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DONÁT BÁNKI, EPONYM OF THE FACULTY OF MECHANICS OF ÓBUDA UNIVERSITY WAS BORN 150 YEARS AGO

Donát Bánki, one of the greatest Hungarian mechanical engineers, constructor, university professor, dean of faculty, corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was born in the community Bakonybánk 150 years ago, on June 6, 1859. The paper presents Donát Bánki, the outstanding scholar and brilliant constructor of machines, the excellent professor and distinguished specialist, the exemplary colleague and magnanimous man. In recognition of his excellence as engineer and man several institutions of the trade as well as the Faculty of Mechanics of today's Óbuda University were named after him. The paper also gives an insight into the series of events organized countrywide by the Commemorative Committee Donát Bánki to remember the great scholar.

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THE „NEW HOME OF THE SECONDARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND THE TECHNOLOGICAL INDUSTRY MUSEUM, THE PALACE OF THE HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY” IS 120 YEARS OLD

The idea of the Secondary Industrial School to be established in Budapest was formulated by Ágoston Trefort, minister of religion and public education who initiated the establishing of the first statutes and curriculum of the institution. The Secondary Industrial School that opened its doors on December 7, 1879 in 28, Bodzafa street, started its work with the departments of building, mechanics and chemistry.

At the same time organizing of the Technological Industry Museum started, and as result, its opening was celebrated at its first home, in the Beleznay Garden, on June 24, 1883. In the year that followed the idea of the joint development of the two institutions has already been formulated. The coming into being of the idea was realized by merging the two institutions. This became possible in a new building behind the National Theatre, on the big boulevard.

The designs of the building to be erected were entrusted to Alajos Hauszmann, professor of the Technical University in 1885, and the ensemble of buildings was inaugurated – 120 years ago – on September 15, 1905. At the ceremony participated – among others – Count Albin Csáky, minister of religion and public education escorted by counsellor Imre Szalay.

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THE INTRODUCTION OF A NEW WELDING METHOD IN EARLY DOMESTIC TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN

The Frenchman Edmond Fouché (1858-1931) constructed the first acetylene-oxygen welding burner with an injector, and not much later – in 1908 – the first course on the subject started in Hungary, too.

Recognizing the importance of “autogenous welding”, the Royal Hungarian Technological Industry Museum saw to it that the craftsmen got acquainted with, and learnt about, the renowned new technological method. As soon as in the scholastic year 1909/10 the iron- and metal craftsmen enrolled from the whole country were instructed in the course in autogenous welding and metal cutting. These courses, however, did not meet the needs in the least. As it is, the Hungarian industry soon recognized the importance of the new procedures...

“While at the beginning the aim of the courses organized by the institute was to make the self-supporting craftsmen acquainted with the process, in the next year the task was to organize, for the rapidly spread method 10-12 courses yearly, of durations of seven days each. In spite of the fact that until now over 749 craftsmen have been trained, there were permanently complaints in the trades’ bulletins and the craftsmen’s circles about the lack of trained welding workers.” (Quoted from “The history of the Royal Hungarian Technological Industry Museum’s founding, development and functioning between 1883 and 1913”).

Gábor SZUNYOGH

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OPERATION OF BÁNKI-CSONKA ENGINES ON DIGITAL SHORT FILMS

Donáth Bánki, one of the most outstanding creative minds of Hungarian mechanical engineers was born 150 years ago. His name is well known as he was the one – together with his colleague János Csonka – to invent the carburettor, one of the most important parts of the engines that can be operated even today. However, this was not the only invention, by which they contributed to the successful development of gas-engines: there were many other innovations and inventions. These innovations are “invisible” to today’s public as technical development during the past 100 years made them obsolete. Although Bánki engines are no more in operation, in the interactive engine hall of the Hungarian Museum for Science, Technology and Transport many types of Bánki engines can be found, which can be set into motion mechanically, and can be studied. The digital short films reflect, in a suggestive way, the essential features of Bánki’s and Csonka’s inventions. The paper deals with the general characterization of the Bánki engines, their fuel-supplying system, ignition devices, valve operating mechanism and control of revolution numbers.

