



SOURCES, STRATEGIES, CONCEPTS ...

During the recent round table discussion in Sinaia, Romania, fifteen historians from fifteen countries had the opportunity to stress the demand for professional academic teaching in the history of pharmacy. The main topic of the Romanian congress, sources of research and documentation, also focused on the importance of documents which constitute the primary sources for historical research. Documents are telling what went on in the past but the traditional kind of descriptive historical work has to be overcome, as many experts say.

In a recent issue of *Gesnerus*, the Swiss Journal for the History of Medicine, a Swiss historian accused his pharmaceutical colleagues of still being focused on the achievements of „great men“ instead

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY

INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT
FÜR GESCHICHTE DER PHARMAZIE

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE
D'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE

PRESIDENT:
PROF. DR. F. LEDERMANN
BERN, SWITZERLAND

<http://www.histpharm.org>

QUELLEN, METHODEN, IDEEN...

Der Runde Tisch von Sinaia hat es ermöglicht, dass sich fünfzehn Pharmaziehistoriker aus fünfzehn Ländern darüber austauschen konnten, wie notwendig ein professioneller akademischer Unterricht in Pharmaziegeschichte ist. Mit seiner Thematik hat der rumänische Kongress auch auf die Bedeutung der Quellen aufmerksam gemacht, denn bekanntlich wird Geschichte anhand von Dokumenten geschrieben. Das reicht aber allein nicht aus, die erzählende, deskriptive Tradition der pharmazeutischen Geschichtsschreibung, die ihr bisweilen vorgeworfen wird, zu überwinden.

In einer neueren Ausgabe der helvetischen Zeitschrift für Geschichte der Medizin „*Gesnerus*“ beschuldigt ein Schweizer Historiker die Pharmaziegeschichte, im Gegensatz zur Medizingeschichte ihre Methoden nicht erneuert zu haben und sich noch

NEWS LETTER 5 2004

DES SOURCES, DES MÉTHODES, DES IDÉES...

En permettant à quinze historiens de la pharmacie venus d'autant de pays de s'exprimer, la table ronde de Sinaia a mis en avant la nécessité d'encourager un enseignement universitaire de l'histoire de la pharmacie, une formation dont doivent être chargés des professionnels de la discipline. Avec la thématique qu'il a proposée aux participants, le congrès roumain a aussi insisté sur l'importance des sources, puisque, c'est bien connu, l'histoire se fait avec des documents. Ce n'est toutefois pas suffisant pour dépasser une tradition narrative, descriptive, événementielle en somme, du passé pharmaceutique que certains reprochent à l'histoire de la pharmacie.

of having moved on to more modern methods. This is certainly not the case generally, but nevertheless the statement is true to a certain degree. Antonio Corvi from Italy recently reported on the latest congress with some criticism about the quality of presentations as well.

Since World War II, historical research has changed, historians tried to accomplish new strategies and to follow other ways. It would be helpful if we could come to a debate about the nature of pharmaceutical history, its aims and methods. These matters have not been discussed for a long time, since a symposium held at Braunschweig (Germany) in 1958. History of pharmacy needs to leave its narrative tradition and move forward to problem solving strategies, mainly in order to contribute to an understanding of the professional realities. What does pharmacy mean, actually? What is, for that matter, the object of the pharmaceutical historian? As part of the history of science, history of pharmacy is the history of concepts, scientific progress, drugs and manufacturing processes. It also is, however, social history, cultural history and the history of people having in common a particular profession. Analyses have to be made which go beyond narrative approaches. At these times of a general crisis in community pharmacy accompanied by questioning a thousand year old tradition, we as historians of pharmacy, do have a certain responsibility. We have to explain why pharmacy is existing and how it developed, but we have to do this by means of new scientific approaches and without being missionary. In this respect, the recently published volume in honour of Prof. Dr. Peter Dilg and the proceedings of the last meeting of the Spanish society may serve as good examples and stimulating literature.

*Prof. Dr. François Ledermann,
President*

immer um die Geschichte der „großen Männer“ zu drehen. Diese Stellungnahme, die gewiß verallgemeinernd ist, beinhaltet trotzdem Teile von Wahrheit. Auch der italienische Pharmaziehistoriker Antonio Corvi drückt in seinem Bericht über den letzten Kongress einige Vorbehalte über die Qualität der Vorträge aus.

Seit dem Ende des Zweiten Weltkrieges hat sich die historische Forschung gewandelt, die Historiker haben neue Annäherungen versucht, neue Felder betreten. Es wäre gut, wenn auch eine Debatte über das Wesen der Pharmaziegeschichte, deren Ziele und Methoden, stattfinden würde, eine Diskussion, die seit einem längst vergangenen Braunschweiger Kolloquium im Jahre 1958 nicht mehr auf den Tisch kam. Die Pharmaziegeschichte hat es nötig, sich von der Erzählung zu lösen, um Probleme anzupacken. Sie soll eine Konzeptualisierungsarbeit unternehmen, um sich den Realitäten des Apothekerberufes bewusst zu werden. Denn: Was ist die Pharmazie? Was ist das Objekt der Pharmaziehistoriker? Als Wissenschaftsgeschichte ist die Geschichte der Pharmazie eine Geschichte der Ideen, des wissenschaftlichen Fortschritts, des Arzneimittels und dessen Fabrikationstechniken; sie ist aber ebenfalls eine Sozialgeschichte, eine Kulturgeschichte und eine Geschichte der Personen, die denselben Beruf ausüben. Dazu ist Analysenarbeit anzupacken, welche das Geschichtenerzählen oder die einfache Beschreibung übertrifft. In diesen Zeiten einer allgemeinen Krise der Offizinpharmazie, des Infragestellens einer fast tausendjährigen Tradition, haben wir Pharmaziehistoriker eine Verantwortung. Wir müssen mit Hilfe einer Erneuerung unseres Denkens, einer epistemologischen Auseinandersetzung, aber ohne korporativen Geist, erklären, warum die Pharmazie existiert, und wie sie sich entwickelt hat. In dieser Hinsicht bieten sowohl die vor kurzem erschienene Festschrift für Prof. Dilg wie die „Akten“ der letzten Tagung der spanischen Gesellschaft eine stimulierende Lektüre.

*Prof. François Ledermann,
Präsident*

Dans une récente livraison de la revue helvétique d'histoire de la médecine *Gesnerus*, un historien de la médecine suisse accuse l'histoire de la pharmacie de ne pas avoir, au contraire de l'histoire de la médecine, renouvelé ses méthodes, lui reproche d'être demeurée «axée autour des... grands hommes». Cette position, qui n'est pas exempte d'un esprit de généralisation, contient toutefois une part de vérité. Antonio Corvi, rendant compte du congrès de 2003 émet aussi quelques réserves sur le niveau des conférences qui y furent tenues.

