MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

by David Riccio

In this, my final “president’s message”, I want to express my gratitude to the people who served as our Division 6 committee chairs during the past year. Unless you were at our division business meeting in August, you might not know who has been doing all the work. So, without elaboration, let me thank the following committee chairs: Nancy Dess, Membership and Growth; Karen Hollis, Awards; James Brennan, Fellows; and Roger Mellgren, Program. (I would add that Roger had the particularly onerous task of shepherding the program during the year that APA changed the convention format). Also, while Jim Grau was not one of my “appointees” his service as Secretary/Treasurer has been invaluable in keeping us moving smoothly (and our finances in the black). He has kindly agreed to stay on for one more year beyond his tour of duty to provide continuity in the office.

Let me take advantage of this opportunity and recap my division address by briefly describing a couple of the phenomena that have been of interest to my lab over the years. This recap should be seen as a personal history rather than a scholarly review.

Forgetting of Stimulus Attributes

A number of studies have found that stimulus generalization gradients tend to flatten as the retention interval increases, and this finding includes contextual as well as target stimuli. A plausible interpretation is that the attributes of stimuli are “forgotten” in the sense that they become less distinguishable over time. Jen Ackil, Angela Burch-Vernon, and later, Vita Rabinowitz and I, suggested that a number of interesting implications stem from the increased inter-
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As the official newsletter of Division 6, BNCP publishes official business, committee reports, news items, job announcements, information on technical issues, topics of current interest, and information about the professional activities of Division 6 members. News items and articles should be submitted to the Editor at the address below (preferably by email). Paid advertisements are not officially endorsed by Division 6. The Editor welcomes comments and suggestions for ways in which BNCP can better serve the needs of the members. The preferred method of submission is by email. Send correspondence and submissions to Stephen B. Fountain via e-mail at sfountai@kent.edu. Postal mail should be sent to Stephen B. Fountain, Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242-0001. Other contact information: Phone: (330) 672-3826; FAX: (330) 672-3786

WELCOME TO NEW OFFICERS

by James Grau
Secretary/Treasurer of Division 6

Norman (Skip) Spear is our new President. Many thanks to David Riccio for his work over the last year and congratulations to our new President-Elect, Edward Wasserman.

As President-Elect, Wasserman has enlisted the assistance of Warren Meck (Awards), Tom Zentall (Fellows), Rickye Heffner (Membership), and Vincent LoLordo (Program). Each will serve as Chair-Elect over the coming year. Current Chairs are Jeff Alberts (Awards), Mark Bouton (Fellows), Roger Thompson (Membership), and Mark Stanton (Program). Thanks to our past Chairs, Karen Hollis, James Brennan, Nancy Dess, and Roger Mellgren.

MaryLou Cheal was re-elected to the position of Council Representative and will serve until December of 2005. William Timberlake will be serving as a Member-at-Large for one more year. We are currently seeking nominations for this position. Ralph Miller will serve as our other Member-at-Large for two more years.

Jim Grau will continue to serve as Secretary/Treasurer for an additional year and Donald Dewsbury will remain the Historian/Archivist. Steve Fountain will serve as Editor of the Newsletter and will maintain the Division 6 website.

The amendment to add the Editors of Behavioral Neuroscience and the Journal of Comparative Psychology to the Executive Committee was passed this last year. Accordingly, John Disterhoft (Editor, Behavioral Neuroscience) and Meredith West (Editor, Journal of Comparative Psychology) will be joining the Executive Committee.
The **D. G. Marquis Behavioral Neuroscience Award** was given to Turhan Canli, Zuo Zhao, John E. Desmond, Eunjoo Kang, James Gross, and John D. Gabrieli for their paper, “An fMRI study of personality influences on brain reactivity to emotional stimuli,” *Behavioral Neuroscience, 115*, 2001, pp. 33-42. The award is given each year to recognize the best paper in *Behavioral Neuroscience* and is chosen by the journal’s Editor and Consulting Editors.

The **Frank A. Beach Comparative Psychology Award** was given to Mark A. Bee and H. Carl Gerhardt for their paper, “Habituation as a mechanism of reduced aggression between neighboring territorial male bull frogs (*Rana catesbeiana)*,” *Journal of Comparative Psychology, 115*, 2001, pp. 68-82. The award is given each year to recognize the best paper in *Journal of Comparative Psychology* and is chosen by the journal’s Editor and Consulting Editors.

