

Gheorghe P. Pamfil (1883–1965)

The Founder of the Romanian Pharmaceutical Higher Education in Cluj

CRISTIAN BÂRSU

Motto:

“I was glad and I am always glad when I have the opportunity to distribute around me something from the scientific asset, theoretical and practical accumulated with a lot of will and perseverance and if under any form I shall have the satisfaction to make myself useful to my country with my contribution, then I would be grateful to the honest souls who work and appreciate their own productive work and as well as others.”¹

(Gh. P. Pamfil)

GHEORGHE P. Pamfil (1883–1965) was one of the greatest mentors of the University in Cluj in the interwar period. He was the founder, organizer and the chief of the Romanian Pharmaceutical higher education within this academic center. During the period of his career spent in Cluj between 1920 and 1934, he was professor of chemical and galenic pharmacy at the Pharmaceutical Section of the Faculty of Medicine, director of the Pharmaceutical Institute and the chief of Pharmacy of the University Hospitals in Cluj.

It is interesting to know that although Pamfil’s professional activity was very consistent in Cluj and many contemporary pharmacists appreciated him, actually his career was shadowed by the attacks of some of his colleagues who opposed in a selfish manner to the progressive pharmaceutical legislative measures initiated by him in 1930.

With this article we bring clarifications about Pamfil’s career and we also bring homage on the occasion of celebrating 130 years since his birth. We mention some important biographical facts emphasizing his achievements.

Gh. P. Pamfil belongs to the first generation of professors from the Faculty of Medicine² in Cluj. He was colleague with: Iuliu Hațieganu (1885–1959), Nicolae Minovici (1868–1941), Jules Guiart (1870–1965), Iacob Iacobovici (1879–1959), Iuliu Moldovan (1882–1966), Victor Papilian (1888–1956) etc. During the interwar period, at the

Pharmaceutical Section of the Faculty worked valuable professors such as: Iuliu Orient (1869–1940), Adriano Ostrogovich (1870–1956), Ion Grințescu (1874–1963), Gheorghe Martinescu (1874–1937), Alexandru Borza (1887–1971) etc. Gh. P. Pamfil's career in Cluj was stopped in 1934, when the Pharmaceutical Section ceased its activity.

From the historical perspective it is obvious that Pamfil brought important measures in modernization the pharmaceutical life of Transylvania, whose positive effects perpetuated in the postwar decades.

Later on, Pamfil's prestige became more important in Bucharest. He was professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Bucharest University, from 1934 until 1941. He was member of numerous scientific associations both from our country and abroad. Some of them will be mentioned below: the General Association of Pharmacists from Romania, the National College of the Pharmacists from Romania, where he was president in 1930, the Romanian Society of Pharmaceutical Sciences, where he was president (1938–1941), the National Union of Romanian Pharmacists, the Romanian Society of Chemistry, the Romanian Society of Biologic Chemistry, the Romanian Society of Balneology, where he was vice-president etc. He was also member of the: Chemical Society of France, Biological Chemistry Society of Paris and Association of Pupils and Former Pupils of the School of Chemistry in Geneva. He was one of the founders of the Romanian Academy of Medical Sciences (1934). In the meantime he was honorary president of the Gradation House and the Pharmacists' Institute of Pension from Ardeal, Banat, Maramureș and Crișana. Also he was member of: "University Extension" (in Cluj), the Association for the Literature and Culture of the Romanian People of Transylvania and the Royal Romanian Society of History of Medicine and Pharmacy, where he was vice-president in 1937.

Pamfil's prestige was confirmed by numerous distinctions which were offered to him: "Carol the 1st Jubilee Medal" (1906), "Country's Enthusiasm" (1913), "Queen Elisabeth Sanitary Award" (1913), "Romania's Crown" in degree of officer (1922), "Romania's Star" in degree of commander (1929), "The Work's Reward for Education" 1st Class (1930) etc.

