

NEWSLETTER



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Of Ibn Sina Academy

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Contents:

IAMMS Activities	2
News Item	4
Grants/Fellowships	6
Reports of Congresses	7
Forthcoming Conferences	13
Documentation	14

Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine & Sciences

ALIGARH, INDIA

IAMMS ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2001

The news and views of the inauguration of the academy were published in the following papers:

1. *Newsletter of Commission on History of Science and Technology in Islamic Civilization* (International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science); No. 7 (2000-01), Editors: Jamil Ragep and Sally Ragep
2. *Status Report* (1997-2000) on the History of Science in India for presentation at the 21st International Congress of History of Science, held at Mexico City, Mexico, July 8-14, 2001 by the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), India
3. Editorial, *Maarif*, Azamgarh, March 2001
4. Letter to the editor, *Qaumi Awaz*, New Delhi, 21.10.2000
5. *Qaumi Awaz*, New Delhi, 23 April 2001
6. *Rashtriya Sahara* (Hindi), 23.4.2001, New Delhi
7. *Rashtriya Sahara* (Urdu), 22.4.2001, New Delhi
8. *We & You*, Aligarh, Feb. – March, 2001
9. *Tarjuman-e Aligarh*, 28 April 2001
10. *Allgarh Nagri*, Aligarh, 22.4.2001
11. *Amar Ujala*, Aligarh, 22.4.2001
12. *Dainik Jagran*, Aligarh, 22 April 2001
13. *Pravda Dainik*, Aligarh, 22.4.2001
14. *Dainik Prakash*, Aligarh, 22.4.2001
15. *In Dinon*, New Delhi, 26.4.2001
16. *Dainik Rajpath*, Aligarh, 23.4.2001
17. *Akhbar-e Mashriq*, Delhi, 22.4.2001
18. *Jadeed In Dinon*, New Delhi, 29.4.2001
19. *Vir Arjun*, Aligarh, May 8, 2001

Ibn Sinā Academy signed the MoU with the following organizations:

1. Ibn Sinā Institute of Tibb, Johannesburg, South Africa
2. The Great Ibn Sinā Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh
3. International Ibn Sinā Foundation, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Web-site links

The website of Ibn Sina Academy i.e. www.Ibnsinaacademy.com can now be searched by any leading search engine. Following websites particularly provide link with our Ibn Sina's site:

1. <http://home.swipnet.se/PharmHist/>
2. <http://www.med411.com/>
3. <http://www.medbeats.com/>
4. <http://www.wndp.com>

Lectures organized during the year 2001

1. "Arab's Contribution to Geographical Knowledge" by Prof. M. Shafi (Padam Shri and Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Geography, AMU, Aligarh); May 10, 2001.
2. "Historical perspective of Urdu and Persian Literature" by Mr. Ali Akbar Rizvi (Karachi, Pakistan); May 24, 2001
3. "Social Impact on Health and Disease" by Prof. Tanvir Ahmad Alvi (Former Chairman, Deptt. of Urdu, Delhi University, New Delhi); July 25, 2001.
4. "Hepatitis Viruses & Diseases" by Dr. Shahid Jameel (Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Awardee, ICGB, New Delhi); October 27, 2001
5. "Determining Features of Aligarh Spirit" by Dr. S. Mohsin Raza (Khoul Hospital, Muscat, Oman); November 25, 2001.

Following dignitaries visited Ibn Sinā academy during 2001

1. Mr. M. Hamid Ansari (Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh)
2. Mr. Siraj Hussain (Vice-Chancellor, Hamdard University, New Delhi)
3. Aqai Roohi Sefat (Deputy Chief De Mission & Councilor, IR of Iran, New Delhi)
4. Professor Mohd. Shafi (Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Geography, AMU, Aligarh)
5. Aqai Taquei Amini (Secy., Noor Microfilm Centre, Iran Culture House, New Delhi)
6. Professor Akhtar Mahdi (Dept. of Persian, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi)
7. Aqai Mehdi Khajeh Piri (Second Secretary, Iran Culture House, Embassy of IR Iran, New Delhi)
8. Mr. Ali Akbar Rizvi (Noted Urdu Writer, Karachi, Pakistan)
9. Hakim Azizul Islam (Principal, Habibia Tibbia College, Dhaka, Bangladesh)
10. Hakim Mahboobur Rahman Saqi (Editor, *Bangladesh Journal of Integrated Medicine*, Dhaka, Bangladesh)
11. Hakim Mohammad Muslim (President, Ibn Sina Council, Dhaka, Bangladesh)
12. Mr. Rashid Bhika (Founder President, Ibn Sina Institute, Johannesburg, South Africa)