Depuis la fin de la Seconde Guerre, les historiens ont transformé la recherche historique, tenté de nouvelles approches, embrassé de nouveaux champs. Il serait bon qu'un débat s'engage aussi sur l'essence de l'histoire de la pharmacie, sur ses méthodes et ses buts, une discussion qui n'a guère été entreprise depuis une lointaine conférence qui s'est tenue à Braunschweig en 1958. L'histoire de la pharmacie a besoin de s'évader du récit pour aborder des problèmes, opérer un travail de conceptualisation, prendre conscience des réalités du métier de pharmacien. Car enfin, c'est quoi la pharmacie? Quel est l'objet des historiens de la pharmacie? Comme toute histoire des sciences, l'histoire de la pharmacie est une histoire des idées, du progrès thérapeutique, du médicament et de ses techniques de fabrication, mais c'est aussi une histoire sociale, une histoire des personnes qui font le même métier. Il y a sur ces objets tout un travail à faire, un travail d'analyse qui dépasserait l'historiette ou la simple description. En ces temps de crise de la pharmacie d'officine, de remise en cause d'une tradition presque millénaire, les historiens de la pharmacie ont une responsabilité, celle d'expliquer, à l'aide d'une nouvelle réflexion, d'une discussion épistémologique, mais sans corporatisme, pourquoi existe la pharmacie et comment elle s'est développée. A cet égard, tant le volume de «Mélanges» offert au Pr. Peter Dilg, les Actes des «Journées» de la Société espagnole, qui viennent de paraître, offrent une lecture stimulante.

*François Ledermann,
président*



The FIP Congress 2004 takes place in New Orleans September 4 – 9. The main theme is “Patient and Pharmacist - a Key to Partnership in Health Care”. It is a great opportunity to satisfy your curiosity on what is going on in the pharmacy field as well as to be acquainted with a very special part of the world and traditional jazz music.

It is also possible to attend the session for the **history of pharmacy** arranged by the Working group for the History of Pharmacy. On Monday 6th a programme is planned to take place starting with lectures on the History of American Pharmacy (Prof Greg Higby, Madison, USA) and on Modernity and Tradition in Mexican Pharmacy (Patricia Acevas).

The rest of the morning session is reserved for short oral communications, 20 minutes each. There is no compulsory need to comply to the main theme. Submissions should be sent electronically to the FIP web site www.fip.org/neworleans, Working Group History Pharmacy. **Deadline 1 April 2004.** For information do not hesitate to contact leif.eklund@swepharm.se

During the afternoon a visit at the Museum for the History of Pharmacy in New Orleans and in the evening a dinner for the participants will be arranged.

The ordinary price for a one day ticket is 275 EUR and for speakers 165 EUR. There are possibilities for speakers to get a still more reduced price. Please contact the co-ordinator.

*Leif H.Eklund,
Working Group Co-ordinator*

New Online tools for research

As a result of a cooperation between ISHP and the university libraries at Braunschweig and Karlsruhe, „Pharmaziegeschichtliche Rundschau“ (1954–1987) has been made available online. The „Rundschau“, created by Professor Georg Edmund Dann, is the precursor of the well known „Pharmaziehistorische Bibliographie“ (PhB, www.govi.de/phb.htm) and was regularly published in Pharmazeutische Zeitung. Although in German language, it has ever

been a truly international bibliography which certainly is of value for today's researchers. Unfortunately, it is very rare in its printed form. The bibliography can be found at <http://www.digibib.tu-bs.de/rundschau/start.htm> (1954–1970) and at [\[schau2/start.htm\]\(http://www.digibib.tu-bs.de/rundschau2/start.htm\) \(1971–1987\) and is shown in images which can be used exactly like the printed version. There is an author index and a subject index \(Button “Inhalt”\) referring to volumes and pages. Those can be found following the respective link in the table of contents.](http://www.digibib.tu-bs.de/rund-</p>
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Pharmaziegeschichtliche Rundschau

Bd. I–VI

Bearbeitet von GEORG EDMUND DANN

Sonderdrucke aus der
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1954 (99) – 1970 (115)

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MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SEPTEMBER 24, 2003, SINAIA, HOTEL INTERNATIONAL, 17.35 – 18.45

Participants: 79 members

1. Welcome address by the president; quorum

The president welcomes the members.

2 – 4. Reports of the president, the treasurer and the commissioners

The reports of the president, Prof. F. Ledermann, the treasurer, L. Leibrock-Plehn, the editor, C. Libert and the auditors are attached.

5. Reports of the representatives of the national societies

No reports are given.

6. Admission of retirement 2000/2001

The actions of the president, the vice presidents, the General Secretary and the Treasurers 2000/2001 are unanimously approved.

7. Confirmation of elections

The elections made by the Extended Executive Committee are unanimously confirmed.

President: Prof. Dr. Francois Ledermann, Switzerland.

Vice Presidents: Prof. Dr. Pierre Labrude (France), Prof. Dr. Poul Kruse (Denmark), Dr. Ernesto Riva (Italy)

Treasurer: Dr. Larissa Leibrock-Plehn (Germany)

General Secretary: Dr. Axel Helmstädter (Germany)

Assessor: Charles Libert (Belgium), Geoff Miller (Australia)

8. Membership affairs

The president is pleased to announce the Hungarian Society for the History of Pharmacy, the Association pour la Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Pharmaceutique, Amis des Musées de la Pharmacie, France, and the Centre d'Etudes d'Histoire de la Pharmacie et du Médicament, Belgium as new corporate members.

9. Projects, working group, grants

Prof. Lafont will report on the survey of university teaching facilities done by Geoff Miller and himself just before the panel discussion Saturday morning.

The library commissioner Dr. Moennich contributed to a new online service. As part of the "digital library" held at the library of Braunschweig university, the international bibliography "Pharmaziegeschichtliche Rundschau" is now available in PDF-format. It has just been existing in a very few print copies so far. (www.digibib.tu-bs.de/rundschau/start.htm)

Concerning the worldwide list of pharmacy museums and collections it is referred to the existing list maintained by Bo Ohlson and Per Bostroem from Sweden (http://home.swipnet.se/PharmHist/Museer/farm.museer_en.html).

Again, a research fellowship grant will be offered in 2004. Application deadline is September 1, 2004. Respective publications will be made in the ISHP newsletter, national publications and on the societies website.

10. Any other business

ISHP was represented in Nice 2002 and not in Sidney 2003. According to a decision that a history session should be held in years, ISHP does not have its own congress, Dr. Eklund will organize a meeting in New Orleans, September 2004, in cooperation with the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy.

The 2005 meeting will be in Edinburgh, UK June 22-25, 2005.

For 2007 there already is an official application from Sevilla, Spain. Other candidates are still being accepted and a final decision will be made by the select executive committee at the end of the year.

The recipients of the ISHP research grant, Dr. Sabine Anagnostou, Marburg and Prof. Andreea Nitulescu, Bukarest, reported on their research projects. Dr. Anagnostou works on the history of mission pharmacy, Prof. Nitulescu and her colleague Dr. Draganescu explore international relationships between pharmaceutical legislation systems.

There were no further proposals.

Prof. Dr. F. Ledermann
President

A. Helmstädter
General Secretary

Prof. Dr. P. Kruse
Vice-President

September 30, 2003

36th
International
Congress
of the History
of Pharmacy
Sinaia / Romania

September 24–27, 2003

ISHP representatives are proud to look back to a successful International Congress in Sinaia. The Romanian Colleagues welcomed about 270 participants. 100 presentations were given focusing on museology and documentary sources for the history of pharmacy. Romania is a country very rich in pharmaceutical antiquities and the participants took the opportunity to visit the famous museums there. The conference took place in the wonderful mountain resort of Sinaia and ISHP would like to express sincere thanks to our Romanian colleagues for all their efforts in organising this huge event. Manuscripts of the presentations will be published in a proceedings volume. The last day, the congress saw a panel discussion which should explore how the national societies are able to stimulate study and research in the history of pharmacy. The results are reviewed here. The discussion was based on a survey about the status of history teaching in schools of pharmacy worldwide. Professor Lafont reported on the results and his summary is also published in this newsletter.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON ISHP'S
36TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT
SINAIA, SEPTEMBER 2003

**In which way may
NATIONAL SOCIETIES
stimulate STUDY and
RESEARCH of HISTORY
of PHARMACY?**

Following Prof. Olivier Lafont's lecture on the international state of university education of history of pharmacy, most panel members, all delegated by ISHP's national member-societies, confirmed a certain lack of interest in this matter at many universities in most countries. Moreover, no actual or encouraging results could be reported after the panel discussion at the Lucerne Congress, where it was concluded that "education", preferably at university level, was the key-word for getting new promising historians of pharmacy. All agreed that concentrated efforts should be furthermore made in national and international university circles in order to change this situation in favour of extensive education in history of pharmacy in as many universities as possible. The profound reasons of the universities' lack of interest, which may differ from one country to another, should also be examined. How this renewed creation of interest can be put effectively into practice, should be discussed locally and solved by each national society, whereas ISHP's international guidance will be much appreciated.

