PREFACE

The International Network for the History of Neuropsychopharmacology (INHN) was founded in mid-2012 for promulgating educational material in the history of the field that could be utilized in the formation of subsequent generations of trainees. About a year later, on May 23, 2013, the Network launched its website and began posting materials collected in 12 interrelated projects. In one of these projects, Electronic Archives (Project 11), unpublished essays, presentations, reports, exhibits, etc. of neuropsychopharmacologists are posted in “individual collections”. To render the material in these individual collections readily accessible for educational purposes, from the posted material, those entries which are centered on a particular topic (within a particular Collection or across Collections) are assembled into Educational E-Books (Project 12). DOCUMENTING THE HISTORY OF CINP is the first of this series. It is based entirely on material in the Thomas A. Ban Collection of the Electronic Archives (Ban Collection). With the exception of this Preface and the subsequent Table of Contents, this volume includes material that was posted in that Collection on the INHN website in 2013.

This volume is comprised of seven entries in the INHN Electronic A(rchives in the Ban Collection with their “preambles” in which some background information is given on the entries. The seven entries are presented in seven chapters with each chapter corresponding with one of the entries. To assist comprehensibility of the information the preambles are presented below the chapter titles and the chapters are ordered in chronology, i.e., the first chapter is based on material written in 2004, the second and third in 2005, the fourth and fifth in 2006, the sixth in 2008 and the seventh in 2010.

The first chapter, “CINP and its Past” (posted on the website on August 15, 2013), was written as a report in 2004 and submitted to Oakley Ray, at the time Executive Secretary of the Central Office of CINP. It is a comprehensive list of members who seemed to have “disappeared” from the CINP membership directory over the years. The report was written in recognition that, “In trying to reconstruct the history of CINP, the CINP History Committee found that the name of many of those who played a role in the history of the College was no longer listed in the College’s Membership Directory”.

The second chapter, “History of the CINP” (posted on the website on December 19, 2013), is the corresponding text to “Neuropsychopharmacology and the History of the CINP—Slide Presentation”. It was prepared for a meeting of the Colegio Peruano Neuropsycofarmacologia held in Lima, Peru, from November 23 to November 30, 2005.

The third chapter, “Neuropsychopharmacology and the History of the CINP—Slide Presentation” (posted on the website on October 17, 2013), was presented with the title “History of the CINP” at a meeting of the Colegio Peruano Neuropsycofarmacologia in Lima, Peru, on November 23-30, 2005.

The fourth chapter, “Presidents of the CINP” (posted on the website on August 15, 2013), is a manuscript that was written in 2005 and provided the basis of a documentary on the history of the CINP prepared by Oakley Ray, at the time executive secretary of the Collegium. The
documentary was presented, at the 25th Congress in Chicago, Illinois, USA, in 2006. The text was amended in 2008 in preparation for the celebration of CINP’s 50 years anniversary.

The fifth chapter, “Neuropsychopharmacology in Latin America” (posted on the website on August 22, 2013), is a paper that was written on invitation in circa 2007 to present “Libro de Neuropsicofarmacologia del CLANP.” The title, “Neuropsychopharmacology in Latin America,” was added in circa 2010.

The sixth chapter, “Fifty Years in Progress” (posted on the website on September 12, 2013), was presented at a symposium chaired by Fridolin Sulser, organized in celebration of the fifty years anniversary of CINP at the 26th biennial congress of the organization, held in Munich, Germany, in 2008.

The seventh chapter, “Psychopharmacology and the First 50 Years in the History of the CINP—Slide Presentation” (posted on the website on September 26, 2013), was prepared for the 26th biennial meeting of the organization held in Munich, in 2008. It corresponds with the presentation “Fifty years progress,” delivered in the symposium organized by Fridolin Sulser in celebration of CINP’s 50 years anniversary.

Peter R. Martin
January 1, 2015
CHAPTER 1: CINP AND ITS PAST

In trying to reconstruct the history of CINP, the CINP History Committee found that the name of many of those who played a role in the history of the College was no longer listed in the College’s Membership Directory. This report was written in 2004, and submitted to Oakley Ray, at the time, Executive Secretary of the Central Office of CINP.
Missing from the Membership Directory: Deceased, Retired, or Dropped?

What evolved into the CINP History Committee started out, in 1986, as an informal collaboration between Hanns Hippius, Ole Rafaelsen, and I. After Ole Rafaelsen’s untimely death, Hippius and I continued. We began by asking presidents of the College between 1957 and 1986 to write their reminiscences of the biennial congresses that occurred under their stewardship (Ban and Hippius, 1988). However, this very simple goal ran into trouble when the name and address of F.G. Valdecasas, one of the eight past presidents from the period, who were still living, could not be found in the then current CINP membership directory. This was a surprise since Valdecasas was not only a past president, but also an honorary member. In our next project, we invited the living founders of CINP to contribute a paper on their early experiences in the field (Ban and Hippius, 1991). Again we ran into a similar predicament when the name and address of W.A. Stoll, one of the eighteen surviving founders at the time, and treasurer of the 1st and 2nd executive committees, was no longer listed in the membership directory.

In both instances, the problem was resolved with the help of colleagues who knew their whereabouts. Then, in 2004, while preparing a biographic register to complement our four-volume autobiographical series on the history of psychopharmacology and CINP (Ban, Healy and Shorter 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004), we ran into the same kind of difficulty when trying to contact many of those elected to membership in the 1950’s, 60’s and 70’s. In fact, 24 of the 76 contributors (from the CINP membership) to volume 1 of the series were no longer listed in the 2004-2006 membership directory. To the best of our knowledge, we thought that only six had passed away:

Zoltan Boszormenyi
Herman Denber
Leo Hollister
Heinz Lehmann
Miroslav Protiva
David Tedeschi

The other 18, we assumed, had retired, stopped paying their membership dues, and consequently were dropped from the membership directory:

Antonio Balestrieri (1964-Italy)  Alexander Karczmar (1970-USA)
Marcel Bickel (1968-Switzerland)  Izyaslav Lapin (1994-Russia)
Barry Blackwell (1972-USA)  Allen Mirsky (1966-USA)
Jean-Francois Dreyfus (1976-France)  Alberto Oliverio (1968-Italy)
Daniel Ginestet (1964-France)  Trevor Silverstone (1970-UK)
Paul Grof (1968-Canada)  Pierre Simon (1966-France)
Jean Guyotat (1958-France)  John Smythies (1960-USA)
Hanfried Helmchen (1964-Germany)  George Ulett (1970-USA)
Prompted by the recognition that approximately 1 of 3 contributors to volume 1 were no longer listed in the directory, we discovered that out of the 519 members included in the 1977-78 directory, 334 were missing in 2004-2006. The list of those missing follows:

