VARIETY, PASSION, LEARNING…

It can be said, that the International congress in Lucerne went on in a fruitful and pleasant way, successfully mixing individual meetings and scientific exchanges. What are the lessons we can learn from it? My first impression is this great feeling of common passion for our discipline, notwithstanding the diversity of languages and subjects. The study of the history of pharmacy cannot bring financial reward, neither can it give satisfaction to those eagerly looking for power and glory, historic research however can bring the devotee great pleasure and much passion, this other stimulator in human life.

This contagious enthusiasm does not mean that the history of pharmacy is reduced to being only a hobby. The numerous

VIELFALT, LEIDENSCHAFT, LEHRE…

Allgemein gesehen können wir bestimmt behaupten, dass der Internationale Kongress in Luzern sehr gelungen und fruchtbar war. Persönliche Begegnungen und wissenschaftlicher Austausch haben sich auf glückliche Art verbunden. Welche Lehren können wir nun ziehen? Meines Erachtens hat sich durch die Vielfalt der Themen und Sprachen eine einzigartige Leidenschaft für unser Fach herauskristallisiert. Ökonomisch gesehen kann die Pharmaziegeschichte weder reich machen noch diejenige, die nach Macht und Ruhm streben, befriedigen. Wer sich ihr hingibt, tut dies üblicherweise für seine Freude und vor allem für seine Leidenschaft, diesen anderen Motor des menschlichen Lebens!

Aber dieses innere Feuer, das uns antreibt, bedeutet nicht, dass sich die Pharmaziegeschichte zu einem Zeitvertreib, einem

DIVERSITÉ, PASSION, ENSEIGNEMENT…

de l’avis général, le congrès international de Lucerne s’est déroulé de fructueuse et agréable manière, mêlant avec bonheur les rencontres personnelles et les échanges scientifiques. Quels leçons en tirer? D’abord, me semble-t-il, à travers la diversité des langues et des thèmes, une même passion pour notre discipline! L’histoire de la pharmacie ne rapporte guère d’argent, elle ne peut guère contenter ceux qui sont avides de pouvoir ou de gloire; qui s’y adonne le fait en général pour son plaisir et surtout par passion, cet autre moteur de la vie humaine.

Mais ce feu intérieur qui nous anime ne signifie pas que l’histoire de la pharmacie se réduise à un passe-temps, à un hobby; Lucerne l’a montré avec ses nombreuses conférences de haut
Hobby reduced. Zahlreiche Vor-
träge in Luzern hatten hohes wissen-
schaftliches Niveau. Dies zweifellos
auch dank der universitären Lehre
und dem hohnungsverheißenenden
Auftreten junger Wissenschaftler
aus verschiedenen Ländern. Das
Luzerner Rundtischgespräch hat es
klar gezeigt: Durch die universitäre
Lehre werden wir die Forschung
vorantreiben und junge Kollegen
begeistern können. Die Interna-
tionale Gesellschaft für Geschichte
der Pharmazie hat im Sinn, diese
Bewegung zu unterstützen. Eine
von Prof. Olivier Lafont geführte
Arbeitsgruppe wird eine Daten-
bank erstellen, welche Art und
Umfang der Lehrveranstaltungen
an Universitäten weltweit führt.
Diese Angaben werden am näch-
sten Kongress in Bukarest vorge-
stellt werden, auf unserer Internet-
seite eingesehen werden können
und die Grundlage für weitere Akti-
vitäten bilden. Darüber hinaus
hat die Internationale Gesellschaft
beschlossen, alle zwei Jahre ein
Stipendium von 2500 € für junge
Forscher zu vergeben, die dann
ihre Ergebnisse an den internatio-
nalen Kongressen vorstellen
wer-
den können. Das Reglement dieses
Stipendiums steht in dieser Num-
er des „Newsletter“.