Pamfil was born in 9/22 March 1883, in Vărsătura village from Putna district (nowadays Vrancea). He was the 10th child of a vineyard farmer's family. He went to the primary classes in his native village and then to the "Unirea" High school in Focșani.³ After the end of these studies, between 1902 and 1904 he pursued the practice—also called "apprenticeship" for being pharmacist at "Vorel's Pharmacy" in Piatra-Neamț.⁴ The official name of this pharmacy was the "Royal Court," but the usual name under which it was known was "Vorel's Pharmacy," because its owner was Lazăr Vorel. The herbarium with medicinal herbs Pamfil created in this period was awarded with the gold medal at the Jubilee Exhibition in Bucharest, in 1906.

Further on, he attended the theoretical pharmaceutical studies at the Sanitary–Military Institute in Bucharest. After his graduation, in 1908 Pamfil achieved the title "diploma pharmacist"⁵ of the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest. In the military career, at the beginning of the same year he received the degree of sergeant. In July 1908 he was advanced to pharmacist officer. In this quality, he organized the Army's Laboratory of Chemical Analyses. Later on, he became subaltern pharmacist at the "Queen Elisabeth" Hospital in Bucharest.

In order to develop his scientific training, in 1910 he went to Switzerland, benefiting of a scholarship.⁶ In 1911 he became doctor in physico-chemical sciences at the Science University of Geneva.⁷ In order to obtain this scientific title he wrote the thesis entitled “Studies about some rocks from Ural” (*Recherches sur quelques roches de l’Oural*). After the scholarship period expired, Prof. Robert Hippolyte Chodat⁸ (1865–1934) gave him a recommendation for the Romanian military authorities. Prof. R. H. Chodat stated the fact that Pamfil “is an excessively conscientious worker, full of determination and worthy of all his masters’ sympathy” (“est un travailleur excessivement consciencieux, plein d’entrain et digne de toute la sympathie de ses maîtres”).⁹ Between 1911 and 1912 Pamfil was assistant professor at the Physical Chemistry and Technical Laboratory of the University in Geneva. The chief of this Laboratory was Prof. Philippe-Auguste Guye¹⁰ (1862–1922). During this period, Pamfil studied the mechanism of the etherification. The results achieved by Pamfil were appreciated by Prof. Louis Duparc¹¹ (1866–1932). These results were cited in “Physical Chemistry Treatise” by William C. Mac Lewis.¹²

Once returned in Romania, in 1912 Pamfil became substitute assistant at the Mineralogy and Petrography Laboratory at the University in Bucharest. At that time, the chief of this Laboratory was Prof. Ludovic Mrazec (1867–1944). The teaching activity in mineralogy was not a change in Pamfil’s professional orientation, as at that time he coordinated the mineralogy practical works for the students in Pharmacy. In 1916 he was promoted as provisory assistant at the same Laboratory. He had this job until 1919.

A moment least known, but important from his career was his participation in the committee sent to Switzerland and Italy in 1914 and in 1915, with the purpose of supplying medicines for Romania.¹³ The other members were Vasile Sion¹⁴ (1869–1921) and Mihail Georgescu¹⁵ (1864–1935).

In parallel with the development of his academic career, between 1915 and 1916 Pamfil taught the physico-chemical sciences at the Military High School of Dealu Monastery (situated in Târgoviște zone). In 1915 he was promoted captain.

For almost two years (1 August 1916–1 May 1918), during the First World War he was the director of Subsistence Laboratory of the Army, having the degree of captain.¹⁶ Owning this important function, he collaborated with some scientists such as: Constantin Angelescu (1869–1948), Constantin Istrati (1850–1918) and Anghel Saligny (1854–1925). At that time Pamfil was sustained in his efforts by numerous superior officers of the French Military Mission who came to help Romanian authorities. In 1918 Gh. Pamfil received the military degree of major. For his activity during the First World War he was awarded with the “Commemorative Cross of War 1916–1918.” Later on, he was promoted as lieutenant colonel. In October 1925 he was disbanded, with the degree of pharmacist lieutenant colonel.