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CHEMISTRY AND THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MEETING THE PUBLIC AT BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL FAIRS (1906-2000)

Budapest International Fairs and the Hungarian chemical industry developed in parallel. The first samples fair was organized in 1906, the Hungarian Chemical Society was founded in 1907, and the first big pharmaceutical factory also obtained its licence in 1907. The roots of the Hungarian chemical industry go, however, back to an earlier period: in 1850 two match factories obtained their licences. Some other chemical factories were also established in the second half of the 19th century which was a period of boom for many branches of industry. The brightest times of the Hungarian chemical industry fell, however, into the interwar period: in 1938 the chemical industry gave work to 24 000 people, and the pharmaceutical industry produced five times the value of the year 1921. Our fertilizers', rubber and pharmaceutical industries reached European importance. The quickly developing chemical and pharmaceutical industries found a good partner in Budapest International Fairs for popularizing their products.

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HUNGARIAN AIRCRAFT MODELLING IS 150 YEARS OLD

It is difficult to tell, which one was there earlier: the hen or the egg, and if aircraft models were there earlier or aircrafts themselves. One thing is, however, sure: in the course of technical development both fields applied the other's knowledge. Bringing into being working aircrafts drew from the experience gained with models in the same way as the models created not really for technical development but rather for sports purposes or hobby drew from the experience of the big machines' operation. The first half-time of the 100 years of Hungarian aircraft modelling meant, in the first place, a series of trials, while the sport of competitions was born during the after-war period only. The socialist government was greatly concerned with the youth's technical education, thus it was during those decades that Hungarian modelling lived its golden age. By today the mass-base of the competing sport, mainly due to the ever higher prices and difficult availability of the hi-tech building materials and technologies, considerably decreased. Nevertheless, and perhaps exactly therefore, the leading Hungarian contestants keep playing a decisive role at world competitions. Óbuda University – recognising the unparalleled potential of modelling for gaining and intensifying knowledge – took up aircraft modelling, as a facultative subject, in its curriculum from 2010 on.

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CHILDREN OF INFORMATICS *Getting Acquainted with the Playful Computer*

The paper furnishes some contribution to the research of computer games as forms of activity. It presents, besides the early PC-s called "game machines", the motivations and world of values of the information specialists getting socialized from the 1980s on. It briefly reviews the results of

the research of game history “Space Invaders” carried out at the Hungarian Museum for Science, Technology and Transport and, relying on it, presents a short historical outline, also commenting on the impact of computer games on arts.

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HISTORY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE FROM A CONSTRUCTIVIST ASPECT

A new trend appeared in the early 1980s aiming at applying the new ideas of science sociology to the history of science and technology. The trend became known under the name of „*constructivism*”. One of its branches is SCOT (Social Construction of Technology). According to the basic idea of the trend, science and technology are the result of a „*social construction*”. The author applies the SCOT model to investigating the development of computers. According to her findings the SCOT model explains the reasons of the development of computers characteristic of different epochs. It requires further analysis, though, if the model can be applied to describing the transitions between the individual types.

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THE SOCIETY OF INFORMATION AS A MONITORED SOCIETY?

The author presents the social and political problems of closed circuit television (CCTV) relying on the international EU project “Urbaneye”, implemented between 2001 and 2003 by English, German, Austrian, Norwegian and Hungarian researchers, who carried out their investigations in the capitals of their countries. All this is set in a broader context, in the context of the “society of monitoring” as elaborated by British researchers. The problem analysed is the protection of privacy in the conditions of a new technological innovation: CCTV monitoring. All this is but one case of the application of various data banks serving the observation of individuals in the “society of monitoring”.