All delegates were aware that intensive education remains an important problem in the future. It seems doubtful that university education alone, especially after the Bologna agreements, can solve the problem on short term. Therefore and complementary, new ways and new ideas should be found for changing for the better, reversing the present down going trend in history of pharmacy in university circles and the related restoration of interest of our society-memberships.

Numerous new suggestions were

made, the essentials of which are summarized hereafter:

- Making direct approaches to the students in pharmacy and other potential candidates for obtaining their first direct interest in pharmacy history. Joining their meetings, or contact them elsewhere. Scandinavian societies had some experiences and want to continue.
- Should not their points of concern in pharmacy history be discovered and taken into account, in order to make history of pharmacy interesting and attractive to younger generations?
- Should not the history of pharmacy been seen in a much enlarged field of its development activities? Pharmacy, since it became an officially recognized science, has substantially developed into a sphere of multiple interactions with so many other sciences. Should not this be taken into consideration, much more than it is used to be?
- Should we not be more progressive by concentrating research and study of so many subjects which have not been intensively treated so far, and care less about those subjects on which only exceptionally new evidence can be found?
- Should we not make such studies more historically significant?. Since one century history became an independent, much developed science, should not its methodology and critical approach to the past, find extended use in pharmacy history?



Location of the 36th International Congress:
Hotel International, Sinaia

■ Disposing in each country of a manual on history of pharmacy, for every newcomer or candidate, might be considered as a basic need for getting newcomers interested in pharmacy history. In a later stage the ISHP could possibly initiate an international manual and work out, in collaboration with the national societies a basic university, education program in history of pharmacy, a tool by which university circles may see the need of a revision of their present rather negative attitude.

■ Should we not widen our search for new members by looking for candidates of other disciplines closely connected to pharmacy sciences, and enlarge by this way the history of pharmacy to this very broad, interconnected science, which it basically became?

■ Should we not make most intensive use of new technologies in communication and information?

■ Other detailed suggestions were made, but they were too numerous to be reported here.

To make all this happen, **concrete action** should be taken. The panel members see that initiatives and conclusions should obviously be made **by the respective national societies** of each country in a way as it is to be adapted locally. It was good to see the specific interest del-

egates of national societies was shown in discussing the different items in order to give a new impetus to "scientific education", in fact the stimulating agent **for intensification of research and study of history of pharmacy, which was the theme of this panel discussion and a sound basis for the future of our societies.**

Charles LIBERT
Moderator

LA TABLE RONDE DU
36ÈME CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL À
SINAIA, SEPTEMBRE 2003

Comment les SOCIÉTÉS NATIONALES peuvent-elles STIMULER les ETUDES et la RECHERCHE de l'HISTOIRE de la PHARMACIE ?

La plupart des délégués des sociétés nationales partagent la conclusion de l'étude d'Olivier Lafont sur le manque d'intérêt à l'histoire de la pharmacie dans les milieux universitaires. Ils n'ont guère constaté d'améliorations, malgré les efforts entamés après la Table Ronde de Lucerne où la grande importance d'une éducation appropriée a été mise en évidence. Les accords de Bologne n'ont évidemment pas fa-

cilités la tâche. Cependant les délégués continuent à considérer comme indispensable cet enseignement académique pour la formation de nouveaux historiens de la pharmacie. Les efforts pour atteindre ce but doivent être intensivement réactivés au niveau national et international. Pourtant des résultats concrets ne peuvent être attendus à court terme. Il faut donc voir comment cet enseignement, si nécessaire, peut être temporairement et valablement remplacé. Ils ont donc dialogué sur les actions à entreprendre pour remédier, sans plus attendre, à ce désintéressement universitaire, et obtenir en même temps un rajeunissement, en quantité et en qualité, des membres des sociétés nationales, un autre problème très généralisé, qui y est directement lié.

La table ronde s'est penchée sur les possibilités de remplacer provisoirement, voire de compléter, un manque certain de l'enseignement universitaire de l'histoire de la pharmacie.

De nombreuses suggestions ont été avancées:

■ Approcher directement les étudiants et autres candidats potentiels, les intéresser et remettre du matériel d'introduction à l'histoire de la pharmacie. Apprendre à connaître leurs intérêts spécifiques dans l'histoire de la pharmacie, agir en conséquence et faire un usage intensif de la technologie moderne pour l'information et la communication.

■ Tenir compte d'avantage de la méthodologie, tant modernisée, pour rendre notre histoire plus scientifique, historiquement plus significative, plus attrayante.

■ Etendre l'étude de l'histoire de la pharmacie à d'autres disciplines, qui ont tant contribué au développement des sciences pharmaceutiques, devenues largement pluridisciplinaires, le dernier siècle.

■ Faire étudier davantage des faits pharmaceutiques ayant contribué au développement historique de la pharmacie et s'abstenir de ces petits faits déjà si souvent rapportés.



6 Full house during the opening ceremony



Prof. Dr. Ana Carata, President of the Romanian Society for the History of Pharmacy, opens the 36th International Congress with an enthusiastic speech.

- Développer par pays un manuel d'introduction à l'histoire de la pharmacie et autre matériel, susceptible de pouvoir attirer des membres futurs à nos sociétés respectives. Demander, par la suite, à l'ISHP, de réaliser un manuel au niveau international, voire de développer un programme d'enseignement universitaire pour convaincre les cercles universitaires si peu convaincus.
- Elargir nos horizons à d'autres disciplines pour compléter notre histoire de la pharmacie, devenue très pluridisciplinaire, voire d'y trouver de futurs historiens de la pharmacie.
- Plusieurs autres suggestions ont été faites, mais trop détaillées pour être rapportées ici.

La plupart des délégués sont d'accord que les sociétés nationales doivent agir. C'est aux sociétés nationales de prendre des initiatives, chaque pays suivant ses propres possibilités. L'engagement avec lequel les délégués en ont discuté constitue un stimulant pour les sociétés nationales d'entrer en **action pour intensifier** par tous les moyens la **recherche et l'étude de l'histoire de la pharmacie, thème de notre table ronde et base de l'avenir de nos sociétés.**

Charles LIBERT, Modérateur.

PODIUMSGESPRÄCH BEIM
36. INTERNATIONALEN KONGRESS
IN SINAIA, SEPTEMBER 2003

Wie können die nationalen Gesellschaften Studium und Forschung der Geschichte der Pharmazie fördern?

Die Studie von Prof. Lafont zeigt, dass auf universitärer Ebene vielfach Desinteresse an Geschichte der Pharmazie besteht. Die Delegierten der Nationalen Gesellschaften bestätigten dieses aus der Praxis in vielen Ländern. Auch die Entwicklung ist negativ. Die Delegierten teilten Lafont's Meinung, dass unbedingt Anstrengungen unternommen werden müssen, um dem mangelnden Interesse der Universitäten an Pharmaziegeschichte zu begegnen. Auch der Mitgliederrückgang in den meisten nationalen Gesellschaften kam dabei ins Gespräch.

