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Planning for the Future: First Steps

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Over the past year our Presidents (both Steven Paul and Alan Schatzberg) and Council have been leading us to develop a strategic plan for the College. An important step in that process is to gather information about our current position as well as about where we want to be in the future.

SWOT ANALYSIS

As a starting point in this self-examination Council members completed an analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT analysis) for the ACNP in the fall of 1999. Several themes emerged from the comments made by Council members in this process. It is clear that Council members believe that there are great strengths in the College. Our Annual Meeting is the premiere event of its type. Our members include some of the most successful and influential people in the field. The fact that we have an interdisciplinary membership with a nice balance between basic and clinical focus is a rather unique strength of the College. Our publications are highly respected with much scientific impact. The Annual Meeting of the College is noted for good and objective science, with a minimum of commercial influence. We have a strong financial position. All of these are strengths that put the College in an enviable position. In our planning we need to be sure that we take full advantage of these considerable assets.

Council also identified several perceived weaknesses in the College. Although the membership of the College is quite distinguished some

noted that the leadership of the College is aging, and a few believe Council is too reluctant to hand responsibilities for some specific activities over to others. Many suggested that the membership is also overly limited in scientific diversity and depth. Finally, the degree to which the College is dependent on the pharmaceutical industry for its financial support is a concern to some. Another key element of a strategic plan should be to correct, or at least to reduce, these perceived weaknesses.

Opportunities abound for the ACNP. They include the fact that we are positioned to take advantage of the Internet to offer broader educational services to a larger constituency. We are also in a position to offer educational information to policy makers that can influence key public policies regarding research. We can collaborate with advocacy groups to help further the causes that matter to all of us. With a well-developed Website already, we are poised to provide a central point of information for the entire world of neuropsychopharmacology. We also have the opportunity to capitalize on advancements in basic science by applying them to clinical areas. Some hard decisions that face us in developing a plan is to decide which of the many opportunities that we face have the highest priority, and therefore deserve our most immediate attention.

Just as there are many opportunities for the College, there are also threats to the College. The field of which we are an integral part faces a barrage of attacks on scientific research in the media. We must wrestle with the ever-present

potential for financial conflict of interest. We face a unique problem in seeing a need for more scientific breadth and diversity, while avoiding fragmentation. Finally, there is the challenge of encouraging industry participation in the College and support of the College without developing a dependent relationship with industry. The plan we develop should help us to face and deal with these threats in a realistic way.

SURVEY

Having identified at least those issues listed in the previous paragraphs as worthy of exploration, our next step was to gather additional information from the membership regarding these same issues or others which members might raise. Thus we developed a survey organized to some degree around the issues identified by Council in its SWOT analysis. We concentrated on five areas: the College's mission, membership, communication, annual meeting, and financial base. The survey was developed, reviewed by Council members, and edited based on their comments. The results of the survey, which are provided in detail in the following pages, along with the results of the SWOT analysis done by Council provide much useful information to begin the process of strategic planning.

Demographic Information

The survey was returned by 207 people, which is approximately 25 % of our members. Although the return rate is somewhat low, the respondents appear to be a nice representation of the ACNP membership.

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Neuropsychopharmacology Strategy for 2001

Robert H. Lenox
Editor-in-Chief

Jennifer Fisher Wilson
Managing Editor

We would like to share with you our progress and plans for Neuropsychopharmacology as we develop new initiatives that promise to increase the profile and improve the quality of the journal.

Firstly, over the past two years the impact factor of the journal has improved from 4.1 to 4.9. It now ranks among the top 5.7% of all pharmacological journals, the top 7.5% of psychiatric journals and the top 12.9% of journals in the neurosciences. Furthermore, in response to the efforts of the editorial board to attract top-notch science to Neuropsychopharmacology, the journal is experiencing an increase in submissions by over 100% in the past two years, from 200 manuscripts in 1998 to over 300 in 2000.

Neuropsychopharmacology has just launched a new rapid online publication feature for all accepted manuscripts, and this is being announced in the September issue along with marketing from both the College and Elsevier. With online publication taking place within a week of acceptance, this new feature permits rapid article citation and access prior to the current three to four months that it takes Elsevier to copy edit and publish the paper version of the journal.

ContentsDirect will carry a direct link to the ACNP site, as well as to the Elsevier site. Elsevier's ContentsDirect email system will be used to notify readership of the availability of the pre-publication of manuscripts on the ACNP website. Elsevier now also has available a new website, Neuroscion, which is designed to facilitate the transmission of information among members of the international neuroscience research community. In addition, we are currently working to improve the accessibility and attractiveness of the both the Elsevier and ACNP Neuropsychopharmacology websites. We anticipate that online rapid publication will represent a significant advance for the journal and all of its authors.

Shortening the turnaround time from submission of manuscripts to publication is a priority for the journal. In addition to

rapid online publication, our in-house efforts continue to reduce the time for review. We currently typically make a first decision within four to six weeks. In addition, we are working with Elsevier to achieve further reductions in time for copy-editing and printing on the publishing side. We are also encouraging the use of the Brief Reports section of the journal for the submission of strong negative reports. The section serves as a place for well-designed studies with negative findings that are important to our field in areas including clinical psychopharmacology, meta-analysis results, and genetic linkage studies.

The editorial board for the journal has been encouraged to solicit manuscripts from the best clinical and basic scientists, with special efforts in the areas of genetics, neurophysiology and neuroimaging. We expect our ability to make a first decision quickly and to publish quickly via the rapid publication feature—combined with our rather prestigious interdisciplinary readership and high quality of science—will enhance the attractiveness of Neuropsychopharmacology to our colleagues. This is our journal, and its success depends upon our commitment as scientists to its future. This translates into having our esteemed membership submit some of their best work, and to encourage our junior as well as senior colleagues to do the same. Publishing cutting-edge science is the key way to create a top-notch journal. We are an interdisciplinary journal covering three major fields: psychiatry/neurology, pharmacology and neuroscience. We would do well to consider the reputation and recognition achieved by the interdisciplinary Proceedings of the National Academy of the Sciences as sponsored by National Academy of Sciences, as we in the College plan for the future of our journal.

We are endeavoring to create a successful balance between peer review publications and special features. The challenge is to balance highly original investigator-initiated research, which elevates the journal for high quality science, with special features like invited Perspectives and sym-

posia, which improve the journal's marketability and impact score. To this end, in the coming year, we are planning a number of special features in addition to publishing an invited Perspectives article in each issue of the journal. The Perspectives article is a critical examination of the current state of research in a particular area, with an opportunity for top scientists to also conceptually pull together a body of work from their own labs over several years, set in a framework of the current state of the field. Perspectives articles offer a prominent place to set forth their ideas in an international, peer-reviewed journal. We are also currently looking to the annual ACNP meeting to attract timely special features in both clinical and basic science areas for publication. These initiatives permit us to continue to raise our threshold for acceptance across both clinical and basic science disciplines as we balance our special features and our publication schedule to achieve timely publication of articles.

We must remain relevant to our readership and the College, who number among some of the best clinical and basic neuroscientists in the world. To this end, current figures indicate that our articles over the past year were distributed as follows: clinical 35.5%, basic 42.3%, and translational 22.2%. We anticipate that efforts to increase our submissions in areas related to genetics and imaging will enhance our ability to address translational research, which continues to be a focus of the College.

Finally, the editorial office is working to increase the visibility of Neuropsychopharmacology. Marketing plans include banner ads or links on high-traffic science web sites, presence at relevant subspecialty meetings and ContentsDirect mailings to scientists in the fields of psychiatry, neurology and pharmacology.

It is because of committed service of our editorial board members and the support of ACNP members that the journal continues to grow and strengthen its reputation. We look forward to seeing many of you at the annual meeting in Puerto Rico.

National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR) Conference April 3-4, 2000



Summary report prepared by Charles Bradberry, Yale University Dept. Psychiatry, Member ACNP Committee on the Use of Animals in Neuropsychopharmacology, Chair West Haven VA

Animal Care Com- mittee, Member Yale Animal Care and Use Committee

The focus of this meeting was on the threat to biomedical research represented by animal rights extremists/terrorists. A very broad range of presentations addressed all aspects of the current nature of the threat posed by extremists as well as measures for institutional preparedness and response to incursions/crises.