The **Frank A. Beach Comparative Psychology Award** also was given to John S. Watson, Gyorgy Gergely, Vilmos Csanyi, Jozsef Topal, Marta Gacsí, and Zsuzsanna Sarkozi for their paper, “Distinguishing logic from association in the solution of an invisible displacement task by children (*Homo sapiens*) and dogs (*Canis familiaris*): Using negation of disjunction,” *115*, 2001, pp. 219-226. The award is given each year to recognize the best paper in *Journal of Comparative Psychology* and is chosen by the journal’s Editor and Consulting Editors.

The **Clifford T. Morgan Award for Distinguished Service** was given to Herbert L. Roitblat (formerly of the Department of Psychology, University of Hawaii and now Executive Vice-President and Chief Scientist of DolphinSearch, Inc.). This award recognizes a member of Division 6 who has made sustained and exceptional contributions to the Division.

The **D. O. Hebb Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award** was given to Shepard Siegel (Department of Psychology, McMaster University). This award recognizes a psychologist who has made distinguished theoretical or empirical contributions to basic research in behavioral neuroscience or comparative psychology.

The **Brenda A. Milner Award** was given to Claudio Cantalupo for his paper (with co-author William D. Hopkins), “Asymmetric Broca’s area in great apes,” *Nature, 414*, 2001, p. 505. This award recognizes the author of an outstanding paper in the field of behavioral neuroscience or comparative psychology that is written by a member of Division 6 who is within five years of having received the Ph.D.
changeability of cues over time (Riccio, Ackil, and Burch, 1992; Riccio, Rabinowitz, and Axelrod, 1994). Methodologically, the phenomenon reminds us that the arbitrary interval between training and testing can have an important bearing on the outcome of experiments that introduce a change in stimulus conditions to assess associative control (e.g., Feinberg & Riccio, 1990).

At a conceptual level, the failure to discriminate stimulus attributes would seem to pose a problem for the widely held view that contextual changes are an important source of response decrement after long retention intervals (“spontaneous forgetting of responses”). Although not all agree (see Bouton, Nelson and Rosas, 1999), we have argued that if training and testing contexts become increasingly interchangeable as retention intervals increase, then any implicit contextual changes should have relatively little impact on responding. This is the so called “contextual cues paradox” that Debbie Ebner, Rick Richardson, and I identified some years ago and that continues to puzzle us (Riccio, Richardson, & Ebner, 1984; Riccio, Richardson, & Ebner, 1999).

**Associative Processes in Cold Adaptation**

A watershed series of experiments by Shepard Siegel and his colleagues established the role of associative mechanisms in the development of tolerance to morphine and other drugs. Although my dissertation in Byron Campbell’s lab roughly 40 years ago investigated some aspects of adaptation (tolerance) to cold stress (Riccio and Campbell, 1966) it wasn’t until relatively recently, and influenced by Siegel’s provocative findings, that I began to wonder if conditioning processes might also contribute to cold tolerance. Accordingly, Elaine MacArdy (Thompson), Steve Kissinger, and I exposed rats to daily acute cold exposures. Within a week, tolerance, as reflected in better maintenance of core body temperature, had developed. However, this adaptation to cold was reduced if testing was given in a different context, a finding parallel to that obtained with drugs (Riccio, MacArdy, and Kissinger, 1991). Other experiments have examined some of the characteristics of this associative control over tolerance (Kissinger & Riccio, 1995; Harrod, Metzger, Stempowski, & Riccio, 2002). Thus, these findings extend the earlier work with drugs to include another form of homeostatic challenge and to suggest more generally that learning may play a central role in the physiological adjustments activated in response to a variety of stressors.