Besondere Anstrengungen sollten darauf abzielen, Geschichte der Pharmazie in das Studienprogramm der Fakultäten aufzunehmen oder im Umfang zu erweitern. Leider dürften in kürzester Zeit nicht viele konkrete Ergebnisse erwartet werden. Die Gesprächsteilnehmer orientierten sich folglich darauf, wie die Ausbildung unter den jetzigen Umständen kurzfristig verbessert oder ergänzt werden kann.

Die Delegierten machten unter anderem folgende Vorschläge:

- Aufnahme von direkten Beziehungen zu den Studenten und anderen Interessenten, um sie von der Bedeutung der Pharmaziegeschichte zu überzeugen.
- Deren Interessen kennenlernen, darauf eingehen und entsprechend handeln.
- Näher auf die moderne Methodologie der Geschichtsschreibung eingehen, damit die Pharmaziegeschichte wissenschaftshistorisch an Bedeutung gewinnt.
- Beim Unterricht besonders auf solche Geschehen eingehen, die zu historischen Entwicklungen beigetragen haben und Abstand nehmen von vielen kleineren Geschehnissen die schon oft beschrieben wurden.

- Den pharmazeutischen Horizont erweitern hin zu den anderen Disziplinen, die zur Entwicklung der pharmazeutischen Wissenschaften beigetragen haben, jetzt den pharmazeutischen Wissenschaften eng verbunden sind und auch dort nach zukünftigen Pharmaziehistorikern Ausschau halten.

- Pro Land eine Einführung zur Pharmaziegeschichte und anderes Lehrmaterial erstellen, anhand dessen das Fach attraktiv vorgestellt werden kann. Vielleicht kann anschließend die IGGP Entwürfe auf internationalem Niveau machen. Auch die Entwicklung eines Modellprogramms zum Studium der Pharmaziegeschichte erscheint denkbar, um das akademischen Niveau zu heben.

- Auch sollte intensiver von den neuen Technologien für Kommunikation und Information Gebrauch gemacht werden.

Die nationalen Gesellschaften sind also gefordert, aktiv zu werden; jede Gesellschaft nach eigenen Möglichkeiten in ihrem eigenen Land. Entscheidend ist die Begeisterung, die von vielen Delegierten angesprochen wurde und ein Stimulans innerhalb der Nationalen Gesellschaften sein soll, um aktiv zu werden und dementsprechend Forschung und Studium der Pharmaziegeschichte voran zu treiben. Dies liegt auch im Interesse der Zukunftssicherung unserer nationalen Gesellschaften.

Charles LIBERT, Moderator



Prof. Dr. François Ledermann, President of the International Society of History of Pharmacy (left) and Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dieter Müller-Jahncke, President of the International Academy for the History of Pharmacy (right)

INQUIRY ON THE STATE
OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
IN HISTORY OF PHARMACY

By *Olivier Lafont et al.*
(Rouen, France)

Olivier Lafont presented this paper on ISHP's International Congress in Sinaia. He led this study on request of ISHP's President, François Ledermann.

In all, not more than 56 universities from 12 countries in Northern America, Europe and Oceania have responded. Even if the study has to be extended, some first conclusions may be drawn.

In 38 of the 56 responding universities, education on history of pharmacy is on the curriculum. In 12 of the remaining 18 universities there are no intentions to start such a training course. In the 6 other positive orientated universities, this inquiry may convince to realize intentions.

In 24 of the 38 universities the course is compulsory. In 30 universities students have to take an examination at the end of the course. Theses in history of pharmacy can be presented in at least half of these universities, exceptionally also in those universities where no corresponding courses are given.

In 9 universities the course takes less than 5 hours, in 6 universities more than 20 hours. Generally in between 5 and 20 hours are planned.

The education in history of pharmacy, requesting a fair maturity in pharmaceutical sciences, comes in most cases too early, i.e. rather at the beginning of the university education.

The image of the courses in history of pharmacy among the professors of faculties of pharmacy is poor. Quite often more than half of the inquired professors consider the courses as a loss of time or they do not show any interest at all. The justifications of their lack of interest are diverse and often pointless. Reasons quoted are: no importance in today's CV's, no time to be spared in the already crowded program where other priorities have to be given to more recent sciences, at the expense of those possibly interesting disciplines, but considered as not essential.

This poor perception should be changed by all means. Our main effort in the years to come should be the promotion of education of history of pharmacy in university circles. This should be a preoccupation to all of us, who are interested in a high standard of history of pharmacy.

RAPPORT SUR
L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE
L'HISTOIRE DE LA PHARMACIE
DANS LES UNIVERSITÉS

Par *Olivier Lafont*
(Rouen, France)

Organisée dans le cadre de la Société Internationale d'histoire de la pharmacie et à la demande de son président, François Ledermann, cette enquête a été réalisée avec le concours de l'ensemble de nos collègues universitaires. Je tiens à remercier tout particulièrement Axel Helmstaedter (Frankfurt, Allemagne), Geoff Miller (Sydney, Australie), Pierre Labrude (Nancy, France), Peter Homan (Royaume Uni) et Gregory Higby (Madison, Wisconsin, USA).

Nous avons obtenu 56 réponses, émanant d'Amérique, d'Europe et d'Océanie. C'est suffisant pour tirer quelques conclusions, mais cela devra être complété.

Dans 38 universités sur 56, il existe actuellement un enseignement d'histoire de la pharmacie. Parmi les 18 universités restantes, 12 n'ont absolument pas l'intention de mettre en place de cours d'histoire de la pharmacie. Notre enquête n'aura pas été inutile, si elle a fait prendre conscience d'un manque à combler, aux 6 universités, qui ont déclaré désirer créer un enseignement d'histoire dans un avenir proche.

L'enseignement est obligatoire dans 24 cas sur 38, optionnel dans 9 cas et partiellement l'un et l'autre dans 3 cas. Le cours est le plus souvent (30 cas sur 38) sanctionné par un examen, ce qui est un point positif.

La durée des cours est fort inégale. Dans 9 cas, elle est inférieure à 5h, ce qui est bien peu. La durée moyenne du cours se situe entre 11 et 20h et ce n'est que dans six cas qu'elle dépasse 20h.

Malheureusement, cet enseignement qui nécessite une certaine maturité, ainsi que des connaissances en pharmacie, se trouve, dans 15 cas, placé en première année, sans doute en raison de facilités de programmation.

Il est possible de préparer une thèse



8 Prof. Dr. Ana Carata giving a TV interview about the Sinaia congress

d'histoire de la pharmacie (thèse d'université ou thèse d'exercice) dans près de la moitié des universités, y compris parfois dans des universités qui n'organisent pas le cours correspondant !

La perception du cours d'histoire de la pharmacie par l'ensemble des enseignants des facultés de pharmacie n'est pas très bonne, puisque ce n'est que dans 7 universités, que plus de la moitié des enseignants soutiennent le cours. Pour 25 universités sur 38, plus de la moitié des enseignants considèrent ces cours comme une perte de temps, ou, au mieux, ne s'intéressent pas à la question.

Les excuses fournies pour justifier le manque d'intérêt pour l'histoire de la pharmacie sont variées et parfois oiseuses. On retrouve souvent qu'il n'y aurait pas de place pour l'histoire dans un cursus déjà surchargé, ou que l'émergence de nouvelles disciplines plus « importantes », comme les biotechnologies, ne laisserait pas de place pour une discipline, intéressante, certes, mais pas indispensable.