Nature of the threat - Condensed from talks by:

Colin Wiggins, former Chief, New Scotland Yard's Animal Rights National Index
Frankie Trull, President, NABR
Harris Weinstein, NABR Counsel, Covington and Burling
Eric Dezenhall, President, Nichols Dezenhall Crisis Communications

Anti-hunting groups formed in the UK after the second world war gradually increased their attention to include all aspects of animal based enterprise. Groups patterned after those in the UK were formed in the US in the 1970s. The groups have subsequently expanded to become multinational in nature, with actions in the UK rapidly mirrored by actions in the US. The groups have amorphous structures, making counter action by authorities difficult because of no centralized structure. Rather, guidelines of action are publicly posted with the stated principle that any action conforming to those guidelines can be regarded as actions by the group. Most

incidents have historically been against property, with the ultimate aim of putting enterprises out of business, an aim achieved, e.g., against Shamrock Farms, the primary supplier of non-human primates for research in the UK. Tactics are increasingly progressing to include harassment and violent attacks on personnel. For example, the garage attached to the home of the director of Shamrock was firebombed while she, her husband and son were asleep. Fortunately, they escaped injury. Tactics against targeted institutions include harassment of personnel by following them home from work, accusing them of cruelty on public posters and in writing to neighbors. This is done at all levels, from janitorial staff to top management. Investors, whose identities are obtained from shareholder lists are also targeted to coerce them into divestiture.

Attacks on information infrastructure constitute an increasing threat because of the protection offered by the ability to attack from remote sites, and the complete dependency of most institutions on computer based information systems. The point was emphasized that any network with an outside line is potentially vulnerable despite the presence of firewalls.

Groups have become highly sophisticated in planning and executing attacks. There has also been a generalization of justification of attacks by consolidation with concerns about genetically modified organisms and the perceived environmental threat of technology in general. For example, some of the most destructive elements of the recent protests against the WTO in Seattle were animal rights activists. There has been a recent increase in energy of the movement by young radical converts. Disturbingly, groups such as PETA operate openly in thousands of primary and secondary schools without presentation of oppos-

ing views. They also benefit from fund-raising to the tune of 16.5 million dollars last year, aided substantially by celebrities.

The ultimate aim of the animal rights movement is to put research using animals out of business. Period. All methods whether criminal or legal have this goal. The latter include regulating research out of existence by the expense of compliance, or use of harassment suits to drain resources on legal expenses. The volume of contributions, and hundreds of volunteer lawyers and staff make this a growing threat. The fact that they have consistently lost in court doesn't mean they haven't accomplished their goals.

Bottom line: this is war, not a failure to communicate. Animal rights groups want to put us out of business. The answer is not "the right PR campaign," which has tended to be the response up to now.

Proactive security measures - condensed from talks by:

Alan Carroll, FBI Special Agent, National Infrastructure Protection Center
Timothy Ward, President, Beckett Brown International
Saul Chafin, Chief of Police, Northwestern University

The most significant threat is that of the inside agent, whether it be an infiltrator, a disgruntled employee, or an employee compromised in some fashion so that he/she acts on behalf of an extremist group. It is extremely important to investigate all new hires for: civil legal action, criminal legal action, bankruptcy history, employment history (with special attention to any gaps in employment history which could indicate deception or a period of incarceration which might not show up on the criminal history).

Information system vulnerability can be broken down into: 1) computer based - poor password practices 2) network based - unprotected entry points 3) facilities based - servers in open unsecured areas 4) employee based - disgruntled employee or infiltrator.

Campuses can benefit from student patrols in radio contact and a general "deputization" of all staff to involve them in awareness of the threat and measures to counteract it. Have zero tolerance for non-compliance with security procedures.

Share information. This includes between researchers at the same and different institutions, between researchers and the local police force, and between local and distant police forces. Patterns of activity can foreshadow future events, and information on individuals can identify threats and/or increase the likelihood of apprehension. This was especially important in how institutions prepared for the recent Primate Freedom tour.

Bottom line: there is no risk from over-protection.

Response to a crisis or event - condensed from talks by:

Richard Bianco, Assistant Vice President, Academic Health Center, University of Minnesota

Don Gibbons, Associate Dean for Public Affairs, Harvard Medical School

Have a response team set up ahead of time, comprised, e.g., of:

- information officer
- veterinarian
- IACUC chair
- public relations officer
- general counsel
- campus police chief
- facilities management personnel

They should all know ahead of time what their role is. Also have individuals (scientists) who have agreed ahead of time to represent the science side in a generic fashion. Do this rather than

using scientists attacked because this personalizes the target and may encourage further action against them. Have redundancies built into the team in case some individuals are out of town. Have fact sheets about general care and treatment of animals prepared ahead of time for distributing to the press. Have a well-delineated chain of command of the response team, and have regular meetings to ensure familiarity of team members with what is expected from them.

In dealing with the press, control the story. Don't communicate what the extremists want to hear, namely, that researchers are scared and that research has been disrupted. Rather, emphasize that safety measures are in place, that important research is continuing, and that the research community will not be intimidated into abandoning its important mission. Don't make the stories any longer than necessary to get your side out. Longer stories recounting what extremists have done just gives them free press, their primary aim. Don't do any media interviews in which the other side is also present. Try to obtain questions in writing in advance which will permit a written response, e.g. by e-mail.

Bottom line: be prepared before the crisis.

General principles for media relations - condensed from talk by:

Jordana Lenon, Public Information Officer, Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center

Proactive media relations are beneficial. Having contacts with the media helps establish good working relations and permits communication of high profile, beneficial research. Newsletters are sent to a wide-ranging set of recipients including legislative, educational, and media sectors of community. Media visits to the Center are always prearranged, and visitors are accompanied by a staff member at all times. Follow-up calls are made to reporters and photo editors (e.g. to help

with photo captions). Follow-ups are generally appreciated. They help clarify any questions, and can make the reporter's and editor's jobs easier. When a principal investigator has an interview, he/she should prepare ahead of time the main points they want to get across, and practice the interview. Stay on course during the interview. Afterwards, follow up with the reporter, let press office, security, and others know about the interview, how it went, and where to look for the story.

Bottom line: Media is generally receptive. It helps to have established contacts in the media, particularly if a situation arises which attracts their attention.

Legislative and regulatory issues relevant to animal research - condensed from talks by:

Morton Kondracke, commentator and journalist

Orrin Hatch, U.S. Senator
Barbara Rich, Executive Vice President, NABR

There is pending legislation in the Senate to improve the Animal Enterprise Protection Act by increasing penalties for Animal Rights Terrorism. This is in Sen. Hatch's Juvenile Justice Bill, S254. Currently it is tied up by the politics of gun control. Attendees were encouraged to write their Senators and representatives (re the house version) to encourage them to remove the gun control amendments in order to permit passage. A bill sponsored by Rep. Greenwood of Pennsylvania is under debate, which would mandate the use of NIH funds to provide for "retired" chimpanzees. A controversial aspect which still might change is the permanent status of that retirement, i.e. NIH funds would be paying for the care of animals which could not be used for research under any circumstances.

A regulatory issue pending consideration by USDA is addition of rats and mice to their covered species (as demanded in a suit against USDA by

Continued from front cover.

We had 178 male (86% of the total) respondents and 29 females (14% of the total). This compares to approximately 84% male and 16% female in the ACNP membership.

Ninety-two of the respondents (44%) were Fellows, 78 (38%) were members, and the remaining 37 (18%) were made up of corporate representatives, associate members, administrative members, and foreign corresponding members. In our membership we have approximately 27% fellows, 35% members, and 38% are corporate representatives, associate members, administrative members, and foreign corresponding members.

The age distribution of the respondents is reported in Table I. We do not know the age of the majority of our members, and thus cannot make a reasonable comparison to the entire membership. However, we do have the age of approximately half of our members, and the distribution of ages of the respondents does seem similar to the age distribution of those members.

Table I
Age Distribution of Respondents

| Age Group | Number | Percent of Total |
|--------------|--------|------------------|
| No age given | 8 | 4% |
| 30-39 | 10 | 5% |
| 40-49 | 51 | 25% |
| 50-59 | 65 | 31% |
| 60-69 | 42 | 20% |
| 70-79 | 24 | 12% |
| 80-89 | 7 | 3% |

Forty-seven percent of the respondents hold an M.D. degree. Thirty-eight percent hold Ph.D. degrees, and fourteen percent hold both M.D. and Ph.D. degrees.

