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CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN UNANI MEDICINE
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India
Department of AYUSH

THE COUNCIL

The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Department of AYUSH. Established in 1978, the CCRUM started functioning from 10 January 1979, and ever since it has been busy researching into various fundamental and applied aspects of Unani Medicine. Over the years, the CCRUM has emerged as the world leader in the field.

THE NETWORK

20 research Centres of the Council are functioning in different parts of the Country.

THE AREAS OF ACTIVITY

The Research Programme of the Council has four major components:

- * Clinical Research
- * Drug Standardization
- * Literary Research
- * Survey & Cultivation of Medicinal Plants

THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Some significant achievements of the Council are as follows:



CLINICAL RESEARCH

- Has developed 24 Unani Drugs which are purely natural, standardized and without any side effects, for successful treatment of leucoderma, sinusitis, viral hepatitis, eczema, malaria, rheumatoid, arthritis and bronchial asthma.
- Has filed patents on seven of these drugs.

DRUG STANDARDIZATION

- Has evolved Standards for 222 single and 385 compound Unani drugs.
- Has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for taking up advanced research in the field of drug development.

LITERARY RESEARCH

- Has translated from Arabic and Persian into Urdu language 25 Unani Medical Classics mostly manuscripts. And has edited and published these works.

SURVEY & CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

- Has collected 59462 specimens of 1730 medical plants from the wild.
- Undertaking successful cultivation of four important medicinal species.
- Has gathered and documented 6650 folk medicinal claims.

PUBLICATIONS

- Has produced over 1000 research papers and brought out 116 research publications, besides regular publications of a bimonthly CCRUM Newsletter, Quarterly Urdu Journal Jahan-e-Tib and Annual Report.

For further information, please contact
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IAMMS ACTIVITIES
**Events Held at Academy
(From April – June 2010)**

“Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine and Sciences” has been accepted in the UN DESA's Civil Society database.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) has informed that the Ibn Sina Academy has been accepted in the Civil Society (CSO) Network database. It has also asked the Academy to apply for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The DESA NGO Branch is the focal point within the UN Secretariat for non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and for NGOs seeking status.

The NGO Branch services the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, a subsidiary body of the ECOSOC composed of 19 Member States. It also provides relevant advice and information concerning NGOs to representatives of the United Nations system, Member States and civil society. The Branch works to strengthen and enhance dialogue between NGOs and the United Nations to enable NGOs to participate in the economic and social development activities of the organization. The nature of this support ranges from administrative and security procedures that give access to UN facilities to training, information and advice on the substance of the NGO contribution to the organization's goals and objectives.

Consultative relationship with the ECOSOC is governed by the principles contained in the Council resolution. Consultative relationships with the ECOSOC may be established with international, regional, sub regional and national non-governmental,

non-profit public or voluntary organizations that make a significant contribution to the work of the ECOSOC or its subsidiary bodies. Currently, more than 3,200 NGOs have consultative status with the ECOSOC.

Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine and Sciences has been asked to render its services in "Save History of Medicine at UCL"

On 31st March 2010, the Wellcome Trust and University College of London (UCL) announced the closure of the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at UCL, and that the Centre would be closed entirely in 2012. This decision came in the middle of negotiations concerning the normal quinquennial review of funding for the Centre. The proposal to close the Centre was made by a handful of persons within the Wellcome Trust without, as far as is known, the involvement of any historian of medicine. Historians of medical science call upon the Trust to reconsider its decision, reinstate the independent peer review process, and permit any subsequent Centre to remain within the Wellcome building. The historians also call upon UCL to maintain the history of medicine as a visible entity within College serving both historians and medics.

The Centre, which has been under the auspices of UCL since 1966 (and was formally attached to UCL since 2000), employs many staff and students. Regretting the proposed closure, the British Medical Journal (2010: 340; c2094) pointed out the “Wellcome Trust, created in 1936 under the will of Henry Wellcome, funds other medical history departments in the UK, along with the Wellcome Collection and its medical history library, but the UCL centre is regarded as its flagship and attracts scholars from around the world.”

From the Ibn Sina Academy, Professor Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman, has been asked to participate in the ‘Petition Online’ to "Save History of Medicine at UCL". In

compliance, Prof. Rahman has sent his agreement (for further information see <http://friendofwtchom.blogspot.com>).

WORLD HEALTH DAY

For the last many years the academy has been observing and celebrating World Health Day (WHD) on 7th April in collaboration with other institutes and organisations such as Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh; and Indian Medical Association (Aligarh Branch).

This year to mark the World Health Day. Dr. M. Athar Ansari, Chairman, Dept of Community Medicine, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, delivered a lecture on the theme of 'Urbanization and Health'. He said that the health problems of populations have increased manifold due to urbanization and the developing countries are going to be the worst sufferers if urgent measures are not taken. He underlined the need for population wide measures to promote a healthy lifestyle in urban populations.

