

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY NEWSLETTER
(DIVISION 28 - THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

ISSUE NO. 2, 1981

L. D. BYRD, EDITOR

DIVISION 28 MEMBER JOINS DRR

Richard L. Sprott, formerly a Staff Scientist at the Jackson Memorial Laboratories, Bar Harbor, Maine, has joined the Division of Research Resources (NIH) as a Health Science Administrator.

Dick received his undergraduate education at Franklin-Marshall College, and then attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for graduate training in experimental and physiological psychology. Upon receipt of the Doctoral degree, he accepted a fellowship at the Jackson Laboratories in Bar Harbor and studied behavioral genetics. Two years later, he obtained a position as Assistant Professor of Psychology at Oakland University in Michigan, and left the research laboratory to teach full time. Subsequently, he returned to the laboratory at Bar Harbor and resumed his career as a research scientist, developing methods and conducting experiments on behavioral genetics, obesity and aging in mice. In 1975, Dick published with Basil Eleftheriou a two-volume set entitled "Hormonal Correlates of Behavior". Later, he published a book on aging entitled "Age, Learning Ability and Intelligence".

In 1980, Dick left the research laboratory to become a science administrator in Washington, first as an Expert Consultant for DRR and later as Chief of the Office of Biomedical Resources and Resource Development at the National Institute on Aging. In his new position in the Division of Research Resources, he will participate in the administration of the Biomedical Research Support Grant Program.

Dick has been a member of APA and Division 28 since 1967. He can be reached at his office in Bethesda or by calling (301) 496-6743.

NEW PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY JOURNAL

During the past 20-30 years, there has been a revolution in the care of psychiatric patients, a revolution largely facilitated by developments in modern psychopharmacology. Today, the practicing clinician encounters and relies upon psychotropic drugs in all clinical settings. To provide a one-stop service for information needed to keep abreast of the changing world of clinical psychopharmacology, Williams and Wilkins has begun publishing the Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology.

The Journal is published bimonthly and includes sections for original contributions, brief reports, forensic updates, book reviews, and abstracts of major journals. The scope of the Journal includes clinical trials and studies, side effects and undesired reactions, drug interactions, overdose management, pharmacogenetics, pharmacokinetics, and the psychiatric effects of non-psychiatric drugs.

Editors-in-Chief of the Journal are Richard I. Shader and David J. Greenblatt, both of Tufts University School of Medicine and the New England Medical Center Hospital in Boston.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Material of interest to the membership of Division 28 should be forwarded for inclusion in the Newsletter to:

Dr. Larry D. Byrd, Editor
Yerkes Regional Primate Research
Center
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia 30322

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE AND THE REAGAN BUDGET

President Reagan has now released his package of budget cuts totalling almost \$50 billion and Congress has approved the package. Cutting the budget was the platform on which the President was elected, and many expected that psychological training, research and service would come in for their share of belt-tightening. However, few were prepared for the inequitable treatment that the behavioral and social sciences received in the Reagan budget.

The behavioral and social sciences have been singled out. For example, research support for psychology at the National Science Foundation is scheduled for a 50-60% decrease in 1982; yet, research support for the natural sciences at NSF is scheduled for a 7-20% increase. These figures, and others like them, mean that the behavioral and social sciences will be facing a crisis in funding. The following information was assimilated by APA and AAP in an effort to portray the magnitude of change in Federal funding behavioral scientists can expect.

The National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism will undergo significant changes as a result of the President's budget. One of the most important changes will be removing service funds from the control of the Institutes, and including these funds in large health block grants to states. In fact, 94% of the budget cuts for ADAMHA represent the transfer of categorical service programs. Of more direct impact on behavioral science will be the proposed phase-out of clinical training, the reduction of research training funds and the new priority of biomedical research at all three Institutes.

Clinical training at NIMH is scheduled to be phased down during 1981 and 1982, and eliminated in 1983. The proposed elimination of clinical training support in mental health is for all mental health professions. Currently approved

and funded programs will continue to be funded until their expiration. However, the plan is to fund no new clinical training program for the rest of 1981 or beyond. This means that approximately 44 training programs that applied in 1981 and were approved for training funds will not receive those funds.

Research training at NIMH is also scheduled for major cuts in the Reagan budget. FY 80 support was \$18.2 million; \$15.9 million in institutional programs and \$2.3 million in individual pre- and postdoctoral fellowships. The Reagan administration has proposed reduction to \$13.4 million in FY 81 and \$11.8 million in FY 82. The decreases would result primarily from two changes: eliminating any new funding for training "social researchers" (loss of \$1.6 million); and discontinuing institutional and indirect costs on research training grants after July, 1981. The status of the National Research Service Awards (NRSA) program is unclear.