Seventy-five percent of the respondents work in university settings. Eleven percent works in industry. Five percent work in Government, and nine percent work in various other settings.

Thirty-two percent of the respondents identified their research as primarily basic. Forty-four percent said their research is primarily clinical. Four percent said their research is integrative,

and twenty percent either did not answer this question or the question was not applicable to them.

Geographically, sixty-six percent of the respondents live in the Eastern Time Zone. Twelve percent live in the Central Time Zone. One percent lives in the Mountain Time Zone. Thirteen percent live in the Pacific Time Zone, and eight percent are unknown or live outside the United States.

OUR MISSION

The first section of the survey focused on our mission. Our mission is to promote research and education in neuropsychopharmacology, to disseminate the most cutting edge information in this field, and to encourage scientists to enter this field. The questions in this section were intended to help us know if we should modify this mission statement, or if we need to do different things in order to fulfill this mission.

The responses to this section of the survey seem to convey an important message – that we should continue to do our current mission, and do it well. Responses to both objective questions and subjective comments stress that we do not need a radical change in mission. We want to continue to promote research and education in neuropsychopharmacology, to attract the best young scientists into this field, and to provide a forum for the successful integration of basic and clinical research. However, the responses in this section also indicated that the respondents are in favor of doing more to promote education in the field, and are even inclined to provide more education directly to a broader constituency of lay people as well as professionals in mental health, particularly via electronic media. There was also a strong show of support for the College to become much

more active in educating public policy decision-makers, and thereby influence those policy decisions. These ideas are not departures from our current mission, but they stress a stronger commitment to certain areas within our mission statement.

The responses to the questions in this section are presented in Table II. For the purpose of this analysis we have summarized the responses by collapsing the Strongly Agree and Agree responses, the Strongly Disagree and Disagree responses, and by collapsing the Neither Agree nor Disagree responses with those who did not answer the question. Table II presents the responses in percentage format to each question in the Mission Section. The percentages are of the 207 total respondents, and have been rounded off to equal 100%.

Table II
Question and Responses from Mission Section

| | SA & A | N & No Answer | SD & D |
|---|--------|---------------|--------|
| Mi 1. The College should have other missions. | 32% | 24% | 44% |
| Mi 2. Comments only question. See text below. | | | |
| Mi 3. The College should expand its educational endeavors by offering regional educational meetings that are designed to appeal to non-members and provide cutting edge science. | 35% | 25% | 40% |
| Mi 4. The College should develop and offer educational material on videotape or CD-ROM to mental health professionals. | 54% | 27% | 19% |
| Mi 5. The College should video/audio record selected Annual Meeting presentations to offer as educational material on videotape or CD-ROM to other mental health professionals. | 43% | 22% | 35% |
| Mi 6. The College should develop and offer educational material over the Internet. | 65% | 22% | 13% |
| Mi 7. The College should offer educational seminars outside of North America where it can provide quality information in areas that otherwise have limited accessibility to the expertise we can offer. | 32% | 33% | 34% |
| Mi 8. The College should have an active program to influence public policy decisions. | 86% | 9% | 5% |
| Mi 9. The College should mount an active effort designed to educate (not lobby) federal policy makers and influence policy decisions. | 87% | 8% | 5% |

The responses to the first question indicate that only a minority of our respondents (32%) think that we should have additional missions. Some of the suggestions from those respondents who do think we should expand our mission were to broaden the scientific research areas, to be more involved in advocacy

for both the general public and policy makers, and to broaden our educational endeavors. Some of these same themes surface again in more specific ways in later questions.

Question number two in this section asked for respondents to make comments about what the most important focus of the College should be. The most common responses to this question were to promote research and education, to disseminate the most cutting edge information, to help attract and develop young investigators, and to provide a forum for the integration of basic and clinical research.

Questions three through seven deal with various educational efforts. The respondents were not supportive of the idea of offering regional educational seminars, of offering selected Annual Meeting presentations on videotape or CD-ROM for educational purposes, or offering educational seminars outside North America. However, a majority of respondents (54%) were supportive of developing and offering educational material on CD-ROM or videotape to mental health professionals. An even larger majority (65%) was in favor of developing and offering educational material over the Internet.

Questions eight and nine deal with the issue of trying to influence public policy decisions. These two questions received the highest favorable responses of the entire survey. Eighty-six percent of the respondents agree that we should have an active program to influence public policy, and eighty-seven percent believe that we should try to educate policy makers.

To summarize this section on the Mission of the College, there does not appear to be strong support for adding to the current mission of the College. Respondents seem to be generally pleased with the core mission and function of the College, especially the Annual Meeting. Also, comments on the questions in this section indicate that respondents would not want College resources diverted from the core functions of the College (i.e.

Annual Meeting) to pursue other objectives. However, respondents believe that the College has much to offer to mental health professionals, to policy makers, and to the public at large. The College could be much more active in offering educational materials (e.g., internet, videotapes, etc.) to a broader array of constituents and in using the considerable cachet of its members to positively educate and influence public policy makers.

OUR MEMBERSHIP

Our survey respondents think that we need to recruit a more diverse group of scientists into our membership. Respondents identified a number of areas that need to be included in the ACNP membership. Some suggested that we use data derived from this survey and other sources to identify the areas that we want to include, then identify the individuals in those areas, and specifically recruit for the additional diversity. To have an active recruitment strategy for members is a departure from tradition. However, it is clear from the comments made that respondents feel strongly that we should not change the standards in the interest of gender, ethnic, or scientific diversity.

Members also like the current balance between basic and clinical research. The integration of basic and clinical areas is perceived as a special strength of the College that respondents want to see continue.

The first two questions in this section focus on gender, ethnic, and scientific diversity. The responses to these questions are presented in Table III. A sizable minority of our respondents (48%), but a minority nonetheless, thinks that we should make an effort to have more gender and ethnic diversity in the College. However, a clear majority of the respondents (56%) think that we should have more scientific diversity. In response to question three the respondents identified specific areas in which they believe we should have more recruiting efforts. Those responses are summarized in

Table IV. Respondents also support, if necessary, adding more members to the College to achieve more scientific diversity as summarized in Table V.

Table III
Questions 1 and 2 in Membership Section

| | SA & A | N & No Answer | SD & D |
|--|--------|---------------|--------|
| Mbr 1. The College should strive to have more gender and ethnic diversity. | 48% | 38% | 14% |
| Mbr 2. The College should strive to have more scientific diversity. | 56% | 28% | 17% |

Table IV
Scientific Areas / Disciplines Desirable for Recruiting New Members And Number of Times Each was Selected by Respondents

| Area/Discipline | Area/Discipline | Area/Discipline | Area/Discipline |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Molecular Genetics | 66 | Genetic Epidemiology | 32 |
| Pharmacogenetics | 62 | Neuropsychology | 29 |
| Functional Imaging | 50 | Neurogenesis | 27 |
| Trial Design | 42 | Pharmacoeconomics | 24 |
| Neurology | 41 | Neurophysiology | 21 |
| Biotechnology | 36 | Population Genetics | 17 |
| Animal Behavior | 34 | Ion Channels | 13 |
| Informatics | 34 | Psychotherapy | 10 |
| | | Mathematical Genetics | 9 |

Table V

| | Yes | No | No Answer |
|---|-----|-----|-----------|
| Mbr 4. If additional types of disciplines need to be represented, would you support adding members beyond our current limits? | 55% | 37% | 8% |

Two questions are relevant to the issues raised above. Question #9 in this section (see Table VI below) asked how many people the respondent has nominated for membership in the past five years. Twenty-seven percent of the respondents had not nominated anyone for membership, and only five percent had nominated one person each year. Since twenty-eight percent of all the respondents were not eligible to nominate for membership or did not answer this question it is essential to look at these responses without those ineligible respondents included. Table VI presents responses from only those eligible to nominate.

Table VI
Number of People Nominated for Membership by those Eligible to Nominate in Last Five Years

| Number of Nominations | Only Respondents Eligible to Nominate - Percent of Total |
|-----------------------|--|
| 0 | 36% |
| 1 | 16% |
| 2 | 19% |
| 3 | 11% |
| 4 | 8% |
| 5 | 6% |

Table VII
How Respondents became Acquainted with People Nominated for Membership

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Collaborated on research together | 29% |
| Colleague at same institution | 26% |
| Former student / trainee | 19% |
| Heard them give presentations | 15% |
| Other mentor relationship | 11% |

When asked how the respondents became acquainted with those persons that they had nominated for membership (question #10 in this section; see Table VII above) the answers were somewhat predictable and understandable. The two most common ways that the nominator had become acquainted with the nominee were as collaborators on research projects or as colleagues at the same institution. Another way they had become acquainted was that the nominator had been a former professor, trainer, or mentor of the nominee.

