

International Network for the History of Neuropsychopharmacology

Electronic Archives

Individual Collections

Thomas A. Ban
Documenting the History of CINP

Edited by

Peter R. Martin

International Network for the History of Neuropsychopharmacology

Risskov

2015

Contents

PREFACE.....	4
CHAPTER 1: CINP AND ITS PAST.....	6
Missing from the Membership Directory: Deceased, Retired, or Dropped?	7
CHAPTER 2: HISTORY OF THE CINP.....	12
Historical Background	13
The Founding of CINP (Milan, May 1957 – Zurich, October 1957).....	13
Interaction of Basic Scientists and Clinicians (Rome 1958 – Tarragona 1968)	14
Communication of Findings (Prague 1970 – Florence 1984).....	15
Communication of Interpretations (San Juan 1986 – Paris 2004)	16
Organizational Changes (Melbourne 1996 – Paris 2004).....	17
My Activities in CINP	17
Conclusions.....	18
CHAPTER 3: NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF THE CINP—Slide Presentation.....	20
CHAPTER 4: PRESIDENTS OF THE CINP.....	60
Inaugural Buffet in Zurich	61
The 1 st CINP Congress.....	61
Pharmacotherapy with Psychotropic Drugs.....	61
Launching its Journal and Incorporation of CINP	62
Regionalization of CINP.....	62
50 th Anniversary.....	62
CHAPTER 5: NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA.....	63
CHAPTER 6: FIFTY YEARS IN PROGRESS.....	67
The Realization of the Dream	68
Communication between Pharmacologists and Psychiatrists: Inauguration of CINP	68
Pharmacotherapy as the Primary Treatment of Mental Disorders	69
Cerebral Monoamines and Beyond.....	69
Neuropsychopharmacology Communication and Education.....	70
50th Anniversary of CINP	70
CHAPTER 7: PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CINP—Slide Presentation.....	72

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 In one of these projects, Electronic Archives (Project 11), unpublished essays, presentations, reports, exhibits, etc.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 Archives 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)
 Olga Benesova (1970-Czech Republic)
 Marcel Bickel (1968-Switzerland)
 Barry Blackwell (1972-USA)
 Jean-Francois Dreyfus (1976-France)
 Daniel Ginestet (1964-France)
 Paul Grof (1968-Canada)
 Jean Guyotat (1958- France)
 Hanfried Helmchen (1964-Germany)

Alexander Karczmar (1970-USA)
 Pierre Lambert (1958-France)
 Izyaslav Lapin (1994-Russia)
 Allen Mirsky (1966-USA)
 Alberto Oliverio (1968-Italy)
 Trevor Silverstone (1970-UK)
 Pierre Simon (1966-France)
 John Smythies (1960-USA)
 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	Carvalho Ribas J	Dufour H
Allert MI	Cerletti A	Dugas M
Amdisen A	Chrusciel TL	
Ansell GB	Ciurezu TC	Engelhardt D*
Asada S	Clark WG	Engelmeier M-P
	Clouet D	Escande MM
Bailly R	Coirault R	Essman WB
Balestrieri A	Collard J	Estrada-Robles U
Bapna JS	Colonna L	Everett GM
Baro F	Cook L	
Baruk H*	Coper H	Faurbye A*
Bein HJ	Corson SA*	Fazio C
Benesova O	Cottureau M-J	Feer H
Benkert O	Crammer JL	Feldman H
Bergener M	Crane G	Feline A
Berner P	Cuenca E	Fischer-Cornelssen KA*
Bickel M		Flament J
Biel JH	Dasberg HH	Fleischauer J
Bignami G	De Albuquerque-Fortes JR	Floru L
Blackwell B	De Barahona Fernandez HJ	Folch-Pi J
Bobon DP*	De Buck RP*	Forrest IS*
Bobon J*	Degkwitz R	Forn J
Bohacek N*	Delay J*	Fragoso-Mendes JM
Boissier RJ*	De Maio D	Friedhoff AJ*
Boleloucky ZJ	De Martis D	Freedman DZ*
Bordeleau JM	Denber HCB*	Freeman HL
Boutillier H	Deniker P*	Freyhan FA*
Boszormenyi Z*	De Oliveira Bastos P	Fujimori M
Brill H*	Dewhurst WG	
Brimblecombe RW	Di Carlo R	Gantt HW*
Brodie BB*	Di Carlo V	Gatti GL
Brousolle P	Dille JM	Gayral L
Brugmans J	Di Mascio A*	Gerle B
Buckett WR	Dom RJ	Giberti F
Burki HR	Domenjoz R*	Ginestet D
Buser P	Don A	Giurgea C*
Caldwell J	Downing RW	Goldman D*
Carranza J	Dreyfus J-F	Goldstein M*

