

PHILATELIA MEDICA

Begründet 1962 von Dr. med. Rudolf Wallossek

53. Jahrgang
März 2023 Nr. 208



<https://medizinphilatelie.com>

Organ der
**Thematischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft
Medizin und Pharmazie**
Im Bund Deutscher
Philatelisten (BDPh)

Ehrenmitglieder:

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Dr. Gerhard Giso Brosche (2019)

Impressum:

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v.i.S.d.P.

Erscheinungsweise: 4 Mal jährlich

ArGe-Mitgliedsbeitrag
30 € / Jahr (Inland)
32 € / Jahr (Ausland)

Konto-Verbindung:
V. Paulus Sonderkonto
ArGe Medizinphilatelie
Kreissparkasse Tuttlingen
IBAN: DE67 6435 0070 0021 1257 13
BIC: SOLADESITUT



Zugriff auf
Internetshop
(Delcampe) der
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250. Geburtstag
CHRISTOPH H. PFAFF
1773 - 1852
Pharmacopoea
Slesvico-Holsatica

Der Absenderfreistempel, mit dem diese PM versendet wird, würdigt den Apotheker C.H. Pfaff

Mehr über ihn erfahren Sie im Löwen-Zahn auf Seite 2/28

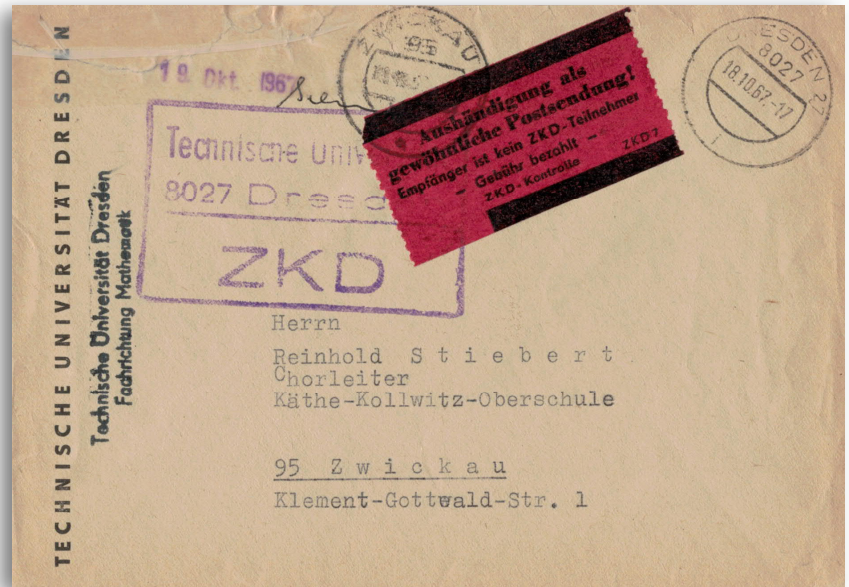
Central courier service - protection for the system

D.M. Vogt Weisenhorn

Research in occupational medicine in the GDR was coordinated by the Central Institute for Occupational Medicine in Berlin, which was subordinate to the Ministry of Health. As an "authority", the Central Institute had permission to send its mail via the Central Courier Service (ZKD) of the GDR.

The ZKD was created - under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior - on July 14, 1955, to carry important administrative mail. It was a product of the "Cold War", as it was born out of the fear of Western espionage and sabotage, which was clear from the preamble to the order of the Minister of the Interior:

"The present general correspondence of the central state organs, institutions and establishments, which have their headquarters in Berlin, with the state organs, institutions and establishments and nationally owned enterprises in the German Democratic Republic does not correspond to the necessities of security, in that it offers imperialist sabotage and espionage organizations, which want to inhibit and disorganize the work of the state and economic organs, opportunities for sending forgeries of every kind."