If it is an important objective for the College to attain more scientific diversity, as responses to question 2 would indicate, then it will be necessary to address the issue of getting people nominated for membership. These respondents have not been very active in nominating new people for membership. Furthermore, as one might expect, the nominations come from the most familiar sources – colleagues, research collaborators, and former students or trainees. To have more diversity we will have to reach beyond these most familiar sources to find nominees.

Table VIII
Questions and Responses from Membership Section

| | SA & A | N & NO Answer | SD & D |
|--|--------|---------------|--------|
| Mbr 5. The focus of the College should be more basic. | 14% | 31% | 55% |
| Mbr 6. The focus of the College should be more clinical. | 26% | 39% | 35% |
| Mbr 7. Membership on the Credentials Committee is limited to Fellows. However, Members are frequently Associate or Full Professors doing cutting edge work. The By-Laws should be amended so Members may serve on the Credentials Committee. | 50% | 25% | 25% |
| Mbr 8. Council not nominating individuals for membership places an unreasonable restriction on the College's ability to identify, nominate, and elect the very best young people as new members. | 37% | 25% | 38% |
| Mbr 11. Current standards for Foreign Corresponding Membership are that the individual should have status in the world community equal to that of a Fellow in the College. This standard should be changed. | 13% | 33% | 54% |
| Mbr 12. Foreign Corresponding Members are currently nominated by a Council member (other than Secretary and President) and co-nominated by a Fellow. The individual's CV is required. Once a person is nominated, Council determines whether the individual is qualified for Foreign Corresponding Membership. Only then is the proposed individual contacted about becoming a Foreign Corresponding Member. This procedure should be changed. | 16% | 44% | 40% |
| Mbr 13. Comments only question. See text below. | | | |
| Mbr 14. ACNP members are encouraged to actively participate in the College by serving on committees and by presenting posters or papers at Annual Meetings. A member must attend at least one Annual Meeting out of each three years, or have a valid excuse for not doing so, or his or her membership will be revoked by Council. This requirement should be relaxed to allow membership among those who might like to be less involved. | 21% | 13% | 66% |

The remainder of the questions and responses in this section are summarized in Table VIII. Questions five and six ask if respondents think that the College should be more basic or more clinical. Overall the respondents seem to think that the balance between the two is about right. Comments to these questions indicate that respondents think that it is very important to continue to maintain a balance between basic and clinical focus.

Question seven addresses the make-up of the Credentials Committee. Should membership on this committee be restricted to Fellows only? Fifty percent of the respondents believe that members should be allowed to serve as well. This is one of the few questions where there was a substantial difference in the responses of different groups of respondents. Of the Fellows answering this question 35% agreed, 45% disagreed, and 21% were neutral. Of the members answering 65% agreed, 12% disagreed, and 23% were neutral. Of the corporate representa-

tives, associate members, administrative members, and foreign corresponding members answering 57% agreed, 5% disagreed, and 38% were neutral.

Question number eight deals with the policy that prohibits Council members from being able to nominate people for membership. The respondents were divided almost evenly on this question. Thirty-seven percent believe that this policy places an unreasonable restriction on the College. Thirty-eight percent disagree.

Questions eleven through thirteen deal with the criteria for membership for Foreign Corresponding Members, and the process of nominating them for membership. A majority of respondents (54%) were not in agreement with the idea of changing this standard for membership. Only sixteen percent of the respondents agreed that the procedure for nominating a person as a Foreign Corresponding Member should be changed. Comments on these questions indicate that respondents see Foreign Corresponding Members as enhancing the diversity of perspectives in the College, and as broadening the impact of the College.

Question fourteen deals with our policy that members must attend at least one meeting in each three years to continue to be a member. There was a clear majority opinion that this policy should not be changed.

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COMMUNICATION

A number of challenges were identified in the communication section of the

survey. Respondents made a number of suggestions that we need to capitalize on our Website. Using the Web as a tool for providing the latest information, for providing new educational material, for more advocacy material, and for more internal functions such as a Directory or for doing this survey were all suggested. The message was clear in a number of ways that we need to focus on the Website. Table IX summarizes the responses to questions in this section.

Table IX
Questions and Responses from Communication Section

| | SA & A OrYes | N & No Answer | SD & D OrNo |
|--|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| C 1. Do you look first in Neuropsychopharmacology when looking for the best and most current information in our field? | 20% | 26% | 54% |
| C 2. Comments only question. See text below. | | | |
| C 3. Do you submit your best work to Neuropsychopharmacology? | 21% | 11% | 68% |
| C 4. To meet all the needs of our members, the ACNP should have two journals, one that is focused on basic research and another that is focused on clinical. | 25% | 15% | 60% |
| C 5. Do you use the ACNP Website? | 40% | 2% | 58% |
| C 6. Do you use any website for scientific information? | 66% | 5% | 29% |
| C 7. Do you frequently refer to the "Generations of Progress" book? | 47% | 3% | 50% |
| C 8. Comments only question. | | | |

Questions one through three in this section deal with our journal, "Neuropsychopharmacology". Fifty-four percent of the respondents said that they do not look first at our journal if they are looking for the best and most current information in the field. The comments to question two seem to indicate, however, that there may not be any one journal that respondents consider to be the premier journal in this field. That seems to be much more specific to the topic at hand. With that in mind, the responses to question three may be of more concern. Sixty-eight percent of the respondents said that they do not submit their best work to "Neuropsychopharmacology" for publication. To achieve an even higher scientific impact than we already have we may need to develop strategies to capture more of our own best work.

Respondents were clear in their feeling that we do not need to add a second journal. Many of the comments indicate that respondents believe that there

are already too many journals being published.

In response to question six sixty-six percent of respondents said that they do use various Websites for scientific information. However, in the previous question, only 40% said that they use the ACNP Website. Comments indicate that the respondents have not really thought of our Website as a resource for scientific information. With the support expressed for using the Internet to provide a broader education function, the need to improve our Website, or at least to attract our members to our website, is clear.

Less than one-half the respondents said that they use the Generations of Progress book. However, many pointed out in comments that all books are quickly out of date. Those who do use it seem to use it as a basic resource for teaching. This is clearly an issue we need to consider as we think about future Generation of Progress volumes.

OUR ANNUAL MEETING

This survey reaffirmed our belief that we have the best Annual Meeting of any group in the field. Respondents were protective of the Annual Meeting in not wanting resources diverted from it to other purposes. Other activities that we might pursue should be done in addition to, not instead of or at the expense of, the efforts that go into keeping our Meeting the premier event of the year.

Respondents did not want to see press releases released from the Annual Meeting unless the College carefully manages that process. However, respondents did point out that good press is good for the ACNP, and active management of the process is perhaps

the best way to get good press. If the College moves into a more focused and vigorous attempt to educate public policy makers then dealing with the need for good press may be a necessary part of that enterprise.

Table X
Questions and Responses from Annual Meeting Section

| | SA & A | N & No Answer | SD & D |
|---|--------|---------------|--------|
| AM 1. The College needs to make changes in the format/mix of panels, plenaries, posters, and study groups. | 26% | 35% | 39% |
| AM 2. The College needs to make changes in the dates of the Annual Meeting. | 31% | 24% | 45% |
| AM 3. The College needs to make changes in the location of the Annual Meeting. | 36% | 21% | 43% |
| AM 4a. The College should change its policy to allow press releases. | 20% | 14% | 67% |
| AM 4b. The College should allow only press releases that the College has approved. | 51% | 16% | 32% |
| AM 4c. The College should issue the press releases itself. | 47% | 26% | 27% |
| AM 5. The College should increase/encourage the dissemination of information from our Annual Meetings by having a press office, by encouraging journalists from major publications to attend. | 46% | 19% | 35% |
| AM 6a. Do you think the panel and study group abstracts should be archival? | 50% | 21% | 29% |
| AM 6b. Do you think the poster abstracts should be archival? | 45% | 22% | 33% |

Only three of the nine questions in this section had fifty percent or more of the respondents who either agreed or disagreed with the question. The other six questions did not have a clear majority of respondents either in favor of or opposed to the idea presented in the question. This makes it a bit difficult to draw clear conclusions from this section. Questions and responses from this section are summarized in Table X.