Then, for a short period, from April 1919 until September 1919 he was chief chemist at the Romanian Geological Institute. Afterwards, from 16 November 1919 to 1 February 1920 he was pharmacist inspector at the Ephory of Civilian Hospitals in Bucharest.

The decisive moment in which his didactic value flourished took place in 1919/1920, at the Romanian University in Cluj. Within this University there was also the Faculty of Medicine, which had a Pharmaceutical Section. In 25 December 1919, Pamfil became associate professor of chemical and galenic pharmacy.¹⁷ We must mention that for this

position, alongside Pamfil there were other two candidates: Armaşescu and Mihalovici. During the meeting of the Faculty's Council held in 18 November 1919, the dean Iuliu Haţieganu and all professors considered Pamfil to be the best choice for this job. Their decision was based on the report made by Professor A. Ostrogovich.¹⁸ The confirmation for Pamfil as associate professor¹⁹ was made through the Decree no. 241, signed by King Ferdinand I and by Ştefan Cicio Pop²⁰ (1865–1934), the State Minister for Ardeal, Banat, Crişana and Maramureş, on 24 January 1920.

We consider important to mention that before the election of Pamfil in the teaching staff of the Pharmaceutical Section, the courses for the students in pharmacy were upheld by: A. Ostrogovich, I. Grinţescu and Al. Borza. Their basic task was at the Faculty of Sciences in Cluj and the courses for the students in pharmacy were made within the cooperation between the Faculty of Sciences and the Faculty of Medicine.

Pamfil had the historical role of founding the Romanian Pharmaceutical Institute in Cluj and became the director of this Institute on 1 February 1920. Also he became leader of the Pharmacy of University Clinics in Cluj.

During the Professoral's Council of the Faculty of Medicine held in 13 February 1920, Pamfil presented a report in which he highlighted the fact that the Pharmaceutical Institute had the mission of producing drugs and pharmaceutical products for the institutes of the state.²¹ At that time the Pharmaceutical Institute in Cluj was the only specialized institution in this field in Romania. Pamfil used the Institute's headquarter also for the Pharmacy of University Clinics and for the Department of Chemical and Galenic Pharmacy. At the beginning of the interwar period the Pharmacy of the University Clinics produced drugs for 11 clinics, which meant nearly 1000 hospital beds.²² Referring to the precarious situation of the building where the pharmacy of the former Cluj University was situated, Pamfil stated that at the beginning of 1920 this building was "neglected, with nearly empty rooms; except for one or two small niches and some working tables nothing else could be found; neither devices, nor cabinets or shelves or the tiny reagent bottles."²³ Pamfil did not limit himself to take this situation into account, but sought its causes, later identified to have been "the war and the abnormal situation of the previous two years." But the situation was more difficult, because in March 1920 the Pharmacy of the University Clinics had no drugs. Pamfil discussed this very difficult situation to the Faculty Council held in 10 March 1920.²⁴ The consequence of the lack of drugs was the limitation of the treatment of many hospitalized patients in the clinics served by this Pharmacy. One of the solutions was to increase the drug's productivity in the Pharmacy of the Cluj University. In few years Pamfil succeeded in achieving the automating of the majority of the pharmaceutical technical operations and the drug's productivity was increased.

From the historic point of view, it is remarked that the Pharmacy of the University Clinics in Cluj was a pharmacy school, a real educational basis for the Pharmaceutical Institute.²⁵ The scientific activity occurring in this Institute had diverse results, among which the most important were capitalized by the Pharmacy of the University Clinics. Here some important drugs were prepared. Part of them achieved in a short time the appreciation of numerous physicians from Cluj and from other cities of Transylvania. The most significant of them are the following: Iodobismuthte of cinchona—also called "Bismjochin–Pamfil," "Ozonogen Iacobovici–Pamfil," which was the preferred anti-

septic of the surgical clinics from Cluj between 1927 and 1940, lecithin for the intra-rahidian injection and “Fluidobaritate for radiological use.”