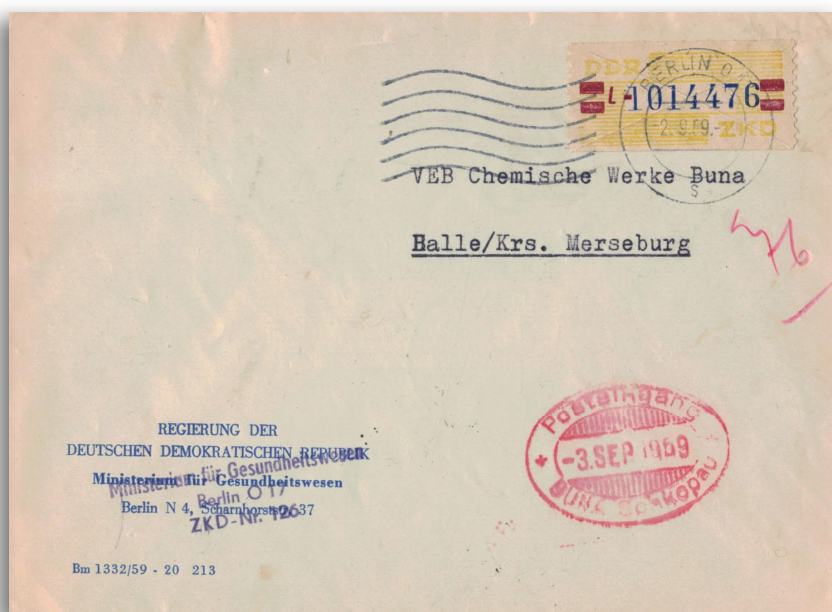


Receiver was not connected to the ZKD - was prominently noted

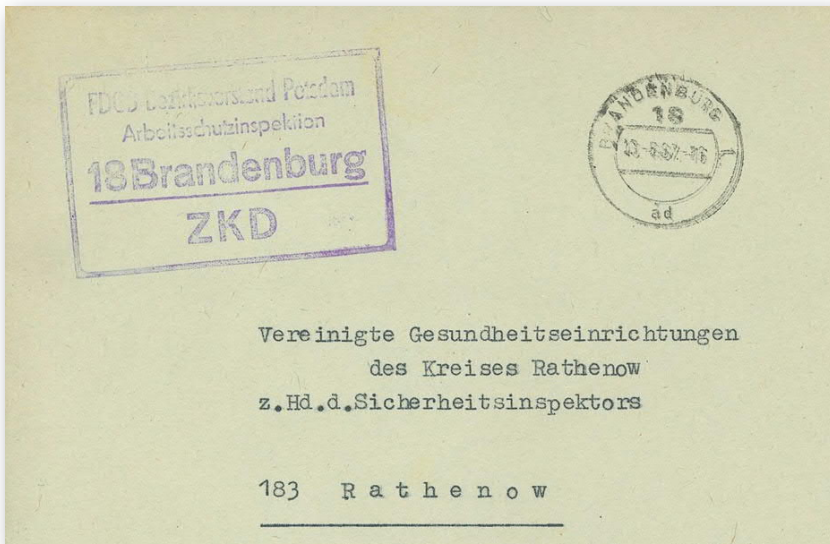
It is important to note that the ZKD was not a messenger service, as one might assume from the name, but used the facilities of the post office and Reichsbahn - just like normal mail traffic. After the trial period, which lasted from Oct. 10, 1955, to March 31, 1956, ZKD participants therefore also had to pay fees to the post office.

What else was special? ZKD mail could not be dropped into mailboxes, but had to be posted at central

post offices. Mail could only be sent via the ZKD if both the sender and the recipient were affiliated with the ZKD. It was therefore not permitted to send mail abroad or to private individuals. The personnel, who were specially checked for reliability, had to make sure that the ZKD mail was not collectible, i.e. the ZKD stamps used at the beginning were to be made "unworthy of collection" by cutting into them, etc. The envelopes had to be returned to the ZKD after one or two weeks. The envelopes had to be destroyed after one or later three months.



ZKD letter from 1959 - still franked with a ZKD service stamp



ZKD cover from 1967 with an early box cancel (without postal code)



ZKD letter from 1968 with a box postmark with postal code - thematically remarkable: occupational medicine, silicosis, Dresden, tuberculosis, lung diseases,

the German Central Institute for Occupational Medicine.