Abel E, Agnoli A
Allert MI
Amdisen A
Ansell GB
Asada S
Bailly R
Balestrieri A
Bapna JS
Baro F
Baruk H*
Bein HJ
Benesova O
Benkert O
Bergener M
Berner P
Bickel M
Biel JH
Bignami G
Blackwell B
Bobon DP*
Bobon J*
Bohacek N*
Boissier RJ*
Boleloucky ZJ
Bordeleau JM
Boutillier H
Boszormenyi Z*
Brill H*
Brimblecombe RW
Brodie BB*
Broussolle P
Brugmans J
Buckett WR
Burki HR
Buser P
Caldwell J
Carranza J
Carvalhal Ribas J
Cerletti A
Chrusciel TL
Ciurezu TC
Clark WG
Clouet D
Cirrault R
Collard J
Colonna L
Cook L
Coper H
Corson SA*
Cotterneau M-J
Crammer JL
Crane G
Cuenca E
Dasberg HH
De Albuquerque-Fortes JR
De Barahona Fernandez HJ
De Buck RP*
Degkwitz R
Delay J*
De Maio D
De Martis D
Denber HCB*
Deniker P*
De Oliveira Bastos P
Dewhurst WG
Di Carlo R
Di Carlo V
Dille JM
Di Mascio A*
Dom RJ
Domenjoz R*
Don A
Downing RW
Dreyfus J-F
Dufour H
Dugas M
Engelhardt D*
Engelmeier M-P
Escande MM
Essman WB
Estrada-Robles U
Everett GM
Faurbye A*
Fazio C
Feer H
Feldman H
Feline A
Fischer-Cornelissen KA*
Flament J
Fleischauer J
Floru L
Folch-Pi J
Forrest IS*
Forn J
Fragoso-Mendes JM
Friedhoff AJ*
Freedman DZ*
Freeman HL
Freyhan FA*
Fujimori M
Gantt HW*
Gatti GL
Gayral L
Gerle B
Giberti F
Ginestet D
Giurgea C*
Goldman D*
Goldstein M*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goldwurm G</td>
<td>Kanowski S</td>
<td>Longo V</td>
<td>Lopez-Ibor AJJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goujet M-A</td>
<td>Karczmar A</td>
<td>Lundquist GAR*</td>
<td>Lunn V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouret C</td>
<td>Kety SS*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green JP</td>
<td>Keup P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenblatt M*</td>
<td>Key BJ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grof P</td>
<td>Kido R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross H</td>
<td>Kielholz P*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grossman SP</td>
<td>Killam KF*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy W*</td>
<td>King AR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyotat J</td>
<td>Kirkegaard A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Klerman GL*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haase HJ*</td>
<td>Kletzkin M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haefely W</td>
<td>Kline NS*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall GH</td>
<td>Kobayashi T*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton M*</td>
<td>Kramer JC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardesty AS</td>
<td>Kranz H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrer G</td>
<td>Kreiskott H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmchen H</td>
<td>Kryspin-Exner K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffmeister F</td>
<td>Kumar R*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden JMC</td>
<td>Kunkel H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole G</td>
<td>Kurihara M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollister LE*</td>
<td>Kurland A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idestrom C-M</td>
<td>Labhardt FA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irwin S</td>
<td>Ladewig D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isbell H*</td>
<td>Ladisich W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itoh H*</td>
<td>Lambert C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lambert P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob J,</td>
<td>Langner E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobsen E*</td>
<td>Lanssen JB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janssen P*</td>
<td>Lassenius B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janzarik W</td>
<td>Launey J</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarvik M</td>
<td>Lecomte JM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenner FA</td>
<td>Le Douarec JC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johansson B</td>
<td>Lehmann HE*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones RT</td>
<td>Lemberger T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jouvet M</td>
<td>Lesse S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce CRB,</td>
<td>Leuner H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce-Basseres D</td>
<td>Levine J</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jus A*</td>
<td>Levy J</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lienert GA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalinowsky LB*</td>
<td>Loew DM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paes De Sousa MP*
Pekkarinen A
Pelc I
Perier M
Peron-Magnan P,
Perris C*
Petersen PV*
Petkov V
Pfeiffer CC*
Pichler E
Poldinger W*
Polvan N
Pors M*
Protiva M*,
Quadbeck G*
Radouco-Thomas C*
Radouco-Thomas S
Rafaelsen OJ*
Rainaut J
Randrup A
Ravn J
Rech RH
Rees L*
Revol L,
Rennert H
Reyntjens A
Richter D
Rigal JM
Roos B-E
Ropert R
Roscic N
Roth LJ
Rothman T*
Ruther E
Saksena V
Salva JA

Samanin R
Saraf KR
Sarro R
Saxena B*
Sayers AC
Scheel-Kruger J
Schiefe BC*
Schmit W
Schulze H
Seiden LS
Shagass C*
Shaw DM
Sheth UK
Shopsin B
Siegel RK
Silverstone T
Simon P
Sirenes TB
Sjostrom R
Smythies J
Solti G
Soubrie P
Spence PJS
Spiegelberg U
St.Laurent J
Stark P*
Stolerman P
Stoll WA*
Stromgren E
Sugar MF
Summerfield A
Sutter JM
Taeschler M
Takahashi R
Tedeschi DH*
Teller DN
Temkov I
Tesarova O
Tetreault L
Theobald W
Todrick A
Trabucchi E*
Ulett G
Unna KR
Usdin E*
Utena H
Valdecasas FG
Valzelli L
Van Andel H
Van der Horst L*
Van Rossum JM
Varga E
Veale WL
Vencovsky E*
Vinarova E
Voelkel A*
Vojtechovsky M
Volmat R
Von Kerekjarto M
Votava Z*
Watt DC
White RP
Wijesinghe CP
Wikler A*
Wilhelm M
Wilson CWM
Winkelman NW
Wirth W
Wittenborn JR*
Wuttke W
Zapletal M,
Zarifian E

*Confirmed deceased
We are uncertain how many of those who are missing passed away, retired or just dropped their membership?

References:


August 15, 2013
CHAPTER 2: HISTORY OF THE CINP

“History of the CINP,” is the corresponding text to “Neuropsychopharmacology and the History of the CINP,” a slide presentation, posted on December 19, 2013. It was prepared for a meeting of the Colegio Peruano Neuropsycofarmacologia held in Lima, Peru, from November 23 to November 30, 2005.
Historical Background

Developments which led to neuropsychopharmacology and the CINP began, in 1952, with the introduction of chlorpromazine in psychiatry. The therapeutic and commercial success of chlorpromazine generated interest within the pharmaceutical industry in developing drugs with psychiatric indications. By the end of the 1950’s, there was a rapidly growing number of new psychotropic drugs and the scope of psychopharmacology, a term coined by Macht in 1920, was extended from the study of psychotomimetics and model psychosis to include the study of psychotherapeutics and their effectiveness in mental illness. The difficulties encountered in showing the efficacy of chlorpromazine in schizophrenia, and of imipramine in depression, focused attention on the heterogeneity of responsiveness to pharmacological treatment in schizophrenia and depression. Yet, instead of developing a methodology for resolving this heterogeneity, sensitive instruments were developed to detect and demonstrate antipsychotic and antidepressant effects. With the employment of the new methodology, “efficacy studies” were to dominate research in psychopharmacology to date.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the first set of effective drugs in the treatment of mental illness, there was a shift in the understanding of the nature of synaptic transmission from a purely electrical (physical) to a chemically-mediated event, and by the end of the 1950’s, six neurotransmitters had been identified in the central nervous system. Recognition of chemical mediation at the site of the synapse, coupled with the introduction of the spectrophotofluorometer, led to the development of neuropharmacology, the scientific discipline that deals with the detection and the identification of structures responsible for the psychotropic effects of centrally acting drugs. Spectrophotofluorometry provided direct access to the detection of the biochemical changes, which might be responsible for the therapeutic effects.

Developments in pharmacotherapy, psychopharmacology and neuropharmacology triggered the development of neuropsychopharmacology, the scientific discipline dedicated to the study and treatment of the pathophysiology of mental syndromes with the employment of centrally acting drugs. Recognition that one of the essential prerequisites of successful neuropsychopharmacological research is a continuous dialogue between clinicians (psychiatrists) and basic scientists (pharmacologists) created a need for the founding of an association, which would provide a suitable platform for interaction among the different disciplines of the new field.

The Founding of CINP (Milan, May 1957 – Zurich, October 1957)

To start the dialogue between clinicians and basic scientists, an International Symposium on Psychotropic Drugs was hosted by the University of Milan, in May 1957. It was chaired by Emilio Trabucchi, the professor of pharmacology, and organized by Silvio Garattini, a young pharmacologist in the department of pharmacology of the University. It was during the Milan Symposium that Wolfgang de Boor, the author of the monograph, Pharmacopsychologie und Psychopathologie, and Corneille Radouco-Thomas, a pharmacologist from the University of Geneva, proposed the founding of an “international association” to provide a forum for interaction between clinicians and basic scientists for the study of psychotropic drugs.
The formal inauguration of the Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum (CINP), a name coined by Radouco-Thomas, took place four months after the Milan Symposium, on September 2, 1957, during the 2nd World Congress of Psychiatry, at a dinner meeting, hosted by Ernst Rothlin, in the buffet of the Zurich railway station. By the end of the dinner, Rothlin, a former director of Sandoz, a major Swiss pharmaceutical company, was elected president, W.A. Stoll, treasurer, Corneille Radouco-Thomas and Herman Denber, secretaries, and Pierre Deniker and Philip Bradley, councilors. The 32 invited guests became the founders of CINP.

**Interaction of Basic Scientists and Clinicians (Rome 1958 – Tarragona 1968)**

The primary objective of the Collegium was to organize meetings for its members at least once every two-years “to consider and discuss matters related to neuropsychopharmacology and through the organization encourage and promote international scientific study, teaching and application of neuropsychopharmacology” (Constitution, Article II). There was disagreement regarding membership between the two main players in the founding, Rothlin and Trabucchi, in which Rothlin prevailed, and membership was restricted to those actively involved in the new field instead of being open to all interested in the new drugs. Nonetheless, it was decided that congresses should alternate between “open” meetings with free attendance for everyone interested in the field, and “closed” meetings with attendance restricted to CINP members and their invited guests. The idea was that open meetings with larger audiences would provide a forum to communicate new developments in neuropsychopharmacology, whereas closed meetings would allow interaction among the disciplines and provide feedback from clinicians to basic scientists and vice versa.