Another Pamfil’s accomplishment was the establishment in 1924 of the scientific publication of the Institute, called “Bulletin of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University in Cluj.” He initiated this review and was the director of it. It was a supplement of the “Pharmacy Review—the edition for Transylvanian and Banat.” After only nine issues, Pamfil’s review ceased publication. One of the causes that led to this situation was the insufficiency of collaborators. Another possible reason would be the insufficient funds. Consequently this important project of Pamfil remained unfinished. This Bulletin was considered by Honorius Popescu and Constantin Iugulescu as being “an admirable attempt of settling the pharmaceutical sciences [according] to the professional and commercial interests.”²⁶ The same pharmaco-historians situated this publication “on the top of all pharmacy reviews issued in Transylvania and Banat between the two World Wars.”²⁷

Being appreciated, Gh. P. Pamfil was promoted full professor on 1 January 1923.²⁸

In 1923 started to manifest the first attempts of the dissolution of the superior pharmaceutical learning in Cluj. In response to that provocation, in 1924 Pamfil published a strongly study in which he pleaded for the maintenance of the pharmaceutical education within the University in Cluj. The title of this paper was suggestive: “Is there any Pharmaceutical education in Cluj? Is it organized or not?!” Following this statement, in 1926 he elaborated a new regulation for the organization and well functioning of the Department of Pharmacy. This document was edited on 24 March 1926.

Wishing to extent the didactic activity for students, since 1927 until 1934 he delivered the courses of Comments upon the Romanian Pharmacopoeia and of Opothérapeutical Products. At that time he still had to teach the Medical Chemistry courses, because in 1927 the Pharmacy Section of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy in Cluj ceased the teaching collaboration with the professors of the Science Faculty.

Pamfil’s courses had special qualities, which were described by two of his collaborators: Prof. Ioan Manta (1900–1979) and Prof. Victor Ciocănelea (1903–1993) in the following way: “his courses [Pamfil’s courses] were very appreciated, they were clear and documented, pointing out on all occasions the pharmacist’s role in the preparation of the drug, especially when it comes to the possibility of capitalization of the riches of this country and the role of the pharmacist as social factor in education of the masses.”²⁹

Even though Pamfil developed numerous didactic and scientific activities, he had also a significant contribution at the organization of diverse chemicopharmaceutical industries.³⁰ He founded: the society based on chemicopharmaceutical stocks “Zea” and the Laboratory “Steaua” both in Cluj. He also funded the factories “Hermes” and “Labora” in Turda.

Without sparing any effort, between February 1927 and December 1927 he worked as general inspector for pharmacy in the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. He ended this activity suddenly, through resignation. The reason was the necessity of his constant presence in Cluj, in order to fulfill, first of all, his obligations of teaching diverse courses (as mentioned above).

In 1930 he was counselor in the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. In this quality he participated in an active manner to the elaboration of the sanitary and social protection law.³¹ This law entered into history under the name of its initiator, Prof.

Iuliu Moldovan, who was the Minister–Secretary of State in the Health and Social Protection Ministry. Some articles of this law were formulated by Pamfil, containing very modern rules. One of these was the promotion of the scientific orientation for all pharmaceutical departments, under the guidance and control of the Bucharest Chemic–Pharmaceutical Institute. Another disposition was the founding in 1930 of the Pharmaceutical College from Romania, as a unique professional organization of pharmacists. Its first president was Pamfil himself. A very significant objective of Pamfil was the foundation of pharmacies in the rural areas. Another rule of this law was the grant of new pharmaceutical concessions, based on contest, once on every two years. Within this law, the subsidiary pharmacies were transformed into seasonal pharmacies, which functioned annually from 1 May to 10 October and only in the resorts for physiotherapy. In addition to these rules, Pamfil wanted to achieve the unity and the tight-en control within the pharmaceutical system. Throughout this endeavor, he tried to annihilate a negative situation existing in the pharmacies, in which the quality of the pharmaceutical products was not respected.