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RELATIONS OF ZOLTÁN CSÚRÖS (1901-1979) AND HIS UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT TO INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

The aim of the conference is to investigate the results of science from the consumers’ aspects. As the organizers of the conference formulate “*The user and consumer of the knowledge of science is also an industry*” as it utilizes scientific knowledge. Knowledge can be implemented only, if an appropriate relationship is established between consumer and service – in our case the companies of industry and of the chemical industry, on the one hand, and the scientific institutes/university departments, on the other. The author quotes examples of such relationships from the legacy of an outstanding Hungarian scientist, university professor and member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Professor Zoltán Csűrös as preserved at the Museum of Chemistry of the Hungarian Museum for Science, Technology and Transport.

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JÓZSEF FODOR AND THE BRINGING INTO BEING OF HUNGARIAN SCHOOL HYGIENE

The notion of health has been permanently changing in the course of history. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries it did not only mean the absence of diseases. A new notion appeared in common knowledge, i.e. information on hygiene which set as its objective pushing charlatanry into the background, spreading hygiene on a wide range, and preventing the spreading of contagious diseases. In parallel to the formation of the bourgeois society the idea of childhood emerged. It was in the bourgeois society that it became necessary for children to acquire the knowledge required by everyday life at school. It is recognized that the chances of favourable changes are the best in the circles of children or the youth, and this can affect the health of the whole family. In Hungary, particularly in the early 20th century, education for a healthy way of life, the protection of family life as well as the responsibility of individual people for themselves meant the pledge of the nation's survival and rise. As a consequence of all this the subject hygiene was introduced in the institutions of public education, which is the most important science and stands nearest to people. Its teaching as well as the education for a healthy way of life should be started at the youngest age possible, possibly in early childhood.

Soma RÉDEY BIRTH OF AN ARTISTIC FORM: EDUCATIONAL FILMS IN HUNGARY IN THE 1930S

By the 1930s it was more and more proven that films as a new artistic branch imply much more possibilities than only the public's entertainment. As soon as in that epoch of film history films started to appear as a tool in scientific and instructive education. A condition the scholars and teachers of innovative ideas tried to make ever more use of. The author describes the activities of three organizations of the epoch: the Factory of Pedagogical Films SC, the Hungaro-Dutch SC for Cultural Economy and the Agency of Pedagogical Films of the Ministry of Religion and Public Education.

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In order to strengthen the students' sense of vocation, the Faculty of Electric Engineering „Kálmán Kandó” of Óbuda University pays particular attention to cultivate – as a tradition – the work of the faculty's eponym, the events of the school's history and the creative activities of the teachers concerned as well as of the graduated students. A major point of this attitude is the way of acquainting today's students with the creative activities of the preceding generations as examples. The Collection of the Institution's History endeavours to present – with the help of technical documents and such of the institution – the working practices and traits of their predecessors to the rising generation of technical professionals. We are convinced that the procedure we intend to choose is not of a unique character but can be successfully applied by other institutions too.

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ASTRONOMY, METEOROLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS AT THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES OF TRANSYLVANIA (UNTIL 1919)

In Kolozsvár a new Hungarian scientific society and museum were founded in 1859. The importance of the Transylvanian Museum Society (EME) was important as it meant a step forward in practising science which was – until then – more or less neglected in Transylvania. The author describes in detail the activities of the society, performed during 15 years, in the fields of astronomy as well as of terrestrial and atmospheric physics. Due to a change in leader, EME no more favoured these branches of science. Therefore, those practising them withdrew from the society's life which was very regrettable.

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RECEPTION OF BOLYAI'S GEOMETRY IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY

In the first half of the 20th century mathematics underwent fundamental changes. Gödel proved by mathematical means that this science could never be ready or completed. Many people were embarrassed by this apparent uncertainty, particularly non-professionals interested in mathematics. The way, to the notion of mathematics as accepted today, led through János Bolyai's achievements. Hyperbolic geometry as developed by him in the 18th century was the first theory that existed together with Euclides' traditional geometry. In the two geometries there are contradictory statements, yet both are mathematically correct. Hyperbolic geometry is very important as related both to practical application and to establishing the foundations of mathematics. In her short paper the author gives some examples of the way in which Bolyai's geometry appeared at the Monarchy's universities.

