



● ACNP TRAVEL AWARD PROGRAM

The objective of the ACNP Travel Award Program is to encourage the involvement and career development of young teacher-scientists in neuropsychopharmacology through their exposure to the members and science presented at the ACNP Annual Meeting. It is the ACNP's belief that the opportunity to attend its annual scientific meeting as a guest of the College will foster the interest of young scientists in neuropsychopharmacology by affording them the opportunity to:

- **attend** an outstanding scientific program in clinical and basic research on brain-behavior-drug interactions;
- **learn** the most recent, and often unpublished, advances in psychopharmacology;
- **meet and interact** with internationally distinguished researchers and scientists with whom they had previously known only through literature.

In addition to its basic purpose as described above, the ACNP Travel Award Program has also been a vehicle for commemorating the lives and work of deceased College members who made major contributions to the field of neuropsychopharmacology. By action of ACNP Council, the following former members are honored and commemorated through the ACNP Travel Award Program: Louis S. Lasagna (1923-2003), Marian Weinbaum Fischman (1939-2001), Arnold J. Friedhoff (1923-2001), Leo Hollister (1920-2000), Seymour Kety (1915-2000), Heinz E. Lehmann (1911-1999), Jerry Sepinwall (1940-1998), Menek Goldstein (1926-1997), Daniel X. Freedman (1921-1993), and Gerald L. Klerman (1928-1992). Each Travel Awardee receives roundtrip coach air fare to attend the ACNP Annual Meeting; up to 5 nights lodging in the meeting hotel; paid Annual Meeting registration fee for recipient and his/her spouse; the opportunity to present a poster at the meeting; an allowance for other expenses; and an invitation to attend and present posters at the next four Annual Meetings.

LOUIS S. LASAGNA (1923 – 2003)

Louis S. Lasagna was known as the so-called “Sigmund Freud of clinical pharmacology” and former dean of Tufts University’s Sackler School of Graduate Biomedical Sciences. He was a pioneer in the field of drug evaluation and clinical pharmacology. He made history in 1954, publishing one of the first scientific papers documenting the “placebo effect” in patients. Decades later, the noted British medical journal, *The Lancet*, included Lasagna’s article on a list of the world’s 27 most notable medical achievements since the time of Hippocrates, about 400 B.C. He led the crusade to amend the federal drug approval process by arguing that pharmaceuticals must undergo a randomized, placebo-controlled trial before being brought to market. The Food and Drug Administration adopted Lasagna’s standard in 1962.

In his later years, Louis Lasagna became an outspoken advocate for marijuana law reform. Most notably, he chaired a 1982 study by the National Research Council that advocated decriminalizing marijuana possession. In 1994, he joined the NORML board of directors, on which he served until shortly before this death.

MARIAN WEINBAUM FISCHMAN (1939 – 2001)

Marian Weinbaum Fischman graduated from Barnard College, earned a M.A. in Psychology from Columbia University, and went to the University of Chicago to pursue her doctorate, receiving it in 1972. She worked at John Hopkins before moving to Columbia. She especially took pleasure in mentoring young women about how to combine career and family. Marian's contributions in the area of cocaine research fall in two principal areas. The initial one was to develop techniques for studying the effects of cocaine in humans. Hers was the first laboratory in the United States to be given permission (in the 1970's) to administer cocaine to human subjects and the first funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse for that work. Her second focus was on a method for evaluating potential medications to treat stimulant abuse using a laboratory-based model. This approach provides a bridge between pre-clinical studies with non-humans and large-scale outpatient trials, contributing an improved basis for developing treatment interventions in substance abuse disorders.

ARNOLD J. FRIEDHOFF (1923 – 2001)

Arnold Friedhoff entered pre-med at the University of Pennsylvania in 1941 and Penn's Medical School at the age of 19. His first exposure to the excitement of neuroscience came during his Penn years when he volunteered to participate in an experiment being conducted by a young instructor, Dr. Seymour Kety. In 1953, Arnold went to NYU School of Medicine-Bellevue Hospital as a psychiatric resident, where his lifelong desire to be a medical scientist became a reality. Arnold devoted almost 50 years not only to finding scientific explanations for behavior and mental illness, but also to inspiring many of his students, trainees, and residents to share this same goal. His passion and commitment were infectious. He served as President of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology, the Society of Biological Psychiatry, and the American Psychopathological Association.