There are interesting differences in the way that specific groups answered two questions in this section. Question two asked if we should change the dates of the Annual Meeting. Overall thirty-one percent agreed that we should and forty-five percent said we should not. However, the responses of women and men were almost a mirror image of each other on this question. Both women and men had twenty-four percent of respondents who were neutral. Forty-five percent of women respondents thought that we should change the dates and thirty-one percent said we should not. On the other hand, twenty-nine percent of men respondents said we should change the dates and forty-seven percent said we should not. It

may be that since our Annual Meeting comes at a time of year that is very busy with family and other holiday activities that it presents more of a problem to women than to men. Even at the level of career success attained by our members, there may still be differences in the family responsibilities assumed by the different genders. This needs further consideration.

Question four in this section asked if we should change our policy to allow press releases. Overall, twenty percent agreed that we should change it, and sixty-seven percent disagreed. There were no real differences between Fellows and Members on this issue. However, among the other groups of members including corporate representatives, administrative members, associate members, and foreign corresponding members sixteen percent agreed that we should change this policy, but seventy-six percent disagreed. While the pattern of responses is the same among all these membership statuses, the opposition to changing the policy is actually somewhat stronger among corporate representatives, administrative members, associate members, and foreign corresponding members.

While the majority does not think we should allow unapproved press releases at the Annual Meeting, fifty-one percent of the respondents did agree that the College should allow press releases that it has approved. Forty-seven percent of the respondents agreed with the statement that the College should issue press releases itself. Forty-six percent of respondents agreed with the statement that we set up a press office at the Annual Meeting, and encourage journalists from major publications to attend.

The last two questions in this section deal with panel and study group abstracts and with poster abstracts. Fifty percent of the respondents think that panel and study group abstracts should be archival, and forty-five percent think that poster abstracts should be. There were no differences in age or Member/Fellow status on any of the Annual Meeting questions.

OUR FINANCIAL BASE

The financial questions on the survey drew responses that provided further

support for issues already identified. Overall, a majority of respondents were not in favor of lowering our dues or registration fees, which suggests that respondents believe that the value for the cost of participation in the College is quite good as it is. However, the very youngest respondents (those in their 30's and 40's) had a more favorable response to the suggestion of lowering membership dues and registration fees. When divided into two age groups, those under sixty and those sixty and over, fifty-five percent of those under sixty answered agree or strongly agree to the suggestion of reducing dues and registration fees. Only thirty-eight percent of those sixty and over answered agree or strongly agree to this question. Questions and responses from the financial section are summarized in Table XI.

Sixty-five percent of the respondents thought that we should use College resources to bring more top talent to the Annual Meeting, and sixty-six percent of respondents thought that we should use our resources to increase the influence of the ACNP on public policy decisions. A majority (59%) agreed with the statement that we should use our resources to provide more education to the public and to mental health professionals. While these responses tend to support responses to other questions in the survey, there is really no new information here.

**Table XI
Questions and Responses from
Financial Section**

| | SA & A | N & No Answer | SD & D |
|---|--------|---------------|--------|
| F 1. The College should use its resources to provide more education to the public and to mental health professionals. | 59% | 22% | 19% |
| F 2. The College should use its resources to bring more top talent to our Annual Meeting. | 65% | 17% | 18% |
| F 3. The College should use its resources to increase the influence of the ACNP on public policy decisions. | 66% | 18% | 16% |
| F 4. The College should use its resources to lower ACNP dues and meeting registration fees. | 48% | 27% | 25% |
| F 5. Comments only question. | | | |

IMPLICATIONS OF THE SURVEY RESULTS

It is apparent that we have a number of issues that could be addressed in a strategic plan. The work before us now is to decide which ones have the highest priority, and what is reasonable for us to try to accomplish. Goals that could be

considered by Council include the goal of influencing public policy by educating policy makers. This is a worthy goal to be sure, but the strategy to achieve it is complex, difficult, and expensive. A plan to achieve this goal will require a significant commitment from us—both financially and conceptually.

Another goal could be to increase the strength, depth, and diversity of our membership by developing an active recruitment plan. It may be difficult for College members to accept this as a goal since, as Table VII shows, we typically recruit people very much like ourselves. How do we reach out and integrate individuals with accomplishments and standards equal to ours, but with very different backgrounds? No one wants to change the standards for membership. The question with this goal would be how to actively recruit but still maintain those standards.

Another possible goal is to broaden our educational function, especially by using our Website as a tool. If we consider this goal, should we have a narrow or broad focus? Additional educational presentations designed to be delivered on the Web to mental health professionals was suggested by the survey respondents. Such a service would not only help professionals in the United States, but would also be available worldwide. We would also need to decide if we want to develop and offer appropriate material to lay people, to patients, to patient families, and to advocates. These are all exciting ideas and the real issue is to consider how we would develop the material for each of them and what is the wisest way to proceed? No matter what direction we take it would be an exciting challenge for us.

Council must consider these, as well as other potential goals. Setting out the goals that we believe will enable us to achieve our mission in the coming years is one of the most important decisions to be made in this process.

Insuring a Sound Financial Future for the ACNP

Eric Hollander

Chair, ACNP Finance Committee

Oakley Ray suggested that I update membership on recent developments which should insure a very sound financial future for the ACNP.

Until relatively recently, ACNP annual revenue was sufficient to meet the costs of the annual meeting and the day to day operations of the office of the secretariat, but did not generate funds for investment. The Treasurer (Irv Kopin) invested some revenue in a combination of mutual funds (such as the Vanguard 500 index fund), floating rate funds, and cash to preserve the capital, to provide for reasonable appreciation of capital, to provide for expenses of running the annual meeting and secretariat, as well as other unexpected and day to day expenses. These investments were successful, in that \$200,000 invested in 1996 in the Vanguard fund had grown to \$496,000 this year, and \$49,000 invested in a European market fund had grown to \$72,000.

However, changes proposed by the Finance Committee and approved by Council with regards to corporate membership dues and fees resulted in additional revenue to our college. This increased income insured the financial health of the college. It also prompted a comprehensive reassessment of our investment goals and policies. In response, the Finance Committee drafted a new investment policy. This specifically forbade investments in stocks in which the college might conceivably have a conflict of interest, such as pharmaceutical or clinical contract research

organization stocks, as well as tobacco companies. To protect the principal, but provide reasonable growth income and appreciation, it was determined that up to 60% of the portfolio would be invested in common stock positions.

Some time ago, under the chair of Henry Nasrallah, the Finance Committee had interviewed a series of investment firms who recommended various asset allocation strategies among mutual funds for the college portfolio. At the time, none of these firms were selected since the committee felt the presentations were somewhat self-serving, and the college had a good track record to date in their investment portfolio.

When Marty Adler joined the committee as Co-Chair he argued strenuously that it was not appropriate for individual ACNP members such as the treasurer, to make final investment decisions and have fiduciary responsibilities, since this leaves individuals and the ACNP open to potential lawsuits and personal responsibility should the investments turn sour. He suggested that an independent investment manager be hired, who would follow the overall policies set forward by the Finance Committee. While an investment manager charges a yearly fee, mutual funds have costs in handling fees which would offset this expense.

Council and the committee agreed with these points, and the committee interviewed a series of investment

management firms including Ayrshire Associates, Loomis Sayles and Company, Mercantile-Safe Deposit and Trust, and Salomon Smith Barney. The committee selected Ayrshire Associates as the best choice, in part because Ayrshire had worked well with the CPDD for the past 10 years, and the CPDD portfolio had grown 854% during that time period. Ayrshire charges an annual .85% fee to manage the portfolio for the first \$1,000,000 invested, with decreasing fees for additional investments thereafter. The committee agreed to transfer \$1,000,000 from the College's mutual fund, stock, and floating rate fund holding into a portfolio managed by Ayrshire of individual stock. This represents about a 60% equity holding for the total portfolio, of which the balance is invested in floating rate funds and cash to cover expenses.

We believe this initial \$1,000,000 investment to individual common stock managed by Ayrshire so as to follow the investment policy statement set forth by the College, as well as the increased revenue generated by changes instituted by the Secretariat, sets the College on the path to financial security, and the ability to increase the scope of educational, research, and other initiatives set by Council for the college.