The 1st CINP Congress was an open meeting, in 1958, in Rome with about 500 participants, and the 2nd, a closed meeting, in 1960, in Basel. It was at the Basel meeting that Arvid Carlsson, a Swedish pharmacologist who was to receive the Nobel Prize, presented his findings on selective changes in brain monoamines and especially of catecholamines with psychotropic drugs, providing the theoretical framework which was to dominate neuropsychopharmacology for well over two decades. It was also at the Basel meeting that Fritz Freyhan, one of the American pioneers of psychopharmacology, called for a “critical examination” of the commonly held belief that there is a linear relationship between neuroleptic potency and therapeutic effects. Listening to Freyhan’s “clinical feedback” that “compounds showing higher frequencies of hyperkinetic syndromes have higher failure rates” in treatment could have prevented the detour in the pharmacotherapy of schizophrenia that led to a high prevalence of tardive dyskinesia in neuroleptic treated patients.

In keeping with recommendations, the 3rd Congress, in 1962, in Munich was open, and the 4th, in 1964, in Birmingham, England, closed. The Birmingham meeting was devoted to one topic, The Mode of Action of Psychotropic Drugs and Its Implications for the Pathophysiology of Psychotic Disturbances. It was uniquely structured in that the first day was dedicated to a plenary session, in which speakers with different backgrounds, such as Eysenck, a psychologist, Brucke, a pharmacologist, Schleidt, an ethologist, and Selbach, a psychiatrist, introduced the
problem from their own point of view; the second and third days were given to discussion in working groups, and the fourth and final day, to a second plenary session, at which deliberations of the working groups were summarized in reports.

Many of those who attended the Birmingham Congress felt that the format of the meeting was optimal for interaction and should have been adopted at future meetings. But this did not happen, and by the end of the 1960’s—after another open meeting, in 1966, in Washington, DC, and another closed one, in 1968, in Tarragona—the difference between closed and open meetings started to wither away.


During the 1970’s, pharmacotherapy with psychotropic drugs became the primary form of treatment in mental illness; psychiatrists involved in psychopharmacology were becoming an integral part of the psychiatric establishment; and CINP congresses were transformed into meetings with less and less emphasis on feedback, and with more and more sessions dedicated to presentations in newly emerging areas of research with little, if any time left for interaction. Thus, the 7th CINP Congress, in 1970, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, included symposia on lithium with special attention on the prophylactic treatment of bipolar disorder, and on the evaluation of anxiolytic drugs; the 8th, in 1972, in Copenhagen, Denmark, on the pharmacotherapy of sexual disorders, and on the long-term effects of psychotropic drugs; the 9th, in 1974, in Paris, France, on the effect of neurotropic drugs on cyclic AMP in the brain, and on genetics in psychopharmacology; the 10th, in 1976, in Quebec City, Canada, on geriatric neuropsychopharmacology and on the interrelationship among neurotransmitter systems; and the 11th, in 1978, in Vienna, Austria on endorphins and narcotic antagonists in the treatment of schizophrenia, and on the role of GABAergic mechanisms in the action of benzodiazepines.

By the end of the 1970’s, it was recognized that pharmacotherapy based on hypotheses derived from studies on the mode of action of psychotropic drugs, such as the catecholamine hypothesis of depression, or the dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia, did not work. In spite of this, CINP congresses have become increasingly dominated by neuropharmacology, driven by technological progress, such as the development of receptor binding assays, which opened the path for the determination of the norepinephrine and serotonin blocking potencies of drugs, and the identification of receptor subtypes, which led to the delineation of the receptor profiles of neuroleptics and antidepressants.

By the early 1980’s, basic research in neuropharmacology was extended from cerebral monoamines to include neuropeptides and prostaglandins. The 12th CINP Congress in 1980, in Goteborg, Sweden, reflected “the shift from neurotransmitter biochemistry at the synaptic cleft to receptor research”; the 13th CINP Congress, in 1982, in Jerusalem, Israel, “documented the effort to understand mental disease in terms of molecular processes”; the 14th CINP Congress, in 1984, in Florence, Italy, reinforced the belief that employment of molecular neurobiology “could lead to research that will transcend the existing boundaries of neuropsychopharmacology”; and at the 15th Congress, in 1986, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Floyd Bloom, in his plenary lecture, described a Brave New World that will be known in terms of cell
function at the molecular level, and a galaxy of transmitters and their modifiers “signaling” to each other.

**Communication of Interpretations (San Juan 1986 – Paris 2004)**

In contrast to the major advances in neuropharmacology, there was little progress made in clinical psychopharmacology after the 1970’s. The methodology of clinical psychopharmacology, with its sensitized rating scales and consensus-based diagnostic endpoints, has the capability only to demonstrate therapeutic efficacy but not to translate the differential receptor profiles of drugs into therapeutic profiles relevant to patients and treatment. Idiosyncratic classifications are covered up by consensus-based classifications; signs and symptoms which are relevant to diagnosis are dismissed by sensitized rating scales. Multi-center, centrally-coordinated clinical investigations, with sample-sizes determined by power statistics, lead to semi-finished psychotropic drugs without any guidance in predicting which form or sub-form of illness is responsive to the drug.

By the late 1980’s, the gap between neuropharmacology and psychopharmacology grew so wide, that without interpretation by neuropsychopharmacologists, it could not be bridged. The objective of CINP congresses shifted from interaction and feedback between clinicians and basic scientists, to interpretations about the mode of action of psychotropic drugs.

The shift of emphasis in CINP meetings from communication of findings to communication of interpretations began, in 1986, at the end of the presidency of Ole Rafaelsen, a Danish neuropsychopharmacologist, with the presentation of industry-supported Travel Awards to Young Investigators to facilitate their participation in the Congress, and with the first president’s reception and dinner, supported by Bristol-Myers-Squibb, at the San Juan Congress.

The transformation of the college continued with tightening the ties with the drug industry and with national (sister) organizations in neuropsychopharmacology during the presidency of William Bunney, a prominent American neuropsychopharmacologist. It lead, in 1998, to the implementation of corporate membership of pharmaceutical firms, and to the starting of a meeting among presidents and secretaries of the sister organizations at the Munich Congress, that was to become the corresponding organizations luncheon meeting, supported by Hoechst Marion Russell, now Aventis.

The changes culminated with past-presidents’ symposia, as well as with a past-presidents’ and meeting-organizers’ luncheon, during the presidency of Alec Coppen, a pioneer British neuropsychopharmacologist, and with the organization of regional meetings during the presidency of Lewis Judd, a former director of the National Institute of Mental Health of the United States. It was also during the presidency of Coppen that the first award for recognizing excellence, the Max Hamilton Prize, was established with the support of Bristol-Myers Squibb and presented, in 1990, at the Kyoto Congress to Steven Paul, vice president of research of Eli Lilly, an American pharmaceutical company.
Organizational Changes (Melbourne 1996 – Paris 2004)

To correspond with the changes in the activities of the organization, the Constitution and By Laws of CINP were amended several times from 1986 to 2004, with the last amendment approved, in April 2002. A move toward democratization started after the Melbourne Congress, in 1996, during the presidency of Claude de Montigny, a Canadian neuropsychopharmacologist, with the nomination of a slate of two, instead of one, candidates for each of the five offices on the executive, and for each of the 10 positions on the council. During the presidency of Helmut Beckmann, a prominent German psychiatrist, CINP became legally incorporated. By the time of the Brussels Congress, in 2000, the organization had been a legal entity, registered in Switzerland with domicile in Zurich.

The first president of CINP in the new millennium, and its first elected president, was Eugene Paykel, a prominent British psychiatrist. During his tenure from 2000 to 2002, a regional structure was established with “conveners” responsible for the coordination of activities in the different geographic regions; and a Central Office was set up for continuity and the smooth operation of the college. Paykel was succeeded by Herbert Meltzer, an American neuropsychopharmacologist, who was instrumental in complementing the central office with a Meeting Organizer Group, which, if successful, would channel back to CINP’s treasury the money spent on congress organizer business companies. Establishment of the Meeting Organizer Group could be the first step in resolving the situation that CINP shares profit from the revenues generated by meeting with the host organization in the proportion of 3 (CINP) to 1 (host) because it does not take financial responsibility for any of its meetings, including the biennial congresses.

My Activities in CINP

At the time I was elected a fellow of CINP, in 1962, I was in charge of an early clinical drug evaluation unit at the Verdun Protestant Hospital, a psychiatric inpatient facility, in the suburbs of Montreal, Canada. Becoming a member of the College made it possible for me to get access to information in the new field and to interact with those who created the drugs we were studying in our research. It was about 30 years before the “computer age”; information was scarce and difficult to get. There were only two journals in the field, Psychopharmacologia, founded by Rothlin and Wikler, in 1958, and International Neuropharmacology, which was to become Neuropsychopharmacology, founded by Brodie, Costa and Radouco-Thomas a couple of years later.