Cette mauvaise perception est certainement ce contre quoi nous devons lutter. C'est là qu'il faudra faire porter notre effort dans les années à venir, si nous voulons promouvoir l'enseignement de l'histoire de la pharmacie à l'université. Ce doit être la préoccupation de chacun d'entre nous.

BEFRAGUNG ÜBER DEN STAND DES UNTERRICHTS DER GESCHICHTE DER PHARMAZIE AN DEN UNIVERSITÄTEN

*Vortrag von Olivier Lafont
(Rouen, Frankreich)*

Unter der Leitung von Olivier Lafont und anderen (siehe franz. Text) wurde in den letzten zwei Jahren eine vom IGGP-Präsidenten initiierte Studie zum pharmaziehistorischen Unterricht an der Universität durchgeführt. Professor Lafont berichtete über die Ergebnisse beim 36. Internationalen Kongress. Nach-

stehend folgt seine Zusammenfassung.

Insgesamt haben 56 Universitäten aus 12 Ländern in Nord-Amerika, Europa und Ozeanien geantwortet. Obwohl die Befragung ausgedehnt werden sollte, können doch erste Schlussfolgerungen gezogen werden.

Unterricht der Geschichte der Pharmazie wird in 38 der 56 antwortenden Universitäten aus 12 Ländern gegeben. Zwölf der übrigen 18 Universitäten haben nicht vor damit anzufangen. Die 6 anderen waren positiver eingestellt; hier könnte diese Befragung vielleicht eine Anregung sein, Pharmaziegeschichte anzubieten.

In 24 der 38 Universitäten, die Geschichte anbieten, ist der Unterricht Pflichtfach. In 30 Universitäten gibt es ein Examen zum Abschluss. Dissertationen in Geschichte der Pharmazie können in mehr als der Hälfte dieser Universitäten abgeschlossen werden, teilweise auch in solchen, die keinen Unterricht anbieten.

In 9 Universitäten sind 5 oder weniger Stunden vorgesehen, in 6 mehr als 20 Stunden. Im Allgemeinen wird zwischen 5 und 20 Stunden unterrichtet.

Obwohl der Unterricht in Geschichte der Pharmazie eine bestimmte fachliche Reife erfordert, wird das Fach in den meisten Fällen früh, bereits am Anfang des Studiums angeboten.

Professoren der pharmazeutischen Fakultäten schätzen die Bedeutung des Faches Geschichte der Pharmazie nicht sehr hoch ein. Mehr als die Hälfte der befragten Professoren betrachten die Geschichte der Pharmazie als Zeitverlust, von keinerlei Bedeutung im heutigen Leben. Sie habe keinen Platz im bereits überfüllten Studienprogramm, wo andere Prioritäten gesetzt werden zum Nachteil solcher Disziplinen, die interessant, jedoch nicht unbedingt notwendig sind. Die Rechtfertigungen hören sich teilweise recht unreflektiert an, manch einer ist überhaupt nicht interessiert.

Dieser negativen Einschätzung sollte mit allen möglichen Mitteln entgegengetreten werden. Unsere größte Anstrengung in den kommenden Jahren sollte die Förderung des Unterrichts der Geschichte der Pharmazie an der Universität sein. Für alle, die an einem hohen Qualitätsstandard der Geschichte der Pharmazie interessiert sind, sollte dieses das wichtigste Ziel sein.



Dr. Jadwiga Brzezinska and Dr. Larissa Leibrock-Plehn presiding a scientific meeting



ISHP Committee members present in Sinaia: Dr. Axel Helmstädter, Prof. Dr. Poul Kruse, Dr. Larissa Leibrock-Plehn, Prof. Dr. François Ledermann, Charles Libert (from left to right)

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IHSP RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

According to its statutes, the „International Society for the History of Pharmacy“ (ISHP) promotes research, teaching and publication in pharmaceutical history. Based on this, ISHP offers a grant to support research projects in pharmaceutical history with a truly international focus.

The fellowship will be offered every second year and amount up to a maximum of Euro 2,500. The next grant will be given in 2005. Proposals have to be sent in English language to the ISHP General secretary up to September 1, 2004. They must include

- a detailed description of the research project which is usually but not necessarily done at an academic institution
- a detailed discussion of the project's relevance in terms of internationality
- a curriculum vitae of the applicant
- a confirmation that the applicant is a full member of a national organisation, affiliated to ISHP
- a list of former research projects and publications of the applicant
- a letter of recommendation from a senior academic teacher
- a detailed list of expenses expected (i.e. costs for travelling, obtaining literature etc.)

The proposals are judged by a fellowship committee comprised of the ISHP President, the ISHP General Secretary and three distinguished scientist in the field of pharmaceutical history, nominated by the Select Executive Committee. The fellowship committee must be comprised of representatives from at least four different nations. The committee is encouraged to call for expert reviews from outside including those of other scientific disciplines if appropriate. The decision has to be made until January 1, the year the grant is given.

Prof. Dr. Christa Kletter, Austria, Prof. Dr. Javier Puerto, Spain and Prof. Dr. Thierry Lefebvre, France, are currently nominated as Committee members.

A successful candidate is obliged to describe his project during the ISHP General assembly or another opportunity during the International Congress for the History of pharmacy held in Edinburgh, June 2005.

After the project has been completed, ISHP needs to be informed in detail about the results, e.g. by sending a comprehensive report, reprints of publications etc. Until a project is completed, interim reports have to be sent to ISHP every December.

NATIONAL NEWS FOR INTERNATIONAL USE

AUSTRALIA (Geoff Miller) ■ The year 2003 with a FIP meeting in Sydney, should have been a great year for Australia. However for various reasons no history session could be organised at FIP. At the international congress at Sinaia Peter Homan from Great Britain participated actively as Australia's delegate. Moreover the Australian Academy made for Professor Lafont's study on Pharmacy History courses in Universities, the surveys for Great Britain, Northern America and Oceania. This topic, showing a rather grim picture needs to be further discussed.

AUSTRIA (Dr Christa Kletter) ■ Die wichtigste Tätigkeit des vergangenen Jahres war die Teilnahme am Internationalen Kongress in Sinaia. Daraufhin hat sich die österreichische Gesellschaft offiziell um die Durchführung des Internationalen Kongresses der Geschichte der Pharmazie für 2009 in Wien beworben. In Graz, im Jahre 2003 Kulturhauptstadt Europas, wurden zu dieser Gelegenheit Führungen zum Apothekenmuseum und in der Folge zu den sechs ältesten Apotheken, organisiert. Die Steirische Apothekerkammer plant eine solche Rundführung auch in den nachfolgenden Jahren durchzuführen.

The activity of the Austrian society has been concentrated on the participation to the international congress at Sinaia. Thereafter the Austrian Society has officially applied for the organization of the international congress for the history of pharmacy in Vienna in 2009. In Graz, Cultural Capital of Europe in 2003, guided tours to the city's museum of pharmacy, followed by a visit to the six eldest pharmacies have been organised. Styria's Association of Pharmacists intends to have these tours continued during the next years.



BENELUX ■ La section d'Histoire de la Pharmacie de la KNMP a organisé sa journée annuelle de l'histoire de la pharmacie à Utrecht en septembre 2003. Signalons que la KNMP a posé sa candidature pour organiser un congrès international dans l'avenir.