American College of Neuropsychopharmacology Investment Policy Statement

Approved by Council June 25, 2000

Purpose of the Fund

The purpose of the Fund shall be to provide a reserve to protect the ability of the College to carry out its functions in times of adversity and to enable it to take advantage of special opportunities for increased service to its members and the discipline of neuropsychopharmacology.

Objectives

1. The assets shall be prudently managed to protect the principal from decrease in actual terms. Recognizing the impact of inflation, the asset portfolio manager shall make every effort to protect the purchasing power of these assets.
2. The portfolio should provide reasonable growth income and appreciation to provide for the future needs of the Fund. It is the objective of the portfolio that the total return of the assets over time exceed the rate of inflation (as specified in the BHP deflator) in the same period by at least five percent. If the equity market as a whole increases more than five percent over the inflation rate, it is expected that the equity portion of the portfolio will do at least as well as the market (as judged by the S&P 500 index) averaged over a five-year period.

Implementation

1. Investments will consist of high quality securities from the equity and fixed income markets.
2. Fixed income investments will be confined to instruments rated BBB or better at the time of purchase with no more than 5% of the total fixed income portfolio invested in bonds rated lower than A.
3. Equity investments can be either those listed on any major domestic stock exchange or over-the-counter issues. However, all unlisted equity securities will be stocks of seasoned companies with active markets ensuring acceptable liquidity.
4. Assets not currently committed to fixed income or equity investments will be invested in high quality short-term securities and/or high quality money market funds.
5. The allocation of assets in the portfolio according to type shall be that best suited to fulfill the objectives of the Fund in the light of current and anticipated economic condition. In general, the common stock position in the portfolio shall not exceed 60% of the Fund at market. Under exceptional conditions, the portfolio manager may exceed the position with the approval of the ACNP Treasurer.
6. Under ordinary circumstances, the portfolio manager will avoid excessive concentration of investments. "Excessive concentration" is defined as having more than ten percent of the total portfolio in any single common stock or more specific issued with the exception of securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies, and high quality money market funds.

Restrictions

In the management of the assets, the portfolio manager is to adhere to the following instructions:

1. No investments in options, warrants, or commodities.
2. No short sales
3. No margin purchases or other use of borrowed funds.
4. No purchases of letter stock or private placements of fixed income securities
5. No purchases of foreign equity securities, except as traded on U.S. exchanges through the American Depository Receipt Mechanism.
6. No purchase of the stock of companies deemed primarily pharmaceutical industries.
7. No purchase of the stock of companies deemed primarily Clinical Contract Research Organizations.
8. No purchase of the stock of companies deemed primarily tobacco companies, defined as companies having greater than twenty-five percent of the earnings from tobacco sales.

Continued from page 5.

animals rights groups). Office of Management and Budget has informed USDA it is a change with potential major economic impact which will require USDA to fully justify the change. A change in how USDA defines distress is also still under consideration. There has been a \$1 million increase in the budget for USDA's animal care unit (approx. 10% increase) which was sorely needed. More will be requested in future years, but it has been expressly indicated the increase is not meant to permit inclusion of rats and mice as covered species.

Bottom line: Communicate to legislators the threat of animal rights extremism to research.

What can ACNP do? ACNP bridges the world of basic research, which often involves the use of animals, and the world of clinical research and service, involving the patients who ultimately benefit from the use of animals. It is crucial that we involve patient advocacy groups in the public relations battle over this issue. The voices of patients who suffer from psychiatric and neurological diseases must be raised in challenge to those who argue against the use of animals. This will help to put a human face on the effort to educate the public and confront those who support animal rights activists with their money and notoriety. NABR has begun a series of public information messages involving patients to help promote research. A proactive measure by ACNP to help support the use of animals in research would be to help involve patient advocacy groups in coordination with NABR. The committee on the use of animals in neuropsychopharmacology will continue to consider proactive measures to help support the use of animals in research and report to the college on this issue.



How and When the ACNP Became More Democratic

Arnold Friedhoff

Prior to the 1978 election the President-Elect was nominated by the Council and a single candidate presented to the members at the annual business meeting for a confirmatory vote. Gerald Klerman who was to be

President-Elect in 1977 advised the Council that he would be unable to accept the ACNP presidency for 1978. At that point Arnold Friedhoff suggested that Council select multiple candidates and present them to the Fellows for a vote by written ballot. The nominee receiving the most votes would become the President-Elect. In the rerun of the 1977 election, 4 nominees were selected. In the election by the Fellows Arnold Friedhoff was elected President to succeed Morris A. Lipton, thus this became the first ACNP election in which the President was selected from multiple nominees.

ACNP Scientific Website Update

James H. Meador-Woodruff
Editor, ACNP Scientific Website

The ACNP Scientific Website is now available at <http://www.acnp.org/sci-web/>. It has been designed to be intuitive and easy to use, and hosts a number of modules related to neuropsychopharmacology. The major content is an online and searchable version of the most recent edition of our publication, *Psychopharmacology: The Fourth Generation of Progress*. As many of you may recall, this book had been updated several times since it appeared in print and the revised versions have been distributed on CD-ROM. The decision was made this year to move this to the web instead, and the most recent version of the book/CD-ROM is now available at our website.

As part of a mandate to begin to encourage interactions between all of the publications of ACNP, the website has developed links to other publications. As an example, as part of the preparation of the *Fifth Generation of Progress* book, the outlines of individual chapters were

posted online when received from authors in order to allow rapid feedback during the editorial process.

The most recent initiative involves a linkage between the website and the college's journal, *Neuropsychopharmacology*. The college is now able to offer rapid, online publication of a manuscript once it is accepted for publication. This online publication will be within days of acceptance of a paper, and will be archival and citable; the date of online publication will be indicated in the print version of a paper, and will be considered the date of first publication. We now have 14 papers online, and expect this will expand rapidly.

A number of new initiatives are planned for the website, and I will describe each new component as it comes online in future issues of this newsletter. Please check the website: your feedback is welcomed and encouraged as we continue our foray into this new medium for the ACNP.

The Fifth Generation is Proceeding Well Through Gestations

Kenneth L. Davis

The Fifth Generation of Progress is well on its way. As excellent as previous editions have been, the goal of this edition is to be somewhat more reader friendly. This version will differ from the last in being a bit less encyclopedic, and with a greater emphasis on current experimental therapeutics. Many chapters are co-authored by senior members of the ACNP. Authors with sometimes conflicting views were chosen in order that the book reflects fairly some of the controversies in particular fields. In so doing, hopefully the volume will also communicate certain humility about what is fact and what is conjecture.

The Fifth Generation will be divided into 13 sections. Specifically, these are: Neurotransmission and Signal Transduction; Emerging Methods in Molecular Biology and Genetics; Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging; Drug Discovery and Evaluation; Disorders of Development; Schizophrenia and Related Disorders; Anxiety and Stress Disorders; Affective Disorders; Alzheimer's and Other Dementias; Substance Use Disorders; Impulsive and Compulsive Disorders; Movement and Paroxysmal Disorders; Chronobiology and Sleep Disorders. Obviously not all sections are of equal length, the number of chapters in each section reflecting a combination of factors including the current scientific impact of each area, relevance to the ACNP membership, and the timeliness of the findings. Thus, the Fifth Generation will very clearly not be a textbook of either neuroscience or neuropsychopharma-

cology, but rather a compilation summarizing the most important advances in the last 5 years, with a particular emphasis on topics impacting on the pathophysiology and therapeutics of neuropsychiatric disease.

Like other multi-authored scientific books, there can be stylistic differences among chapters. The section editors, (Drs. Eric Nestler and Ronald Duman, Samuel Barondes, Robert Desimone, Herbert Meltzer, Joseph Coyle, Daniel Weinberger, Dennis Charney, Charles Nemeroff, Kenneth Davis, Charles O'Brien, and Marian Fischman, Eric Hollander, Carol Tamminga, and David Kupfer), working with the senior editors (Drs. Kenneth Davis, Dennis Charney, Joseph Coyle, and Charles Nemeroff), have attempted to minimize these differences, as well as to integrate the chapters into a more meaningful whole. Every attempt has been made to avoid redundancy and refer within chapters to related topics found throughout the book. Nevertheless, any efforts to completely integrate well over 100 chapters can never be totally successful. Although a substantial minority of chapters are authored by non-ACNP members, the vast majority of the contributions come from the ACNP membership, and as such the book is a reasonable barometer of where we are we enter this new millennium.

