that is contributed by psychopharmacologists who include these diverse origins and techniques.

SYMPOSIUM (Science/Practice Weekend)

Pharmacological Adjuncts in Alcoholism Treatment.

Chair: *Maxine L. Stitzer*, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD.

Discussant: *John P. Allen*, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD.

RECEPTOR MEDIATION OF THE SUBJECTIVE EFFECTS OF ETHANOL. Kathleen A. Grant. Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC.

Data from a number of recent studies indicate that specific receptor systems are selectively sensitive to the actions of ethanol using *in vitro* preparations. In order to determine if these receptor systems also mediate the subjective effects of ethanol, a drug discrimination procedure was used. Rats and pigeons were trained to behave differentially following the administration of a constant dose of ethanol (either 1.0, 1.5, or 2.0 g/kg) or water. Following training, a number of specific neurotransmitter receptor agonists and antagonists were administered and evaluated for similar discriminative effects as etha-