Goldwurm G	Kanowski S	Longo V
Goujet M-A	Karczmar A	Lopez-Ibor AJJ
Gouret C	Kety SS*	Lundquist GAR*
Green JP	Keup P	Lunn V
Greenblatt M*	Key BJ	
Grof P	Kido R	Maj J*
Gross H	Kielholz P*	Maller O
Grossman SP	Killam KF*	Mariategui J
Guy W*	King AR	Mattke DJ
Guyotat J	Kirkegaard A	Maxwell C
	Klerman GL*	Maxwell DR
Haase HJ*	Kletzkin M	May PRA*
Haefely W	Kline NS*	McClure D*
Hall GH	Kobayashi T*	McDonald RK
Hamilton M*	Kramer JC	Mercier J
Hardesty AS	Kranz H	Mesiha FS
Harrer G	Kreiskott H	Metysova J
Helmchen H	Kryspin-Exner K	Meyer HH*
Hoffmeister F	Kumar R*	Mihoviilovic M*
Holden JMC	Kunkel H	Mirsky A
Hole G	Kurihara M	Moller Nielsen IM
Hollister LE*	Kurland A	Montagu JD
		Monserrat-Esteve S
Idestrom C-M	Labhardt FA	Moore KE
Irwin S	Ladewig D	Moroji T
Isbell H*	Ladisich W	Morselli PL
Itoh H*	Lambert C	Mowbray RM
	Lambert P	Munkvad I
Jacob J,	Langner E	Musacchio JM
Jacobsen E*	Lanssen JB	
Janssen P*	Lassenius B	Nahunek K
Janzarik W	Launey J	Navarro G
Jarvik M	Lecomte JM	Niemegeers CJE
Jenner FA	Le Douarec JC	Nies A
Johansson B	Lehmann HE*	Nikolova MP
Jones RT	Lemberger T	Nodine JH
Jouvet M	Lesse S	
Joyce CRB,	Leuner H	Oberholzer R
Joyce-Basseres D	Levine J	Oliverio A
Jus A*	Levy J	Osmond H*
	Lienert GA	
Kalinowsky LB*	Loew DM	Papeschi R

Paes De Sousa MP*	Samanin R	Tetreault L
Pekkarinen A	Saraf KR	Theobald W
Pelc I	Sarro R	Todrick A
Perier M	Saxena B*	Trabucchi E*
Peron-Magnan P,	Sayers AC	
Perris C*	Scheel-Kruger J	Ulett G
Petersen PV*	Schiele BC*	Unna KR
Petkov V	Schmitt W	Usdin E*
Pfeiffer CC*	Schulze H	Utena H
Pichler E	Seiden LS	
Polding W*	Shagass C*	Valdecasas FG
Polvan N	Shaw DM	Valzelli L
Porot M*	Sheth UK	Van Andel H
Protiva M*,	Shopsin B	Van der Horst L*
	Siegel RK	Van Rossum JM
Quadbeck G*	Silverstone T	Varga E
	Simon P	Veale WL
Radouco-Thomas C*	Sirnes TB	Vencovsky E*
Radouco-Thomas S	Sjostrom R	Vinarova E
Rafaelsen OJ*	Smythies J	Voelkel A*
Rainaut J	Solti G	Vojtechovsky M
Randrup A	Soubrie P	Volmat R
Ravn J	Spence PJS	Von Kerekjarto M
Rech RH	Spiegelberg U	Votava Z*
Rees L*	St.Laurent J	
Revol L,	Stark P*	Watt DC
Rennert H	Stolerman P	White RP
Reyntjens A	Stoll WA*	Wijesinghe CP
Richter D	Stromgern E	Wikler A*
Rigal JM	Sugrue MF	Wilhelm M
Roos B-E	Summerfield A	Wilson CWM
Ropert R	Sutter JM	Winkelman NW
Rosic N		Wirth W
Roth LJ	Taeschler M	Wittenborn JR*
Rothman T*	Takahashi R	Wuttke W
Ruther E	Tedeschi DH*	
	Teller DN	Zapletalek M,
Saksena V	Temkov I	Zarifian E
Salva JA	Tesarova O	

*Confirmed deceased

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

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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.