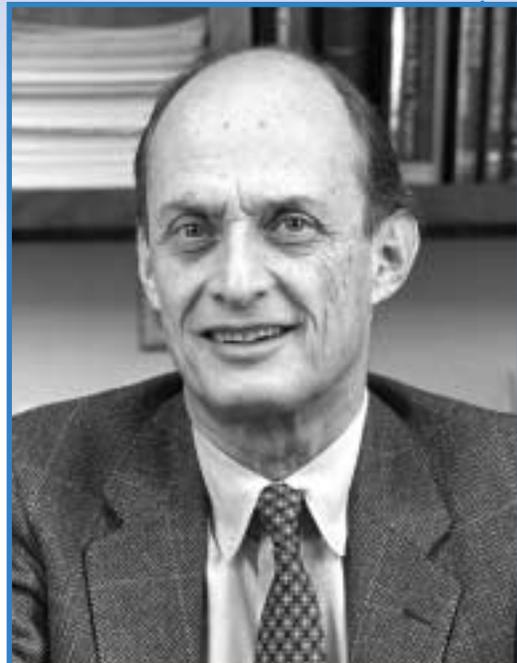
Thus, in the end, the Fifth Generation of Progress will hopefully be an honest reflection of where the scientific activities of the ACNP membership and the field of neuropsychopharmacology are today.

The ACNP is Honored

Three Nobel Laureates are members of the College.
We congratulate the new awardees in Physiology and Medicine.

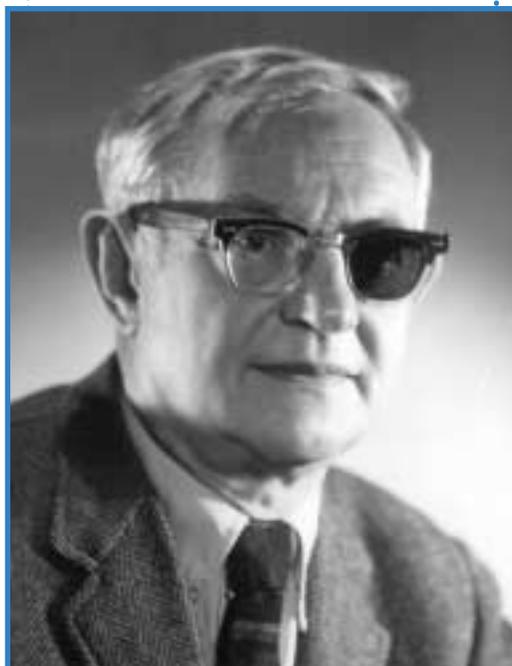


Arvid Carlsson
2000



Paul Greengard
2000

And we recognize a previous awardee.



Julius Axelrod
1970

Some Responses Please!

Oakley Ray

This issue of the Bulletin contains three articles which I wish everyone who receives the issue would comment on. I know we are all busy but the more comments the Secretariat receives the better able we are to improve the College and its activity and shape it in a way that is congruent with your insights and desires.

The lead article should probably be read several times and digested well. It represents a summation of an exercise (SWOT analysis) led by Ronnie Wilkins to obtain the best thinking of Council about the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats relevant to the College. This activity was followed by a questionnaire sent to everyone listed in the Directory and the replies are summarized well in the article which begins on page 1.

Council will use these results and your comments to develop initiatives, agendas, and plans for the future. Except for the Task Force on Membership Recruitment (see article in this issue) most of the work of Council will not take place until the weeks before, during, and immediately after the Annual Meeting.

We would very much appreciate your ideas, thoughts, proposals, and suggestions on each of the many issues covered in the report. You can never have too many ideas or comments—the more you have, the longer it takes to sift and combine them, but the likelihood is greater that we don't miss good ideas.

The more specific your response the better. Do not be concerned with cost or the time/personnel required to accomplish your ideas. That is Council's job.

Any replies received in the Secretariat by Friday November 3rd will be part of the material sent to Council for consideration.

The second article where replies would be helpful is the one by Bob Lenox on our journal *Neuropsychopharmacology*. Its

interesting, under the leadership of Bob and his team (see the organizational summary following this article) the impact factor of the journal has grown significantly—but most members reported in our survey that they don't send their best material to our journal! Think what our impact index would be if each member sent the best of their next three publications to *Neuropsychopharmacology*! Unbelievable!

Everyone appreciates that there are more reasons why a particular paper is sent first to a specific journal. As the readership and the stature of our journal grows so will the reasons for sending your best material to *Neuropsychopharmacology*.

The Secretariat and the editorial team would very much like your ideas and suggested actions for improving the journal beyond its already high level. Bob's article contains some projections for changes in the near future. Do you have other ideas, long range or short range that need to be considered? Send them in. The more ideas the merrier.

The third article—Charles Bradberry's report on an NABR meeting—gives a very succinct, up-to date, overview of the increasing danger to the use of animals in research. Each of you should take action. Download the article from our website (acnp.org) and send it to your colleagues, to the Animal Care Committee and the Administration at your institution. Volunteer to be a resource on this issue.

The Animal Care Committee, co-chaired by Chris-Ellyn Johanson and Nancy Mello, will review this article and make proposals to Council for ACNP actions but we look forward to your suggestions, as well.

There are two other brief articles that I hope would also elicit responses from each of you. One is by Jim Meador-Woodruff who is the editor of our scientific website. I hope that Jim will find the

time to develop a regular column on the College's move into the electronic information world. Again, he and the Secretariat would appreciate your comments and suggestions for expanding and improving our scientific website.

The second article is the announcement by Alan Schatzberg of the formation of a Task Force on Membership chaired by Sam Bardones. The task force was in process before the summary in the lead article was completed but all these converging concepts show clearly the power of the zeitgeist.

If you know of outstanding individuals who you believe would make a significant contribution to the vision and work of the College send the information to Sam. It would be most helpful if you could send a brief CV also. The areas where we need to look especially are, in part, suggested in Table IV of the lead article but do not be constrained by that. Your suggestions could be young rising stars or a tenured full professor who somehow never fell into the ACNP track on his/her climb to excellence. Needed is a commitment to the broad goals of the College. Send your suggestions to Sam Bardones.

This brief comment asks for a lot from each of you: ideas, names, and actions on a variety of topics. All of the topics are very important—to the College and to the field. We need your assistance.

Editorial Board Members

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Jay M. Baraban | (Molecular/Cellular) |
| John Nurnberger | (Genetics) |
| Robert N. Golden | (Clinical) |
| Marina Piccioto | (Mol/Cellular) |
| John A. Harvey | (Beh. Pharm.) |
| Bryan Roth | (Mol/Cellular) |
| John Kelsoe | (Genetics) |
| Carol A. Tamminga | (Clinical) |
| James L. Kennedy | (Genetics) |
| Elizabeth B. Weller | (Clinical) |
| Edythe D. London | (Imaging) |
| Francis Julian White | (Neurophysiology) |
| Adrian Morrison | (Neurophysiology) |
| Dean F. Wong | (Imaging) |

San Juan, the Caribe Hilton, the Normandie, and the ACNP Oakley Ray

Many of you know that since our last Annual Meeting at the Caribe Hilton in 1997 we have ventured to the El Conquistador and to the Acapulco Princess. Both are great hotels and some of you suggested that we consider returning to them. We left the Caribe Hilton because I was not happy with the room rates offered to the ACNP. I told the Acapulco people that when there were many more direct flights (guaranteed) from the US to Acapulco we would consider returning. El Conquistador was built and is run as an incentive hotel for “captive groups” whose schedule from breakfast to nightcap is tightly controlled by the hotel and the company sponsoring the group. I told them we might consider returning when they had an overflow hotel next door and when they moved Old San Juan about 40 miles closer.

Our Odyssey has paid off. In the years since we left the Caribe Hilton they have spent 60 million dollars to renovate and update and improve the hotel. They did it well—particularly for a group such as the ACNP with lots of meetings.

I have included a shadow-gram of the Caribe with this article. Old timers can

orient themselves by referring to Peacock Alley—new and improved—and the very modern San Geranimo Ball Room—the old Ballrooms A, B, and C. The second floor of meeting rooms and the lobby area are changed beyond recognition. The same is true of the pool area.