I served on CINP’s executive committee from 1970 to 1974, as secretary from 1974 to 1976, as vice president, and from 1978 to 1986, as treasurer. During my service on the executive, the membership of CINP grew from 200 to over 600, far beyond the allowed 15% from one congress to another, with virtually all members attending each congress, and the general assembly at the congress. I took over the treasury from Paul Janssen with less than $40,000, and passed it to Lauren Maitre with over $100,000. The organization, in those years, was operated on a shoestring. It was a very different organization from the CINP today, which has well over a million dollars invested, disburses expenses for several offices, organizes larger and
larger meetings, with an attendance of only about one-quarter of its members, has general assemblies with hardly enough members attending to provide a quorum to vote, and a slow growth of membership, in spite of considerable efforts for recruitment.

What was to become CINP’s history committee, started as an informal collaboration (committee) between Ole Rafaelsen, Hanns Hippius and I at the tail end of Rafaelsen’s presidency, in 1986. Our plan was to reconstruct the history of CINP from eye-witness records before it is too late. Ole died shortly after, but Hippius and I continued with the work and from 1986 to 1994, we prepared a series of four booklets on the history of CINP. Shortly after the fourth booklet was completed, the committee published a 457-page book with the title, A History of the CINP, which included the four booklets, under one cover, supplemented with some complementary information on the history of the college from the San Juan Congress, in 1986, to the Sydney Congress, in 1994.

In 1996, the history committee was extended to include 9 members, and strengthened with the inclusion of David Healy, a psychiatrist trained in neuropsychopharmacology, who has challenged some of the practices of neuropsychopharmacology, and Edward Shorter, a social historian with a background in the history of psychiatry and a special interest in psychopharmacology. From 1996 to 2004, the committee published the CINP International Photo Archives in Neuropsychopharmacology 2000, the Selected Writings of Joel Elkes, one of the CINP-Pfizer pioneers, and a series of four books on The History of Psychopharmacology and the CINP, As Told in Autobiography. The series provides information on the origin of the discipline and the organization, on the place of the organization in society and among the other professional societies, on the direction in which the field and the organization is moving and on possible alternatives to this direction. Although prepared primarily as a source book, the series should be of interest to all those involved in research and teaching neuropsychopharmacology.

Conclusions

By the end of the 20th century, pharmacotherapy with psychotropic drugs has become the primary form of treatment in all the various psychiatric disorders, from sexual dysfunction to the dementias. By supplying drugs with demonstrated therapeutic efficacy, together with information on their pharmacological profile, mode of action and clinical effects, the pharmaceutical industry was instrumental in reintegrating psychiatry with the other medical disciplines. Furthermore, by providing financial support for research from genetics through neuropsychopharmacology to brain imaging, industry succeeded in establishing psychopharmacology as the dominant paradigm in psychiatry around the world. With the development of neuropsychopharmacology, the term “psychiatry” with its implicit separation of the afflictions of the “mind” from the diseases of the “body,” has become anachronistic and ready to be replaced in the new millennium.

Simultaneously with this development, CINP has grown into a prosperous organization, which is incorporated in Switzerland and has a central office in Nashville, with a membership from all six continents, approaching 1000. The organization has played a role in converting the thinking of psychiatrists from psychological to biological; in facilitating the development of a cadre of
neuropsychopharmacologists; and in providing a forum for the communication of new developments in the pharmacotherapy of psychotropic drugs. In 1957, at the time it was founded, CINP was the only organization in the new field, and the pharmaceutical industry was hoping for interaction through the organization among the different isolated disciplines involved with neuropsychopharmacology. It was also seeking guidance by feedback through the translation of pharmacological profiles into clinical effects, in order to develop new drugs. In the absence of clinical feedback, by the 1970’s, neuropharmacology became the driving force in neuropsychopharmacology, and CINP became the platform for the communication of findings on psychotropic drug development to an international audience. The increasing sophistication in neuropharmacology, without a parallel development in the methodology of clinical investigations, created a widening gap between neuro- and psychopharmacology. By the mid-1980’s, clinical interpretations of neuropharmacological findings were filling in the missing information from translational research. Translational research is dedicated to the establishment of relationships between findings in different areas of the field, whereas interpretations in neuropsychopharmacology make neuropharmacological research findings applicable for clinical use before establishing a definite relationship between the findings and clinical effects.

In 2004, by the time Brian Leonard succeeded Herbert Meltzer as president, CINP had expanded its membership and evolved into its present form. Yet, CINP was no longer a unique organization dedicated to the communication of “translational research”, but one of many organizations dedicated to the communication of clinical interpretations in neuropharmacological research.

Confronted with this reality, CINP may continue in the direction set in the late 1980s – organize larger and larger meetings and become the most powerful organization in the communication of interpretations in neuropsychopharmacology – or return to its roots, dedicated to the discussion and communication of findings in translational research.

December 19, 2013
CHAPTER 3: NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF THE CINP—Slide Presentation

“Neuropsychopharmacology and the History of the CINP—Slide Presentation” was presented with the title “History of the CINP” at a meeting of the Colegio Peruano Neuropsycofarmacologia in Lima, Peru, on November 23-30, 2005.
DEVELOPMENTS THAT LED TO THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGIUM INTERNATIONALE NEURO-PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICUM BEGAN IN THE MID-1950s
THE THERAPEUTIC AND COMMERCIAL SUCCESS OF CHLORPROMAZINE GENERATED INTEREST IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY TO DEVELOP DRUGS FOR PSYCHIATRY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drugs</th>
<th>Companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpromazine</td>
<td>Rhône-Poulenc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methotrimeprazine</td>
<td>Rhône-Poulenc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prochlorperazine</td>
<td>Rhône Poulenc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thioproperazine</td>
<td>Rhône Poulenc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserpine</td>
<td>Ciba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifluoperazine</td>
<td>SKF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thioridazine</td>
<td>Sandoz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorprothixene</td>
<td>Lundbeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloperidol</td>
<td>Janssen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meprobamate</td>
<td>Carter Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyzine</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iproniazid</td>
<td>Roche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imipramine</td>
<td>Geigy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nialamide</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenelzine</td>
<td>Warner Chilcott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranlycypromine</td>
<td>SKF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amitriptyline</td>
<td>Merck/Rosche/Lundbeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS BY THE END OF THE 1950s**
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
(Macht 1920)

*Scope extended to study the effectiveness of new drugs

*Difficulty of showing effectiveness indicated heterogeneity within diagnoses

*Methodology developed to overcome difficulty by sensitive instruments for demonstration of effectiveness instead of resolving heterogeneity

*Efficacy studies was to dominate research
NEUROPHARMACOLOGY
BY THE END OF THE 1950s

Synaptic transmission from electrically to chemically mediated events

Neurotransmitters: Ach
DA
GABA
NE
5-HT
Substance P

Spectrophotofluorimetry: Detection of biochemical changes might be responsible for therapeutic effects
NEUROPYSCHOPHARMACOLOGY

*Scientific discipline dedicated to the study and treatment of the pathophysiology of mental symptoms with the employment of centrally acting drugs

*One of the essential prerequisites of successful neuropsychopharmacological research is a continuous dialogue between clinicians and basic scientists
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS
Milan, Italy
May 1957

Emilio Trabucchi  Silvio Garattini
PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
Milan, Italy, May 1957

Wolfgang de Boor

Corneille Radouco-Thomas
THE FORMAL INAUGURATION OF CINP TOOK PLACE ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1957 AT THE BUFFET OF THE ZURICH RAILWAY STATION
THE FIRST CINP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ernst Rothlin
President

W.A. Stoll
Treasurer

Herman Denber
Secretary

C. Radouco-Thomas
Secretary

Pierre Deniker
Councilor

Philip Bradley
Councilor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Founders of CINP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baruk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brodie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delgado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE II

......organize meetings for its members at least once every two-years "to consider and discuss matters related to neuropsychopharmacology and through the organization encourage and promote international scientific study, teaching and application of neuropsychopharmacology."
DISAGREEMENT

Ernst Rothlin
Involved-Closed

Emilio Trabucchi
Interested-Open
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Basle</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECOND CONGRESS
Basle, Switzerland, 1960

Selected changes in brain monoamines with psychotropic drugs
(dominate neuropsychopharmacology for two decades)