Communication of Findings (Prague 1970 – Florence 1984)

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 end-points, 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 led, 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 Hippus 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 Hippus 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 neuropharmacology, 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 neuropharmacology 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.

Slide 1

**DEVELOPMENTS THAT LED TO THE FOUNDING OF THE
COLLEGIUM INTERNATIONALE NEURO-PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICUM
BEGAN IN THE MID-1950s**

Slide 2

**THE THERAPEUTIC AND COMMERCIAL SUCCESS OF
CHLORPROMAZINE
GENERATED INTEREST IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL
INDUSTRY TO DEVELOP DRUGS FOR PSYCHIATRY**

Slide 3

PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS BY THE END OF THE 1950s

DRUGS

Chlorpromazine
 Methotrimeprazine
 Prochlorperazine
 Thioproperazine
 Reserpine
 Trifluoperazine
 Thioridazine
 Chorprothixene
 Haloperidol
 Meprobamate
 Hydroxyzine
 Iproniazid
 Imipramine
 Nialamide
 Phenelzine
 Tranylcypramine
 Amitriptyline

COMPANIES

Rhône-Poulenc
 Rhône-Poulenc
 Rhône Poulenc
 Rhône Poulenc
 Ciba
 SKF
 Sandoz
 Lundbeck
 Janssen
 Carter Wallace
 Pfizer
 Roche
 Geigy
 Pfizer
 Warner Chilcott
 SKF
 Merck/Rosche/Lundbeck

Lithium

Slide 4**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**

Slide 5**NEUROPHARMACOLOGY**
BY THE END OF THE 1950s

Synaptic transmission from electrically to chemically mediated events

Neurotransmitters: Ach

DA

GABA

NE

5-HT

Substance P

Spectrofluorimetry: Detection of biochemical changes might be responsible for therapeutic effects

Slide 6

NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

- *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

Slide 7

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS
Milan, Italy
May 1957**



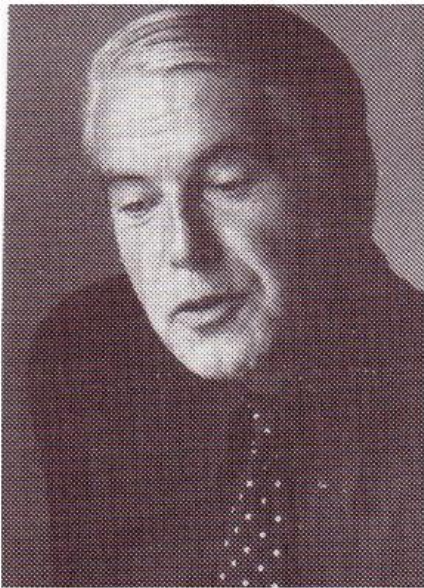
Emilio Trabucchi



Silvio Garattini

Slide 8

**PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY**
Milan, Italy, May 1957



Wolfgang de Boor



Corneille Radouco-Thomas

Slide 9

THE FORMAL INAUGURATION OF
CINP
TOOK PLACE ON
SEPTEMBER 2, 1957
AT THE BUFFET OF THE ZURICH RAILWAY STATION

Slide 10

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

Slide 11

FOUNDERS OF CINP

Arnold	Deniker	Ödegard
Baruk	Faurbye	Osmond
Booij	Flügel	Radouco-Thomas
Bovet	Gozzano	Rothlin
Bradley	Hippius	Shepherd
Brill	Hoff	Stoll
Brodie	Hoffer	Tellez-Carrasco
Cameron	Van der Horst	Thuillier
Delay	Kline	Trabucchi
Delgado	Laborit	Van Rhyn
Denber	Lewis	

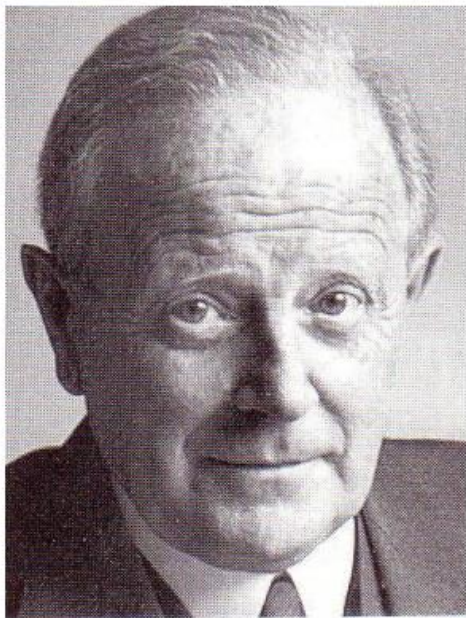
Slide 12

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.”