The Reagan budget indicates "stable" research funding at NIMH for FY 81 (\$142.7 million) and FY 82 (\$144.6 million). However, this "no change" proposal masks considerable change. For example, extramural research support available to investigators outside NIMH would decrease from \$109.8 million in FY 81 to \$102.8 million in FY 82, while intramural NIMH research would expand. More importantly, research funding would be redistributed among categories of biomedical research investigation. "Social research" will be phased out. Both the size of behavioral and social research programs and the amount of funding available to be awarded will be decreased. Thus, in a supposed "no change" NIMH research budget, support of behavioral research will decrease by at least \$1 million from 1981-1982.

The administration has proposed that, beginning in FY 82 (which begins October 1, 1981), NIMH have no direct involvement in funding mental health services. The services program will be consolidated into the proposed Health Services Block Grant to the states with

a 25% overall funding reduction. The removal of services programs to a block grant formula accounts for most of the total budgetary decline for NIMH. The just-passed Mental Health Systems Act would be repealed under the block grant proposal.

The research budget for NIDA will be decreased from its FY 81 level of \$45 million to \$44 million for FY 82, according to the Reagan proposals. There will be a major de-emphasis on social research at NIDA, as is the case at all three ADAMHA Institutes. The focus on biomedical research will likely make it more difficult for behavioral and social scientists to obtain research support from NIDA. The training budget for NIDA has always been relatively small (e.g. FY 79 was \$10 million), and NIDA has not been a major source of psychology training funds. The service budget will be removed from NIDA and placed in a block grant program. The number of personnel at NIDA will be reduced by 40-50%.

The research budget for NIAAA will decrease slightly for FY 81 and increase in FY 82 under Reagan proposals. The FY 80 figure was \$22.9 million, the FY 81 figure would be \$21.7 million and \$24.9 million in FY 82. In light of the ADAMHA-wide phase-out of social research, the increases do not mean greater behavioral and social science research opportunities at NIAAA. The training budget for NIAAA has always been relatively small (e.g. FY 79 was \$7.2 million), and NIAAA has not been a major source of psychology training funds. The service budget will be removed from NIAAA and placed in a block grant program.

Research support for psychology at the National Science Foundation (NSF) is programmed for drastic reductions in the budget submitted by President Reagan. In some cases, complete programs have been proposed for termination; in other cases, the proposed cuts are so severe that programs would not be able to fund any new research projects during the next 18 months. In the Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences, which funds most basic and applied research in

psychology at NSF, the Reagan budget would slash support in psychology by 50%, a potentially devastating reduction. Approximately 90% of the FY 82 budget for the Division is already committed. At the same time that behavioral and psychological research is being cut, research funds in the natural sciences, physiology and neurobiology are being increased.

The Directorate of Science Education would be abolished completely, except for less than \$10 million of fellowship support already committed. The new program on Women and Minorities in Science that was funded for \$30 million in FY 81 would receive no funding in FY 82. Finally, \$75 million that was scheduled to help upgrade instrumentation at university research laboratories has been cut entirely from the Reagan proposal for FY 82.

Fourteen separate agencies comprise the NIH, and an estimated \$100 million of social and behavioral research was sponsored by NIH in FY 80. Much of this was conducted within interdisciplinary projects and not specifically identified as social and behavioral. Among those agencies that specifically fund behavioral research are the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, National Institute on Aging, and National Cancer Institute.

The NIH budget for FY 82 is scheduled for a \$250 million increase over the current budget of \$3.5 billion, and all Institutes will benefit. However, figures reflecting distribution of funds within the Institutes have not been released. An important change in research training support at NIH will be the elimination of additional indirect payments to universities that distribute NRSA monies. These funds had been given for universities to spend as they wish, and reflected a philosophy that individual awards did not completely cover research training costs.

The Reagan administration also proposes a 5.5% cut in programs providing student financial assistance in higher education. The cut could reduce the number of students able to attend college by as many as 800,000. The impact on psychology will be great as many psychology undergraduate students and graduate students cover their educational expenses, in part or whole, through government-backed loans and student assistance grants. Universities where the number of faculty is determined by the level of student enrollment in psychology courses will be particularly affected.

The major education research portion of the Department of Education, the National Institute of Education (NIE), will be reduced from a 1981 budget level of \$74.1 million to \$61 million in FY 82, a decrease of 18%. No specific figures on the distribution of funds within NIE are available. However, it appears likely that cuts will occur in the Teaching and Learning Division, where much of the Institute's behavioral work is sponsored.

The Reagan budget proposal as currently known will not affect FY 82 support of psychology in the Veterans Administration. VA clinical-training funds support advanced psychology interns in almost every state and one or more students in the majority of clinical psychology training programs. In 1981-82, this will be about 350 interns. Training support has been around \$3.2 million for the last several years, but only after APA and AAP efforts to counteract a proposed million dollar cut in each of those years.

