

had not had it reported to them nor had Rhone-Poulenc who had been contacted immediately. So we did the real pioneer work in demonstrating its application in the field of psychiatry.

Now, what we did with it as a potentiator, as an antiemetic, that I am not familiar with, but I am familiar with chlorpromazine frankly, from the day of its clinical birth.

Senator NELSON. As I understand it, Smith, Kline & French was licensed by Rhone-Poulenc and that is why they got the compound. They get credit for experimenting with it but without the compound they could not have done the job.

Dr. AYD. Being licensed to have a compound is one thing, but having the ingenuity to exploit and find out what this compound is really good for, that is another kettle of fish. I agree with you, it is perfectly true, no one can deny that the original synthesis of this compound was done by Rhone-Poulenc, nor can anyone dispute the historical fact that it was licensed to Smith, Kline & French. What I am trying to stress, so that this was what I mean by a balanced record, is the fact that demonstrating the efficacy of this compound as a neuroleptic agent and, therefore, really contributing to the revolution that took place in psychiatry, the credit for this must go to the American psychiatrists, the clinical investigators, who did this initial work with the supplies made available to them by Smith, Kline & French, and the financial support to do the necessary work.

Senator NELSON. I do not quarrel with that. This is what I mean by a balanced record, too. Your statement gives no credit to the development of the compound by Delay, so I thought I had better put—

Dr. AYD. I acknowledged in the beginning, Senator, that it was synthesized by Rhone-Poulenc. But I am sure that if you really investigate the facts as demonstrated in the medical literature or, for example, the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology last year had a 10th anniversary type thing in which we reviewed the history of the psychopharmaceuticals. There was no question in anyone attending this particular conference, which is a conference of the best men in the field today, that chlorpromazine's efficacy as a neuroleptic was primarily, not totally, but primarily, demonstrated by American psychiatrists beginning in late 1953 and early 1954.

Senator NELSON. I have no reason to doubt that at all. I am sure you have—I just wanted the record balanced to show where it came from.

(The material follows:)

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., January 16, 1969.

To: Senate Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Monopoly
From: Education and Public Welfare Division
Subject: Origins of certain drugs used in the treatment of mental illness

This is in reply to a request from the Chairman of the Subcommittee for a brief review of the origins of certain drugs used in the treatment of mental illness. Because of the deadline attached to the request, we have had to rely upon published references to the origins of these drugs and have included relevant quotations in each case from a number of sources. In the event you require a more complete review of the development of these drugs, please let us know.

There is a wide-range of pharmaceutical agents now used in the treatment and management of mental diseases. Each of these agents is usually classified