Slide 13

DISAGREEMENT



Ernst Rothlin
Involved-Closed



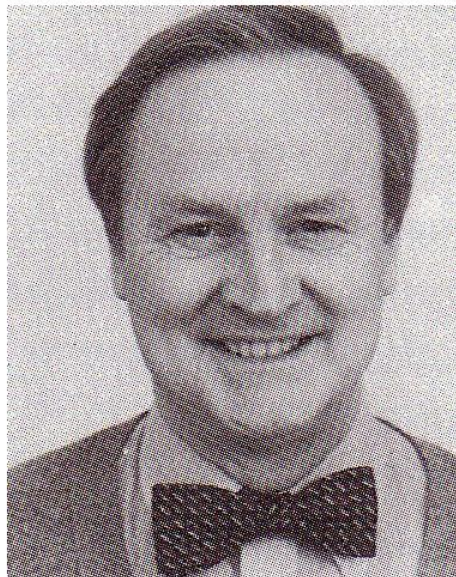
Emilio Trabucchi
Interested-Open

Slide 14

1 st	Congress Rome	1958	Open	500 Participants
2 nd	Congress Basle	1960	Closed	250 Participants

Slide 15

**SECOND CONGRESS
Basle, Switzerland, 1960**



Arvid Carlsson

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

Slide 16

**SECOND CONGRESS
Basle, Switzerland, 1960**



Fritz Freyhan

***Compounds showing higher frequencies of hyperkinetic syndromes
have higher failure rates***

Slide 17

**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

Slide 18**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**

Slide 19

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

Slide 20**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**

Slide 21

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)

Slide 22

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**

Slide 23

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

Slide 24

**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)***

Slide 25

**SIXTEENTH CONGRESS
Munich, Germany, 1988**

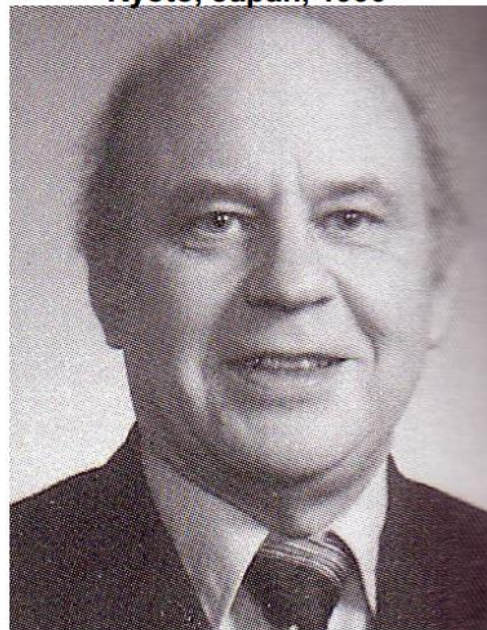


William Bunney
President 1986-1988

***Tightening ties with industry and sister organizations
Corporate membership
Corresponding Organizations Luncheon (Hoechst Marion Russell – Aventis)***

Slide 26

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
Kyoto, Japan, 1990



Alec Coppen
President 1988- 1990
Past Presidents Symposium
Presidents and Meeting Organizers Luncheon

Slide 27

**TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Melbourne, Australia, 1996**



Lewis Judd
President 1994-1996

Regional Meetings

Slide 28

**TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS
Glasgow, Scotland, 1998**



Claude de Montigny
President 1996-1998
Democratization

Slide 29

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS
Brussels, Belgium, 2000



Helmut Beckmann
President 1998-2000

Incorporation

Slide 30

**TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS
Montreal, Canada, 2002**



Eugene Paykel
President 2000-2002

***Regionalization
Central Office***

Slide 31

**TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
Paris, France, 2004**



Herbert Meltzer
President 2002-2004

Meeting Organizer Group

Slide 32

**THOMAS A. BAN
IN 1962 & 2004**

“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)”.