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ORIGINATOR OF DOMESTIC TRAINING IN THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRY KÁROLY GAUL'S LIFE AND WORK

The Department of Woodworking Industry of the Royal Hungarian Secondary Industrial School came into being 115 years ago, in 1883. The then Minister of Religion and Public Education, Ágoston Trefort, entrusted Károly Gaul with the organization of the Department of Woodworking Industry. The latter tried to raise the special training in woodworking, which was – in the 1880s – in a very rudimentary state, to a higher level. He published a number of technical and textbooks as well as professional articles. He was the one, who brought into being independent industrial training and further education adapted to Hungarian needs, and not only for the woodworking industry. The courses of further training dealt, beyond the knowledge of industry and technology, with bookkeeping and the preparation of calculations, too. The author wishes, with the aid of some contemporary documents, to make Gaul's career and work public property.

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PRESERVATION OF CITY TRANSPORT VEHICLES

From 2007 on, in a way unique in the field of city transport and upon civil initiative, the Office for the Protection of Cultural Heritage started the process of protection of 137 original vehicles of road and train transport. In this work the Hungarian Museum of Science, Technology and Transport – earlier Transport Museum – participated as expert. In his paper the author speaks about this work, the preceding events, and the effects to be expected.

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PROFESSIONAL TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE 25 YEARS OF THE JOURNAL “REVIEW OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING” (1984-2009)

Professional journals played always an important part in supplying trade or vocational secondary schools – directly or indirectly – with knowledge. After abolishing the guild system, some trade journals furnished knowledge to the teachers of vocational schools. The number of trade publications considerably increased in the epoch of the state system of professional training after 1945. According to the different levels of training, several publications served the transfer of scientific and professional-pedagogical knowledge for teachers, instructors and students alike. In this respect the journal “Review of Professional Training” played an outstanding part.

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ADAPTATION OF THE ANTIQUITY’S TEMPLE BUILDING TO THE CHANGES IN RITES (*Caves, underground ore-rooms and ore-towers from the aspect of the girls or priestesses offered as sacrifice*)

The study deals with the sacral buildings serving as sites of activity of the priestesses bound to virginity. The starting point of the paper is the profetess Pythia’s cave in Delphoi, and – in parallel – the well-known oracles in Achala and Argos. Thereafter the author speaks about the live burials serving as punishment which later were tamed to profetesses’ activities. The girls performing profetesses’ tasks as locked up in caves or later towers, were highly respected, however, no power was ever their share.

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COMPLEMENTARY REMARKS ON SOME LITTLE KNOWN SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF GALILEI

In the present paper three questions are examined from the aspect of the history of science. The first question is Galilei's first scientific observation on the pendulum. The second one is Galilei's observation on the characteristic property of the infinite cardinality of the set of positive integers. The third question is Galilei's anticipation of the theory of errors.

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The author deals with maps from the 2nd half of the 17th century as related to the wars against the Turks. He particularly treats in detail the map published in 1664 as a supplement to Sigismundus Birken's booklet. It depicts the Danube from its source to its mouth, and indicates the places of the major battles fought against the Turks until that time.

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THE PRODUCTS OF THE WEISS MANFRÉD FACTORY FROM THE ASPECT OF THE USERS

Once there was a factory that – with its products – always found the way out for its survival through its consumers. It quickly recognized consumers' demands, and always took advantage of the opportunities offered by the market. This was Manfred Weiss's "empire" in Csepel. The secret of its success story: today we could say that it was in the right place at the right time. It manufactured everything that was needed, from meat preserves to the manufacture of Messerschmitt planes, from pins to modern machine tools, from vehicles to cars for disabled persons. It strived for satisfying consumers' requirements and for quickly recognizing the demands of the market.

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THE GAS-LAMP LIGHTER

Street-lighting guards are the same age as street-lighting itself. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, when oil-lamps appeared in the streets of Pest-Buda, the lamp-lighters belonged to the characteristic figures of the streets in the same way as vendors or shop watchmen. From 1856 on oil lamps were replaced by gas street-lighting. In 1910 the capital bought off the gas factories and took their management in its own hands. At that time the 20 800 gas lamps were attended to by 415 people. The lamp attendants went to work from 12 guard-stations. Gas lighting was in operation until the early 1960s. Part of the candelabrum was melted in, the rest was sold. The last street-light attendant was dismissed in 1986. The lamps still in operation are centrally controlled. At the moment 124 gas lamps are in operation in the capital.