Dr. Syed Badrul Hasan delivering the Prof. M. Nasim Ansari Memorial Lecture threw some light on the personality of Prof. M. Ansari and his association with the university and the medical college. He also delved into other aspects of his multifaceted personality. Dr. Hasan said that Prof. Ansari was one of the founders of the medical college and a great teacher and administrator. Apart from being a deft surgeon and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, he made significant contributions in the field of literature and health communication. Dr. Hasan recounted several anecdotes, some emanating from personal association with Prof. Ansari, to illustrate the different facets of his personality. It is worth noting here that Ibn Sina Academy has instituted an annual lecture in the memory of Prof. M. Nasim Ansari which has been regularly

organized on World Health Days every year since 2007.

Prof. Syed Abrar Hasan, Dean, Faculty of Medicine in his presidential remarks recalled his association with Prof. Ansari as a student and then as a colleague. On this occasion Prof. Hasan also exhorted the educated people to pledge to train at least one illiterate person from their vicinity in observing basic hygiene. He recounted his experiences in this regard and emphasized on how these small measures are going to make a great difference in the long run.

Earlier the dignitaries and the guests were welcomed by Professor Syed Zillur Rahman, President of Ibn Sina Academy. Prof. Rahman also recalled his association with Prof. Ansari and gave some insights into his towering personality. He thanked the distinguished speakers, other dignitaries and the guests for making the program a success.

Prof. Zakia Siddiqi presented mementoes to Prof. S. Abrar Hasan, Dr. S. Badrul Hasan and Dr. M. Athar Ansari. Prof. Shan Mohammad, an eminent expert on Aligarh Movement commented on the illustrious personality of Prof. M. Nasim Ansari and appreciated Ibn Sina Academy for organizing this program in his memory. Prof. Fasih A. Siddiqi shared some memories of his association with the Ansari family and lauded the efforts of Prof. Zillur Rahman for organizing this program.

Prof. Tajuddin, Prof. Mohd Zahid, Dr. Abdul Latif, Dr. Nilofar Rais, Mr. Jafar Tirmizi, Mr. S. Moinuddin Alvi, Dr. Abdur Rauf, Er. Sultan Ahmad Khan, Mr. Sarfaraz A Zaidi, Dr. Md. Tauheed Ahmad and a number of other prominent persons attended this program which was held at the Library Hall of Ibn Sina Academy.

Festschrift for Zahida Zaidi

A seminar on the writings of Prof. Zahida Zaidi was organized in the Faculty of Arts

Lounge, Aligarh Muslim University on the works of Prof. Zahida Zaidi, noted Urdu and English poet, dramatist and critic and former professor at Department of English. She is a well-wisher and has significant contribution in the development of Ibn Sina Academy's museum.

The seminar discussed the work of Prof. Zahida Zaidi from various angles. Mr. Mohd Asim Siddiqi discussed the English criticism of Zahida Zaidi at length. He said that the literary criticism produced at the Aligarh Muslim University echoes the critical approaches adopted by I. A. Richards, T. S. Eliot and F.R Leavis. Like her many predecessors in India and the West, Zahida Zaidi's criticism is enriched by her learning. Its range is often very wide. She can choose to write on a subject as ambitious as the image of a man in absurd drama doing justice to her topic. Zahida Zaidi's criticism bears humanist approach.

Mr. Asim Siddiqi said that Zaidi's criticism is based on assumptions of order, unity and truth. It definitely makes for interesting reading in a time when search for certitudes is really desperate. At some places in her writings, though, she appears very radical in her stance. She considers feminism a limiting ideology. She speaks against in her address to the readers in her collection of poems titled *Shame-e-Tanhai*. She would not like to be pigeonholed as a feminist, feminist poet, dramatist or critic.

Professor Saghir Afrahim and Ayesha Munira discussed Zahida Zahida's novel "Inquilab Ka Ek Din" from two different angles. Sami Rafiq elaborated the divine element in Zaidi's Urdu poetry. Nazish Fatima read a paper on the Urdu criticism of Zaidi. Prof. Seemin Hasan discussed the poetry of Zaidi in a feminist perspective. Dr. Samina Khan and Dr. M. Sufiyan Islahi were quite moved by Zaidi's drama and poetry on Gujarat genocide.

Several other scholars include Dr. Siraj Ajmali, Amodini Shridharan, Kishwar Zafir, Haris Qadeer and Habib Subhan read paper on this occasion. Prof. Zahida Zaidi herself spoke on her creative process. Several progressive writers were also present in the programme. The organizers of the programme Prof. Tasadduq Husain also spoke on Zahida Zaidi's critical dexterity.

The programme witnessed by the Guest of Honour, Prof. Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman, celebrated Urdu poet Prof. AMK Shahryar, renowned historian Prof. Irfan Habib, Sahitya Academy Award winner and Urdu critic Prof. Abul Kalam Qasmi, President Award winning scholar Prof. Azarmi Dukht Safavi and many other teachers including Dr. Suhaib Sherwani, Prof. Asif Naqvi and Dr. Ved Prakash from Tikaram, Varshney and D. S. College. In the end, Professor Saeeduz Zafar Chughtai, presented his presidential remarks.