**Retrograde Amnesia for Old Memory**

My first excursion into the topic of retrograde amnesia (RA) took place many years ago, driven by a highly “theoretical” question: Can deep body cooling (hypothermia), which is known to severely disrupt central nervous system activity, induce RA? The answer to this midwestern dustbowl empiricism was yes, and, as is generally characteristic of RA, the memory loss was temporally graded, i.e., amnesia was strongest when hypothermia was induced immediately after training and declined as the interval between training and treatment increased (Riccio, Hodges, and Randall, 1968). Our initial interpretation of the greater vulnerability of newer information to RA was in terms of the very appealing consolidation-interruption model that James McGaugh and others had persuasively advanced. In essence, the consolidation view held that the central nervous system disturbance resulting from an immediate amnestic treatment disrupted the reverberatory neuronal activity needed to establish a long-term memory trace; however, with long delays storage was already complete and no longer susceptible. But it wasn’t long before work by N.E. (“Skip”) Spear, Ralph Miller, and others began to shift our thinking toward retrieval impairments rather than storage failure. Three findings in particular seemed to pose serious challenges to consolidation: RA was seen to develop over time following the amnestic treatment, i.e., there was a delayed onset of amnesia; an attenuation or reversal of RA was obtained with various reminder treatments that seemed not to involve “new learning”; and the apparent anomaly that RA could occur for old (reactivated) memory. For reasons that will be clear shortly, I focus here on RA for old memory.

Since the temporal gradient reveals that old memory is relatively impervious to RA, presumably because it is well consolidated, when Misain, Miller, and Lewis (1968) at Rutgers reported substantial RA for old memory many of us were surprised. These investigators showed that by briefly cuing rats with the conditioned stimulus from training just prior to electroconvulsive shock (ECS) they could obtain amnesia for a memory established 24 hours earlier. Perhaps it was not age of memory, but its activity level, that determined its vulnerability. Their cuing manipulation disentangled these two variables by “reactivating” the old memory. When a few failures to replicate were reported we jumped into the fray. After finding that we, too, could obtain RA for an old but cued memory, Charlie Mactutus and I attempted to compare some of the characteristics of RA both for new memory and for old reactivated information (Mactutus, Riccio, & Ferek, 1979; Mactutus, Ferek, & Riccio, 1982). Our lab then shifted its attention to other phenomena. With only an occasional excep-
tion (e.g. Sara, 2000), the issue of RA for old memory went into hibernation.

In recent years two noteworthy studies revived interest in the phenomenon. Cantey Land, in her dissertation with the late Dr. Michael Bunsey, found that hippocampal damage could produce RA for a month-old memory if the memory were reactivated shortly prior to lesioning (Land, Bunsey, & Riccio, 2000). At about the same time, Karim Nader in Joe LeDoux’s lab published an important paper in Nature on “reconsolidation” (Nader, Schafe, & LeDoux, 2000). Nader showed that a protein synthesis inhibitor injected directly into the lateral and basal nuclei of the amygdala would produce RA for an old fear memory, but, as with earlier findings, only if the memory were reactivated by exposure to the training cue.

Because Nader’s highly analytic experiments came from a major neuroscience lab and emphasized the neural modifiability of well-consolidated information, their report caused a considerable stir. Although pleased that this major contribution validated the earlier behavioral work in the area, we took issue with the concept of “reconsolidation”. Returning to the RA for old memory issue at this point made me think of Silvio, a character in The Sopranos [my favorite TV program], who mockingly complained that when he tried to leave the mob, “Just when I thought I was out...they pulled me back in”).

Extending a retrieval-oriented view that Chuck Hinderliter had proposed some years ago to account for RA for new memory (Hinderliter, Webster, & Riccio, 1975), Paula Millin, Erik Moody, and I suggested the following: When old memory is cued it remains reactivated for a brief period, during which time the target information becomes associated with the internal contextual state of the organism induced by the amnestic agent. RA occurs because the absence of the transient contextual state at testing results in a mismatch between (re-) encoding and retrieval contexts (Millin, Moody, & Riccio, 2001). As the decrease in vulnerability of memory to amnesia with time has been problematic for retrieval views, an attractive feature of this modified state-dependent interpretation is that it can account for the temporal gradient of RA (new or old). One implication of our notion is that re-inducing the amnestic state should alleviate RA and we (and others) have obtained just such an outcome (Hinderliter, et al., 1975, Mactutus et al., 1982). So it appears to us that RA for old reactivated memory, like that for new, might usefully be conceptualized in terms of retrieval rather than storage deficits.