Le Cercle Benelux de l'Histoire de la Pharmacie a tenu sa réunion annuelle néerlandaise à Breda aux Pays Bas et sa réunion belge à Alost. Les réunions de 2004 auront lieu à Den Helder, ancien port de la marine néerlandaise. L'intention est de consacrer le week-end à la pharmacie de la Marine dans le passé. La section belge du Cercle Benelux organisera sa réunion d'automne à Lille dans le nord de la France pour étudier le changement et ses conséquences en pharmacie d'un régime politique flamand vers le régime pré- et post-révolutionnaire en France.

La secrétaire de notre nouveau membre CEHPM, Mme Nicole Roland-Marcelle, nous communique:

Le Centre d'Etudes de l'Histoire de la Pharmacie et du Médicament a organisé sa conférence annuelle en octobre 2003. J.P. Vanden Branden, conservateur honoraire de la Maison d'Erasmus, est venu traiter des «Considérations d'Erasmus sur la médecine, les médecins, les maladies et la pharmacopée de son temps». Le texte sera publiée dans le Journal de Pharmacie de Belgique. En 2004, à l'occasion du 20^{ème} anniversaire du Centre d'Etudes un symposium international sera organisé à Bruxelles, le 14 et 15 mai 2004 sur «L'Histoire de la Pharmacie Galénique» Il est

prévu d'y dialoguer de l'art de préparer les médicaments de Galien à nos jours. Le programme du symposium peut être consulté sur le site web du CEHPM: www.md.ucl.ac.be/cehpm Toutes informations complémentaires peuvent être obtenues auprès de Mme N. Roland-Marcelle par e-mail: cehpm@md.ucl.ac.be D'autre part les activités muséales du CEHPM, autour de la collection pharmaceutique Albert Couvreur, doivent être soulignées. La collection A. Couvreur, ayant été officiellement reconnue en qualité de «Musée de l'UCL-Bruxelles» elle peut être visitée chaque premier samedi du mois de 14 à 17h. et sur demande à Mme N. Roland-Marcelle des visites guidées peuvent être organisées. D'autre part des collaborations à d'autres manifestations ont été réalisées.

The History section of the Dutch KNMP has held its yearly pharmacy historical day in Utrecht in September 2003. The KNMP has also applied for organizing an international congress in the near future.

The Circle of the History of Pharmacy in Benelux has held its yearly Dutch meeting in Breda, and the Belgian meeting in Aalst. Next year's meeting shall be in the old harbour city of the Dutch navy, especially dedicated to the pharmacy on ships in former times, whereas the other meeting shall be organized in Lille (France) and shall be dealing with the consequences on pharmacy activities when changing from the regime in the Southern Netherlands to the regime of the French pre- and post-revolutionary period.

BELGIUM ■ *The CEHPM has organised its annual conference in October 2003. The theme of it was Erasmus' considerations on medical treatment and pharmacopoeias in his time, a talk made by the Honory Curator of the Erasmus House, published in the Journal de Pharmacie de Belgique. In 2004, the Centre is organising at the occasion of its 20th anniversary an international symposium on the History*

of Galenical Pharmacy. The program can be consulted on CEHPM's website: www.md.ucl.ac.be/cehpm Complementary information can be obtained from Mme N. Roland-Marcelle by e-mail: cehpm@md.ucl.ac.be Moreover CEHPM's activities around the ancient pharmaceutical collection from Albert COUVREUR, has to be underlined. This collection, having been officially recognized as "Musée de l'UCL-Bruxelles" can be visited each first Saturday of the month between 2 and 5 pm. On demand to Mme N. Roland-Marcelle, guided visits can be arranged. Furthermore the museum has collaborated to other exhibitions.

DENMARK (Poul R. Kruse) ■ The Danish Society for the History of Pharmacy, founded 31 August 1953, celebrated its 50th anniversary in August 2003 and issued a jubilee publication: "The Danish Society for the History of Pharmacy 1953-2003", as volume 34 in the Society's series: "Theriaca". The publication was written by Chemist, PhD Niels Møller, Regulatory Manager, PhD Jørgen V. Grevsen, and Professor, DSc Poul R. Kruse. At the initiative of Chemist Aage Schæffer, it tells about the foundation, the activities of the Society during the 50 years and included the publication-data of the series "Theriaca" and the facsimile editions of old Danish pharmaceutical books. Specific lectures have marked the anniversary meeting on 1 September 2003. They were given by Niels Møller: "Episodes from the history of the Danish Society for the History of Pharmacy with the main emphasis on the first decades" and by PhD student, MSc Jakob Bjerg Larsen about "The liberalization which disappeared – the stability of the Danish pharmacy system during 450 years".

Furthermore, the society has published a bibliography, "The Danish Bibliography of the History of Pharmacy", containing a survey of all Danish publications concerning the history of pharmacy issued since 1800. The bibliography has been published in May 2003 as "Theriaca", volume 33, and as CD-ROM.

On behalf of the ISHP, the Committee wants to send its sincere congratulations to the Danish Society at the occasion of this important anniversary and to congratulate them also for the most interesting publications at this occasion.

ESPAGNE ■ La SDUHFE (Société d'Enseignants Universitaires d'Histoire de la Pharmacie d'Espagne) nous communique / informs :

La Société a publié les Actes comprenant toutes les communications présentées à sa réunion bisannuelle de 2002. L'objectif de ces journées était d'analyser les aspects méthodologiques et techniques relatifs au développement de notre discipline. Cette publication (Madrid 2003, 132p. 1h), réalisée par Antonio González Bueno et Raúl Rodríguez Nozal, porte le titre de: « L'Histoire de la Pharmacie aujourd'hui; projets et perspectives d'avenir » Au courant de cette année 2004 une nouvelle réunion bisannuelle sera organisée, le sujet et le lieu n'ont pas encore été fixés. D'autre part la SDUHFE a posé sa candidature pour organiser en 2007 le Congrès International à Séville.

The Society has published the proceedings with all the communications presented at its biennial meeting in 2002. The aim of these days was to analyse the methodological and technical aspects relating to the development of our discipline. The publication (Madrid 2003, 132p 1h) is entitled: "The history of pharmacy today; projects and future prospects." and has been realized by Antonio González Bueno and Raúl Rodríguez Nozal. During this year 2004 the next biennial meeting shall be organized, however the subject and the place have not yet been decided. Moreover the SDUFHE has submitted its application for organizing ISHP's international congress in Seville in 2007, which is meanwile accepted.

FRANCE ■ Pierre Labrude, Vice-Président, Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie, communique / informs: Deux anniversaires ont marqués l'année 2003:



- le 14 juin, le 90^e anniversaire de la Société
- le 11 avril, le bicentenaire de la Loi de germinal an XI.

Les nombreuses communications faites à ces occasions seront publiées dans la «Revue d'histoire de la pharmacie».

Un autre jour important à été la présentation du «Dictionnaire d'histoire de la pharmacie» (Pharmathèmes, Paris, 435p.) réalisé sous la direction du Pr O. Lafont par des membres de la Société.

Une réunion commune avec le Club d'histoire de la chimie a eu lieu à Poitiers en Septembre.

L'Assemblée Générale a été tenue le samedi 6 décembre. Olivier Lafont y a été élu président à la place de Christian Warolin, ne se représentant plus à la présidence.

En 2004 la Société prévoit de tenir ses 4 réunions habituelles, dont une réunion commune avec la Société d'histoire de la médecine, le samedi 24 avril.