Under these conditions, numerous pharmacy owners launched a campaign of false allegations against Pamfil. Their aim was to stop the implementation of Pamfil's control dispositions of the pharmacies. He did not react with fear, but firmly remained on the regulations he established. For instance, in 1931 he sued the journalist Aurel Gogiman and the newspaper "Universul" from Bucharest (which became a platform of fight against Pamfil) because he was offended in his quality of pharmacist and in his academic dignity.

In order to fight back the negative effects of the libel published about him, in 1932 Pamfil published the brochure entitled "The Case of University Professor Pamfil from Cluj." It is important to notice that within this answer, he showed that "through the campaign led against me, the discredit and the dissolution of the pharmaceutical education in Cluj is also aimed at."³² The alarm signal he drew at that time proved to be founded only two years later, because the superior pharmaceutical education in Cluj was "merged" in Bucharest Faculty of Pharmacy. It's surprising that the hostilities against Pamfil continued after his resignation³³ and even after his death.

On the basis of the regulations stated by Pamfil in the Sanitary Law of 1930, in the following years were made some important achievements in the Romanian pharmacy. A few regulations and instructions concerning the free practice of pharmacy were published, the activity of the Pharmaceutical College was organized, an official Pharmaceutical fee was elaborated, the control of pharmacies was organized etc. Unfortunately, due to the opposition of numerous doctors and pharmacists from various cities, between 1933 and 1937 many dispositions from the "Moldovan law," including the ones of pharmacy, suffered modifications on a large scale.³⁴ Therefore all the law started to lose its efficiency.

For Pamfil, the year 1930 was, in addition, a period of sustained work. From 1 January to 30 September 1930 he was the organizer and the director of the Chemic–Pharmaceutical Institute in Bucharest.³⁵ Even though he had this job for only nine months, he had the greatest achievement was to organize efficiently this institute as an applied science unity. Due to Prof. Pamfil's care, the Chemic–Pharmaceutical Institute was during all its existence the central organ for the guidance and the technical control for pharmacies and pharmaceutical laboratories in Romania.

A surprising change in the progress of Pamfil's academic career happened in 1934. He left Cluj for Bucharest forever. It is very likely that he did not wish to leave the Cluj University, because if he would have the intention to continue his career in Bucharest, he would have had several occasions, such as in 1927 and in 1930, when he attended important functions within the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (which I have previously mentioned). The cause of his transfer to the Bucharest University was the cessation in an abrupt manner of the activity of Cluj Section of Pharmacy. Like the Pharmacy Section of the Jassy Faculty of Medicine, both sections were moved to Bucharest, as a consequence of the Law for the Concentration of the University Pharmaceutical Education.³⁶ The purpose of this law was to increase the number of professors of the Bucharest Faculty of Pharmacy. It is necessary to mention that during 11 years of existence of this Faculty, there were many vacant jobs, because the salary in this educational field was much smaller than the one from the pharmaceutical system. In 1934 Pamfil was nominated full professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at Bucharest Faculty of Pharmacy, where he was active until 1941.³⁷ Alongside teaching this course, he also held Deontology and Pharmaceutical Legislation courses. He had the merit of introducing the course of History of Pharmacy at the same Faculty.

From 1938 to 1941 he was the dean of the same academic institution in Bucharest.

Once again, in 1938 Pamfil was the counselor of the Health Ministry. He had this job only for few months.