Rahmani Thirty, Aligarh Centre

A test was held at Ibn Sina Academy on 18th April 2010 to select students for civil services coaching under the aegis of Rahmani 30. According to the coordinator, Mr. Farooq Saleem, those who have scored 88 and above have been selected from the Aligarh Center. It means out of 45 students, 13 scored above 88 marks. These selected students were then interviewed by Rahmani 30 staff including Mr. Abhayanand (1977 batch IPS officer and ADGP- Bihar Military Police) at the Patna Center on 25th April.

Rahmani 30 under the Chairmanship of Maulana Mohammad Wali Rahmani is IIT-JEE preparatory Center at Patna and is run under the guidance of Sri Abhayanand. Sri Abhayanand is a 1977 batch IPS officer. He is currently serving as Additional Director General of Police in the Bihar Government. Abhayanand did his schooling from St. Xaviers Patna and St. Michael's High School, Patna. He majored in physics at the top of his class from Science College,

Patna. He is the pioneer of Super 30 concept in which a free tutorial is provided to 30 bright youngsters from underprivileged families of rural Bihar for the IIT-JEE.

POETRY RECITATION PROGRAM

A poetry recitation programs (Mushaira) was organized late in the evening of June 2010 at Library Hall of Ibn Sina Academy, Aligarh, in collaboration with Harf-e za. A large number of Urdu poets attended the Mushaira.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS

“Ibn Sina Academy has lost its one of the sincere well-wishers”, said Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman (President). He was referring to **Dr. Fayyaz Haider Nasim Abdi**, Ex-teacher AMU City High School. He died in Aligarh due to severe heart attack on May 12, 2010. Dr. Nasim was a resident of Sir Syed Hall and a prominent alumnus of AMU. He did PhD in Shia Theology and at the same time, was a distinguished poet and debater. He used to recite Urdu couplets extempore. He wrote many couplets at many occasions of the Ibn Sina Academy. May Allah gives him best place in Jannat and Sabr-e jameel to his wife, who is also a Shia Theology teacher at Abdullah Girls High School. He had no children.

“On 30th June, Ibn Sina Academy has lost yet another affectionate and sincere elderly well-wisher”, remarked by Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman; he was referring to **Prof. Mukhtar Uddin Ahmad ‘Arzoo’**, a prominent scholar of eminence and a famous student of Prof. Abdul Aziz Memon, the then Professor of Arabic at Aligarh. Prof. Mukhtar Uddin was born on November 14, 1924 at Patna and had his early education in the Madrasa Shamsul Huda. He came to Aligarh primarily to derive intellectual benefit from Prof. "Allama" Abdul Aziz al- Memon, though a Kacchi Memon but was considered the greatest scholar of Arabic language and

literature (anywhere in the world) of his time. Arzoo Sahib secured a scholarship to the University of Oxford from where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (D. Phil) in 1958 under the guidance of Prof. Hamilton A. R. Gibb. He was certainly the first Muslim from anywhere in the world who came from the traditional Madrasas system and obtained this highest academic honour that Oxford could offer.

Dr. Arzoo was appointed as lecturer in the Department of Arabic at AMU in 1953, became Reader in Islamic Studies and in 1968 he became Professor and Chairman in the Department of Arabic and Dean, Faculty of Arts in 1975. He was also appointed as founding Vice Chancellor of Maulana Mazharul Haq Arabic and Persian University in Patna.

Prof. Arzoo Sahib has made sterling, original contributions to Arabic literature particularly its history. In the field of Urdu literature, Prof. Arzoo wrote extensively on diverse poets and scholars and unearthed a number of unknown manuscripts of the earlier phases of the development of language. Indeed, there would be hardly any person who had such detailed 'micro' knowledge of what all various libraries and even personal collections in oddest of the places contained.

Above all, the forte of Arzoo was his lucid and cogent style of prose even when writing on most abstruse or technical topics. Though of late, he had not written anything original on account of failing health, yet, he was publishing letters of various luminaries who corresponded with him on academic and literary the last six decades in the 'Conference Gazette' and also in 'Tehzibul Akhlaq'. This itself is a treasure trove of knowledge and intellectual enrichment.

During his lifetime, Prof. Mukhtaruddin has received many honours and awards. He received the Certificate of Honour from

President of India, Ghalib Award in 1983 and Sir Syed Lifetime Achievement Award from the AMU Alumni Association of New York, Tristate in 2007.

He was a widely travelled scholar and visited Germany, France, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq for educational purposes.

According to Prof. Rahman, "Prof. Arzoo was executive committee member of the Ibn Sina Academy, a well wisher and best friend of mine for the last 50 years. He left us physically; however, his achievements and accomplishments shall remain with us as a prized possession in the archives of Ibn Sina Academy".

FORTHCOMING ACTIVITY AT IAMMS

National Workshop on "Post Graduate Education, Research Methodology and Manuscript Studies in Unani Medicine"

Ibn Sina Academy wishes to organize a national workshop in collaboration with Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Govt. of India, on 24th to 25th November 2010. The two days national workshop is aimed at researchers, academicians, students and industry representatives. It is expected that a large number of delegates from across the country will be participating in this two days national event. On this occasion a souvenir of the workshop will be published which will include research articles and abstracts of papers of renowned academicians and researchers.