Arvid Carlsson
SECOND CONGRESS
Basle, Switzerland, 1960

Fritz Freyhan

Compounds showing higher frequencies of hyperkinetic syndromes have higher failure rates
FOURTH CONGRESS
Birmingham, England, 1964

THE MODE OF ACTION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS
FOR THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF PSYCHOTIC DISTURBANCES

F. Brucke, H. Selbach, W. Schleidt, and H.J. Eysenck
COMMUNICATION OF FINDINGS
1970s

*Pharmacotherapy becomes primary form of treatment

*Psychopharmacologists become part of psychiatric establishment

*Shift of emphasis from feedback to presentations of newly emerging areas of research
NEWLY EMERGING AREAS OF RESEARCH

7th Congress Prague 1970
Lithium with special attention on the prophylactic treatment of bipolar disorder

8th Congress Copenhagen 1972
Long-term effect of psychotropic drugs

9th Congress Paris 1974
Effect of neurotropic drugs on cyclic AMP in the brain

10th Congress Quebec 1976
Interrelationship among neurotransmitter systems

11th Congress Vienna 1977
The role of GABA-ergic mechanisms in the action of benzodiazepines
BY THE END OF THE 1970s

Recognition that pharmacotherapy based on neuropharmacological hypotheses does not work

Neuropsychopharmacology dominated by neuropharmacology driven by technological progress
  - Receptor binding assays
  - Receptor subtypes
EXTENSION OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY

12th Congress Goteborg 1980
“…shift from neurotransmitter biochemistry at the synaptic cleft to receptor research” (Carlsson)

13th Congress Jerusalem 1982
“…documented the effort to understand mental disease in terms of molecular processes” (Janssen)

14th Congress Florence 1984
“…employment of molecular neurobiology could lead to research that will transcend the existing boundaries of neuropsychopharmacology” (Kielholz)

15th Congress San Juan 1986
“…a Brave New World that will be known in terms of cell function at the molecular level, and a galaxy of transmitters and their modifiers signaling to each other” (Bloom)
THE METHODOLOGY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

* Capable only to demonstrate therapeutic efficacy but not to translate receptor profiles into therapeutic profiles

* Prototype-based diagnoses are covered up by consensus-based diagnoses

* Signs and symptoms relevant to prototype-based diagnoses are dismissed by sensitized rating scales

* Multi-center, centrally coordinated clinical investigations with sample sizes determined by power statistics lead to semi-finished drugs without guidance to predict responsiveness to treatment
GAP BETWEEN NEUROPHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
Late 1980s

*Could not be bridged without interpretations

*Congresses shifted from interaction and feedback between clinicians and basic scientists to discussion of interpretations about the clinical relevance of neuropharmacological findings about the mode of action of drugs

*Since all pre-clinical and clinical data on a new drug are in the possession of the company sponsoring its development, in the profiling of drugs for clinical use corporate marketing considerations built on interpretations about the clinical relevance of neuropharmacological findings play an increasing role

*Shift of emphasis in meetings from communication of findings to dissemination of interpretations
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1986

Ole Rafaelsen
President 1984-86

Travel Awards to Young Investigators (Rafaelsen Fellowship Program
President’s Reception and Dinner (Bristol-Myers-Squibb)
SIXTEENTH CONGRESS
Munich, Germany, 1988

William Bunney
President 1986-1988

Tightening ties with industry and sister organizations
Corporate membership
Corresponding Organizations Luncheon (Hoechst Marion Russell – Aventis)
SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
Kyoto, Japan, 1990

Alec Coppen
President 1988-1990
Past Presidents Symposium
Presidents and Meeting Organizers Luncheon
TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Melbourne, Australia, 1996

Lewis Judd
President 1994-1996

Regional Meetings
TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS
Glasgow, Scotland, 1998

Claude de Montigny
President 1996-1998
Democratization
TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS
Brussels, Belgium, 2000

Helmut Beckmann
President 1998-2000

Incorporation
TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS
Montreal, Canada, 2002

Eugene Paykel
President 2000-2002

Regionalization
Central Office
TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
Paris, France, 2004

Herbert Meltzer
President 2002-2004

Meeting Organizer Group
"In 1962 I was in charge of an Early Clinical Drug Evaluation Unit at the Verdun Protestant Hospital (now Douglas Hospital). Becoming a member of CINP made it possible for me to get access to information and to interact with those who created the drugs we were studying. There were only two journals in the field, *Psychopharmacologia* (Rothlin and Wikler) and *Neuropharmacology* (Brody, Costa, and Radouco-Thomas)."
"From 1970-1986 I served as Secretary, Vice President and Treasurer. During those years CINP’s membership grew from 200 to over 600; and almost all members were attending each congress and the general assembly of the congress. CINP operated on a shoestring budget and from 1978 to 1986 its the treasury grew from US$40,000 to US$100,000. Today CINP has about 1000 members, several hundred thousand dollars invested, organizes larger and larger meetings but with attendance of only about one quarter of its members".
CINP HISTORY COMMITTEE
San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1986

Ole Rafaelsen   Hans Hippius   Thomas Ban
HISTORY COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

30 Years CINP
Psychopharmacology in Perspective
Toward CINP
Early Years
A History of the CINP
The Rise of Psychopharmacology and the Story of CINP
The Triumph of Psychopharmacology and the Story of CINP
From Psychopharmacology to Neuropsychopharmacology
Reflections on Twentieth Century Psychiatry
CINP International Photo Archives in Neuropsychopharmacology 2000

Selected Writings of Joel Elkes
THE SERIES PROVIDES INFORMATION

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE DISCIPLINE AND THE ORGANIZATION.

ON THE PLACE OF THE ORGANIZATION IN SOCIETY AND AMONG OTHER PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES,

ON THE DIRECTION IN WHICH THE FIELD AND THE ORGANIZATION IS MOVING,
IN 1957, AT THE TIME IT WAS FOUNDED, CINP WAS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION IN THE NEW FIELD, AND THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY WAS SEEKING FOR INTERACTION THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION AMONG THE DIFFERENT ISOLATED DISCIPLINES INVOLVED WITH NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. IT WAS ALSO SEEKING GUIDANCE BY FEEDBACK THROUGH THE TRANSLATION OF PHARMACOLOGICAL PROFILES INTO CLINICAL EFFECTS, IN ORDER TO DEVELOP NEW DRUGS.
CONCLUSIONS

In 2004 by the time Brian Leonard succeeded Herbert Meltzer as president, CINP had expanded its membership and evolved into its present form. Yet, while retaining its excellence, CINP was no longer an unique organization but one of many organizations involved in the communication of clinical interpretations of neuropharmacological findings.
CONCLUSIONS

CONFRONTED WITH THIS REALITY CINP WILL HAVE TO CHOOSE WHETHER TO CONTINUE IN THE DIRECTION SET IN THE LATE 1980s AND ORGANIZE LARGER AND LARGER MEETINGS FOR THE COMMUNICATION OF CLINICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF FINDINGS IN NEUROPHARMACOLOGY AS MOST OF ITS SISTER ORGANIZATIONS IN NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DO OR RETURN TO ITS ROOTS AND BECOME A UNIQUE ORGANIZATION AGAIN DEDICATED TO FACILITATION OF DISCUSSION AND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PRECLINICAL AND CLINICAL RESEARCHERS IN THE FIELD

October 17, 2013
CHAPTER 4: PRESIDENTS OF THE CINP

“Presidents of the CINP” is a manuscript that was written in 2005 and provided the basis of a documentary on the history of the CINP prepared by Oakley Ray, at the time executive secretary of the Collegium. The documentary was presented, at the 26th Congress in Chicago, Illinois, USA, in 2006. The text was amended in 2008 in preparation for the celebration of CINP’s 50 years anniversary.
Inaugural Buffet in Zurich

Successful neuropsychopharmacological research is dependent on a continuous dialogue between clinicians and basic scientists. To start the dialogue, an International Symposium on Psychotropic Drugs was hosted by Emilio Trabucchi and Silvio Garattini at the University of Milan, in May 1957. On the second day of this symposium, Wolfgang de Boor, a German psychiatrist, and Corneille Radouco-Thomas, a Roumanian-born pharmacologist, proposed the founding of an “international association” that was to become CINP. A few months later, on September 2, 1957, CINP was inaugurated during a buffet dinner at the Zurich railway station. The 32 participants at the dinner became the founders of CINP and Ernst Rothlin (1957-1958), a former director of Sandoz, was elected president.