Literatur:

- P. Tichatzky – Philatelie 436 und 438 – 2013
- J. Laborenz – Philatlei 420 – 2012
- H.-J. Neumann – Schriftenreihe zum Sammelgebiet DDR – Heft 8 - 2001
- W. Massin† / F. Baumgardt† – begonnenes Exponat zum Thema ZKD



ZKD letter from 1965 with an early box postmark with postal code - thematically can be used: Occupational medicine, silicosis, Berlin, Volkspolizei, possibly stray,

The ZKD mail was marked differently in different periods from 1956 - 1990. First, it was sent only in Berlin and there marked in the central post office O17 with a red "BEZAHLT" stamp. This was followed by the period of the ZKD service stamps in different variations until 1960 when the ZKD sender stamp - also called box stamp - was used. This stamp had to contain the exact name of the office, the city and district, and the designation ZKD. From 1965, these box postmarks also contained the postal code.

One could write another whole book with the peculiarities, special regulations of the ZKD, but for this clearly the place is missing in this issue. Perhaps it has animated someone, however, to take a closer look at this topic. Especially for thematists, these covers are very interesting, because since they are official letters (also the items with official stamps), the box cancellations as well as the additional sender overprints, the sender free cancellations, and the addresses are worth mentioning in an exhibit.

For example, in an exhibit on occupational medicine, the letters of

"Keep medicines out of reach of children"

Dr. Detlef Werner

Most accidents do not occur in the workplace with complex machines and processes, but in the home during everyday activities. Poisoning of children with medicines has a special position in this context. Young children begin to explore their environment at an early age and have the habit of putting objects in

their mouths. In older children, it is curiosity and eagerness to experiment that repeatedly lead to accidental ingestion of toxic (adult) doses. For this reason, many medications bear the label "Keep out of reach of children".

← Stamp: Tonga 1991, MiNr. 1154/5



The recommendation to prevent this is therefore to store medicines (as well as all other toxic household chemicals) out of reach of children. This can be locked containers or medicine cabinets at a height inaccessible to children. However, the brand pictured shows that the ingenuity of gaining access even there should not be underestimated.

Marke: Netherlands 1977, MiNr. 1110 →



Another measure is so-called child-resistant packaging. This refers to primary packaging that can only be opened with special knowledge or skills: Push-through packages (blisters) are among them, as are bottle screw caps that require simultaneous pressing and twisting to open.

When important topics are to be communicated to the public by the government or institutions, there are various ways of "social marketing". These include (television) "advertising" spots, poster campaigns, but

also the advertising postmarks that are of philatelic interest to us in connection with a daily postmark cancellation by the postal administrations. These measures are designed to reach as large a target group as possible.



← Cancel: Lausanne, 01.11.1978

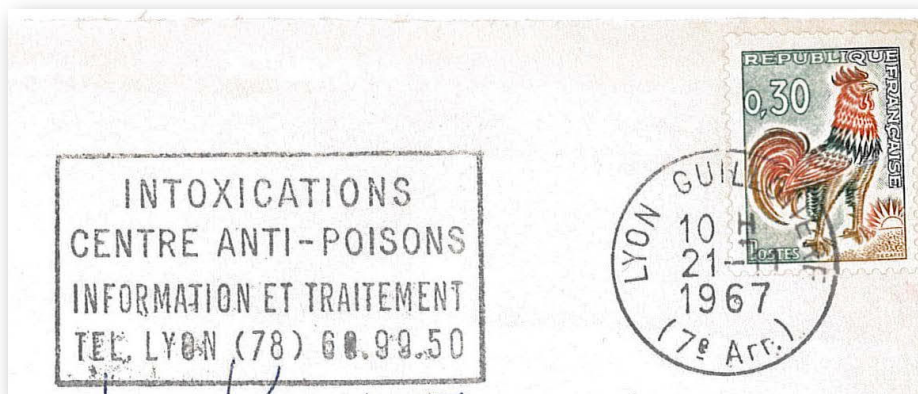
If a case of poisoning nevertheless occurs, rapid assistance is important. Because of the large number and complexity of conceivable intoxications, specialized poison information centers are maintained. Ideally, they have a short, easy-to-remember telephone number and are staffed 24/7 by qualified personnel.



← ← Stamp: Switzerland
2016, MiNr. 2437

← Cancel: Zürich,
03.03.2016

In addition to this example from Switzerland (Tox Info Suisse, telephone number 145), there are also comparable institutions in other countries, such as Austria and France (Centre Anti-Poisons). In Germany, these are the poison information centers responsible for several federal states, most of which are affiliated with university hospitals. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to give them a nationwide short number similar to the emergency number (so the GIZ-Nord can only be reached via the relatively complex telephone number 0551-19240).