13. Dr. Mujeeb Ahmad (Dept. of History, Karachi University, Pakistan)
14. Mr. Saiyid Hamid (Chancellor, Hamdard University, New Delhi and former vice-chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh)
15. Professor Alauddin Ahmad (Former Vice-chancellor, Hamdard University, New Delhi)
16. Professor B. Shaikh Ali (Former Vice-chancellor, Goa University and Mysore University, Mysore)
17. Mr. Ishaq Jamkhanawala (President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Mumbai)
18. Prof. Egbert Asshauer (German authority on Tibetan Medicine, Quickborn, Germany)
19. Dr. Muhayya Abdurrahman (Institute of Oriental Studies, Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

AIDS Cell of the Ibn Sinâ Academy entered in the global AIDS Directory

IAMMS has now been entered in the new listings for the 2002 edition of the GLOBAL AIDS DIRECTORY. For details, contact: <jdarby@globalhealth.org> Telephone: (802) 649-1340, ext. 124, FAX: (802) 649-1396.

Interview

A lengthy Interview of the President of the Ibn Sinâ Academy regarding its aim and objective and about its foundation ceremony was taken by Shahid Madni, Chairman Deptt. of Urdu, Hugli Mohsin College, Hugli. The text has been published in the daily newspaper, *Akhbar-e Mashriq* (Kolkatta, 15.7.2001) and *Nadeem* (Bhopal, 28.10.2001)

Ibn Sinâ Academy gave welcome to the delegates of the following conferences

1. *National Symposium on Hifzane Sehat wa Samaji Tib*, Ajmal Khan Tibbia College, AMU, Aligarh, September 29-30, 1999.
2. *International Conference on Good Health in New Millennium through Unani System of Medicine*, Ajmal Khan Tibbia College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India, June 2001.

Life members

A large number of medical and science personalities had joined Ibn Sinâ Academy as honorary members or as life members.

Publications

Up till now two books has been published by Ibn Sinâ Academy.

1. *History of Non-Resident Students' Centre (1910-2000)*, Aligarh Muslim University By Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman , Rs. 150
2. *Tauzihat Kulliyat-e-Adviya* (Basic Principles of Pharmacology & Pharmaceutics) by Dr. A. Latif, (ISBN: 81-901362-0-8), Rs. 175

Fifth Guest Lecture in the Ibn Sina Academy by Dr. S. Mohsin Raza

Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine & Sciences (IAMMS) organized its fifth guest lecture entitled "Determining features of Aligarh Spirit" on November 25, 2001. Preceding the lecture, the president of the academy Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman introduced Dr. Mohsin Raza to the audience. Dr. Raza is presently working as Consultant Surgeon at Khoula Hospital, Muscat, Oman.

Presenting the slides on Power Point using LCD Projector, Dr. Raza first of all introduced Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his mission. He compared the circumstances in which Sir Syed Ahmad Khan initiated his task of waking up Muslims' mind from slumbering thoughts. He then introduced activities of various AMU Alumni Association spreaded all over the world. He particularly pointed out the feelings of AMU alumni when they hear good about their alma mater and vice versa. Overall, the talk and the way of presentation were unique for most of the internal Aligarian and hence were praised by all dignitaries.

Excerpts of few of the remarks made of IAMMS

In the last issue of Ibn Sina Academy (Vol. 1, No. 2, 2001), we published selected remarks made for IAMMS of distinguished dignitaries. Here is an excerpt of few more academicians:

"I never thought that a collection of this magnitude could be collected in Aligarh by a single individual. Sir Salar Jang of Hyderabad got it all in Salar Jang Museum. This is another such collection. The difference is that Salar Jang could collect it with all his wealth. This is done by a teacher of the University of Aligarh".

Professor Nasim Ansari
Former HOD Surgery, JNMC, AMU, Aligarh

"I had the opportunity to go through *NISA* and also visit Ibn Sina Academy and participate in some of its functions. It addresses a less known, difficult but increasingly important area viz. Medicine & Science of medieval period. The Academy, viz. its library, museum, website etc is extensive in range, of appreciable depth, in step with current developments and professional and well turned out. The *NISA* has succeeded in projecting the character, worth and value of the Academy. Secondly, it presents a wide range of information about current developments in the field of Medicine and Science particularly of medieval era, taking place all over the world e.g. forthcoming and recently held international conferences, new publications, journals, organizations, websites, awards etc. The May-August 2001 issue has reprinted an informative article on Ibn Sina by Dr. Darmani. It is largely biographical, which is not without benefit as that is likely to what the curiosity of the casual reader to go deeper in the area. However, we expect to see in future concise discussions of the 'content' of Medieval Medicine and Science. We also expect reviews of new and not-so-new books that are of key importance in the field. Further, the relation between Medicine and Science with Islam should become an important and permanent area of concern in the *NISA*. Last, but not the least, the language, formatting and printing is befitting to the sobriety and profundity of the area addressed and can stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the best, international newsletter devoted to such deep areas of study".