Auch in diesem Jahr ohne eigenen
Kongress wird die Pharmazie-
geschichte international vertreten sein,
nämlich Anfang September in
Nizza beim Kongress der F.I.P.
Einen entsprechenden Artikel fin-
den Sie auf den nächsten Seiten.
Im Jahr 2003 wird der nächste
Internationale Kongress stattfin-
den, diesmal in Bukarest. Unsere
räumischen Kollegen arbeiten
schon eifrig und alle, die ihre Vor-
ammeldung noch nicht wegge-
schickt haben, können dies mit
einem Formular in dieser Ausgabe
 tun. Vielfalt habe ich am Anfang
dieses Artikels geschrieben, jedoch
auch Reichtum. Die Mitteilungen
unserer nationalen Korresponden-
ten, welche Sie lesen werden, zeu-
gen von einer Menge von Ausstel-
lungen, Veranstaltungen und Veröf-
nentlichungen. Ich hoffe, dass jeder
von uns davon profitieren wird.

Francois Ledermann
Präsident

Diversité, ai-je écrit au début de
ce article, mais aussi richesse ! Les
communications de nos corres-
pondants nationaux que vous lirez
ci-après témoignent de la multiitu-
de des expositions, des manifesta-
tions, des publications liées à l’hi-
stoire de la pharmacie. Puise cha-
cun d’entre nous en profiter !

Francois Ledermann
Président
Pharmacy, an important part of human health care, has had a most interesting development in the past and still a great future. Its history and its many connections to related fields can be well traced, but this still leaves many facts and events, requiring more in-depth studies. Why is its history less attractive than many other historical fields that are getting much more public and scientific attention? Many countries do have their societies of history of pharmacy, but some of them lead a discreet life, wanted or not wanted. They all seem to have membership problems and lack sufficient members, actively researching in the field of our interest. It is a pity to have to admit that in general, talks and publications in our domain are limited and generally do not attract the attention and interest they deserve. Why and how can we rectify this?

The Panel to discuss this in public was composed of the following participants:

- J. Brzezinska, Poland
- L. Eklund, Sweden
- J. Hunt, Great Britain
- Ch. Kletter, Austria
- P. Kruse, Danmark
- P. Labrude, France
- Ch. Libert, Benelux
- K. Meyer, Germany
- G. Miller, Australia
- Y. Torud, Norway
- H. Popescu, Romania
- E. Riva, Italy
- C. Zerobin, Switzerland.

After all the twelve panel members had expressed their opinions one basic idea emerged: **Education.**

For achieving this aim, the education of students should be based on scientific principles, preferably **academic.** This will ensure that from start the development of later study and research will be of a high scientific level so that the results whether seen from pharmaceutical, historical, and related points of view, are of real interest to many readers, whether they are pharmacists, historians, or others not directly concerned but interested in the subject matter. Studies and research produced scientifically should be published not only to

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**ISHP 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 starting in 2003 and amounts up to a maximum of Euro 2,500. Proposals have to be sent in English language to the ISHP General secretary (see p. 10) up to September 1, the year before (first time: 2002). The must include:

- detailed description of the research project which is usually but not necessarily done at an academic institution
- detailed discussion of the project’s relevance in terms of internationality
- curriculum vitae of the applicant
- confirmation that the applicant is a member of ISHP issued by his national organisation
- list of former research projects and publications of the applicant
- letter of recommendation from a senior academic teacher
- 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 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 the year he received the grant (first time: 2003: Bukarest).

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.
specialists, but also to a larger public and should not remain restricted to the inner circle of local societies where they have been developed. To achieve the aim of being seen by a wider public, work must be attractive and of high a standard, scientifically and historically. In other words: Quality.

Other suggestions were also made that are worthwhile considering further. However in the available time and with the great interest shown in the necessity of developing "education" and its possibilities, made this the only point which could be thoroughly discussed, permitting all panel members the opportunity of expressing their opinions.

One of the suggestions was to encourage members to look at a wider range of subjects. This would avoid too many working on the same subjects with more or less similar results. For these popular subjects, should we not make a list of these, analyse and summarize all the know-how and produce a complete summary of all that is known. Researchers could then decide if a more detailed study was necessary.

Other suggestions: expand the traditional field of study and have our views and studies broadened. Should we not focus more on what is essential in the history of pharmacy and also see history in a much broader spectrum? Historically, pharmacy cannot be separated from other fields of Health Care and other connected areas in which Pharmacy has been of real importance or influence. Also less directly related fields such as social and economic affairs, industrial affairs, travelling, colonization, war and peace etc. may be worth close study from the point of view of the history of pharmacy. Moreover the History of Pharmacy should not end in the middle of the nineteenth century, because so many fundamental changes and developments in pharmacy have occurred during the last 150 years.