Slide 33

ACTIVITIES ON COMMITTEES

1970-1974	Secretary
1974-1976	Vice President
1978-1986	Treasurer
1986-2004	Chair History Committee

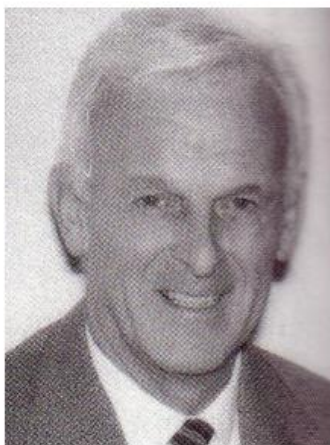
“From 1970-1986 I served as Secretary, Vice President and Treasurer. During those years CIMP’s membership grew from 200 to over 600; and almost all members were attending each congress and the general assembly of the congress. CIMP operated on a shoestring budget and from 1978 to 1986 its treasury grew from US\$40,000 to US\$100,000. Today CIMP 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”.

Slide 34

**CINP HISTORY COMMITTEE
San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1986**



Ole Rafaelsen



Hans Hippius



Thomas Ban

Slide 35

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

Slide 36***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,

Slide 37

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.

Slide 38

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

Slide 39**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 Jacobsen’s (1970-1972); the 9th, in Paris, during Hanns Hippus’ (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 Neuropsicofarmacologia 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 chlorpromazine 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.

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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 CIMP 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 Hippus**, 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 Hippus** 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, Hippus, 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 pharmacokinetic 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 CIMP meetings. They continued throughout the 1990's, by extending CIMP 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, CIMP'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 CIMP on communication of information and education about the use of psychotropic drugs was formally recognized, in 2006, during **Brian Leonard's** presidency, with the amendment of CIMP's constitution to include training programs as one of the three activities for the CIMP 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 CIMP's recommendations about the use of antidepressants, based on the report, discussed worldwide. It was also during **Leonard's** presidency that CIMP'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 CIMP's San Juan congress between **Ole Rafaelsen**, **Hanns Hippus** 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 CIMP.

While CIMP's educational activities were extended by meetings worldwide, organized by the antidepressant task force, CIMP'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 CIMP with this Congress, the third CIMP Congress in Munich, organized by **Hans-Jurgen Moller**.

50th Anniversary of CIMP

Far from being an aging, moribund society, the CIMP 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.

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September 12, 2013

**CHAPTER 7: PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND THE FIRST FIFTY
YEARS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CINP—Slide Presentation**

Slide 1

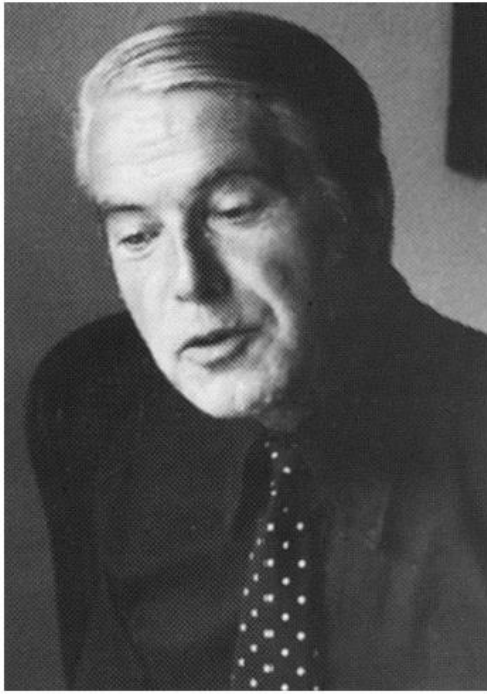


Bernard (Steve) Brodie

Alfred Pletscher

National Heart Institute USA

Reserpine and iproniazid have opposite effects on brain serotonin levels and in some patients on mood

Slide 2

Wolfgang de Boor **Corneille Radouco-Thomas**
Proposed at first international congress on Psychotropic Drugs
(Milan, May 1957) the founding of the CINP