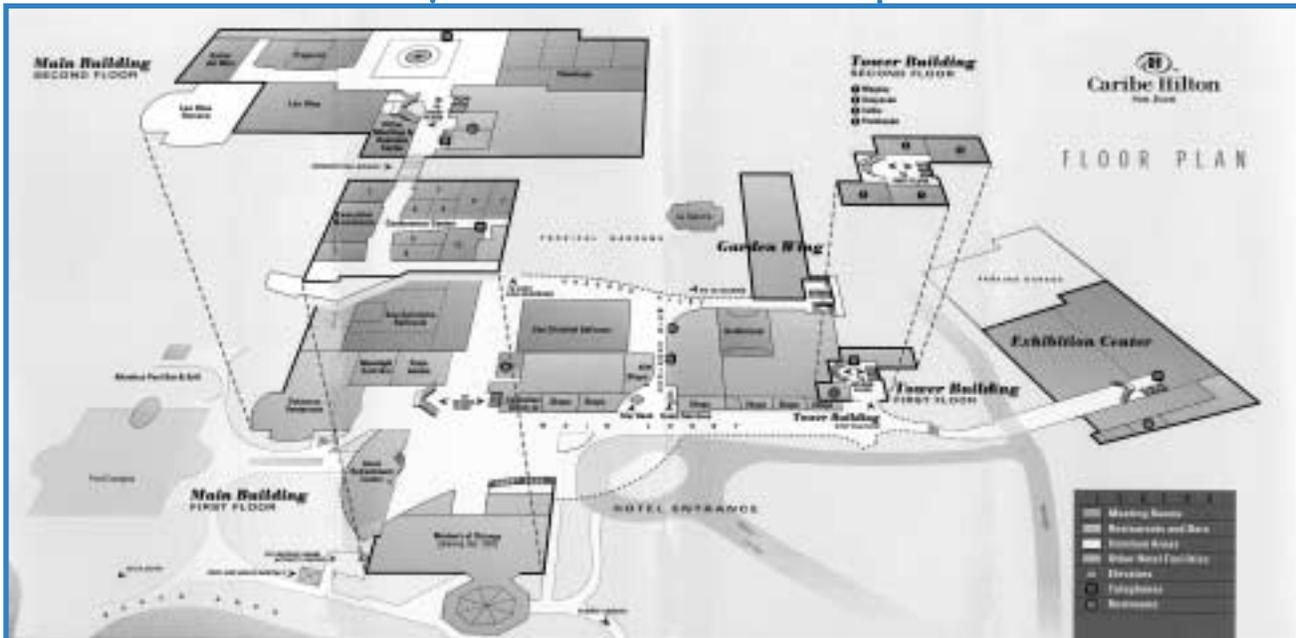
Gone is the Terrace Bar area and I personally don’t like its replacement—the Oasis Refreshment Center. The music has stayed—different groups but the same decibel level which, on retrospect, I believe is designed to do three things: prevent talk and thought; conceal low level music ability of the performing groups; damage the inner hair cells of the cochlea. Success has been achieved on the first and third accounts.

The elevators will be upgraded in the next 18 months! Two million dollars are to be spent. The in-room air conditioners have been improved greatly. I’m sure each person revisiting the Caribe will have their list of likes and dislikes with the New Caribe Hilton. The casino will not open until February 2001—next to the Exhibition Hotel. A new spa is scheduled to open November of this year. A brand new (construction starts April

2001) three-story building will open and contain 300 casitas before we return in 2002. We’ll be assigned many of these rooms so we have about 700 total at the Caribe. Perhaps by December 2002 the expanded Caribe campus will be finished.

The area beyond the Caribe is also very new and improved. I love the way they have redone the Normandie. You have to see it to believe it. If you continue walking past the Normandie toward Old San Juan you will walk on a 12-foot wide, nicely landscaped promenade as far as the restaurant Dumas. The large tent to your right—in the parking lot of the stadium is the Escambron Beach Club. Kathy and I endorse both of these restaurants if you like simple, very good, Puerto Rican food. Try to sit outside at the Dumas—the only place I know in San Juan where you can, literally, dine at the water’s edge.

Oh yes, one more thing. Our journey to El Conquistador and the Acapulco Princess has paid off well, I believe. Our lowest room rate at the Caribe up to and including 2004 will stay (guaranteed) at less than \$200 a night!



**AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE – 39TH ANNUAL MEETING**

**Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico
DECEMBER 10-14, 2000**

Saturday, December 9, 2000

8:30 am - 2:00 pm Council Meeting
9:00 am - 4:00 pm Committee Meetings as called by Chairs
1:00 pm - 6:00 pm Registration
2:00 pm - 5:00 pm Advocacy/Council Mtg

Sunday, December 10, 2000

7:30 am - 6:00 pm Registration
8:30 am - 1:00 pm Teaching Day: "Brain Imaging for the Clinical Researcher: Strengths and Weaknesses of Each Method"
9:00 am - 4:00 pm Committee Meetings as called by Chairs
1:15 pm - 2:30 pm Buffet Lunch
2:30 pm - 5:00 pm Paper Sessions: "Hot Topics"
6:15 pm - 7:30 pm Buffet Dinner
7:30 pm - 10:00 pm Issues in Ethics: "Round-table Discussion of ACNP Statement of Principles"

Monday, December 11, 2000

7:30 am - 1:00 pm Registration
8:30 am - 12:00 pm President's Plenary: "Brain Peptides as Pharmacological Targets: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly"
1:15 pm - 2:30 pm Distinguished Lecture: James Watson, "The Human Genome Project"
3:00 pm - 5:30 pm Panel Sessions
5:30 pm - 7:30 pm Poster Session I with Reception
7:30 pm - 10:00 pm Study Groups

Tuesday, December 12, 2000

8:30 am - 11:00 am Panel Sessions
11:30 am - 1:30 pm Luncheon Memorial Symposium for Seymour Kety
3:00 pm - 5:30 pm Panel Sessions
6:00 pm - 11:00 pm Council Meeting for Committee Reports

Wednesday, December 13, 2000

8:30 am - 11:00 am Panel Sessions
11:30 am - 12:30 pm Business Meeting
12:30 pm - 2:00 pm Buffet Lunch
3:00 pm - 5:30 pm Panel Sessions
5:30 pm - 7:30 pm Poster Session II with Reception
7:30 pm - 10:00 pm Study Group Sessions

Thursday, December 14, 2000

8:30 am - 11:00 am Panel Sessions
8:30 am - 11:00 am Council Meeting
3:00 pm - 5:30 pm Panel Sessions
8:00 pm - 10:30 pm Reception

ACNP Service Center

Sunday-Wednesday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm, Thursday 9:00 am – 3:00 pm

Computer Center

Sunday-Wednesday 9:00 am – 7:00 pm, Thursday 9:00 am – 3:00 pm

We would like to acknowledge the following companies for their support: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals, Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly and Company, Forest Laboratories, Janssen Pharmaceutica Products, L.P., Merck & Company, Inc., Pharmacia & Upjohn, Inc., Pfizer, Inc., Wyeth Ayerst Laboratories.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

December 9-14, 2000

ACNP Annual Meeting
San Juan, Puerto Rico

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March 6-10, 2001

American Psychosomatic Society
59th Annual Scientific Meeting

For information:

American Psychosomatic Society
6728 Old McLean Village Drive;
McLean, VA 22101-3906 USA.
Tel: 703-556-9222
Fax: 703-556-8729
E-mail: info@psychosomatic.org,
Web site: www.psychosomatic.org

September 20-23, 2001

Budapest CINP Regional Meeting,
Budapest, Hungary

For Information:

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October 2 - 5, 2001

CINP Hiroshima Regional Meeting

For Information:

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October 13-17, 2001

14th ECNP Congress, Istanbul Turkey

For information:

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The Netherlands
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Email: ecnp@congrex.nl

October 27-31, 2001

XVII World Congress of World
Association for Social Psychiatry
Agra India

For information:

Professor Shridhar Sharma
Congress President, Emeritus Professor
Institute of Human Behav. & Allied
Sciences
PO Box 9520
Delhi – 110095, India
Tel: 91-11-2114025
Fax: 91-11-2299227
Email: wasp_congress@vsnl.com

December 10-14, 2001

ACNP 40th Annual Meeting
Hawaii

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Website: acnp.org

October 5-9, 2002

15th ECNP Congress, Barcelona Spain

September 20-24, 2003

16th ECNP Congress, Prague-Czech Republic

October 9-13, 2004

17th ECNP Congress, Stockholm Sweden

ACNP
Bulletin

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