Cancel: Lyon, 21.11.1967

Incidentally, the collecting field of "adverse drug reactions" is more extensive than the layman would initially assume. Although drug side effects and interactions have not been addressed on stamps to date, the deliberate misuse of drugs in the form of narcotics and intoxicants or doping substances can be documented on numerous stamps and postmarks.

Safety at any time

D.M. Vogt Weisenhorn

As a philatelist writing on the subject of occupational medicine and health and safety, there is no getting around the definitive stamp series "Safety at all Times", which appeared from 1971 to 1973. In the FRG, these 11 stamps were valid until June 30, 2002. Each stamp shows in one color a sketchy depiction of a source of danger in everyday life and work. The only two-color stamp is the 70 Pfennig stamp. However, they apparently did not enjoy great popularity, which was attributed to the stylization. Today, the stamps would be said to have a "modern design" - so they were ahead of their time.



The series "Safety at all times" was issued in 1971 - the 70 Pf stamp appeared in 1973. A similar series was issued in Berlin (West) at the same time.

The series now has at least three special features for collectors, which makes it an interesting collectible.

One can collect e.g. sheet stamps (sheet margin, se-tenants, blocks of 4). Particularly noteworthy about this series is that the printer marks on the sheets were used here for the last time. Printer marks are originally name abbreviations later then numbers (1-12), each of which stands for a printer (person).

There are two fundamentally different stamp booklets from this series. First, booklets with four-sided perforated stamps appeared. For this, the booklet sheets were still separated from sheets. In this case, it was a sheet of 160 stamps, and since the stamps were separated by a central bar, this sheet resulted in 40 booklet pages. In 1974, the printing technology was changed and the stamp booklets were produced in continuous printing, which meant that the upper and lower perforations were no longer present. So "new" stamps of the series were created.

The stamps of this series were mainly issued as roll stamps. The 5s, 10s, 20s, 25s, 30s and 40s even in two roll sizes (500s and 1000s rolls). The roll beginnings and ends are especially sought after. In addition, there is a special feature regarding the roll mark numbers in this series. These are printed in black on the back for better counting and indicate the number of stamps still on this roll. This is nothing special at first. Exclusively for this series, these numbers were also printed in blue (on 10, 50, 100 and 150 Pf stamps), red (on 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100 and 150 Pf stamps), green (on 20, 30, 40 and 50 Pf stamps) and blue-green (on 50 and 100 Pf stamps).



Counting numbers in blue, teal, green, red and black on every 5th stamp



Stamps from stamp booklet top or bottom imperforated

Literatur: Wikipedia; Michel-Katalog, http://berlin-briefmarken.de/betrachtet_unfallverhuetzung.html

Accident prevention in commercial print shops

C.M. Brandstetter



The "hazards" of letterpress printing have changed: Stone dust in cuneiform writing and, above all, lead exposure in typesetting: Until about the mid-1950s, therefore - based on a now disproved assumption that milk is effective against lead poisoning - the supply of milk to young people was regulated by collective agreement (A 1965; AN 1987; GQ 2009)

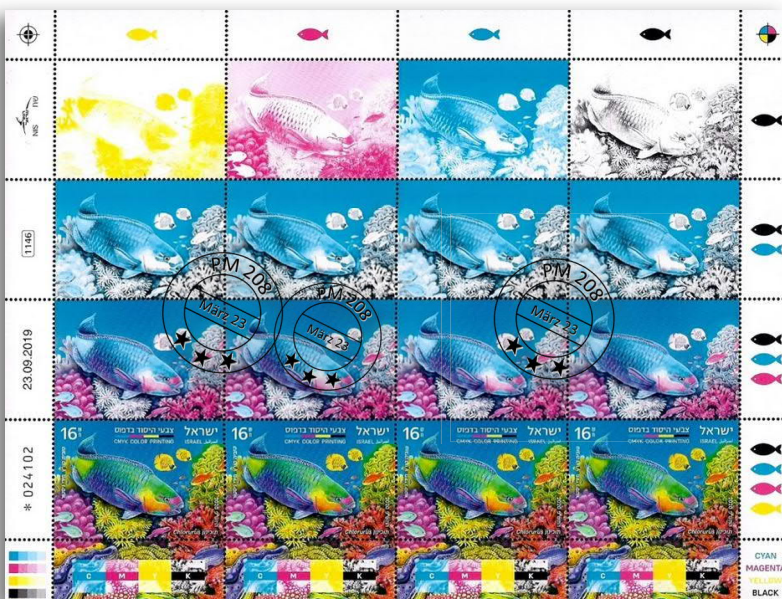
paper using a writing instrument - sometimes still today - and if we like the concept, it becomes an article that is made available electronically using a writing program [usually MS Word]. Our ArGe Medicine and Pharmacy becomes for a few days a publishing house in small format, where author, graphic designer and editor are often to be found in one person. Already here, care would have to be taken that rooms are well ventilated, screens at eye level and comfortable seating are available.