Slide 3



**Ernst Rothlin
Former Director of Sandoz
Founding President
September 2, 1957**

Slide 4



Hanns Hippus
German psychiatrist



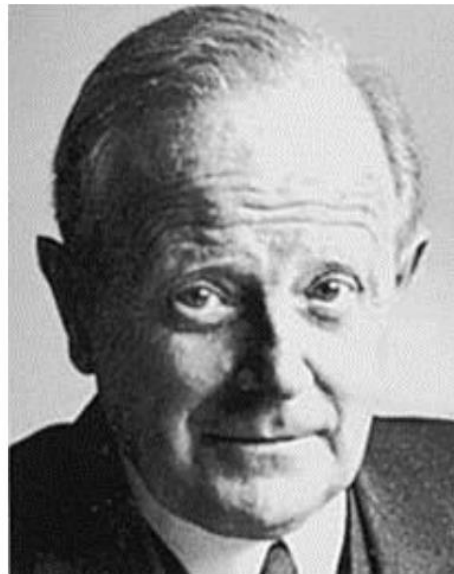
Cornelis C. Van Rhyn
Dutch psychiatrist

Two of the 32 founders of the CINP

Slide 5



Emilio Trabucchi
Professor of Pharmacology
Purpose: Education



Ernst Rothlin
Former Director of Sandoz
Purpose: Research

Slide 6**1958-1964****First Four Congresses**

Ernst Rothlin	Ernst Rothlin	Paul Hoch	Hans Hoff
1st Rome 1958	2nd Basel 1960	3rd Munich 1962	4th 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**

Slide 7

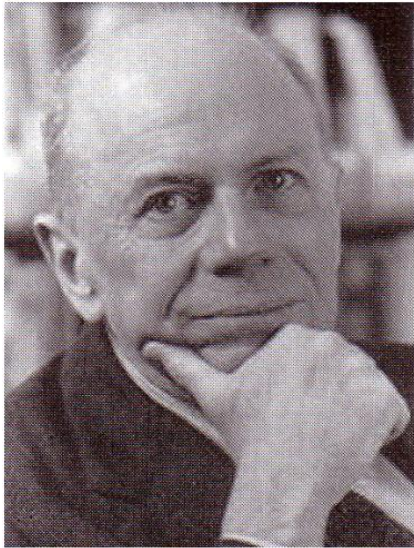


Arvid Carlsson

Swedish pharmacologist

**Selective changes in brain monoamines with psychotropic drugs
Influenced psychotropic drug development to date**

Slide 8



Joseph Schildkraut
American psychiatrist
Catecholamine hypothesis
affective disorders (1965)



Jacques Van Rossum
Dutch pharmacologist
Dopamine hypothesis
schizophrenia (1966)

Slide 9**1966-1968****Jean Delay**
5th Washington 1966**Francisco Valdecasas**
6th Tarragona 1968**PHARMACOLOGICAL HETEROGENEITY WITHIN DIAGNOSES:**

- * Precluded the generation of information about pathophysiology (biochemical underpning) of mental disorders**
- * Delayed acceptance of psychotropic drugs for clinical use**

Slide 10**1970-1978**

Lehmann	Jacobssen	Hippius	Deniker	Hollister
7th Prague	8th Copenhagen	9th Paris	10th Quebec	11th Vienna
1970	1972	1974	1976	1978

DURING THE 1970s

Psychotropic drugs became primary form of treatment

Slide 11

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

Slide 12

**TRAINING OF NEW CADRES OF NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGISTS
(1984-)**

PERIOD	PRESIDENT	CONGRESS	DEVELOPMENT
1984-1986	Ole Rafaelsen	San Juan	Logo
1986-1988	William Bunney	Munich	Travel Awards
1988-1990	Alec Coppen	Kyoto	Presidents' Workshop
1990-1992	Julien Mendlewicz	Nice	1 st Presidents' Workshop
1992-1994	Giogio Racagni	Washington	Regional meeting
1994-1996	Lewis Judd	Melbourne	1 st Regional meeting
1996-1998	Claude de Montigny	Glasgow	Pioneer award
1998-2000	Helmut Beckmann	Brussels	Incorporation: July 26, 1999
2000-2002	Eugene Paykel	Montreal	Regionalization
2002-2004	Herbert Meltzer	Paris	Opening Central Office