MEMBERS ACTIVITIES

Prof. Syed Zillur Rahman, President, Ibn Sina Academy, has been invited to participate at the following conferences, seminars and meetings.

1. National Seminar on Unani Medicine in Rural Health, Allahabad during 19-20 June 2010 at Sambunath Institute of

Pharmacy, Jhalwa, Allahabad. Sri Gopinand Gupta Nandi, Cabinet Minister for Revenue, UP Government, was the chief guest, while the inaugural function was presided over by Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman, Aligarh. Among other dignitaries, Prof. K. P. Singh, Dr. K. K. Tiwari and Dr. K. Sinha (Additional Director, Medical Health) also participated. More than 200 delegates from all over India were present. The conference was organised by Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, Govt. of India, with the collaboration of UTTHAN. Prof. S. Zillur Rahman also presided the valedictory session.

2. Attended the meeting of Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee, Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Chennai, May 13-14, 2010.
3. Attended as chief guest, World Health Day 2010, Green Crescent Public School, Aligarh, April 7, 2010 and delivered a lecture on the WHO theme, "Urbanisation and Health".
4. Attended, National Conference of Unani Practitioners, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, April 29, 2010. Addressed in the Inaugural Function and released a publication of the Council.
5. National Consultation on Vision and Mission for the Special Centres of Aligarh Muslim University held at India International Centre, New Delhi, 29th May 2010.

About 100 distinguished personalities connected with the realm of education and have made notable and meaningful contribution in the sphere of education were invited for the brain storming session in the national consultation meet organized by Aligarh Muslim University today at India International Centre.

The distinguished parliamentarians, vice chancellors, educationists and intellectuals participated in the historic interactive meet and presented their opinion and ideas on making the special centres a true educational hub of academic significance.

Aligarh Muslim University Vice Chancellor Prof. P. K. Abdul Azis said that Murshidabad and Malappuram Special Centres of AMU will become functional with MBA and BALLB academic programmes from the next academic session. The University is preparing a holistic plan and submitting a detailed project report to the MHRD for allocation of funds. Prof. Azis said that setting up of five Centres across the nation will transform the fate of excluded minority from development deficit to a life of dignified existence.

Prof. S. M. Razauallah Ansari (General Secretary, Ibn Sina Academy and Former Professor of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University) was invited by the chairperson of the Organising Committee, Prof. Qamar Ghaffar (Head of the Persian Dept., Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi) to hold a talk in the *3-Day International Seminar on the Renowned Scholar Al-Beruni and his relevance in the Present World*, held during 24-26 March 2010, at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. Prof. Ansari read the following paper: "A Survey of Al-Bîrûnî's Scientific Manuscripts in India", in which he dealt particularly with 51 of his works. He emphasised that all major works of al-Bîrûnî, on astronomy-astrology, astrolabe, on gnomonic (shadows), on chords, and his translations from Sanskrit, that is on Indian arithmetic (*'Rule of Three'*) and an astronomical handbook (*Karanatilaka*) are extant to-date; the last one in a unique copy in the Dargah library of Pir Muḥammad Shah in Ahmadabad, with the title *Ghurrah al-Zijāt*.

The Seminar was a grand success. It was organised in collaboration with the Ministry

of External Affairs, PP & R Division, New Delhi. Besides many national scholars, Prof. Ghaffar could also rope in a number of international academics; for instance, Prof. Bakhrom Abdulkhalimov (Director, Institute of Oriental Studies, Tashkent, Uzbekistan), Dr. Abdul Qayyum Qawîm (Kabul, Afghanistan), Madam Maryam Khalîfî (University of Sîstân and Blochistân, Iran) and many others.

Dr. S. Shoeb Ahmad, Member IAMMS and Consultant Ophthalmology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, has been awarded with "Campaign Smile" conducted by Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. He has also been awarded by Panel's decision on excellent human resource development and service award under allowance system Malaysia. According to, Dr Mohd Yusof B. Hj. Ibrahim, Director Ministry of Health, Sabah, Malaysia, "It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the human resource development and service award panel, which convened on 7/5/2010, has selected you for the award of excellence for the year 2010. In view of progress of public administration, you will receive an excellent service certificate and performance prize of RM 1000. I hereby congratulate you for your success and hope this excellent work performance can be maintained so that becomes an example and stimulant to other members in your department."

Dr. Abdul Latif, Joint Secretary of the Academy and Chairman Department of Ilmul Advia, AMU, Aligarh, co-chaired a scientific session with Prof. Syed Zillur Rahman during the National Seminar on Unani Medicine in Rural Health, Allahabad, 19-20 June 2010 at Sambunath Institute of Pharmacy, Jhalwa, Allahabad.

Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman, Treasurer, Ibn Sina Academy, has been nominated as member of Australasian Society of Clinical and Experimental Pharmacologists and

Toxicologists (ASCEPT) and Australian-New Zealand Society of History of Medicine (ANZSHM). He has also been elected as Chair, Advisory Council (Section 3), International Association of Medical Colleges (www.iaomc.org). Dr. Rahman will now have full voting rights as member of the Board of Trustees. Earlier, he was nominated as member of the Advisory Council (Section 1), of the same body in 2005 and has attended two of its annual meeting in USA.

Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman also attended following lectures and academic programs:

1. Welcome Ceremony and Address of HRD Minister, Mr. Kapil Sibal to Indian Community staying in Sydney, Hotel Shangri La, Rocks, NSW, under the aegis of Indian High Commission, Canberra, ACT Australia, 9th April. During the function, the Minister also inaugurated "Gyan Network", which is an initiative of the Indian High Commission in Australia and is a database program of Indian academics working in Australian universities. Dr. Rahman's profile at Gyan Network can be accessed from <http://hcindia-au.org/pdf/RAHMANCV.pdf>
2. Annual Lecture, AMU Alumni of Australia by Dr. Fazlul Huq (Professor, Discipline of Biomedical Science, School of Medical Sciences, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney) on "Challenges and Opportunities in a Pluralist Society", 12th June, Parramatta Town Hall, NSW, Australia. Dr. Rahman also attended the 'Annual Picnic and BBQ', organised by AMU Alumni of Australia on 28th March 2010 at Mirambeena Regional Park, Georges Hall, Bankstown, NSW.
3. As a part of Research Colloquium, Dr. Rahman attended following lectures:
 - a. "Cortical circuits underlying the sense of smell" by John Bekkers, Eccles Institute for Neuroscience, Australian National University, 25 June 2010.

- b. "Voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ channels and cerebrovascular constriction: life beyond the L-type channel" by Caryl Hill, Eccles Institute for Neuroscience, Australian National University, 11 June 2010.
- c. "Oxidative signaling and regulation of the cardiac Na⁺K⁺pump" by Gemma Figtree, Kolling Institute of Medical Research, University of Sydney, 28 May 2010.
- d. "An integrative framework: the emotional brain in wellness & illness" by Leanne Williams, Brain Dynamics Centre, University of Sydney, 21 May 2010.
- e. "Functional brain imaging of interoception" by Michael Farrell, Howard Florey Institute, University of Melbourne, 14 May 2010.
- f. "Molecular insights into a novel dementia gene" by Carol Dobson-Stone, Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute, 7 May 2010.
- g. "Pelvic autonomic ganglia: signalling mechanisms in response to diabetes and steroid hormones" by Tertia Purves-Tyson, Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute, 30 April 2010.
- h. "Cannabinoids and related molecules as probes for novel pharmacological targets" by Mark Connor, Australian School of Advanced Medicine, 23 April 2010.
- i. "Quality assessment of medical students" by Ian Wilson, School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney, 16 April 2010.

VISITS OF PERSONALITIES AND DELEGATES

Following dignitaries / delegates visited the academy:

1. Mr. M. Badruddin Ajmal, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, Dhubri, Assam, April 24, 2010. He visited library and museum and also entered his beautiful remarks in the visitors' book.

2. Sabrina Datto, 10th May. She visited Academy in connection with her research in the history of Unani Medicine in Colonial India (1857-1947). Ms Datto is a doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago where she is pursuing her PhD in South Asian History. Her research interests are twofold: first, an interest in the establishment of Unani Tibb teaching Centres, Anjumans, and periodicals in the late 19th and early 20th century; second, an interest in social, religious and political 'reform' in the Muslim community – particularly the Aligarh movement and its proponents' ideas about modern science. Ms Datto is also interested in the role of women in Unani Tibb and the history of educating female Hakims and Tabibahs. Most of Ms Datto's research materials are in Urdu, but she also consults texts in French.
3. 21 Student Delegation with Director, Prof. Afroz Taj of Department of Asian Studies, and Assistant Director, John Caldrell, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA, June 9, 2010. These students came to AMU under the summer programme of North Carolina University.
4. Delegates, Subject Refresher Course, Academic Staff College, AMU, Aligarh 2010. Prof. Syed Zillur Rahman addressed the participants and gave an account of the History of Unani Medicine in India and about the values of culture and heritage in History of Medicine and Sciences. He also showed both museums of Ibn Sina Academy.

DOCUMENTARY

Few pages from my Diary

Syed Ziaur Rahman
Sydney, Australia

In the last issue of NISA, I introduced 'Graeco-Arabic Medicine Society Inc.' and its founder director, Dr. Paul Hysen, a crusader for the promotion of Graeco-Arabic Medicine in Australia. In this issue, I further explored, who the people are working on history of medicine. In my own university, where I am currently working has a forum namely, Culture and Medicine Education and Research Affiliation (CAMERA). Here is the brief activity, which I came across:

The Culture and Medicine Education and Research Affiliation (CAMERA)

The Culture and Medicine Education & Research Affiliation (CAMERA) group hosts regular research seminars as part of the School of Medicine Research Colloquia. These events encompass issues and research relevant to medical humanities and offer a great opportunity to hear from speakers on some fascinating topics.