From the editorial point of view, Pamfil had some important achievements. In 1928 he elaborated the "Chemistry Course for university and superior schools," which Honorius Popescu considered to be the first chemistry book of high standard in the Romanian literature.³⁸ Another book that assured Pamfil an important position in the Romanian History of Pharmacy was the "Guide for the Analysis of the Organic and Inorganic Chemical Drugs," edited in 1934. The co-author was the chemist Ion Manta, who was lecturer at that time at the Section of Pharmacy of the Cluj Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy. This volume was the first laboratory course for the analytic control of the drug quality. Pamfil wrote the part of Galenic Pharmacy from the "Medico-Pharmaceutical Index," under the editorial staff of Nicolae T. Deleanu (1879–1959), René Fabre (1889–1966) and Lupu Coniver (1892–1992). This book was published at the prestigious French publishing house Masson, in 1937. Also, Pamfil elaborated the first treatise of "Pharmaceutical Chemistry," which is a premiere in Romanian pharmaceutical field. The first volume was printed in 1937 and the second in 1938. Both volumes had 1325 pages.

Pamfil's scientific research topics contained: the capitalization of indigenous raw materials as resources for the chemico-pharmaceutical industry, the analysis of some gases from the rocks, the analysis of mineral water and of therapeutic muds, the identification of new chemical reagents, the analysis and micro-analysis of drugs etc. He was also preoccupied with the elaboration of rational food preparation and canned food for militaries. In addition to his scientific articles, he also elaborated some substantial professional opinion articles, such as: *The Role of the Pharmaceutical Education and Pharmacy in the Life of People* (1936), *The Role of Pharmacist in the Economic Development of a Country* (1936) and *The Drug's Problem in Our Country* (1938).

Regarding his patented inventions it's useful to mention: Procedure of fabrication of the black smoke and of the hydrochloric acid from methane gas and chlorine (1920) and Means of economical usage of plaster, sodium chloride, dolomite or magnesite and calcite in the fabrication of organic products—sodium salts, calcium salts, magnesium and sulphur salts (1927). He also designed a device and a new system for the measurement of the density of liquids (1921).

His retirement took place in 1 October 1941. Then, he was awarded the title of honorary professor of the Bucharest University. It was not natural that Pamfil may have been forced to retire at the age of only 58 years old,³⁹ when his health was physically and mentally good. Taking into account his important prestige, the rich didactic experience he had, it could have been justified to continue his career, at least until he was 60 years old. He could have held many other courses, in addition to those at which he was assigned to, substituting other professors who were concentrated on the front. He already had experience in holding different disciplines, as he did in Cluj.

Two years after his retirement, he founded at Bucharest the “Dr. Gheorghe Pamfil Laboratories,” meaning a society destined to fabrication and commercialization of pharmaceutical products. This initiative ended its existence in 1948.

As a finale perspective about Professor Gh. P. Pamfil, we can consider that he reflected the very interesting conception of Ioan Aurel Pop and Ioan Bolovan, who pointed out that “Romanian history has an unmistakable human imprint, of godly living and conviviality, of struggle and creation, of hatred and love, of abandonment and ideal, which deserves to be known.”⁴⁰



Notes

1. Gheorghe P. Pamfil, *Expunere de titluri și lucrări* (Cluj: Ardealul, 1929), 19.
2. In Cluj, between 1923 and 1934, the title of the Faculty of Medicine was amplified in the form Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy. This name was the recognition of the importance of the Pharmaceutical Section in this educational institution.
3. Pamfil's high school graduation certificate had no. 436 and was dated 6 September 1902.
4. Vasile I. Lipan, “Gheorghe P. Pamfil,” in *Directorii și decanii învățământului farmaceutic din București: 1855–2000*, 2nd edition (Bucharest: Pharmaceutical Publishing House, 2006), 107.
5. Gheorghe P. Pamfil's Diploma in Pharmacy had no. 4975 and was dated 5 June 1908.
6. To win the scholarship for Switzerland, Pamfil was recommended by the colonel pharmacist Constantin Merișianu (1864–1931), who was the Army chief pharmacist.
7. Pamfil's diploma in physical sciences had no. 393 and was dated 5 January 1911.
8. Robert Hippolyte Chodat was Swiss botanist, professor and director of the Geneva Botanical Institute. His most important studies were about the Polygalaceae botanical family.
9. Honorius Popescu, “Gheorghe P. Pamfil (1883–1965),” in *Profesori și studenți în Facultatea de Farmacie din Cluj de-a lungul timpului* (Cluj-Napoca: Risoprint, 2009), 188.
10. Philippe-Auguste Guye was professor of physical chemistry at the University of Geneva. In 1903 he founded the Chemico-physical Journal. He was president of the Swiss Chemical Society (1917–1918). In 1917 he contributed to the foundation of “*Helvetica Chimica Acta*.” He supervised Pamfil's PhD thesis.