Slide 13



**Brian Leonard
President
2004-2006
Amendment of Constitution
to include training programs**

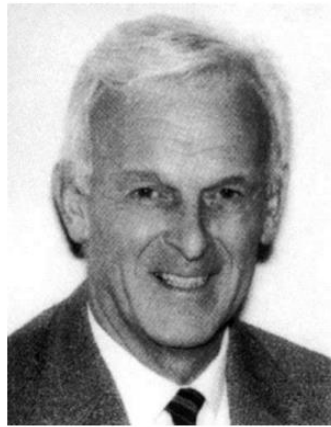


**Norman Sartorius
Chairman
Antidepressant Task Force
Worldwide forum
to discuss recommendations**

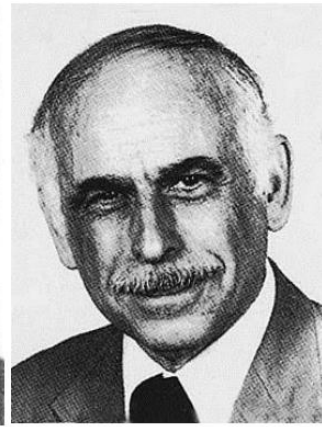
Slide 14



Ole Rafaelsen



Hanns Hippus



Thomas Ban

The history committee began in 1986 as a working collaboration.

Slide 16



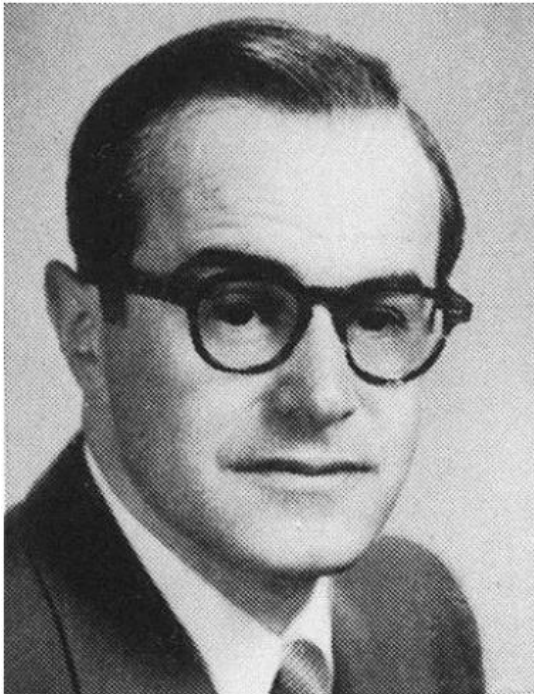
**Torgny Svensson
President
2006-2008**

**Extension of educational activities
Completion of administrative structure**

Slide 17**CENTRAL THEME IN DEBATE**
(antidepressant task force report)

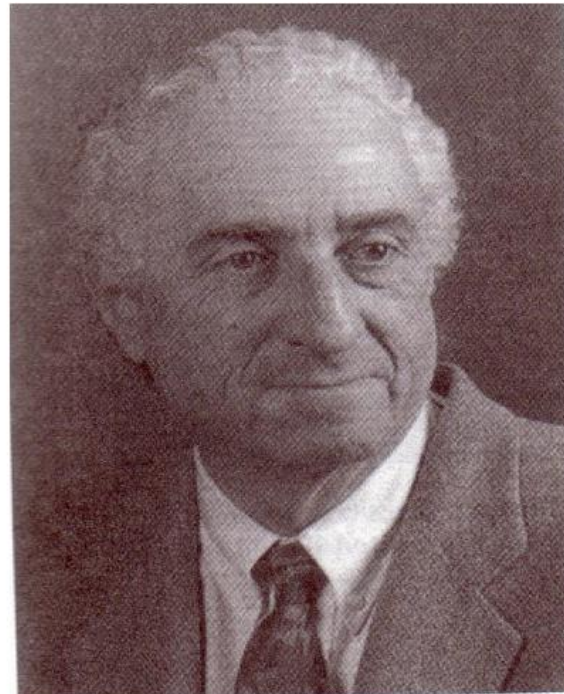
A review of evidence based findings generated in multi-center clinical studies designed with power statistics with the employment of consensus based diagnoses and sensitized rating scales could lead to wrong conclusions about the optimal use of antidepressants.

Slide 18



**Fritz Freyhan
1956**

**Pharmacological re-evaluation of
psychiatric nosology needed**



**Donald Klein
2008**

**Pharmacological dissection
sabotaged**

Slide 19



**Robert Belmaker
President elect**

Slide 20**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**

Slide 21**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.

Slide 22



**Ernst Rothlin
Founding President**

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

September 26, 2013