Notes on Batavia: the European's Graveyard: The Debate on Acclimatisation in the Dutch East Indies, 1820-1860

On April 9, 2010, I had the opportunity to hear a lecture on History of Medicine in Batavia, the European's Graveyard: The Debate on Acclimatisation in the Dutch East Indies, 1820-1860 by Dr Hans Pols, Professor at the Unit for History and Philosophy of Science University of Sydney and President NSW Branch of Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine. He specifically talked about medical practices at the times of East India Company in Indonesia. Following is the excerpt of his talk:

Soon after the conquest of Batavia in 1619, the city was nicknamed the "graveyard of

Europeans” because of the unusually high mortality rate of soldiers and merchants there. Consequently, the Dutch East Indies company (VOC) maintained as few soldiers and officials there as possible. After the demise of the VOC in 1799, Batavia developed into a city of sorts—and the issue whether the Indies were suitable for European habitation came to dominate medical and civil discussions. Willem Bosch, the founder of the Batavia medical school in 1851 and chief of the Indies Civil Health Service, had calculated that Europeans who moved to the Indies sacrificed 60% of their life expectancy (for soldiers, it was a staggering 80%). A number of local physicians protested against these views by arguing that one could maintain one’s health by following a set of sensible rules. They believed that special attention should be given to individuals who had arrived recently, because they would be unusually vulnerable to disease during the period of acclimatisation.

Hans Pols received his PhD from the University of Pennsylvania and held post-docs at Harvard University, the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science and Rutgers University before accepting a position at the University of Sydney. He is interested in the history medicine, in particular the history of psychiatry. He has conducted research into the history of the mental hygiene movement, the treatment for shell shock or nervous breakdown in the armed forces during World War II, and on the history of medicine in the former Dutch East Indies and modern Indonesia.

In the talk, he significantly analysed the often acerbic discussions between the advocates of these different perspectives, which was conducted in the first volumes of the first magazine that appeared in the Indies. Participants in this debate were the aforementioned Willem Bosch; the German explorer Franz Junghuhn, who charted volcanos and produced the first map of

Java; the irascible German physician Carl Waitz, who later advocated the water-cure as a cure-all; Cornelis Swaving, a physician known for his impenetrable prose, and Pieter Bleeker, a physician who later became famous as an ichthyologist.

"Taking nothing for granted: Australian medical science before the NHMRC"

On 4th June, I got another opportunity to attend a lecture on "Taking nothing for granted: Australian medical science before the NHMRC" by Dr. Peter Hobbins, Secretary, NSW Branch of Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine. He specifically talked about the historical aspect of serpentine science and the works of Charles Kellaway on the same discipline.

Dr. Peter Hobbins presented a reprint of his research paper on Serpentine Science for the Library of Ibn Sina Academy.

The paper generated me further interest to read more about the personality of Charles Kellaway. Following is the excerpt of the information on Charles Kellaway, which I found historically relevant from my institute’s point of view.

Charles Halliley Kellaway

Upon concluding his formal studies in 1914, Kellaway held the acting professorship in anatomy at the University of Adelaide during 1915. In 1916, he served as a Captain in Egypt with the Australian Army Medical Corps. Kellaway was fortunate that his first posting saw him working with Charles Martin, the director of London's Lister Institute, who encouraged Kellaway's scientific ambitions. After working as a regimental medical officer in Flanders during 1917, Kellaway was awarded a Military Cross for fortitude under fire, and in 1918 was promoted to Major. During 1918-19 he was attached to the Australian Flying Corps medical boards in London, concurrently initiating research into problems related to anoxia under Henry

Dale. Dale was doubtless Kellaway's lifelong scientific mentor and patron, and he is likely to have encouraged Kellaway to apply for the Royal Society's inaugural Foulerton Studentship in 1919. This Kellaway did after his repatriation to Australia, spending the second half of 1919 as acting professor of physiology at Adelaide University. Winning the Foulerton Studentship allowed Kellaway to return to Britain, spending the years 1920-23 working with Dale at the National Institute for Medical Research, with Charles Sherrington at Oxford University, and with Thomas Elliott at the University College Hospital in London. These years were critical both in forming Kellaway's scientific direction and his conceptions as to how medical research ought to be configured in Australia. Kellaway moved back to Melbourne in August 1923 when invited to become the second director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine (now the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research).

During his first years at the Hall Institute, Kellaway concentrated on organisational and financial aspects. These included securing an increased stipend from the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, additional income from Melbourne University, and - most importantly - permission to seek benefactions beyond these bodies. Kellaway's networking amongst doctors, medical industrialists and the wider business community led to several significant gifts which allowed, amongst other things, the establishment of a library and a new biochemistry department. This accorded with his reorganisation of the scientific activities of the institute from a series of sundry pathology services into three discrete research streams - biochemistry (under Cambridge-trained Henry Holden), bacteriology (under the recent Australian graduate, Frank Macfarlane Burnet) and physiology (Kellaway). His own work ranged across

various fields during the mid-twenties, including kidney disease and hydatid infection (echinococcosis). An important contribution to public perceptions of medical research occurred in early 1928, when Kellaway was invited by the Minister of Health to form a Royal Commission of inquiry into the 'Bundaberg tragedy', in which 12 children died following inoculation with diphtheria toxin-antitoxin. The rigour of this inquiry was lauded by the medical profession and public alike, both vindicating the Commonwealth's diphtheria immunisation programme and drawing international attention to Kellaway's thoroughgoing scientific investigation.