All this can be summarized in another tendency, we heard during the panel discussions: Go broad in the History of Pharmacy, give sense to the History of Pharmacy so that it is seen to be supported by younger, thoroughly educated, active historians in pharmacy. This may not be easy to be reached; but if achieved, it would lead to more attraction, more awareness, and more interest in the international history of pharmacy. The key is to start intensive education at the university level.

But how can this be implemented in the different countries? Here ISHP can only give general advice: the National Societies shall have to achieve this using their local knowledge. In a few countries academic education exists but it is limited. It was clear during the discussions that it may be difficult to be realized in most countries. May be it is an interesting challenge. Anyhow at ISHP this is considered a major project to which much attention shall be paid. At the congress in Lucerne a working group was created for the stimulation and follow-up of the development of academic education in the history of pharmacy. Thus the situation is under control and now the working group has to start working. Even if certain questions are still unanswered these will have to be solved at a later date. The most important factor is that we make a start.

Should there be somebody who should like to add further ideas to the panel discussions please do not hesitate to e-mail the editor, libert.chamart@wanadoo.fr

Charles Libert

**PANEL DISCUSSIONS, WHY?**

ISHP’s intends to be much more than just a stimulus, every two years, of an International Congress of pharmacy and history, or simply an International Co-ordinator of the different National societies and their members involved in the history of pharmacy.

Our aim is to be a guide and an assistant to our members, throughout the International world of history and pharmacy. It is our aim to recognise those problems, which have International significance, and to examine the solutions, which are possible. While we know that the National societies have to solve the problems themselves. Our role is to stimulate our members to think in International terms when they are conducting research and to work to the highest possible scientific standards. This is a “conditio sine qua non” to gain real International interest outside of the national world of appreciation by sympathy. In consideration of this we can but confirm that a basic goal of ISHP remains the promotion of the history of pharmacy to be exercised at the highest possible scientific level, preferably academic, and starting in the National Societies.

Our aim is to achieve our goals through open panel discussions, by delegates of the National Societies. We can then agree the best action to be taken by the different National Societies, in order to constantly improve our work and study in the extensive field of the International history of pharmacy.

A major problem at this time is that the importance of the history of pharmacy, as a subject, faces many difficulties in being accepted and appreciated outside the inner circles of our societies. The choice of the theme of our first panel discussion was: “History of Pharmacy, how to make it more attractive”.

Please read the report of this discussion and the conclusions that may be drawn from it.

Next, let us not forget to take action in order that the first achievements can be reported at our next congress in Bucharest in two years time.

Charles Libert
MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

September 19, 2001,
Lucerne, Hotel Schweizerhof,
15.00 – 16.15
Participants: 64 members

1. Welcome address by the president; quorum
The president welcomes the members. 64 members are present.

2. Reports as required in the statutes
The reports of the president, Prof. F. Ledermann, the treasurer, L. Leibrock-Plehn, the editor, C. Libert and the commissioner for library affairs, Prof. W.-D. Müller-Jahncke, were given.

ISHP's F.I.P. commissioner, Dr. Leif Eklund reports on the usual history sessions during the annual F.I.P. meetings. Usually, there are lectures and a poster session in the morning followed by a museum visit or similar in the afternoon. Usually, the history meeting is attended by 20–50 persons. F.I.P. offers space in the printed programme as well as a room free of charge but gives no additional financial support. The F.I.P. president, however, does welcome the history meeting without that the F.I.P. meetings are regarded to be less attractive. There has not been a history session in Singapore this year but the tradition should be continued in 2002 when the congress is located in Nice, France.

It is proposed to have a F.I.P. meeting every second year (the year no International Congress takes place).

Dr. Michael Michalak, Germany, spoke for the auditors. He inspected the treasurers accountancy and the respective records together with Dr. Claudia Zerobin, Switzerland, and certified the correctness of the treasurers bookkeeping.

The reports are unanimously accepted as well as the financial plan for 2002/2003.