The 1st CINP Congress

The 1st CINP congress took place, in 1958, in Rome. There was an audience with Pope Pius XII at Castel Gondolfo and in his address, the Pontiff recognized that psychotropic drugs could offer relief from distress in conditions that just a few years before were beyond the reach of medical science. The 2nd CINP congress took place, in 1960, Basel, during the second term of Rothlin’s (1958-1960) presidency; the 3rd, in 1962, in Munich, during Paul Hoch’s (1960-1962); the 4th in 1964, in Birmingham, England, during Hans Hoff’s (1962-1964); the 5th, in 1966, in Washington, USA, during Jean Delay’s (1964-1966); and the 6th, in 1968, in Tarragona, Spain, during Francisco Garcia Valdecasas’ (1966-1968).

Pharmacotherapy with Psychotropic Drugs

During the 1970’s, pharmacotherapy with psychotropic drugs became the primary form of treatment in psychiatry. This was reflected in the program of the 7th CINP congress in Prague, during Heinz Lehmann’s (1968-1970) presidency; the 8th congress, in Copenhagen, during Eric Jacobssen’s (1970-1972); the 9th, in Paris, during Hanns Hippius’ (1972-1974); the 10th, in Quebec City, Canada, during Pierre Deniker’s (1974-1975); and the 11th, in Vienna, during the presidency of Leo Hollister (1976-1978). By the early 1980’s, basic research in neuropharmacology shifted from neurotransmitter biochemistry at the synaptic cleft to receptor research. The shift had a major impact on the program of the 12th CINP congress, in Göteborg, during Arvid Carlsson’s (1978-1980) presidency; on the program of the 13th congress, in Jerusalem, Israel, during the presidency of Paul Janssen (1980-1982); and on the program of the 14th congress, in Florence, Italy, during the presidency of Paul Kielholz (1982-1984).

Nineteen eighty-six heralded the beginning of a new era in CINP. The first Travel Awards to Young Investigators were presented at the 15th CINP congress, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, during Ole Rafalesen’s (1984-1986) presidency; the first meeting of the presidents and secretaries of national societies was organized at the 16th congress in Munich, Germany, during William Bunney’s (1986-1988) presidency; and the Max Hamilton Memorial Prize was first presented at the 17th congress, in Kyoto, Japan, during the presidency of Alec Coppen (1988-1990). The 18th CINP congress, in 1992, in Nice, France, during the presidency of Julien Mendlewicz (1990-
1992) was the largest CINP congress during the 20th century. It set the stage for the 19th congress, the second largest meeting, in Washington, DC, USA, during Giorgio Racagni’s (1992-1994) presidency and the 20th congress in Melbourne, Australia, during the presidency of Lewis Judd (1994-1996).

**Launching its Journal and Incorporation of CINP**

In the mid-1990’s, the activities of CINP were extended to regional meetings between the biennial congresses. The first Pfizer-CINP Pioneer Awards were presented, in 1998, during Claude de Montigny’s (1996-1998) presidency at the 21st congress in Glasgow, Scotland. It was also during the de Montigny presidency that CINP’s journal, the *International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology*, was launched and “democratization” of CINP began. Democratization was followed by incorporation on July 26, 1999, during the presidency of Helmut Beckmann (1998-2000). By the time of the 22nd CINP Congress, in 2000, in Brussels, Belgium, the organization became a legal entity registered in Switzerland with domicile in Zurich.

**Regionalization of CINP**

Planning for the regionalization of CINP began during the presidency of Eugene Paykel (2000-2002). Convenors for seven geographic regions were elected at the end of the 23rd CINP congress, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and regionalization was implemented during the presidency of Herbert Meltzer (2002-2004). As chairman of the international scientific program committee of the 24th CINP congress, in Paris, Meltzer complemented traditional symposia with “synthesia” and interactional workshops. He was also instrumental in establishing the central office of CINP in Nashville, Tennessee, USA, with Oakley Ray as executive secretary, and complementing the central office with a congress-organizing group.

**50th Anniversary**

The structural organization of CINP was completed during the presidency of Brian Leonard (2004-2006) with the appointment of Mike Mitchell as the organization’s executive director. It was also during Leonard’s tenure that the central office of CINP was transferred from Nashville to Glasgow. Then, in 2008, CINP celebrated its 50 years anniversary at its biennial meeting, in Munich, during the presidency of Torgny Svensson (2006-2008).

August 15, 2013
CHAPTER 5: NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA

“Neuropsychopharmacology in Latin America”, is a paper that was written on invitation in circa 2007 to present “Libro de Neuropsicofarmacologia del CLANP.” The title Neuropsychopharmacology in Latin America was added in circa 2010.
It is my privilege to present you Libro de Neuropsicofarmacología del CLANP, edited by professors Guillermo Dorado from Argentina, Jaime Vengoechea from Colombia and Enrique Galli from Peru, with contributions by neuroscientists and clinicians from eight Latin American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru.

Neuropsychopharmacology is the scientific discipline that is dedicated to the study and treatment of the pathophysiology of mental illness with the employment of centrally acting drugs. It was born in the 1950’s with the identification of chemical neurotransmitters in the central nervous system, the introduction of the first set of therapeutically effective psychotropic drugs and the construction of the spectrophotofluorometer. This new instrument provided a means to measure the effects of psychotropic drugs on the concentration of neurotransmitters and their metabolites in the brain. It also rendered psychiatric disorders accessible to scientific scrutiny. In less than 30 years, pharmacotherapy became the primary form of treatment in psychiatry. By the dawn of the 21st century, neuropsychopharmacology shifted the understanding of mental activity from psychological to biological and has become the driving force in the destigmatization of mental illness.

Recognition that one of the essential prerequisites of successful neuropsychopharmacological research is a continuous dialogue between clinicians and basic scientists led to the founding of the Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum. The CINP was launched on the 3rd of September 1957, during the 2nd World Congress of Psychiatry by 32 prominent clinicians and basic scientists from 13 countries in a restaurant at the Zurich railway station. One of the founders of the CINP was Honorio Delgado, a prominent Peruvian psychiatrist, who, during the first half of the 20th century, was instrumental in transforming psychiatry in Latin America by adopting phenobarbital in the treatment of epilepsy, malarial treatment in cerebral syphilis and pentetrazol-induced convulsions and insulin coma therapy in schizophrenia. Delgado was also one of the selected psychiatrists invited to participate in the first international meeting on chlorpromazone held in Paris, in 1955, and he was the first psychiatrist in Latin America to use imipramine in the treatment of depressive states and to combine imipramine and electroshock in treatment refractory melancholia (Mariategui 1992). The youngest among CINP’s founders was Pedro Tellez-Carrasco, a psychiatrist from Madrid. He moved to Venezuela in the early 1960’s and has played an important role in the introduction of many psychotropic drugs, from lithium to clozapine, in Latin America (Tellez-Carrasco 1998).

At the time the CINP was founded, communication of information in general—and not just in neuropsychopharmacology—was poor. The scarce knowledge about the pharmacology and clinical application of psychotropic drugs was scattered around and difficult to find. There were only two books that dealt with the pharmacotherapy of mental illness: Wolfgang de Boor’s, published in 1956, in German and Abraham Wikler’s, published in 1957, in English. The first journal in the field, Psychopharmacologia, was launched in 1958, and the second, The International Journal of Neuropharmacology (now Neuropharmacology), was founded in 1961. For many years, it was one of the major tasks of CINP to provide education in neuropsychopharmacology and spread the rapidly accumulating knowledge on the use of the steadily growing number of psychotropic drugs at its biennial congresses. The first Congress of the Collegium took place, in 1958, in Rome. It was organized by Emilio Trabucchi from Milan,
in collaboration with an international team of 16 neuropsychopharmacologists. Five members of this team were from Latin America: R. Casteluccio (Argentina), F. Jeri (Peru), M. Loforte Goncalves (Brazil), H. Peres (Brazil) and E. Ratinoff (Chile). The Congress was attended by more than 500 delegates, from 26 countries (Ban and Ray 1996).

The difficulty of getting access to information in neuropsychopharmacology remained so great and communication of knowledge in the new field was so poor that in the 1960s, the World Health Organization established two International Reference Centers, one in Washington, for Information on Psychotropic Drugs, and another in Paris, for the Study of Adverse Effects of Psychotropic Drugs. They grew into an International Reference Center Network with National Reference Centers established around the world, including one in Mexico, under the direction of Dionisio Nieto, and another one in Colombia, under the direction of Carlos Leon. The journal of the network, the Psychopharmacology Bulletin, edited by Alice Leeds, was distributed around the world. To meet the pressing needs of education in neuropsychopharmacology, Gaston Castellanos, a Mexican neuropsychiatrist, while an officer at WHO, extended the activities of some of these centers to train educators and provide courses for teachers in psychopharmacology (Castellanos 2000).