11. L. Duparc was mineralogist, director of the Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry and Mineralogy of the University in Geneva.
12. Petru Ionescu–Stoian, Emanoil Grigorescu, Viorica Cucu, Gabriel Racz, and Martian Cotrău, “Învățământul farmaceutic,” in *Istoria științelor farmaceutice în România*, eds. Josef Spielmann and Gabriela Baicu (Bucharest: Amaltea Medical Publishing House, 1994), 104.
13. Lipan, “Gheorghe P. Pamfil,” 109.
14. Vasile Sion was professor of hygiene in Bucharest Medical Faculty between January 1908 and September 1921.
15. Mihail Georgescu was professor of chemical and galenic pharmacy at the Bucharest Faculty of Pharmacy between June 1923 and October 1934. He was dean of this Faculty between February 1925 and February 1927.
16. Constantin Iugulescu, “Contribuția personalului farmaceutic militar la războiul din 1916–1919,” in *Pagini din trecutul farmaciei militare românești* (Craiova: Sitech Publishing House, 2008), 194.
17. Gh. P. Pamfil was hired as Director of the Pharmaceutical Institute and Hospitals Pharmacy in 1 February 1920 by High Royal decree no. 24 of 27 January 1920, published in Official Monitor no. 222 of 29 January 1920.
18. Cristian Bârsu, “Reuniune din 18 noiembrie 1919,” in *Mărturii ale începutului Facultății de Medicină din Cluj: 1919–1920* (Cluj-Napoca: Iuliu Hațieganu Medical Publishing House, 2004), 109.
19. The confirmation decree was published in Official Review no. 83 of 3 January 1920.
20. Ștefan Cicio Pop was a Romanian lawyer and politician.
21. Cristian Bârsu, “Dezbaterile din 13 februarie 1920,” in *Mărturii ale începutului Facultății de Medicină din Cluj: 1919–1920* (Cluj-Napoca: Iuliu Hațieganu Medical Publishing House, 2004), 129.
22. Honorius Popescu, “Gheorghe Pamfil (1883–1965),” in *Școala Clujeană de Medicină și Farmacie*, 2nd edition, completed with 41 personalities, eds. Marius Bojita, Oliviu Pascu, Honorius Popescu and Cristian Bârsu (Cluj-Napoca: Iuliu Hațieganu Medical Publishing House, 2004), 50.
23. Pamfil, *Expunere de titluri și lucrări*, 8.
24. Cristian Bârsu, “Ședința din 10 martie 1920,” in *Pagini din bromicul Școlii Clujene de Medicină și Farmacie: Dezbaterile din Consiliul Profesorat al Facultății de Medicină din Cluj în anul universitar 1920–1921* (Cluj-Napoca: U.T. Press, 2008), 36.
25. Honorius Popescu, “Gheorghe Pamfil. 1883–1965,” in *Figuri reprezentative ale medicinei și farmaciei clujene*, vol. 1, edited by Ioan Simiti (Cluj-Napoca, 1980), 134.
26. Honorius Popescu, Constantin Iugulescu, “Profesorul Gheorghe Pamfil (1883–1965): Omul și opera” in *In Memoriam Prof. dr. Gh. P. Pamfil. 1883–1965* (Cluj-Napoca, 1983), 7.
27. *Ibid.*, 7.
28. Pamfil received the title of full professor on the basis of the High Royal Decree no. 463 of 9 February 1923, published in Official Monitor no. 251, of 21 February 1923.
29. Ioan Manta, Victor Ciocănelea, “Profesor Gheorghe Pamfil, 1883–1965: Evocation In Memoriam,” manuscript undated from the Archive of the History of Medicine Department “Iuliu Hațieganu” University of Medicine and Pharmacy (Cluj-Napoca), 2.
30. Coriolan Tătaru, “Facultatea de Medicină și Farmacie,” in *Anuarul Universității Regele Ferdinand I Cluj pe anul școlar 1928–1929* (Cluj: Tipografia Națională, 1929), 42.
31. This sanitary and social security law was published in Official Monitor of 14 July 1930.
32. Gheorghe P. Pamfil, *Cazul Profesorului universitar Pamfil de la Cluj* (Cluj: Ardealul Gaphical Arts Institute, 1932), 40.
33. Ioan Simiti, Michaela Pitea, “Prețuirea vieții unui om” in *In Memoriam Prof. dr. Gh. P. Pamfil. 1883–1965* (Cluj-Napoca, 1983), 2.