3. Reports of the representatives of the national societies
No reports are given.

4. Admission of retirement president/vice-presidents 1998/99
The actions of the president and the vice presidents 1998/99 are unanimously approved.

5. Admission of retirement General Secretary/Treasurer 1998/99
The actions of the General Secretary/Treasurer 1998/99 are unanimously approved.

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

President: Prof. Dr. François 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 Helmstädt (Germany)
Assessors: Charles Libert (Belgium), Geoff Miller (Australia)

7. Change of statutes
There is an urgent need to change some articles in our statutes, mainly due to requirements of German tax authorities. Three other things were subject to change: As a truly international organisation and with all the document delivery services worldwide we do not see a need to support a library located in Stuttgart/Germany. The money spent for that amounts to 3000 DM annually which is one third of your yearly income. Another aspect is that the General secretary is not allowed to represent the society so far, which basically means that he is unable to sign letters of daily correspondence. Up to 1999 this has not been a problem as Secretary and Treasurer were one person. The third point is that there were no regulations about the time members of the extended executive committee are on duty.

The members received a draft version of the changed statutes together with the invitation to the meeting. Moreover, an additional proposal concerning some editorial changes was made. This leads to a final draft.

The final draft is unanimously accepted by the General Assembly.

8. Future projects
It is unanimously decided to initiate some working groups in between ISHP as well as to create a research fellowship to support research according to the attached drafts. Dr. Michael Mönnich, Germany, will chair the bibliography group, Per Boström and Bo Ohlson, Sweden, will chair the museum group, Prof. Dr. Olivier Lafont, France, will chair the teaching group. The Basic science group will be built up in close cooperation with the International Academy for the History of Pharmacy.

9. Proposals and Miscellaneous
The next ISHP congress will be hosted by the Romanian society and will take place in Bucharest and the little town of Sinaia. There is not yet a definite candidate for the 2005 convention, there are some suggestions to meet in Great Britain, Tunisia, Germany or Norway. Candidates are requested to apply until June 2002. The final decision should be made within the year 2002.

A history session during the F.I.P. meeting should be organised at least every second year. As this year in Singapore there has not been a history session, ISHP will again be represented in Nice 2002.
and possibly in Sidney 2003. It is further decided that in years ISHP does not have its own congress, speakers can apply for a support of maximum Euro 1000.

There are no further proposals.

Prof. Dr. F. Ledermann
President

Dr. A. Helmstädter
General Secretary

Prof. Dr. P. Kruse
Vice-President

Documents refered to in this protocol will be sent by the General Secretary on request.

September 27, 2001

This issue was sponsored by

GOVI-Verlag,
Pharmazeutischer Verlag GmbH,
Eschborn, Germany

www.govi.de

Dear friends!

I hope the new year has started well for you and that you look forward to a fruitful year 2002.

The most important task for me as co-ordinator for the Working group for the History of Pharmacy is to achieve a program for the FIP congress in Nice. The WG has the pleasure to be welcome to arrange a session on Wednesday September 4, 9.00–12.00. I have contact with the national representative M. Jaques Gravé about the arrangements and with the ISHP president Prof. Dr. François Ledermann.

The provisional program for the congress with call and instructions for papers is available on the FIP website. From experience I know it is quite hard to reach the right persons with information in due time and still more difficult to bring them to the decision to send in an abstract form. Therefore I ask you to dissect your body of colleagues (you yourself of course included) to find candidates who could be emphasised to give a contribution at the History of Pharmacy session. One part of the session is dedicated to “Mediterranean pharmacy”. For the moment only 1 or 2 lectures are decided. We need 4–5 more. There is also space for poster presentations.

As you already know there are very small financial resources available for the WG to help participants to attend the congress. One way to reduce the costs may be to use one-day-ticket to attend only the History of Pharmacy session. Hopefully there are national possibilities to help individuals to participate when needed.

As you can read in the provisional program abstract can be submitted only by electronic mail. The FIP website is: www.fip.nl/nice2002, where you also can find the abstract form and instructions. A printed program is enclosed to International Pharmacy Journal No. 2 Dec 2001.