The organization of national associations in neuropsychopharmacology began shortly after the 1st CINP Congress. A meeting at Jesenik Spa, in 1959, gave rise to the Czechoslovak Psychopharmacological Society and a meeting in Washington, in 1960, gave rise to the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology. The first national organization in Latin America, the Argentine Society of Psychopharmacology, was founded, in 1963. In the years that followed, several other national organizations in psychopharmacology emerged in Latin America. Today, there are national colleges of neuropsychopharmacology in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. These colleges play an important role in education about the use of psychotropic drugs and in the dissemination of knowledge in the field. Some of these colleges have broad ranging activities. In addition to the provision of “continuing education in psychopharmacology for psychiatrists, neurologists, neurosurgeons and general practitioners,” activities of the Colegio Peruana Neuropsychopharmacologia, for example, include programs for the “facilitation of an early start of pharmacotherapy in schizophrenia and depression” and for the “fostering of research in the neurosciences” (Galli 2004). Yet the activities of these colleges are restricted to their own country and have remained by and large isolated from each other.

The founding of the Colegio Latinoamericano de Neuropsicofarmacologia (CLANP) took place on October 20, 1994, in Bahia, Brazil, with Helena Cajil as founding president and Jorge Costa e Silva as honorary president. The College provides an administrative structure for the coordination of the activities of the national organizations in Latin America. The publishing of Libro de Neuropsychopharmacologia del CLAMP provides the organization with a common platform for the teaching of neuropsychopharmacology across the different countries in Latin America. It also provides a common reference for the use of psychotropic drugs in clinical practice with the highest contemporary standards.

More than forty years passed since the publication, in 1965, of the first comprehensive text in Latin America, in which Edmundo Fisher, Gustavo Poch and Ronaldo Ucha Udabe, from
Argenina, reviewed the first ten years in the development and clinical use of psychotropic drugs. Libro de Neuropsicofarmacologia del CLANP is a synthesis of over 50 years of clinical experience with psychotropic drugs and of the rapidly accumulating knowledge in the neurobiology and pharmacological treatment of mental illness. By reflecting the state of art in neuropsychopharmacology, it will help clinicians and educators in their work and it should also stimulate basic and clinical research to develop clinically more selective and thereby more effective psychotropic medications.

References:


August 22, 2013
CHAPTER 6: FIFTY YEARS IN PROGRESS

“Fifty Years in Progress,” was presented at a symposium chaired by Fridolin Sulser, organized in celebration of the fifty year anniversary of CINP at the 26th biennial congress of the organization, held in Munich, Germany, in 2008 (See, seventh chapter).
The Realization of the Dream

The dream of Jacques Moreau de Tours (1804-84), a French psychiatrist, to use drugs in the dissection of mental illness, and that of Claude Bernard (1813-78), a French physiologist, to use them for the study of the physiology of the nervous system, have both become realistic goals by the mid-1950’s with the introduction of effective pharmacological treatments in psychiatry and the discovery of the spectrophotofluorometer, respectively. The capability to measure changes in the concentration of neurotransmitter monoamines in the brain led to the birth of neuropsychopharmacology and opened a perspective for the development of rational pharmacological treatments of mental disorders. The notion that studying the mode of action of psychotropic drugs could lead to information about the neurochemical underpinning of mental pathology, a pre-requisite for the development of rational treatment, was encouraged by the findings of Bernard Brodie and his associates, and especially of Alfred Pletscher (at the National Heart Institute of the United States), that drugs, like reserpine and iproniazid, which were reported to cause depression and euphoria, respectively, in some patients, have the opposite effects on serotonin levels in the brain (Ban 2004).

Communication between Pharmacologists and Psychiatrists: Inauguration of CINP

Successful research in neuropsychopharmacology depends on communication between pharmacologists and psychiatrists, as pointed out, in 1957, by Abraham Wikler, an American pioneer of neuropsychopharmacology, in his classic text, The Relationship of Psychiatry and Pharmacology. To facilitate such interactions, Wolfgang de Boor, a German psychiatrist, and Corneille Radouco-Thomas, a Rumanian-born pharmacologist, working in Switzerland at the time, proposed at the First International Symposium on Psychotropic Drugs, in Milan, Italy, the founding of an international association that was to become the Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum (CINP). The CINP was inaugurated about four months later, on the 2nd of September, in 1957, at a dinner meeting in the buffet of the Zurich railway station. Ernst Rothlin, a former director of Sandoz, a major Swiss pharmaceutical company at the time, was elected president and the 32 participants of the dinner became the founders of the Collegium. Today, 50 years later, seven of the founders are alive, and two, Hanns Hippius, and Cornelis Van Rhyn, are participating in this congress.

The founders agreed that the members of the organization should meet at least once every two years to discuss matters related to neuropsychopharmacology, but differed in opinion about CINP’s role in education, and consequently, about membership and the format of the biennial meetings. For Emilio Trabucchi, the professor of pharmacology at the University of Milan, who was to become the organizer of CINP’s first congress, the purpose of the CINP was education, i.e., the spreading of information on developments in the new field; whereas for Rothlin, it was research, namely the bringing together experts from around the world to scrutinize and debate their findings in order to generate information that would guide psychotropic drug development. A compromise was reached; and it was decided that membership should be restricted to experts, but congresses should alternate between open and closed meetings (Ban 2006).
Pharmacotherapy as the Primary Treatment of Mental Disorders

The CINP was launched, in September 1958, with an open meeting in Rome. At this first congress, as well as at the three subsequent congresses (in Basel, Munich, and Birmingham, in 1960, ’62 and ’64), organized by five of the founders: Rothlin, Dieter Bente, Hanns Hippius and Fritz Flugel, and Philip Bradley, during the presidencies of Rothlin, Paul Hoch, and Hans Hoff, issues at the heart of neuropsychopharmacology, such as drug-induced psychoses, the mode of action of drugs with known therapeutic effects, the translation of findings from animal to man, the relationship between “model psychoses” to naturally occurring psychoses, and the relevance of mode of action of psychotherapeutic drugs to the pathophysiology of psychiatric disorders, were addressed and discussed. It was at the Basel congress that Arvid Carlsson, a Swedish professor of pharmacology, presented his findings on selective changes on brain monoamines with psychotropic drugs that were to influence psychotropic drug development for decades. Neuropharmacological research focused on monoamines was instrumental to the formulation of the catecholamine hypothesis of affective disorders by Joseph Schildkraut, an American psychiatrist, and the dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia by Jacques Van Rossum, a Dutch pharmacologist. Yet, by the time of the Tarragona congress, in 1968, organized by Francisco Valdecasas during his own presidency, it was recognized that the pharmacological heterogeneity in responsiveness to the same drug within a psychiatric diagnosis has precluded the possibility of deriving meaningful information about the biochemical underpinning of mental disorders by studying the mode of action of psychotropic drugs.

The pharmacological heterogeneity within psychiatric diagnoses also delayed the acceptance of psychotropic drugs by the psychiatric community. It was only in the 1970’s, during the presidencies of Eric Jacobssen, Hippius, Pierre Deniker, and Leo Hollister that pharmacotherapy became the primary form of treatment of mental disorders. Presentations, like that of Mogens Schou, a Danish pioneer of neuropsychopharmacology, at the Prague congress, in 1970, during Heinz Lehmann’s presidency, on the prophylactic use of lithium in bipolar disorder, and of many others, to international audiences at other CINP congresses, facilitated this development.

Cerebral Monoamines and Beyond

In the early 1980’s, during the presidencies of Carlsson, Paul Janssen, and Paul Kielholz, neuropharmacological research extended from cerebral monoamines to neuropeptides, and from neurochemistry at the synaptic cleft to receptor bindings. Since the clinical methodology remained restricted to that developed for the demonstration of “efficacy” (with the objective that no substance with potential benefit in a given population should be discarded), the gap between pre-clinical and clinical findings, grew so wide that it required the translation of neuropharmacological findings for clinicians that the new drugs could be used optimally. With these new developments, the emphasis at CINP congresses shifted to presentations that would guide and train a steadily growing new cadre of neuropsychopharmacologists to be involved in teaching prescribing physicians how to use of psychotropic drugs with consideration of their pharmacodynamic and phramacokinetic properties. The changes began in the mid-1980’s,
during the presidencies of Ole Rafaelsen and William Bunney, with the establishment of Travel Awards for Young Investigators to be able to attend CINP meetings. They continued throughout the 1990’s, by extending CINP activities to presidents’ workshops, during the presidencies of Alec Coppen and Julien Mendlewicz, and regional meetings, during the presidencies of Lewis Judd and Claude de Montigny; increasing the size of the biennial meetings and implementing a “mentor-mentee program”, during the presidencies of Julien Mendlewicz and Giorgio Racagni. Simultaneously with these developments in 1986, during Rafaelsen’s presidency, CINP’s logo was introduced; on July 26, 1999, during Helmut Beckmann’s presidency, the Collegium was incorporated in Zurich; and, at the dawn of the 21st century, during the presidencies of Eugene Paykel and Herbert Meltzer, the corporation established its central office, in Nashville, with Oakley Ray as its executive secretary, and regionalized to facilitate its educational activities.