Two anniversaries have marked the year 2003:

- *the Society's 90th anniversary, commemorated on June 14th.*
- *the bicentenary of the "Loi de germinal an XI" on April 5th by which a complete reorganization of exercise and education of the pharmacist's profession was made. All studies made and presented on these events shall be published in the "Revue d'histoire de la pharmacie"; Another important day has been October 11th, when the "Dictionnaire d'histoire de la Pharmacie" (Pharmathèmes, Paris, 435p.), realised by Olivier Lafont and members of the Society, has been introduced.*

A common meeting with the Club of history of chemistry took place at Poitiers in September. The General Assembly in December saw the election of Olivier Lafont as President, in replacement of Christian Warolin, not re-eligible.

In 2004 the SHP has planned its usual 4 meetings, one of which with the Society of History of Medicine.



DEUTSCHLAND / GERMANY ■ Dr Klaus Meyer, Vorsitzender der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie (DGGP) teilt mit / *informs:*

Die alle 2 Jahre von der DGGP organisierten nationalen Kongressen wurden in den letzten Jahren immer unter dem Motto des gesellschaftlichen Umfelds des Apothekers erarbeitet. So gab es kürzlich »Apotheker und Universität« (Leipzig 2000) und »Die Apotheke und ihr Publikum« (Karlsruhe 2002). Die Vorträge wurden alle publiziert. Vom 2. bis zum 25. April 2004 wird der nächste Kongress, unter dem Thema »Preussen und die Pharmazie« in Potsdam stattfinden. Interessierten bekommen jegliche Auskunft unter meyer-kl@t-online.de.

Die DGGP unterhält freundliche und fruchtbare Kontakte mit den Hochschullehrern und die Mehrzahl der mehr als 100 Doktoranden konnten als aktive Mitglieder der Gesellschaft gewonnen werden. Die DGGP hat jetzt über 700 Mitglieder, aufgeteilt in 18 Regionalgruppen, die alle ihr eigenes Jahresprogramm haben. (www/dggp.de/Tagungen).

The biennial Congresses, organised by the DGGP have been directly related for the past years to the Pharmacist's direct environment as "Pharmacists and University" (Leipzig 2000) and "Pharmacists and Clientele" (Karlsruhe 2002). The proceedings of both congresses have been published. From 23rd to 25th April 2004 the forthcoming biennial congress will take place in Potsdam (Berlin region). The topic shall be "Prussia and the Pharmacy" Information can be obtained under meyer-kl@t-online.de

The DGGP maintains an excellent contact with the universities and most of the more than 100 doctoral candidates of the past became active members of the DGGP. This society now has more than 700 members and is split into 18 regional groups, each one with an own yearly program.



GREAT BRITAIN ■ Dr Stuart Anderson, president of the British Society for the History of Pharmacy informs:

The Society organised another full program of events during 2003, including three evening meetings held jointly with the Royal Pharmaceutical Society.

The Society's 2003 Annual Spring Conference was held in Edinburgh. Among the papers presented emphasis should be put on "teaching the history of pharmacy" (Stuart Anderson) and "resources for teaching the history of pharmacy" (Peter Homan).

In November a joint meeting was held with the Society of Apothecaries at Apothecaries Hall in London. Another full program of events is planned for 2004. The Society's

Spring Conference will be held in Cambridge, April 2nd-4th. At the end of 2004, Dr Stuart Anderson's book "Making Medicines, a Brief History of Pharmacy" should be available.

The committee is now well advanced with its detailed plans for ISHP's 37th International Biennial Congress to be held in Edinburgh from 22nd to 25th June 2005. Any pharmacy historian in the world shall be most welcome to join. Please see the announcement and preliminary registration form at the last page of this Newsletter.

ITALY ■ Patrizia Catellani, Editor at the Academia Italiana di Storia della Farmacia, informs:

The yearly congress on History of Pharmacy took place at Sansepolcro in June, the main topic being "medicinal plants". The acts of the congress can be obtained from the secretary, tel/fax 0039 523 33 84 34. At mid December the members met at Bressano for exchanging the traditional good wishes and visiting the local "Museo della Farmacia" where they were welcomed by the Peer family. Some foreign guests also attended.

The AISF has published its 2004 calendar, presenting 12 Italian museums committed to history of pharmacy. It can be obtained at 5 from the secretary (see above).

This year the national congress will take place at Cremona, the city with the world-best violin makers, in October 2004. Recently a new museum has been established there. Foreign friends are most welcome.

NORWAY ■ Yngve Torud, president of the Norwegian Society for the History of Pharmacy informs:

The Norwegian Society organised several meetings in 2003. In March an open meeting was held at the old Swan Pharmacy in Oslo where Yngve Torud's lecture on the "Swan's" history was followed by a discussion on the preservation of old pharmacies in Norwegian's new and liberal pharmacy system. On the General Assembly in October in Oslo Yngve Torud has been elected as the new

president after Mathis Gundersveen had announced his retirement. In November, invited by the Danish Society, an excursion was arranged for visiting the new Pharmacy Museum at Hillerod.

“Cygnus” the Norwegian journal for pharmacy history, a joint edition of the Norwegian Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Museum, published in its n° 8, an article in English from Rolf Klevstrand: From apotek to drug-store.

POLAND ■ Dr Jadwiga Brzezinska, History Section of the Polish Society of Pharmacy, informs:

At the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the invention and first use of the paraffin lamp in his pharmacy, official Poland has honoured the Mag.Pharm. Ignacy Lukaszewicz (1822-1882). He is considered to be the first inventor this 31st July 1853, 150 years ago. In June at the 12th Symposium of Pharmacy History this historical event has been worthy commemorated. In September the 20th Congress of the Polish Society for the History of Medicine was held in Poznan. The different regional sections have also held their regular meetings.

At the end of 2002 the well known Dr Leszek Ekert passed away. He was the Director of the Pharmacy Museum in Krakow.

The 13th Symposium is planned to be organized in May 2004. A meeting on pharmacy history will be organized in the frame of the national congress of the Polish Society of Pharmacy in Wroclaw on September 22nd – 24th.

It should be mentioned that several books and some 100 scientific articles were published in Poland in 2003. Moreover two habilitations and one doctoral dissertation were finalized.

ROUMANIE ■ La Société Roumaine s’est concentrée en 2003 sur l’organisation du 36^e Congrès international de l’histoire de la pharmacie, tâche dont elle s’est accomplie à merveille. Malgré certaines difficultés au niveau de la technologie moderne, le Congrès était dans son ensemble



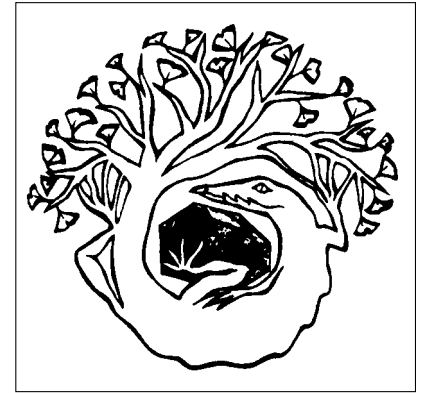
une vraie réussite, aussi bien pour le congrès même, que pour l’accueil, les hôtels, les restaurants, les bons soins et excellents services, le tout ayant été procuré avec beaucoup de gentillesse. Les actes du congrès seront disponibles en début 2005. La rédaction de la Newsletter tient donc à féliciter la Société Roumaine d’avoir si bien accomplie cette tâche assez difficile à certains moments.