My address is:
Swedish Society for the History of Pharmacy, P.O. Box 1136, S-111 81 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel: +46 8 723 50 00 and fax: +46 8 20 50 11.

E-mail: leif.eklund@swepharm.se

I look forward to hear from you and thank you in advance for your co-operation.

With kindest regards
Dr. Leif H Eklund
Co-ordinator WG
History Pharmacy

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I look forward to hear from you and thank you in advance for your co-operation.

With kindest regards
Dr. Leif H Eklund
Co-ordinator WG
History Pharmacy
AUSTRALIA  ■  According to Geoff Miller’s suggestion and thanks to new communication techniques, Australia will receive the Newsletter in future on time. Our correspondent refers to the successful Congress in Lucerne in September and in particular to the panel discussion, which emphasised the importance of the teaching of Pharmacy History at the university level. His hope is that this important subject shall become a regular item on the agenda at any future International Congress organized by the ISHP. He also suggests that these panel discussions should be repeated at future Congresses. Many subjects and personal experiences could then be discussed by the delegates of the different countries, to every one’s benefit. Both of these ideas have been included in many other correspondents’ reports and although they will not be mentioned in their communications hereafter, they have been noted for future Congress.

An exciting development that is being pursued in Australasia, is the use of video teleconferencing between Pharmacy students in Australia and New Zealand. It is noted for future Congress.


Le Benelux est riche de trois Cercles spécifiquement orientés vers l’histoire de la pharmacie. Aux Pays-Bas existe la «Commission de la KNMP pour l’Histoire de la Pharmacie» qui organise une fois par an, en septembre, sa journée pharmaco-historique. La Commission de la KNMP est également membre de la SIHP. KNMP est l’abréviation en néerlandais de «Société Nationale pour la Promotion de la Pharmacie».


The two yearly Congresses organized in 2001, were a traditional success. They were held in Franeker, an old university city in Friesland, in the Northern Netherlands, in springtime, and in Bastogne, Belgian Luxembourg, in the autumn. The “Benelux Society for History of Pharmacie” have also planned two meetings in 2002. One will be at Harderwijk another old university city, where Linnaeus worked for a long time, on April 6th and 7th. The other in Bruges, a magnificent medieval city, on October 26th and 27th. In 2003 the cities of Utrecht and Ostend will host the meetings.

Christa Kletter informs that the activities of the Austrian society are now being concentrated on the installation of a home page, this will need their full attention at the beginning of this year.

AUSTRIA  ■  Christa Kletter teilt uns mit, dass die österreichische Gesellschaft zur Zeit mit dem Aufbau einer Home-Page beschäftigt ist, was große Anstrengungen erfordert.

Christa Kletter informs that the activities of the Austrian society are now being concentrated on the installation of a home page, this will need their full attention at the beginning of this year.

BENELUX  ■  Les correspondants nationaux informent

Nationale Korrespondenten berichten

Les correspondants nationaux informent

Les correspondants nationaux informent
In Benelux there are three societies caring for the history of pharmacy. In the Netherlands there is the KNMP Commission for the History of Pharmacy. It organises its pharmacy-history day once a year, in September. This Commission of the KNMP is a member of the ISHP. KNMP is the Dutch abbreviation of “National Society for the Promotion of Pharmacy.”

In French-speaking Belgium we have the “Study Centre for History of Pharmacy and Drugs” directly connected to the Catholic University of Louvain. The members meet at the UCL in the Couvreur-room where the “Collection Albert Couvreur” is housed. Couvreur a pharmacist and industrialist was a great collector of pharmacy antiques. The Centre duly celebrated the 575th anniversary of the Louvain University by organizing in May, a week when there were evening lectures on the theme of “From old remedies to contemporary pharmacology.” We sincerely hope, they will soon join ISHP, where they would be very welcome.

The Dutch-speaking world of the history of pharmacy has been deeply distressed by the unexpected passing away of Mrs Margreet Algera - van der Schaaf, who had published, one year ago, such an interesting and voluminous book entitled “Mens en Medicijn”, (Meulenhoff, Amsterdam, 2000; 560 p.). In this volume she relates with much insight and sense of detail a complete review of the history of pharmacy. Her death, too early for her age and her projects, is a great loss.