Kinga MADERSPACH

WE BUILD BRIDGES

The ironworks „Brethren Hofmann and Károly Maderspach” in Ruszkabánya with a staff of 4000 people was in successful operation for 34 years under Károly Maderspach’s (1791–1849) technologically expert leadership. Their production and the quality of the factory’s products greatly surpassed the performance of other similar factories. The development and decline of the factory are described relying on the narratives of contemporary travellers and journalists, while we get acquainted with the life of bridge-builder and inventor Károly Maderspach as well.

Klára GY. LOVASSY

CONSTRUCTION OF THE VESZPRÉM VIADUCT AS SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF THE CONSTRUCTOR

In memoriam Ernő Gáspár (1908-2009)

Between 1936 and 1938 the St. Stephen viaduct was built in the centre of Veszprém as an integral part of the main traffic road No. 8 between Székesfehérvár and Graz. The special engineering project – in Hungary, apart from the Danube bridges, the longest viaduct of ferro-concrete at its time – was completed, after Robert Folly’s designs, in 18 months. One of the leaders of the construction, Ernő Gáspár, started his career there and continued it, for long decades, in Transylvania. On his 100th birthday, on December 6, 2008, we congratulated him in Kolozsvár/Cluj. He died in July 2009. Ernő Gáspár told us on two occasions – once to municipal chief architect Tamás Kiss in 1985, then to the author of the present lines in 1995 - about the construction, the interesting technological solutions and the workers that built the viaduct. The paper presents the details of these talks together with contemporary archival photos.

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19TH-CENTURY HUNGARIAN IRON-WARE SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF THE CONSUMERS

Iron is the most often used heavy metal, which has revolutionized technology. According to researchers there is a close correlation between iron consumption and the number of the population. The manufacture and utilization of ironmongery increase in parallel to the growth in population. This can be completed by the fact that there is a close connection between the technical development of a country, the living standard of the population, and the utilization of ironmongery.

Erzsébet ALPÁR

ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF PATENT RIGHT IN RELATION TO CREATIVITY – INNOVATION – COMPETITIVENESS

The knowledge of legal protection related to intellectual products brought into being in the field of technology is of strategic importance both for technical universities and domestic companies, moreover for the country itself. The low number of patents submitted by domestic firms gives evidence of the poor protection consciousness of the few innovative enterprises, and the lack of knowledge about the means of protection of intellectual property. The paper's objectives are dual: to outline the role and importance of patent protection as related to creativity – R&D – innovation – advantage in competition, on the one hand, and to present the activities of the Hungarian Patent Office related to training in patent right as materialized at the University of Western Hungary, on the other.

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TRADE AND TRADESMEN IN PÁPA – JÓZSEF KREIZER AND HIS PATENT

Several trades were inherited from generation to generation in Pápa like, for instance, potter's craft, blue-dyeing, pipe-making and stove-building. Among the generations of stove-builders the family Kreizer was outstanding, particularly stove builder József Kreizer Jr.'s patent "Fluxura" on a facing for stoves which allowed savings of fuel of 50%. The family largely contributed, with their donations, to the town's life

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DESIGN IN SHAPING ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

The author gives a short overview on the changes in the design of electric appliances from the early 19th century to our days. She stresses the possibilities of today's designs, and draws the attention to the fact that co-operation between two different branches – the technical one and the artistic one – is indispensable for being able to meet the demands of our times.