The Word file now available is converted into a print-ready PDF file [Portable Document Format] to be sent by e-mail to the print shop in Berlin. It now has the status Good for printing. There, the pages for the printed sheet are arranged by imposition, since several pages [so-called panels] have space on one printed sheet. That is why our booklet has 32 pages, because this

In order to prevent accidents in commercial and industrial plants, a hazard analysis and risk assessment is necessary [evaluation possibly through ISO certification]. Whereas in the past it was lead that led to poisoning, the workplace "printing" has changed completely. The work steps of typesetting, printing, cutting, binding - for example in the production of our magazine at ESM in Berlin - have remained the same. Everything actually begins in the head; an idea becomes a concept, the concept is put down on



Stamps are also printed on sheets, even if sometimes - as here - only to the delight of collectors: because the stamps of the definitive series "Safety at all times" (1971-1974) were actually only intended as roll stamps. This stamp also shows a danger in the print shop: handling the large quantities of paper



Offset printing is very popular nowadays. Four colors are available, which are printed one after the other. Also for stamps (IL 2020).

ensures that the space on the printed sheet is optimally utilized, since our number of pages is divisible by 2, 4, 8. All this is done electronically.

The next step is printing using the offset printing process [2/3 of printing works are printed using offset today]. Four colors are available for this [CMYK] cyan, magenta, yellow and contrast [= black]. On the machine there are moving rollers arranged in the roller frame. Rollers and other parts are cleaned with white spirit. Here the printer can come into contact with chemicals (ink and cleaning agents) and moving parts. Printing inks are mostly subject to labeling and should only be touched with skin protection. Epple-Druckfarben AG



Aggressive cleaning agents and inks pose a risk to employees in print shops (F 2008; UA 2020)

is free of mineral oil and has all the "true properties".

White spirit is a highly flammable aliphatic hydrocarbon, usually de-flavored for printing plants, which poses a hazard to people and the environment [the use of slow-volatile hydrocarbons hardly changes the hazard situation]. Therefore, effective ventilation and a strict ban on smoking are necessary as occupational safety measures. The printing inks are dissolved after the paper dust has first been bound with water in the press. - If paper sheets that are too dry are used, static charges can occur at low air humidity [dust explosions due to electrostatic charging are known from paper disposal plants. Several deaths and total destruction of plants and buildings have been reported], which can result not only in annoying adhesion of paper sheets to each other, and several printed sheets being fed in at the same time [sometimes happens at the printer's own printer]. Moving rollers contain a great potential for danger in case of improper handling or repairs. - Injury from a single sheet of paper results in a comparatively painful cut because it is not actually a cut, but a tearing of the skin in places where there are numerous pain receptors. Something similar can happen when we want to



Printing rollers are still a source of danger in the print shop today

moisten the adhesive surface of envelopes with our tongue.



Careful work with understanding and with the right information also prevents serious accidents at work in the print shop

After printing, the folding (folding) of the printed sheets takes place along with stapling [our PM] in the middle of the booklet. Anyone can use a sheet of paper to reproduce the various folding options [cross-fold, parallel fold, wrap fold, zigzag fold]. Larger printed works are bound by spine gluing or stitching. After that, the cutting is done, our PM is now ready to be shipped. Books can still be bound into a printed book cover. Artfully bound books are fixed points in our bookcase.

The job of a printer is a responsible one and requires great specialization in various types of printing presses and printing processes, because the printed result

should not be affected by wrinkling, picking, emulsification, stenciling, mottling, cross-striping, blackening, spotting or fullness, shoving, boogering or drying delays of the inks.