**Denmark**

Poul Kruse informed us about last year’s activities. The Danish Society of the History of Pharmacy was co-organizer of the 18th Nordic Congress for History and Medicine, held in Copenhagen, June 13th–16th. The ordinary general meeting of the Danish Society was held on October 4th with a lecture by Mette Stengaard entitled “Medicine Therapy during the Plague Epidemics in Denmark 1619–1711”.

**France**

Pierre Labrude nous signale que la Société d’histoire de la pharmacie de France organisera cette année des réunions à Paris, à la Faculté de Pharmacie, avenue de l’Observatoire, les mercredi 13 mars et 12 juin à 16.30 h. D’autres réunions sont prévues en province, à Rochefort-sur-Mer, en Charente maritime, en septembre. Les dates exactes seront précisées ultérieurement.

Concernant la parution d’ouvrages il aimerait attirer votre attention sur

- Pierre Potier et François Chast «Le magasin du Bon Dieu» Latètes, Paris, 2001, 264 p., 125 F

Pierre Labrude advises us that the French Society of the History of Pharmacy intends to hold their meetings in Paris, in the Faculty of Pharmacy, avenue of the Observatoire, on Wednesdays at 4.30 pm, on March 13th and on June 12th. Other meetings are foreseen at Rochefort-sur-Mer and at Charente maritime in September. Exact dates and time shall be available later.

He also draws the attention on two books, the authors, titles and editors of which can be found in the French Text above.

**Germany**


Besonders erwähnenswert ist die Tatsache, dass in Deutschland die Pharmaziegeschichte an vielen Universitäten etabliert ist und die wissenschaftliche Basis für Forschung und Studium der Pharmaziegeschichte bildet. Ein Umstand, den sich viele andere Länder wünschen würden. Es gibt mehrere pharmaziehistorische Professuren und über 100 pharmaziehistorische Doktoranden/innen, die ihre Arbeiten teilweise im wissenschaftlichen Programm der „Biennalen“ präsentieren.

The German Society (DGGP) and ISHP having common roots and having been founded in 1926, celebrated their 75th anniversary at the Biannual, International Congress in Lucerne which was the main project during last year. Incidentally the regional societies have held their regular meetings as previously. They can count regularly on a large and interested audience.

This year the DGGP is already well prepared for its biannual congress to be held in Karlsruhe, from
April 26th to April 29th. The central theme is “The Pharmacy and its Public”.

It should be pointed out that many other countries wish to have at their disposal a well established academic teaching faculty, as a scientific basis for the research and study of the History of Pharmacy. This does exist in Germany where there are several chairs in Pharmacy History and more than 100 students studying for doctorates and partly presenting their results during the Biannual Congresses.

**GREAT BRITAIN** ■ ISHP is proud that the British Society for the History of Pharmacy has joined the ISHP and we send this traditional society a most hearty welcome. Peter Worling informs us that they have a long way to go to encourage interest in education and research in the history of pharmacy. Notwithstanding the difficulties, their intentions are to continue encouraging the development of research and to gain recognition for the subject of pharmacy history, as an integral part of the teaching at university level. Increasing membership of the Society is also a problem and anyone who may be interested in the history of pharmacy in Great Britain can obtain information at their web site www.bshp.org.

In one of our next issues you will find a more detailed presentation of the British Society.

The Society’s Annual Conference was held in early April 2001 at Norwich. The program included a visit to the Bridewell Museum, containing a complete pharmacy, donated by John Newstead. He was present at the Conference and introduced the model pharmacy to the visiting participants. In November a meeting was held in Edinburgh. This was addressed by Mr Sydney Holloway, a social historian and author of the “Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain 1841–1991” published by the Pharmaceutical Press, London, 1991.

The 2002 conference will be held at the St. Mellons Hotel, Cardiff from April 12th to 14th. All those interested are welcome. Details can be obtained from their web site or by writing to the Society at 840 Melton Road, Thurmaston, Leicester, LE48BN. E-mail: bshp@c-sense.org


Erwähnenswert ist, dass in Polen an 7 Pharmazeutischen Fakultäten Pharmaziegeschichte unterrichtet wird. 2001 sind 10 Bücher über Pharmaziegeschichte und 200 Publikationen erschienen.