LEO HOLLISTER (1920 – 2000)

Leo Hollister took both his undergraduate and medical degrees from the University of Cincinnati. He accepted an appointment at Stanford University Medical School and rose to professional rank in Medicine, Psychiatry and Pharmacology during an affiliation that lasted from 1953 to 1986. His work was characterized by a consistent clarity of thinking and an abiding concern for commentary and conclusions fully justified by the data. His ability to assess data, distinguish the important from the trivial, and reach in and "pull out the meat" was legendary. Leo's scientific productivity, publications, books, teaching, lectures, mentoring, and innovations made him, at his peak, arguably the world's best known psychopharmacologist. He was active on many government commissions and

served as President of several organizations, among them the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology and the Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum.

SEYMOUR KETY (1915 – 2000)

Seymour Kety was born in Philadelphia, August 25, 1915. He received all of his formal education in Philadelphia where he attended Central High School and then the college and medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. Following graduation from medical school in 1940, he served a rotating internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was Scientific Director of NIMH from 1951 to 1956. Seymour Kety's legacy encompasses at least three different areas of his endeavors. As a physiologist, he made extraordinary contributions, mainly to the field of cerebral circulation and metabolism. At the NIMH and NINDB, outstanding research programs in neuroscience, he contributed substantially to the recognition of neurochemistry as an important field of neuroscience, and was a powerful force for the development of biological psychiatry. Finally, as a psychiatric geneticist, he conceptualized and developed a model of study for distinguishing contributions of nature and nurture in the etiology of mental disease and used it to prove the existence of a strong genetically determined vulnerability to schizophrenia.

HEINZ E. LEHMANN (1911-1999)

Heinz E. Lehmann was fluent in English, French, and German and closely followed the current psychiatric literature, always searching for new treatments in mental illness. In 1954 he was propelled into prominence by being the first in North America to publish findings of a replication study on the therapeutic effect of chlorpromazine, and one of the first in the world to successfully communicate that drug's antipsychotic effect. Four years later, in 1958, he was again first in North America to publish findings of a replication study on the therapeutic effect of imipramine, and again one of the first in the world to successfully communicate its antidepressant effect.

He was a member of many professional societies, serving as president of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ACNP) from 1964 to 1965 and of the Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum from 1969 to 1970. This ACNP Memorial Travel Award recognizes Heinz E. Lehmann's mark on the field.

JERRY SEPINWALL (1940-1998)

After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1966, Jerry Sepinwall moved to Hoffmann-La Roche where he directed a research program on the discovery of new drugs for treating CNS-related illnesses. He made significant contributions to the behavioral pharmacology of benzodiazepines and other anti-anxiety agents through the use of animal models, which have been shown to have high predictive validity to the clinic. Simultaneously, he elucidated brain pathways and receptor mechanisms underlying anxiety and associated drug-induced effects. He applied this approach to other therapeutic areas including neuroprotection in stroke, cognitive enhancement in dementing disorders, and improvement of symptoms in movement disorders. His lab pursued the role of the glutamatergic, cholinergic, and dopaminergic systems,

respectively in these disorders and their utility as treatment targets. As a pioneer in the advancement of what was to become translational medicine, Jerry was a role model for many junior scientists, emphasizing the need for thoroughness and replicability of all findings before reaching conclusions, and in recommending the advancement of a compound to clinical development.

MENEK GOLDSTEIN (1926-1997)

Menek Goldstein was an internationally known neurochemist, neuropharmacologist, and neurobiologist. One of his most important scientific contributions was to purify all four enzymes in the catecholamine synthetic pathway, that is tyrosine hydroxylase, aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase, dopamine β -hydroxylase and phenylethanolamine *N*-methyl transferase.

DANIEL X. FREEDMAN (1921-1993)

Daniel X. Freedman did his undergraduate work at Harvard, completed his medical and psychiatric studies and stayed on to become a professor at Yale University and was named chairman of the department of psychiatry in 1965. He then worked at the University of Chicago from 1966 to 1983, and became the Judson Braun Professor of Psychiatry and Pharmacology at UCLA in 1984, where he remained until he died. In the 1950's, Dr. Freedman was the first to show the link between drugs like LSD, which causes vivid hallucinations, and the brain hormone serotonin. Both substances are similar and act on the same chemical receptors in the brain.

GERALD L. KLERMAN (1928-1992)

Gerald L. Klerman pioneered in planning the strategy of multi-site studies, defining affective and anxiety disorders, developing and evaluating treatments for them, and educating a generation of psychiatric researchers. He served on the faculties of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell. Dr. Klerman's record is a most distinguished one. From 1977 to 1980 he was Administrator at the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA). His career in psychiatry reflects the history of modern psychiatry, and was one of the driving forces in its development. Dr. Klerman was internationally known and recognized for his contributions to the science and the methodology of psychopharmacology. His honors were many.