

have theoretically proved the correlation of structural graphs with partial or full orientation of crystallites in a certain direction (G.Zhdanov, V.Iveronova, J.Umansky). In the 30s of the XX century, the X-ray analysis was actively used at Moscow Machine-building Institute (X-ray laboratory was headed by E.Bahmetev who was repressed in 1935). E.Bahmetev designed an original rotational chamber for getting diffraction graphs of mono-crystals; in co-authorship with A.Bochvar, G.Zhdanov, J.Umansky he published a monograph on «Re-crystallization of metals» in 1933. V Ginzburg, who will be Russian Nobel's prizier (2003), was started his researcher work in Bahmetev's laboratory.

A. Shubnikov the Russian crystallographer, consulted with V. Goldshmidt on the X-ray diffraction apparatuses in 1927 in Oslo. He also known W. Zachariasen and in date of 100 years we can tell about it.

Keywords: history of science; history of crystallography; history of physics.

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The idea of establishing an International School of Crystallography [1] at the “Ettore Majorana” Centre for Scientific Culture in Erice (Italy) was the brainchild of two young crystallographers, Michael M. Woolfson and Lodovico Riva di Sanseverino. The first course of the school was on Direct Methods and was held in 1974; since then it has been held almost every year, initially under the direction of Dorothy Hodgkin (Nobel prize, 1964), and then of Sir Tom Blundell.

The ancient Elymian walls of Erice have seen many innovative and notable ideas being born and discussed among teachers and students; many of the young crystallographers later came back as teachers themselves, after establishing successfully crystallographic careers.

The school is organized as a series of lectures and hands-on workshops led by world experts. Personal interaction between teachers and students is emphasized during both the formal teaching and the social program. In recent years, lectures have been recorded and distributed, broadening their impact. The school has a strong technology component supporting intensive practical workshops. Student feedback, both formal and informal, has strengthened the school by encouraging continual improvement.

As this abstract was submitted we are running the 45th Course of the School, “Present and Future Methods for Biomolecular Crystallography”. We are also discussing and planning in details the next year's school “The Future of Dynamic Structural Science”, and the early stages of five future meetings. The courses cyclically cover different areas of crystallography every six or seven years like macromolecular crystallography, high pressure crystallography, methods for biomolecular crystallography, electron crystallography, structural crystallography, pharmaceutical crystallography. This ensures that the most innovative and up-to-date developments are presented during the school. Courses have been programmed until 2018.

[1] www.crystalerice.org.

Keywords: teaching, crystallography, training;