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"DIRECTIVES FOR BECOMING ACQUAINTED WITH, AND CHOOSING A, DOCTOR – FOR NON-DOCTORS"

Choosing a doctor is an important decision taken by the patient or future patient that requires circumspection, thoughtfulness, caution and taking into account of many subjective aspects. But which are the internal and external properties, the capabilities, manners and forms of behaviour

on the basis of which the patient can choose, how can he find the person he could rely on with confidence in all his troubles? People have different expectations. Other things are required by colleagues (fellow physicians, surgeons and pharmacists) and, of course, patients also have individual wishes related to the person of the “ideal doctor”. A book written by Joseph Frank (1771-1842), chief physician of the Vienna Allgemeines Krankenhaus (General Hospital) appeared in Vienna in 1800 under the title “Anleitung zur Wahl des Arztes, – für Nichtärzte” (Directives for choosing the doctor – for non-doctors) which wishes to provide some help in this delicate matter. It is a work written with great insight in human nature, sparkling humour and –last but not least – self-irony that presents situations not unknown even to today’s readers. It is a writing, instructive for doctors and patients alike, penned in an extraordinarily amusing style.

Katalin SIMON

ISSUES OF THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE SURGEONS’ TRAINING DURING THE REFORM PERIOD AS WELL AS THE REVOLUTION AND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE OF 1848/49

In the first half of the 19th century medical practice was distributed between two big groups. One of them was formed by those, who held a doctor’s degree (*doctor medicinae*) and were – in principle – dealing with internal medicine only, while the surgeons, who held a lower university degree, belonged to the other. The relation between the surgeons and medical doctors – which was not unclouded anyway – became really acrimonious when, in 1845, a Hungarian professor of medicine working at Vienna University stood up for the total abolition of the surgeons’ training. In the dispute, in which issues of subsistence also played a part, the most renowned Hungarian physicians took stands for and against. After all, the situation did not change even after the war of independence until 1872, when the uniform training of physicians was introduced all over the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

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HISTORY OF PROSTITUTE INCLINATIONS, PATHOGRAPHIES AND DISEASES IN THE „YELLOW HOUSE” (THE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC)

In the 19th century a new medical term was formed for explaining the origin of prostitution. This was the so-called biological degeneration, parasitism. Upon Lombroso’s influence anthropological investigations were introduced. The “typical” was sought for to explain the relationship between the constitution of the cranium and other somatic characteristics, on the one hand, and the origin of criminality – in our case prostitution – on the other. This theory was later disproven, however, from the 1870s on a great variety of measurements were carried out to prove this theory. In the psychiatric clinic Lipót-mező, the “Yellow House”, many prostitutes were treated, where – contrary to the ideas en vogue of the epoch – it was proven that the prostitutes landed in the lunatic asylum owing to the late stage of syphilis or other pathogens, and not because of “inborn prostitute degeneration”.

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IMPROVEMENT OF METAL ALLOYS FOR THE BENEFIT OF PATIENTS

Helping people in trouble is as old as humanity itself. The initial organizations for helping led finally to establishing up-to-date hospitals. Technical knowledge and the results of sciences were always tried to be applied in medical care too. Expensive precious metals known since antiquity were ousted from medical provision due to the steady improvement and low prices of metal alloys. Ever newer and purer alloys easy to process appeared, and the implants made of them allowed to materialize the surgical treatment of serious fractures with dislocations. In the treatment of fractures wires, needles, clamps, plates and other implants appeared more and more frequently causing, at the beginning, many complications. The use of metal alloys of high purity revolutionized and extended the possibilities of surgical intervention. Unfortunately, however, obstacles are sometimes in the way of utilizing and “consuming” the results.

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HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS (HPV) CHECK-UP IN THE ORAL CAVITY

The identification of the human papilloma virus (HPV), investigations into its effects, and monitoring of the consequences of the cancerous diseases caused by it are a chapter in the contemporary history of medicine. Harald zu Hausen's work unambiguously proved the pathogenic role of the high-risk types of HPV in cervical cancer. However, not every HPV type causes cancerous diseases. Cancer of the cervix is the second most frequent among the malign tumours in the world. In Hungary the number of cases is around 1500 annually, and mortality arises to around 500. Cancer of the cervix is a curable disease, if it is recognized at an early stage.