The Polish Group of Historians of Pharmacy forms a division within the Society of Pharmacy of Poland.

Dr. Jedwiga Brzezinska informed us about the intensive activities of this pharmacy historical group. In September 2001, they organized 26 lectures in the frame of the national congress of the Polish Society of Pharmacy in Poznan, attended by 1280 participants in total. In May a symposium on the History of Pharmacy was organized with 60 participants and 18 lectures. The biannual meeting in honour of Prof. Glowacki was held in Poznan in February with 80 participants and 6 lectures. In addition they also participated in other exhibitions and meetings of the Polish Society of Pharmacy and they are a very active Society.

It should be mentioned that seven pharmaceutical universities have included the History of Pharmacy in their curriculum. In 2001, 10 books concerning the History of Pharmacy and 200 publications were published.

**ROMANIA** ■ La Société Roumaine de l’Histoire de la Pharmacie s’efforce à faire du congrès international qu’elle organisera en 2003 un grand événement, permettant à nos amis roumains de prendre définitivement une belle place dans ce mouvement international des historiens de la pharmacie. Ce congrès international aura lieu à Bucarest-Sinaia du 24 au 27 septembre 2003. Les informations et le bulletin d’inscription se trouveront ailleurs dans cette revue.


The Romanian Society of the History of Pharmacy intends to make the next International Congress in 2003 which they are organizing a great success. This is the opportunity for our Romanian friends to definitely take their place in the International activity of pharmacy historians. The Congress will take place in Bucarest-Sinaia from September 24th to 27th, 2003. Information on the Congress and a registration form can be found elsewhere in this Newsletter.
NEWS LETTER

Prof. Ana Carata reports the appearance of the first issue, of 96 pages, of the “Review of History of Pharmacy in Roumania”. A great performance.

SWEDEN  ■  Dr. Leif Eklund informed us about the annual meeting in 2001 of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Society, held in Stockholm. The main topic was anti-inflammatory drugs but the shipping of medicinal plants and spices to Gothenburg was also covered. In 2002 they intend to organize an historical session within the framework of the Nordic Pharmaceutical Congress to be held in Stockholm from May 26th to 29th, gathering participants from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden. The theme shall be “Pharmacy and the Sea”.

In order to attract new members, the Swedish society has identified the following categories of people, who may possibly be interested in the history of pharmacy: 1. Pharmacy students, 2. Candidates for the doctorate of history, 3. Skilful amateurs, mostly elder Pharmacists, invited to seminars on the methodology of history, led by a university professor of history.


In der bekannten „Grünen Reihe“ sind zwei weitere Bände erschienen:


■ Adrien Dolivo, „La pharmacie vaudoise au temps de la prépondérance radicale 1845–1945“ gibt einen Einblick in die Geschichte der waadtländischen Apotheken. Band 21

Diese Bücher können per e-mail bestellt werden:
ursula.streit@sphin.ch.

L’année 2001 était l’année où l’ensemble des activités tournait autour de l’organisation du 35ème Congrès Internationale de l’histoire de la pharmacie à Lucerne. Ce congrès fut très bien organisé par la Société Suisse dans une atmosphère bien agréable et très amicale. La SIHP lui en est très reconnaissante. En 2002 la société suisse de l’histoire de la pharmacie organisera sa réunion annuelle à Lausanne, le 28 et 29 septembre. Le sujet principal en sera «la Botanique».

Dans la «Série Verte» deux nouveaux titres ont vu le jour :

■ Doris Zaugg, «Musik und Pharmazie» sur la forme et la voie suivies par la pharmacie pour faire son apparence dans la musique.


Ces livres peuvent être commandés par e-mail :
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The (International) Society for the History of Pharmacy was founded on August 18, 1926 in Innsbruck, Austria. The 75th anniversary of that event was celebrated during the 35th International Congress in Lucerne, last autumn. In his plenary lecture, Dr. Klaus Meyer, president of “Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie (DGGP)” reconstructed the early years of the “Society for the History of Pharmacy” as it was originally called. Andreas Winkler, Austria also highlighted this in his contribution, relying on material from his family archives.