References


As usual, the August meeting of the Council of Representatives for the American Psychological Association was in conjunction with the Convention meeting. The official Council meeting was from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm on Wednesday and from 10:00 am to noon on Sunday. However, with the associated meetings, we actually met on Tuesday evening from 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm, Wednesday from 7:30 am to 6:00 pm and Sunday from 7:30 am to noon. Then add all the enticing programs during the Convention and you can see it was a very busy time.

The 5:00 pm slot on Sunday was reserved for the APA Presidential candidates to ask for support from Council by presenting their views on what is needed for APA. Four candidates spoke: Laura Barbanel, James Bray, Diane Halpern, and Kathleen McNamara. Then, Linda Bartoshuk was offered an opportunity to explain the situation that led her to decide not to run for the presidency (see her remarks in this issue of the newsletter). The members of Council gave her a standing ovation at the end of her presentation.

Because Linda had to drop out of the race, a fifth candidate had to be identified from the original vote to be in the race. This person is Colin Martindale.

At the evening meeting, the Coalition for Academic, Scientific, and Applied Psychology (CASAP) voted to support Diane Halpern as the number 1 choice for president. However, with the Hare system for elections, it is important to rank order all, or at least three, of the candidates. Therefore, they also voted to support Laura Barbanel and James Bray. Be sure to vote! The only way that we can continue to have leadership in APA by those individuals who support the science contingent is for members of our division to vote.

Council was opened by Ray Fowler, CEO, as has been the case for the past thirteen years. This was a particularly poignant address, because it is the last one he will make. He will retire at the end of the year. Ray spoke of the importance of APA: (a) The society is felt to be essential for all psychologists; (b) APA increases the impact of psychology in the world; (c) APA needs to be responsive to the changing demographics in the world; and (d) APA needs to be the best place for employees to work.

Some of the major decisions made by Council include:

1. Approved: The new CEO of APA: Norman Anderson

2. Approved: To include the word “health” in the Association Rules so that they state, “...to advance psychology as a science and a profession and as a means of promoting health and human welfare.”


4. Approved: The New Ethics Code; this is the amended seventh draft.


6. Approved: An annual cost index raise in APAGS (American Psychological Association Graduate Students) dues from $40 to $41 per year starting in 2003.

7. Approved: A new graduate student magazine, gradPSYCH.

8. Approved amendments to the APA Bylaws that will be forwarded to the membership for a vote with pro and con statements: APAGS will have a nonvoting member on the Board of Directors and a voting member on Council.

9. Approved an amendment to the APA Bylaws that will be forwarded to the membership for a vote without pro and con statements: To add the word “Education” to APA’s mission statement so that the mission now is: “...to advance psychology as a science and profession and as a means of promoting health, education, and human welfare by the encouragement of psychology in all its branches in the broadest and most liberal manner; by the promotion of research in psychology and the improvement of research methods and conditions; by the improvement of the qualifications and usefulness of...”

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psychologists through high standard of ethics, conduct, education, and achievement; by the establishment and maintenance of the highest standards of professional ethics and conduct of the members of the Association; by the increase and diffusion of psychological knowledge through meetings, professional contacts, reports, papers, discussions, and publications; thereby to advance scientific interests and inquiry, and the application of research findings to the promotion of health, education, and public welfare.”

10. Approved an amendment to the APA Bylaws that will be forwarded to the membership for a vote without pro and con statements: There shall be a class of Two-Year College Teacher Affiliates who are not Members of the Association…”

11. Approved: The recommendations of the Finance Committee and Board of Directors to balance the budget and to refinance the APA buildings. The financial condition of APA is not catastrophic, but it is worse this year. This is due to several unforeseen problems. An additional four million dollars are needed each year to keep up with inflation. In the past, funds have increased with increased membership, but this has not happened this year. New memberships have not increased and many members are going to reduced dues status due to reaching retirement age. Also, the very bad market this past year has reduced the value of investments. Overall, our investments continue to grow, but in the short term they have decreased, because some of the working capitol was transferred to the non-profit corporation (this is money from the special assessments on practice members), there have been loans to partnerships, and there was purchase of capitol equipment. Therefore, it was imperative that steps be taken to reduce expenses. This was done in several ways. One was to offer options to the staff (labor is the largest operational cost). Rather than firing anyone or cutting salaries, four options were offered to employees: a) early retirement, b) buyout of employment, c) leave of absence, and d) reduced hours. Many employees took advantage of one of these options (9, 76, 48, and 48 people for a, b, c, and d, respectively), which has reduced costs considerably. Another method was to increase working capitol by refinancing the APA buildings. This was advantageous in this period of low interest rates. In addition, there is to be a small increase in membership dues. In addition to the $4 annual cost-of-living increase, there will be an additional $6 increase for 2003. Therefore, dues will increase from $226 to $236 for 2003. All of these measures allowed Council to pass a break-even budget.