Un autre aspect qui s’est présenté le dernier jour de ce congrès est que l’histoire de la pharmacie n’est pas sans problèmes, notamment au niveau de l’enseignement académique, de l’éducation en générale et de l’engagement des jeunes vers l’histoire de la pharmacie. Aussi une modernisation d’étudier et d’écrire l’histoire de la pharmacie pourrait nécessiter une reconsidération. Le président de la Société Internationale s’en réfère dans son introduction de la Newsletter et la discussion de la table ronde l’a mentionnée à plusieurs reprises.

Throughout the year 2003, the Romanian Society for the History of Pharmacy has concentrated its efforts on the organisation of the 36th International Congress of History of Pharmacy, task the Society has perfectly accomplished. Notwithstanding certain difficulties in the field of modern technology, the Congress was a great success and the excellent hotels, restaurants, friendly services and most interesting historical places and buildings, made Sinaia an enjoyable place to be. The congress proceedings will be available in the beginning of 2005. The Newsletter wants to express its sincere congratulations to the Romanian Society of having so well accom-

plished this task notwithstanding some difficulties at certain moments.

Another aspect coming up the last day of the congress is that the history of pharmacy is not without problems, especially university education, education in general and the engagement of younger people to the history of pharmacy, as well as the adaptation to modern times of studying and writing pharmacy history may need reconsideration and adaptation. The President is referring to it in his introduction of this Newsletter and the Panel discussion at the Congress has mentioned the question at different moments.



SCHWEIZ ■ Frau Regula Willi-Hangartner, Präsidentin der Schweizer GGP teilt mit, *fait savoir, informs:*

Anschliessend an die diesjährige Generalversammlung der SGGP am 31. August, gab Frau Priska Binz Nocco einen Einblick in ihr Dissertationsthema “Wasser als Heilmittel am Beispiel der tessinischen Mineral- und Heilquellen des 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhunderts” Danach sprach Dr Michael Kessler, Konservator des Pharmaziehistorischen Museums, Basel, über die Pharmazie in der Anfangszeit der modernen Medizin. Nachmittags erfolgte ein historischer Rundgang durch die Zuger Altstadt, abgeschlossen mit einem Besuch des privaten Apothekenmuseums von Leo Aschwanden in Zug. Einige Mitglieder haben am Internationalen Kongress der IGPP in Sinaia teilgenommen. Zwei Doktorandinnen haben ihre Arbeiten vorgestellt:

■ Karoline Graf: “Essay de la Pharmacopée des Suisses” von Jacob Constant de Rebecque (1645–1732).

■ Priska Binz Nocco: "Tessiner Mineral- und Heilquellen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert".

Die Grüne Reihe wurde mit zwei neuen Büchern erweitert:

■ Dr Manfred Fankhauser: "Hasisch als Medikament; Zur Bedeutung von Cannabis sativa "n der Westlichen Medizin".

■ Prof. Dr François Ledermann: Iter pharmaceuticum. Reiseberichte von Schweizer Apothekern. Récits de voyage de pharmaciens suisses.

Beide Bücher können bei der SGGP oder via Internet www.histpharm.ch bestellt werden.

L'assemblée générale de la société suisse était suivie d'un aperçu sur les sources d'eau minérale au Tessin et leur signification scientifique par Priska Binz Nocco. Le Dr Michael Kessler, conservateur du musée de la pharmacie à Bale, a parlé de la pharmacie dans les premiers temps de la médecine moderne. Dans l'après midi une promenade du vieux Zug a emmené les participants au musée privé de la pharmacie de Léo Aschwanden.

Quelques membres de la SSHP ont participé au congrès international de la SIHP à Sinaia. Deux doctorantes ont présenté leurs travaux:

■ Karoline Graf: «Essay de la Pharmacopée des Suisses» de Jacob Constant de Rebecque (1645-1732).

■ Priska Binz Nocco: «Signification des sources minérales dans le 19^{ème} et 20^{ème} siècle».

La «Série Verte» a été complétée de deux livres en allemand, titres et détails ci-devant.

The general assembly, held in Zug, august 31st was followed by a survey by Priska Binz Nocco on mineral springs in Ticino in 19th and 20th century. Dr Michael Kessler, curator at the pharmacy-historical museum in Basle, has spoken about pharmacy at the beginning of modern medicine. In the afternoon a walk through the old town of Zug, has lead the participants to Leo Aschwandens' private pharmacy-museum.

Some members of the Swiss society have been present at the International Congress at Sinaia. Two doctorands have presented their studies:

■ Karoline Graf: "Essay de la Phar-

macopée des Suisses" by Jacob Constant de Rebecque (1645-1732).

■ Priska Binz Nocco: "Scientific significance of mineral springs in the 19th and 20th century".

The "Green Series" has been completed by two books in German, titels and details above.



SWEDISH ACADEMY OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SWEDEN (Leif H. Eklund) ■ Three events, organised by the Swedish Society in 2003, are to be mentioned.

In March a lecture evening was arranged on the content of a drug chest from Chameroun around hundred years old and on fiction books, based on letters and other documentation. Prof Finn Sandberg (pharmacognosy) presented the drug chest and the author a specialist in African literature and politics Per Wästberg spoke about the corre-

sponding books. A thrilling and stimulating evening.

At the Swedish Pharmaceutical Conference in October the history of pharmacy session reflected the main theme of the conference "Self-medication" through one presentation of the production of self medication recommendations that started in the 1970th and one presentation of what was ordered by the public in the late 19th century. Presentations were also given on the history of the pharmaceutical industry as Leo (aquired by Pharmacia 1986) and about the versatile pharmacist dr Adolf Rising, founding with some investors the Astra company in 1913. Finally the "fate" of the first 12 female pharmacists, around 1900, were presented.

In November a two days trip to Helsinki permitted to visit the recently opened university museum Arppeanum with a pharmacy department, the collections at the head quarter building of the Finnish Pharmacy Proprietors Association and the Swan Pharmacy with a well preserved equipment from early 20th century.

Lucerne Proceedings published

Our Swiss colleagues hosted the 35th International Congress in 2001. They have now published the proceedings of the congress on CD-ROM. It contains the full text of 115 presentations made, which amounts to about 900 pages in print. The publication which is available exclusively on CD-ROM will be send to all the Lucerne participants and is available for interested colleagues via their national society.

Regula Willi-Hangartner, Claudia Zerobin (Hrsg.)

Akten des 35. Internationalen Kongresses für Geschichte der Pharmazie

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“PEOPLE AND PLACES” 37th International Congress of the History of Pharmacy

Edinburgh, Scotland
Wednesday 22nd June
to Saturday 25th June 2005



hosted by
The British Society for the History of Pharmacy

Themes:
Pharmacy Practice
The Pharmacy Workforce
Leaders and Innovators
Patrons and Clients

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The 37th International Conference of the History of Pharmacy, “People and Places”, will be held in Edinburgh from 22nd to 25th June 2005. All the meetings will be held at the University of Edinburgh, George Square. It will be formally opened at 11 am on Wednesday 23rd by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and representatives of Pharmacy and History research.

This conference, hosted by the British Society for the History of Pharmacy, coincides with the 500th anniversary of the founding of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. In addition to presentations on the history of pharmacy in Scotland and England there will be a lecture on the history of the Royal College. There will also be opportunities to visit the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons and the 500-year exhibition.

As Edinburgh, has many connections with the history of medicine and pharmacy, a series of pre and post conference tours are being planned which will give delegates the opportunity to see the highlands of Scotland as well as many of the famous buildings in and around the area.

Applications are welcome from non-members of the Society and anyone interested in pharmacy history.



ISHP Congress, Edinburgh 22–25 June 2005

I am interested in details of the ISHP Congress 2005

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