During the early decades of the twentieth century, interest in the history of pharmacy grew all over Europe. The publication of the comprehensive textbook “Geschichte der Pharmazie” by Hermann Schelenz and the foundation of the “Société d’Histoire de la Pharmacie” 1913 in France were regarded as landmarks. In the 1920s, the history of pharmacy started to be taught at Swiss and Austrian schools of pharmacy. The famous historian George Urdang (1882–1960) is regarded as the driving force behind the Societies foundation; as an editor of the major pharmaceutical journal “Pharmazeutische Zeitung” he promoted the publication of historical articles and tried to define the scope of scientific writing in pharmaceutical history. Together with several colleagues he tried to establish the subject at German universities. This turned out to be successful in early August 1926, when Dr. Lockemann accepted a lectureship at Berlin University. He was, however, not a member of the pharmaceutical profession but a chemist. This fact is said to have triggered the foundation of the Society for the History of Pharmacy. Just a few days after Lockemann’s installation, Austrian, Ludwig Winkler (1873–1935) invited 30 pharmaceutical historians to his home in Hall, Tyrol. Because of the timing, only five persons could attend the meeting, which took place on August 26, 1926. These five, namely Winkler (Austria), Urdang (Germany), Walter Zimmermann (Germany, 1890–1945), Fritz Ferchl (1892–1953) and Otto Raubenheimer (USA, 1867–1946) founded the “Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie” and this Society is regarded as the common root of the International and the German Societies for History of Pharmacy.

Despite that the term “international” cannot be found in documents of the time, the multinational approach is evident for different reasons, e.g. the fact that the five founders came from three different nations. As early as 1927, the Society had 427 members from 17 countries, among those were 179 (41.9 %) from Germany, 147 (34.4 %) from the United States, 28 (6.5 %) from Czechoslovakia and 26 (6.1 %) from Austria. Despite the fact that the number of foreign members exceeded those from Germany, the Society could not accept English as the second language. In 1929 the Society counted 743 members from 18 different nations; nevertheless the general assembly refused to accept the name “International Society”; again a decision which has to be judged, keeping in mind the political situation at that time. This was also the background to the difficulties in organising the conferences that followed which were not called “International Congress” until 1934 in Basel, Switzerland.

The 1931 meeting, held in Vienna, Austria, was attended by 180 out of 871 members and saw important scientific contributions. Five years after its foundation the Society turned out to be very successful. It gained the interest of many members, finances were well balanced, attempts to establish the history of pharmacy as a university subject had – at least in part – been successful. Nevertheless, the German political situation as well as World War II made it more and more difficult to act on an international basis and the meetings in 1936 (Stuttgart) and 1938 (München instead of Budapest as intended) turned out to be national in character. After World War II, the society was constituted as the “International Society” and in 1999, it was reconstructed as an umbrella organisation of the 16 national societies. The recent Lucerne conference was the first meeting after the change of statute in 1999.

Dr. Axel Helmstädter


The Lucerne conference organisers arranged a performance of Joseph Haydn’s opera “Lo speziale” (The Pharmacist) which turned out to be a highlight of the societies anniversary celebrations.
36th International Congress for the History of Pharmacy
36. Internationaler Kongress für Geschichte der Pharmazie
36ème Congrès International d’Histoire de la Pharmacie

SEPTEMBER 24 – 27, 2003
BUCUREȘTI / SINAIA (ROMANIA)

Main topics of the scientific programme are:

- Archeology and Pharmacy (Thursday, Sep. 25)
- Museums and Museology (Friday, Sep. 26)
- Sources of Documentation for the History of Pharmacy (Symposium, Saturday, Sep 27)

The Meeting of the International Academy for the History of Pharmacy will be held September 25, 2003.

Bucharest, the Capital of Romania offers many possibilities to explore the ancient and present Romanian reality: universities, public and cultural institutions, museums, theatres, lakes and gardens. The main touristic attractions of the city are the Romanian Patriarchial Seat, Manuc’s Inn, Cotrocene Palace, the Romanian Athenaeum, the Village and folk Art Museum, the Triumphal Arc and the Palace of Parliament.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION FORM
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