12. Approved: That the Policy and Planning Board will continue discussion of equity between divisions and affiliations in seeking recognition in APA. They (1) will invite boards and committees to comment on the current requirements for the establishment of divisions, state/provincial associations, regional associations, and other naturally emerging interest groups that might be encouraged to become part of APA, and will make recommendations for change, (2) will review those recommendations, and (3) will report to Council with recommendations for change. This agenda item was initiated when it was learned during a Council meeting that only 10 members are needed to establish an association, but it takes 1% of the membership to start a new division (presently around 800 members).

13. You have now had an opportunity to experience the new format for APA Convention. How did you like it? Two surveys are being conducted as I write: Central office is surveying a sample of attendees about the shorter convention and keeping most sessions in one location (a convention center), and Council is asking each division leadership (by a survey written by a committee from CASAP and Board of Convention Affairs) for responses about the new cluster format. The cluster sessions will be continued in 2003 (in fact, those clusters programs are already nearing completion), but the format in 2004 will depend largely on these surveys.

Remarks from Linda Bartoshuk

to Council

August 20, 2002

Some of you have probably heard by now that a couple months into the presidential race I was diagnosed with breast cancer. I was lucky, the cancer was detected very early and I have as close to a surgical cure as you get in this business (and don’t let anybody tell you not to get mammograms!). So I dodged one bullet, but the stress of the surgery triggered Meniere’s disease. I have had this for years but it has been in remission. It can be a nasty business. For those of you who have not encountered it, it is a disorder of the inner ear. I’ve been lucky here too and my symptoms are mild as

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Meniere’s symptoms go. But this disorder has left my balance slightly impaired and has left me with chronic, mild nausea. I’ll come back to that later.

But withdrawing because of my health is not the whole story. People who know more about the history of the presidential race than I do have told me that it has been getting nastier over the years. I’ve experienced some of that myself. Some of my colleagues have told me that this is just APA politics and to just let it roll off my back. I guess it’s like the Mafia: it’s business, not personal! But it felt very personal to me and it has diminished my interest in the presidency. I simply no longer want the job! Given this, the most honorable thing to do was to withdraw.

I want to thank two people who have been enormously supportive through all of this. First, Diane Halpern. I have known of Diane for years because of the superb work she does. But now I can claim her as a friend as well. She is a spectacular psychologist and a wonderful person and she should be a president of APA. I also want to thank Laura Barbanel. Although we are supposed to be on opposite sides of some aisle, Laura has been incredibly kind to me and we have had some conversations about the future of psychology and the future of APA that I treasure. Laura should also be a president of APA. I have not had the chance to get to know the other candidates as well and this is something I would like to remedy. But it is clear to me that year after year the presidential race has attracted wonderful psychologists. APA is mining a deep vein of talent in the presidential nominees and this is one of the best things we have going for us.

I’ve learned that the practice-science split is not what it originally seemed to me. Let me give you an example. One of the incidents during which I was exposed to less than civil behavior was quite public. Some of you were there. Afterwards, practice colleagues kept coming up to me to ask if I was OK. I commented on this to my friend Bruce Overmier and he said, “Well Linda, what did you expect? They’re healers.” That sums it up. Our practice colleagues are our healers and we have never needed them more than we do today. The majority of our practice people and our scientists want to solve our problems with civility and mutual respect.