It is clear that the overall prospects for Federal funds in the behavioral and social sciences are not very promising. The recently formed APA Research Support Network continues to try to develop some sense of what Congress will be doing as the budget process unfolds. In the meantime, APA has drafted letters to John Slaughter, Director of NSF, and David Stockman, Director of OMB, in an effort to forestall the massive cuts proposed for the behavioral and social sciences. However, Slaughter has

publicly defended Reagan's cuts at NSF. Before the House science subcommittee he urged legislators to sustain priorities and funding levels proposed by the Administration.

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

Papers are invited for a special issue of Child Development which will deal with early adolescence and will be edited by guest editor John P. Hill. The biological, cognitive, social and emotional changes characteristic of this period call for an effort from scientists in many disciplines. Reports of original research and reviews of the literature are invited on topics that touch upon biological, psychological, social and cross-cultural issues in early adolescent development. Some examples are: the hormonal control of puberty; the body as social stimulus; behavioral gender differentiation; advances in the assessment of pubertal status that might facilitate new bio-behavioral research; and developmental transitions, stress, coping and support systems. Submissions will be reviewed through the regular editorial process of the Journal and must be received prior to December 15, 1981. Manuscripts should be addressed to: E. Mavis Hetherington, Early Adolescence Special Issue, Psychology Department-Gilmer Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901.

ANIMALS IN RESEARCH

Alternatives to the use of animals in research is the subject of new bills introduced in Congress. HR-556 states that each agency performing research on animals shall direct to the development of alternative methods "no less than 30 percentum and no more than 50 percentum of all appropriations" made available to the agency for research and testing programs involving the use of live animals. Another bill, HR-220, authorizes the Secretary of HHS to make grants to support research into and development of alternatives to the use of animals.

FUNDING GUIDE FOR BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Behavioral scientists will soon have an important new source of information to help them obtain Federal research dollars. The source is the American Psychological Association's Guide to Research Support, a compilation of detailed information on all Federal government programs that fund behavioral science research. The Guide will be the first sourcebook of its kind compiled to assist researchers in the psychological, cognitive and behavioral sciences.

Information included in the Guide was gathered in an extensive survey of Federal programs which uncovered many sources for behavioral science research support previously overlooked in more general guides. Nearly 150 U.S. Government offices that fund research topics of interest to behavioral scientists are included in the Guide.

For each program, the Guide highlights research topics of interest to psychologists and describes them with terms taken from the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms, which are the same descriptors used in Psychological Abstracts. Detailed current and historical funding information, description of research interests and application procedures are all included. Historical funding data indicate funding trends for a particular program or office. Application procedures for individual programs highlight proposal deadlines, review procedures and other essential information. A highly valuable part of each entry is the name and telephone number of the appropriate agency official to contact for advice in the research proposal process.

Copies of the Guide will be available at the introductory price of \$12.00 each until September 1, 1981. After that date, the price will be \$16.00. Order from the American Psychological Association, Order Department, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Conners, C. K.: Food Additives and Hyperactive Children. Plenum Publ.: New York, 1980, 184 pp.

Iversen, S. D. and Iversen, L. L.: Behavioral Pharmacology, 2nd Ed. Oxford Univ. Press: New York, 1981, 320 pp.

Prokop, C. K. and Bradley, L. A. (eds.): Medical Psychology. Contributions to Behavioral Medicine. Academic Press: New York, 1981, 544 pp.

Levenson, A. J.: Basic Psychopharmacology. Springer Publ. Co.: New York, 1980, 144 pp.

Bakal, D. A.: Psychology and Medicine. Psychobiological Dimensions of Health and Illness. Springer Publ. Co.: New York, 1979, 288 pp.

Martin, I. and Venables, P. H. (eds.): Techniques in Psychophysiology. John Wiley & Sons: Somerset, N.J., 1980, 720 pp.

Tallarida, R. J. and Murray, R. B.: Manual of Pharmacologic Calculations with Computer Programs. Springer-Verlag: New York, 1981, 160 pp.

Tallarida, R. J. and Jacob, L. S.: Dose-Response Relation in Pharmacology. Springer-Verlag: New York, 1979, 207 pp.

Caldwell, J. (ed.): Amphetamines and Related Stimulants: Chemical, Biological, Clinical, and Sociological Aspects. CRC Press: Boca Raton, Fl., 1981, 216 pp.

Enna, S. J., Malick, J. B. and Richelson, E. (eds.): Antidepressants: Neurochemical, Behavioral, and Clinical Perspectives. Raven Press: New York, 1981, 275 pp.

Poon, L. W. (ed.): Aging in the 1980s: Psychological Issues. APA: Washington, D.C., 1981, 656 pp.

Folb, P. I.: The Safety of Medicines. Springer-Verlag: New York, 1981, 108 pp.