Although his early studies garnered a degree of acclaim, it was in late 1927 that Kellaway found his experimental forte. At the suggestion of Neil Hamilton Fairley - then resident at the Hall Institute whilst recuperating from tropical sprue - a significant research programme was instigated into Australian snake venoms. This practical and scientific problem had not been substantively addressed since the turn of the century researches by Frank Tidswell and Charles Martin. Kellaway also used the opportunity to negotiate with the Minister for Health one of the first ad-hoc grants for medical research in Australia, preceded only by a limited number of cancer investigations. This grant lasted from 1928-31 and was a milestone in Commonwealth support for independent research in medical science. Working with Fairley, Holden and Eleanor Williams from the Institute, plus Frederick Morgan from the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (now CSL Limited) and Tom 'Pambo' Eades from the Melbourne Zoo, Kellaway's research encompassed venoms from a plethora of Australian snake species (elapidae). This work initially focused on characterizing biting apparatus, venom yields, pharmacological activity, lethality and immunology. Clinical work included investigations into the appropriate first-aid treatment of snakebite and the

development of antivenenes (antivenoms) against tiger snake (*Notechis scutatus*), copperhead (*Austrelaps superbis*) and death adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*) venoms, although only the first was found suitable for manufacture by CSL. In addition to expanding field work on identification and characterisation of a wide range of Australian elapids and their venoms, Kellaway's work through the 1930s broadened to include platypus, mussel, Sydney funnel-web spider (*Atrax robustus*) and redback spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*) venoms. This huge corpus of work - totaling over 70 publications by the end of the programme - resulted in an invitation for Kellaway to review his oeuvre via the prestigious Charles E Dohme Memorial Lectureships at Johns Hopkins University Medical School (now Johns Hopkins School of Medicine) in 1936 - an impressive international accolade.

Charles Kellaway and National Health and Medical Research Council

A less prominent, but equally important, aspect of Kellaway's contribution to Australian medical science was his development of models and an infrastructure conducive to the growth and sustenance of a local research culture. Throughout the 1920s and 30s, when there were only a handful of medical research institutes in the country and very little original investigation was undertaken at the universities, the Hall Institute represented a visible, viable exemplar for those wishing to pursue a research career. Although many aspiring Australian scientists continued to travel to England or the USA for their training and to garner experience, an increasing number either remained in Australia or returned home as the 1930s progressed. During this period spanning the Great Depression, Kellaway was both committed and adroit in projecting the value of medical research outwards - to the medical profession, to the public and to politicians. In 1934 he instigated an agreement with the Commonwealth

Government and the Rockefeller Foundation to jointly finance the Hall Institute's new virus research department under Burnet. This was another important precedent that helped inform the legislation that created the National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC) in 1937. Indeed, Kellaway campaigned for the formation of such a body, extolling its necessity both in his orations and via practical examples. At a more prosaic level, Kellaway was widely recognised for his encouragement of staff members and aspiring researchers, while his experience and the conspicuous success of the Hall Institute meant that he was consulted by other emerging facilities. In particular, the Kanematsu Institute in Sydney sought his advice on the appointment of a new director, and Kellaway championed the selection of the Australian neurophysiologist, Jack Eccles. An inaugural member of the Association of Physicians of Australasia (1930) and a foundation Fellow of its successor body, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (1938), Kellaway rose to become Vice-President of the latter from 1942-44: a high honour for a non-clinician.

It is fair to say that by the start of World War II, Charles Kellaway was the most prominent medical research figure in Australia, and - alongside Burnet and Eccles - amongst the most well regarded by the international scientific community. Even before the outbreak of hostilities, however, he moved away from the laboratory and into administrative and consultative roles. In the late 1930s he had supported the nascent blood bank work of Ian Wood and Lucy Bryce at the Hall Institute. When the war began, he gave over much of the institute's facilities and staff to the Australian Red Cross for wide-scale blood collection and storage, in addition to the blood typing of hundreds of thousands of service personnel. Having rejoined the Army Medical Directorate first as an honorary Lieutenant Colonel and Director of

Hygiene (1939-40), and then honorary Colonel and Director of Pathology (1940-42), Kellaway was also inducted into the Royal Australian Air Force's Flying Personnel Research Committee (FPRC). In 1941-42, at the behest of the British War Cabinet, Kellaway extensively toured the USA, Canada and the UK in order to facilitate inter-Allied collaboration on wartime medical research. This led, on his return, to Kellaway adopting the role of Scientific Liaison Officer to the Australian Army, serving on the Physiological Subcommittee of the Chemical Defence Board and chairing the Armoured Fighting Vehicles Committee, in addition to his ongoing FPRC contribution. While many of these roles were important from coordination and direction perspective, their outcomes were less visible than other projects such as the Fairley's malaria research unit in Cairns. Kellaway's own laboratory work finally ceased in 1943. However, he was well aware that wartime demands had opened the coffers of the NH&MRC and fostered a much greater commitment from the Commonwealth to supporting - and indeed nurturing - the Australian medical research culture that he had helped foster.