And back to that nausea! My students (particularly Derek Snyder who is chair of APAGS) and I have been working on a theory. We believe that the taste system sends descending impulses from the cortex to inhibit activities that are incompatible with eating. Nausea is one of those. Thus we had predicted that taste input would inhibit nausea. All of this came along just in time for me to be the third patient we tried this on. You may have noticed that I am chewing gum. The taste released from the gum is inhibiting the nausea of my Meniere’s. We have already contacted OB/GYN at Yale to begin tests to see if this might relieve the nausea of pregnancy. This is a wonderful example of where we need translational research to get something from the lab to the patient. If any of you have any interest in this, please see me. And if you would like to hear more, come to my Division 1 Presidential Address on Sunday morning and I will tell you more about taste than you probably want to hear!

Thanks to Phil for letting me speak and thanks to all of you for listening.

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**NOMINATIONS SOUGHT: PRESIDENT-ELECT & MEMBER-AT-LARGE**

It’s that time of year again! Time for your help in generating nominations for officers in Division 6. Two positions on our Executive Committee will need to be filled this coming year – President-Elect and Member-at-Large. The new President-Elect will serve for three years, starting at the close of the 2003 Annual Meeting. The elected individual will hold consecutively the positions of President-Elect, President, and Past President during his/hers term of office. Our current President-Elect, Edward Wasserman, will assume the role of President after August 2003. The new Member-at-Large will also serve for three years beginning in August 2003 and will replace William Timberlake who has served in this position since 2000. Our other Member-at-Large is Ralph Miller who will serve until August 2004.

We ask that you submit your nominations by February 12, 2003. Please list up to three individuals on the enclosed ballot, in order of preference, for each of the positions. You may send the ballot by U.S. mail or by FAX, or you may send a list by e-mail. All nominations should be directed to Jim Grau (address appears on the ballot page of the newsletter). Once our nominations are received, a division slate will be generated and sent to the APA Elections Office. In turn, APA will send election ballots to all APA members who are members of Division 6. As in the past, we anticipate an enthusiastic response to our request for nominations. Look for the nominating ballot on the back cover of this newsletter and look for the APA Division 6 ballot in your mailbox sometime in April.
NOTE FROM APA “SENIOR SCIENTIST”
by Susan E. Brandon

The longest-term project that I have been part of since coming to this position in the Science Directorate at the APA is an effort to increase awareness on the part of the National Science Foundation of the excitement and importance of research in animal learning and cognition. Many members of Division 6 know about this project already – they may as well be key players in it – from notes to the Division and a description of the project in the Psychological Science Agenda (March/April 2002). That project is ongoing and I hope to report of continued progress in the next newsletter.

Curiously, and very sadly, most of my time here in the Science Directorate has been concerned with how to make what is known about behavior (in the broadest terms) inform strategies that are being developed to either understand terrorism or counter it. This is perhaps because my first day here was August 6, 2001; it also is because my position here is fluid by nature and meant to offer the Sr. Scientist and the Science Directorate the means to be reactive.

The activities that fill my days have been facilitating conversations between social scientists and people outside the social sciences and usually, outside the sciences. These have been members of training and operational units of the FBI and personnel from the CIA; the U.S. Secret Service, National Security Agency, Department of Defense, State Department, Office of Homeland Security and Transportation Security Administration; and officers from the Stafford VA, Philadelphia PA, Washington DC and New York City Police and Sheriff’s Departments. A significant portion of this interaction occurred in a one-day conference at the FBI Academy last February 2002. But the effort is ongoing, as individual scientists meet with individuals of one of these groups and they talk for an hour or so.

Another vehicle for conversation has been a collection of one-page descriptions of psychological research that can be considered relevant to terrorism and counter-terrorism, which were created with the help of the individual researchers and have been made available to the Office of Science and Technology Policy as well as other offices and agencies in Washington. This collection changes as additional research is included; the current version is available via the APA Science Policy website http://www.apa.org/ppp/issues/svignetteterror2.html.

It is germane to me as I think of my colleagues in Division 6 how many of them will know how ill-suited my professional background has been to these efforts.

What Dave Riccio and Steve Fountain suggested that I offer to the newsletter was a “perspective on matters relevant to the field.” It is here that I will try to do this, by listing some of what I have learned during this last year that is very relevant to the work that we all do:

- There is a great deal of interest in the behavioral sciences here in Washington, perhaps because the attacks on 9/11 are not viewed as “high tech” as much as the result of smart planning, teamwork and careful training in the service of highly-motivated individuals.