The presence and consequences of genital HPV are – mainly with women – relatively well known. However, as HPV is a sexually transferred disease (STD), one must think of the virus's appearance in the oral cavity and of its effects in the regions of the head and neck as well as of the partner's examination. HPV can be detected in the oral cavity by a non-invasive method before visible changes appear in the mucous membrane. Sampling is preceded by extraoral and intraoral tests (mucosa and teeth) as well as a stomato-oncological check-up. The sample taken is transferred, by the aid of a sterile cytobrush to a transport tube. This has to be stored frozen until it gets to the laboratory of molecular biology, where the virus's DNA is determined and classified. The paper's aim is to show the importance of the HPV check-up, its possibilities, present situation, and goals of application in the long run as well as of the patients' information and of the role of primary prevention.

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WHAT HAS THE HIGH PRIORITY AMBULANCE GIVEN TO OXYOLOGY?

The author describes the reasons of starting the high priority ambulance service at the National Ambulance Service (NAS) in 1954, its role in the organisation of the emergency service

of the age and the development of its instrument park. He presents the co-operation of the period Ambulance Hospital and the high priority ambulances which played the role of catalysers. As a result, therapies and equipment then still in the experimental phase spread later as applied by the NAS. Worldwide recognized achievements came into being, which gave an earlier inexperienced impetus to the science of rescuing, i.e. oxyology, and introduced, in domestic ambulance practice, a series of prompt interventions on the spot that had been unknown in the 1960s and 70s.

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THE PHILOSOPHERS' STONE AND OTHER LIQUID FORMS OF PHARMACEUTICALS

Solutions are pharmaceutical products, which contain the active principle in dissolved form, and are intended for internal or external use. While in our days preparing a solution means, in most cases, dissolving a white powder, our ancestors had to extract the active principle from some medicinal plant by an appropriate method. These methods could be as follows: soaking (maceration), percolation, pressing or distillation. Solutions can be simple or complex. Simple solutions contain but one substance each dissolved in an appropriate solvent. On mixing two or three liquids or solutions we obtain a complex solution. As extracting liquids mostly water, alcohol, glycerol, ether, acetone or wine were used. In her paper the author wishes to present the following forms of pharmaceuticals and the devices used for their preparation: extracts (Extracta), infusions (Infusa), decoctions (Decocta), syrups (Sirupi), tinctures (Tincturae) and elixirs.

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THE PHARMACIST AS INVENTOR AND "CONSUMER" AT THE TURN OF THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

The increasing turnover of the pharmacies at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries as well as the lack of assistants in the pharmacies of the countryside induced the pharmacists of the epoch to make the preparation of pharmaceuticals by hand easier and to accelerate their expedition. In order to achieve this, they constructed tools that shortened the time of preparation of the pharmaceuticals and made their expedition simpler. The paper presents the solutions proposed by renowned specialists to two problems that arose in the pharmacists' practice as well as their reception by the profession, and their practical utilisation.

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SHORT HISTORY OF NUTRIMENT PREPARATIONS' MANUFACTURE IN HUNGARY

Starch and protein hydrolysates are – owing to their easy resorption and high nutritional value – important materials of artificial feeding. Their therapeutic importance increased with the possibility of their production on an industrial scale, which entailed establishing of nutriment

producing plants all over the world. The factory "Dr. Wander", the Central European supplier, founded its subsidiary company in Hungary in 1907; the plant produced, in the first place, therapeutic nutriments. The nutriments based on powdered eggs and maltose (product family OVOMALT) survived WW I, and enriched the product palette of the virtual firm "Krompecher & Co.," later the United Pharmaceuticals and Nutriments Factory, and EGYT. Albumin containing intravenous nutritive solutions were present in therapy for a short time in the 1950s, and the expansion of the nutriments based on powdered eggs and manufactured by an up-to-date closed technology came to an end with the political transformation and privatisation.

The strict regulations of socialist propaganda of medicaments created resourceful techniques of advertising. Several examples of it are shown in the paper. (Some advertisements by the writer and pharmacist István Örkény are shown for the first time.)