However, Kellaway did not participate in the large-scale reorganisation and support of medical research in post-war Australia. In 1943 - almost certainly at the instigation of Henry Dale - Kellaway was offered the post as Director of Scientific Policy at the Wellcome Research Laboratories in London (then within the Burroughs Wellcome Company, now part of GlaxoSmithKline). Although reluctant to leave Australia, Kellaway accepted the invitation and - with some reservations - offered the directorship of the Hall Institute to Burnet. Kellaway remained in Australia until March 1944, by which time he had gained the rank of honorary Brigadier in the Army. Kellaway's years at the Wellcome did not permit him the opportunity to return to laboratory work, but his organisational

skills, inspirational demeanour and scientific nous all contributed to the slow rebuilding of the company's research policy. Burroughs Wellcome faced near-bankruptcy in the early years after the war, but working with a new administrative team - and fostering research directions at several of the company's locations including Britain, the USA and tropical stations - new compounds came to be identified. These included effective treatments for motion sickness, malaria and schistosomiasis, which began to bear commercial fruit for Wellcome just as Kellaway was diagnosed with lung cancer in 1951. During the post-war years, he also participated actively in the Royal Society, acting as a councillor from 1947-52. Kellaway furthermore continued to promote the efforts and training of Australian researchers where he could. Despite undergoing numerous experimental treatments, however, he gradually succumbed to his inoperable cancer and died on 13 December 1952, never having returned to Australia.

Beyond his scientific and institutional achievements, Charles Kellaway was a talented bird photographer - displaying his images in the Kodak shop in central Melbourne - and became an able fly fisherman. He had an enduring love for the Australian bush and spent many of his holidays away from Melbourne, enjoying rough living in remote terrain. On his death, Kellaway attracted numerous glowing eulogies, reflecting not only his personal warmth and charm, but his good humour and willingness to help others. Moreover, his contribution in building the Hall Institute to world stature and fostering a supportive culture for medical research in Australia were lauded, although sadly these achievements have been neglected in subsequent years.

Charles Kellaway and Wilhelm Feldberg

The Dohme lectures also coincided with a shift in Kellaway's interest towards tissue

injury by venoms, particularly their effects on haemodynamics. His investigations thus returned to the study of histamine and anaphylaxis that had characterised his early 1920s work with Dale, while Kellaway was furthermore encouraged by the two-year tenure of expatriate German pharmacologist, Wilhelm Feldberg, at the Hall Institute (1936-38). During this period, working also with his compatriots Hugh LeMessurier and Everton Trethewie, Kellaway's programme evolved into a study of the release of endogenous mediators in response to tissue injury. The investigations encompassed not only histamine, but also lysocithin (now lysolethacin) and identified a new agent, the slow reacting substance of anaphylaxis (SRS-A), plus a related SRS that was released in response to direct tissue insult. This work later instigated the substantial field of leukotriene pharmacology, but for Kellaway the programme was curtailed by the outbreak of World War II. His final experimental work during the early 1940s progressed on to the response of tissues to other insults including bacterial toxins, radiant heat and anaesthetic agents. Nevertheless, it is fair to say that the venom programme earned Kellaway an international scientific reputation - during a period when few researchers of such stature were working in Australia - and contributed to his election to Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1940.

Wilhelm Feldberg and Department of Pharmacology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh (India)

Feldberg was born in Hamburg to a wealthy middle class family. He studied medicine at Heidelberg, Munich and Berlin, graduating in 1925. In the same year he moved with his new wife to England and studied first under John Newport Langley at Cambridge and then Henry Dale at Hampstead. In 1927 he returned to the Physiological Institute in Berlin but he was dismissed in 1933 during the Nazi purge of Jewish scientists. With the aid of Archibald Hill's Academic Assistance Council, Feldberg

was relocated to Britain's National Institute for Medical Research in 1934-36. Here, he worked with Henry Hallett Dale, providing a significant impetus for Dale's Nobel Prize winning research into chemical neurotransmission. Feldberg was subsequently offered a place in Australia, at the behest of Charles Kellaway, director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research. He spent two years (1936-38) in Melbourne, joining Kellaway's snake venom research programme. This work developed into a study of tissue responses to direct and indirect insult, focusing particularly on the liberation of histamine and other endogenous mediators. A finding of lasting pharmacological interest from these studies was the identification and partial isolation of the slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis. Although Feldberg had earned a fellowship supported by the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council, in 1938 he was offered a readership in physiology at Cambridge University. He returned to England to take up this post, remaining there throughout World War II until 1949. Feldberg's subsequent appointments include: Head of Physiology and Pharmacology Division, National Institute for Medical Research, London, 1949-65 (Honorary Head of Division, 1965-66); Head, Laboratory of Neuropharmacology, National Institute for Medical Research, 1966-74. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1947 and made a Commander of the Order of British Empire in 1963.

Wilhelm Feldberg who worked in Australia for 3 years together with Charles Kellaway had also assisted research workers of the Department of Pharmacology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College at Aligarh, India. Prof. PN Saxena and Prof. KP Gupta, when Fellows of the Commonwealth Medical and Wellcome Research in England during 1970s got many papers published together with Wilhelm Feldberg. Most of the reprints are preserved in the Library of Ibn Sina Academy.

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