What the psychological research community has an opportunity to do is to help answer some of the questions about behavior that are being posed – and, more effectively and importantly, to help shape what questions should be asked.

- If the academic community of scientists does not engage in these conversations, others will – often, men and women who are from the military, law enforcement and intelligence agencies. Such individuals have a natural credibility to many policy-makers and politicians – after all, they were on the front lines – that academics usually do not have.

- Policies that are shaped by psychological science are not only more effective, they are more nuanced and better reflect the contexts and complexities of the situation under consideration or the felt need. What I perceive, and what I would like to believe, is that policy that is informed by history and by science also is less likely to do harm.

- Devising one-page descriptions of others’ research was no doubt easier than it would have been to write the same of my own – and to include in that some implications for counter-terrorism. But I have learned how to argue that the investigations that Allan Wagner and I carried out at Yale concerning the modulation of classically conditioned responses by affect have a great deal of relevance for understanding terrorism and how to devise effective counter-terrorism strategies. Of course, it’s a stretch and of course, one must be careful of “over-advocacy;” that is, of claiming to be able to address more ills than is possible. Again, what is important here is that the scientist poses the questions – with an understanding of what the lay person wants to know – and then provides some initial answers and possible applications.
Reviews
Molecular genetic approaches to the neuropharmacology of corticotropin-releasing factor, by George Koob, Tamas Bartfai, and Amanda J. Roberts

Inducible, cell-targeted mutations in mice: new tools for genetically dissecting behavior, by Eric J. Nestler, Ralph DiLeone, and Lisa M. Monteggia

Stress
Behavioral analysis of transgenic mice overexpressing corticotropin-releasing hormone in paradigms measuring aspects of stress, anxiety and depression, by Anneloes Dirks, Lucianne Groenink, P. Monika Verdouw, Marlies lutje Schipholt, Jan van der Gugten, Theo H. Hijzen, and Berend Olivier

Attention
Sustained attention in adult mice is modulated by prenatal choline availability, by Eric G. Mohler, Warren H. Meck, and Christina L. Williams

Learning
Normal spatial learning memory and improved spatial learning memory in mice lacking dopamine d4 receptors, by Tomas L. Falzone, M. Elena Avale, Diego M. Gelman, and Marcelo Rubinstein

Evidence of selective learning deficits on tests of Pavlovian and instrumental conditioning in CaMKII T286A mutant mice, by Ofelia M. Carvalho, Alcino J. Silva, and Bernard W. Balleine

Genotype-environment interaction: The effect of housing conditions on water maze performance in two inbred strains of mice, C57BL/6 and 129/SVEV, by Benjamin L Adams, Stephen F. Chaney, and Robert Gerlai

Timing
Pharmacology of temporal cognition in two mouse strains, by Ronald T. Abner, Tanya Edwards, Andrew Douglas, and Dani Brunner

Interval timing and genomics: What makes mutant mice tick? by Warren H. Meck

Screening for mice that remember incorrectly, by Adam King, Robert McDonald, and Randy Gallistel


Special Issues Under Preparation


Examining Behavior Across Species and Disciplines. Guest Editor: David Washburn, Georgia State University, U.S.A. (lrcdaw@langate.gsu.edu). Tentative Publication Schedule: IJCP, 2003, 16.

Evolution of the Vertebrate Brain and Behavior. Guest Editors: Lori Marino, Emory University, U.S.A. (lmarino@emory.edu), and Sergio Pellis, University of Lethbridge, Canada (pellis@uleth.ca). Tentative Publication Schedule: IJCP, 2003, 16.


For information about the IJCP, please contact
Mauricio R. Papini, Editor
(m.papini@tcu.edu)
2002 ANNUAL MEETING PHOTOS
NOMINATION BALLOT

List your nominations for the offices of President-Elect and Member-at-Large in order of preference. See the APA Directory or visit our website (http://www.apa.org/divisions/div6) for a listing of Division 6 members.

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Mail, FAX, or e-mail your nominations to:
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Nominations must be RECEIVED by February 12, 2003.

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