34. Vlad Bâlbâe argued that the changes made in 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1937 to the “Law of Moldovan” led to the cancellation of its efficiency. See also the study of Vlad Bâlbâe “Activitatea lui Iuliu Moldovan în domeniul combaterii bolilor transmisibile,” in *Amintiri și reflexiuni*, edited by Iuliu Moldovan (Bucharest: Carol Davila University Publishing House, 1996), 122.
35. The Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute in Bucharest was developed later, becoming the Institute for State Drug Control and Pharmaceutical Research. In 1999 it became the National Drug Agency.
36. The Law for the Concentration of Higher Education was voted by the Romanian Senate in 29 March 1934 and by the Deputy Chamber in 20 April 1934. The law was published in Official Monitor no. 156 of 10 July 1934.
37. A note in the “Universul” newspaper from 8 August 1934 mentioned that Prof. Pamfil from the Cluj Faculty of Medicine and Prof. Alexandru Ionescu–Matiu from the Jassy Faculty of Medicine will be transferred to the Bucharest Faculty of Pharmacy in 1 October 1934.
38. Popescu, “Gheorghe P. Pamfil,” in *Profesori și studenți*, 191.
39. In fact, Pamfil had to resign from the job of dean and asked to be retired as he had been accused by some of his colleagues of hostile ideas against the National Legionary State and that he had been to obedient of the politics of King Carol II (this difficult moment was described by V. I. Lipan in the evocation of Prof. Pamfil, previously mentioned).
40. Ioan Aurel Pop, Ioan Bolovan, “Cuvânt către cititor,” in *Istoria României: Compendiu*, 2nd edition revised and completed (Cluj-Napoca: Romanian Academy, Center for Transylvanian Studies, 2007), 8.

Abstract

Gheorghe P. Pamfil (1883–1965): The Founder of the Romanian Pharmaceutical Higher Education in Cluj

Gheorghe P. Pamfil (1883–1965) was the founder, organizer and the chief of the Romanian Pharmaceutical higher education in Cluj between 1920 and 1934. Pamfil was professor of chemical and galenic pharmacy at the Pharmacy Section of the Faculty of Medicine in Cluj, director of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the same Faculty and the chief of Pharmacy at the University Hospitals in Cluj. In 1930 he collaborated with Prof. Iuliu Moldovan for creating a very progressive sanitary law.

Pamfil patented new drugs, among which we mention the Iodobismuthate of cinchona—also called “Bismjochin–Pamfil” and the “Ozonogen Iacobovici–Pamfil,” the last being the favorite anti-septic in Cluj surgical clinics between 1930 and 1940.

In 1934 he was transferred at the Faculty of Pharmacy in Bucharest, because the Section of Pharmacy in Cluj ceased its activity.

Keywords

Gh. P. Pamfil, pharmaceutical education in Cluj, the Pharmaceutical Institute, the Pharmacy of the University Hospitals in Cluj, the Sanitary Law of 1930.