Neuropsychopharmacology Communication and Education

The increasing emphasis in CINP on communication of information and education about the use of psychototropic drugs was formally recognized, in 2006, during Brian Leonard’s presidency, with the amendment of CINP’s constitution to include training programs as one of the three activities for the CINP to achieve its objectives. By appointing Norman Sartorius, the former director of the division of mental health of the World Health Organization, as chairman of a special task force with the mandate to review the evidence for the use of antidepressant medications, Leonard succeeded in having the report of the task force, and CINP’s recommendations about the use of antidepressants, based on the report, discussed worldwide. It was also during Leonard’s presidency that CINP’s history committee, chaired at the time by Ronaldo Ucha Udabe, an Argentine psychiatrist, published its review on the neurotransmitter era, the first epoch in the history of neuropsychopharmacology (Ban and Ucha Udabe 2006). The history committee has evolved from a working collaboration that started, in 1986, at CINP’s San Juan congress between Ole Rafaelsen, Hanns Hippius and Tom Ban with the objective to document the founding and early years of the organization. However, in the mid-1990’s, with the appointment of David Healy, a psychiatrist with special interest in critically reviewing the history of neuropsychopharmacology, and Edward Shorter, a medical historian, to the committee, the objective of the committee was extended to review in autobiographical accounts, the history of neuropsychopharmacology and the CINP.

While CINP’s educational activities were extended by meetings worldwide, organized by the antidepressant task force, CINP’s administrative structure was completed, in 2006, during Torgny Svensson’s presidency, after moving the central office from Nashville to Glasgow, with the appointment of Mike Mitchell, as the corporation’s first executive director. Svensson’s presidency concludes the first 50 years in the history of CINP with this Congress, the third CINP Congress in Munich, organized by Hans-Jurgen Moller.

50th Anniversary of CINP

Far from being an aging, moribund society, the CINP is an active, energetic society at its 50th
anniversary, invigorated by the debate triggered by the report of its antidepressant task force in CINP’s journal, The International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, launched, in 1998, during de Montigny’s presidency with Bernard Lerer as editor-in-chief. Central to this debate is the limitation of the methodology used in clinical investigations with antidepressants, and the danger that a review of evidence-based findings without the necessary understanding of the limitations of the methodology, could lead to wrong conclusions about the optimal use of antidepressants.

Today, the CINP is a prosperous organization with a membership approaching 1500, from 52 countries, on six continents. But the organization is confronted with the fact that despite all advances in neuropharmacological research, rational drug development has not progressed since the birth of neuropsychopharmacology, in the 1950’s.

In about two days, at the business meeting, Robert Belmaker will take over the baton from Torgny Svensson to lead the CINP into a new epoch. It remains to be seen whether the organization will continue only moving further in the direction set in the mid-1980’s and becomes an even more powerful organization in the communication of information as it is, or extends its activities by spearheading a continuous pharmacological re-evaluation of psychiatric classifications and diagnoses, to fulfill the vision of Ernst Rothlin, its founding president, to generate information that would guide the pharmaceutical industry in the development of rational pharmacological treatments for mental illness.

References:


September 12, 2013
CHAPTER 7: PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CINP—Slide Presentation
Reserpine and iproniazid have opposite effects on brain serotonin levels and in some patients on mood.
Wolfgang de Boor  Corneille Radouco-Thomas
Proposed at first international congress on Psychotropic Drugs (Milan, May 1957) the founding of the CINP
Ernst Rothlin
Former Director of Sandoz
Founding President
September 2, 1957
Slide 4

Hanns Hipplius  
German psychiatrist

Cornelis C. Van Rhyn  
Dutch psychiatrist

Two of the 32 founders of the CINP
Emilio Trabucchi  
Professor of Pharmacology  
Purpose: Education

Ernst Rothlin  
Former Director of Sandoz  
Purpose: Research
1958-1964
First Four Congresses
Ernst Rothlin  Ernst Rothlin  Paul Hoch  Hans Hoff
1\textsuperscript{st} Rome 1958  2\textsuperscript{nd} Basel 1960  3\textsuperscript{rd} Munich 1962  4\textsuperscript{th} Birmingham 1964

ISSUES AT THE HEART OF NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLGY:

* Relevance of “model psychoses” to naturally occurring psychoses
* Mode of action of drugs with known therapeutic effects
* Translation of findings from animal to man
* Relevance of mode of action of drugs to pathophysiology of psychoses
Arvid Carlsson
Swedish pharmacologist
Selective changes in brain monoamines with psychotropic drugs
Influenced psychotropic drug development to date
Joseph Schildkraut
American psychiatrist
Catecholamine hypothesis
affective disorders (1965)

Jacques Van Rossum
Dutch pharmacologist
Dopamine hypothesis
schizophrenia (1966)
1966-1968

Jean Delay  
5th Washington 1966

Francisco Valdecasas  
6th Tarragona 1968

PHARMACOLOGICAL HETEROGENEITY WITHIN DIAGNOSES:

* Precluded the generation of information about pathophysiology (biochemical underpinning) of mental disorders

* Delayed acceptance of psychotropic drugs for clinical use
1970-1978

Lehmann  Jacobssen  Hippius  Deniker  Hollister
7th Prague  8th Copenhagen  9th Paris  10th Quebec  11th Vienna

DURING THE 1970s

Psychotropic drugs became primary form of treatment
1980-1984

Arvid Carlsson  
12th Goteborg 1980

Paul Janssen  
13th Jerusalem 1982

Paul Kielholz  
14th Florence 1984

IN THE EARLY 1980s

* Neuropharmacological research extended from neurochemistry at synaptic cleft to receptor bindings

* Clinical methodology remained restricted to demonstrating therapeutic efficacy

* The gap grew so wide that it required the translation of findings that their clinical relevance could be understood
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>PRESIDENT</th>
<th>CONGRESS</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984-1986</td>
<td>Ole Rafaelsen</td>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>Logo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-1988</td>
<td>William Bunney</td>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>Travel Awards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-1990</td>
<td>Alec Coppen</td>
<td>Kyoto</td>
<td>Presidents’ Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1992</td>
<td>Julien Mendlewicz</td>
<td>Nice</td>
<td>1st Presidents’ Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1994</td>
<td>Giogio Racagni</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Regional meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-1996</td>
<td>Lewis Judd</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>1st Regional meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-1998</td>
<td>Claude de Montigny</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Pioneer award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2000</td>
<td>Helmut Beckmann</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>Incorporation: July 26, 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2002</td>
<td>Eugene Paykel</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Regionalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2004</td>
<td>Herbert Meltzer</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Opening Central Office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brian Leonard  
President  
2004-2006  
Amendment of Constitution to include training programs

Norman Sartorius  
Chairman  
Antidepressant Task Force  
Worldwide forum to discuss recommendations
Ole Rafaelsen  Hanns Hippius  Thomas Ban

The history committee began in 1986 as a working collaboration.
Torgny Svensson
President
2006-2008
Extension of educational activities
Completion of administrative structure
CENTRAL THEME IN DEBATE
(antidepressant task force report)

A review of evidence based findings generated in multi-center clinical studies designed with power statistics with the employment of consensus based diagnoses and sensitized rating scales could lead to wrong conclusions about the optimal use of antidepressants.
Fritz Freyhan  
1956  
Pharmacological re-evaluation of psychiatric nosology needed

Donald Klein  
2008  
Pharmacological dissection sabotaged
Robert Belmaker
President elect
THE CINP’S ACHIEVEMENTS IN FIRST 50 YEARS

Grown into a powerful organization.

Membership grew to 1100 from 52 countries

Transformation of thinking in psychiatry from psychological to biological
ENTERING NEW ERA

To continue on the road to becoming the world’s most influential organization in the education of pharmacotherapy with psychotropic drugs.

&

To encourage scientific study in order to identify pharmacologically homogeneous populations that would make possible the generation of information on the pathophysiology (biochemical underpinning) of mental illness by studying the mode of action of psychotropic drugs.
Ernst Rothlin
Founding President

Saw the CINP as a unique organization that will guide the pharmaceutical industry in developing increasingly more (selective and) effective drugs for mental illness.

September 26, 2013