Dr. K. M. Yusuf Amin
Reader, Dept. of Ilmul Advia, AMU, Aligarh.

"I have been very impressed by the scholarship of Prof. Rahman and his activities as a collector. Nowadays it is very rare to find a scholar like him with such an exquisite taste. Only problem is that I cannot read his books"

Prof. Egbert Asshauer
Quickborn, Germany.

NEWS ITEM

IBRO creates a Committee for the History of Neuroscience

At its meeting on 21 February 2001 the Executive Committee of International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) unanimously approved the

proposal to create an ad hoc committee for the study of past contributions to the understanding of brain function made by scientists from different parts of the world. In order to cover a broad scope of such contributions, the committee will collaborate with researchers in the six different regions where IBRO is represented. The Executive Committee approved also the nomination of Professor George W. Kreutzberg, Max-Planck-Institute of Neurobiology, Martinsried (Germany) as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for the History of Neuroscience.

Further inquiries can be addressed to the Chairman, George Kreutzberg <gwk@neuro.mpg.de>, see also a note on IBRO in the section: DOCUMENTATION.

Directory of Members of Association of Physiologists and Pharmacologists of India

The Association of Physiologists and Pharmacologists of India, popularly called as APPI, was established on 6th of January 1955 by few eminent physiologists and pharmacologists of India at Baroda, where the Indian Science Congress was held. APPI, which was started with a handful of members, now has more than 1500 members and more than 36 branches in different parts of the country. Since its inception, the Association has been holding annual conferences and continued medical education (CME) programmes regularly in medical institutions in various parts of the country. These meetings are very well attended and offer excellent opportunities for scientific exchange and social interactions. Apart from publishing an indexed quarterly scientific journal, *Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology* (IJPP), an excellent newsletter is also issued.

The Association needs a frequently updated Directory for the members to be able to keep in touch with each other, and for outsiders to be able to contact any of them. The first Directory of APPI under the title: *You and Your Association* was brought out by Dr. (Mrs.) S. Dua Sharma in the year 1981. The next editions were published by Dr. Harish Gupta under the title: *Know Your Association*, in the year 1989 and by Dr. K. P. Puthuraya in the year 1993 respectively. The year - 2001 witnessed yet another volume, *Directory of members 2001 and All about APPI* during the 47th National Conference of APPI at Armed Force Medical College, Pune on December 22, 2001. This new directory, published by Dr. K. P. Puthuraya again, was

released by Lt. General R. K. Jetley, Director General Armed Forces Medical Services & Senior Colonel Commandant, Ministry of Defense, Govt. of India in the presence of Col. A. K. Lavania, Organizing Secretary APPICON-2001.

(Courtesy: Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman, Life Member APPI)

New Literary Research Sub-Committee of CCRUM Constituted

The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), which was established in the year 1978 with the objective of undertaking multifaceted research activities in Unani Medicine, in its executive meeting constituted a Literary Research Sub-Committee on September 4, 2001 with the following experts:

1. Prof. Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman (Aligarh)
Chairman
2. Prof. Hakim S. Qayamuddin (Aligarh) Member
3. Hakim Ghulam Mehdi (New Delhi)
Member
4. Mr. A. Habib Khan (New Delhi)
Member

The committee would, in detail discuss the literary research programme of the council and shall be responsible for review and monitoring of the Literary Research Activities of the Council. The tenure of the Committee shall be concurrent with the tenure of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Council.

Chairman SAC (presently Hakim Saifuddin Ahmad) and Director (Hakim Khalid Siddiqui) CCRUM will be permanent special invitees to this sub-committee.

Three calendars devoted to the history of pharmacy are now available

The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy has issued its annual calendar, distributed free to its members, but available for \$6 from the Institute (777 Highland Ave., Madison, WI 53705). In black and white, all but three of the twelve illustrations fall under the heading of *Pharmaceutica Americana*. Featured, appropriately for the 150th Anniversary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, are two prints, one of the membership certificate of the Association issued between 1856 and 1865, the other, the announcement of the 32nd annual meeting of the Association in

Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1884. The other illustrations provide an overview of American pharmacy from advertisements for cod liver oil and for glassware, to large-scale manufacturing. The illustrations that do not have an American connection include an illustration of a 17th-century German apothecary shop, a mid-19th-century back-room laboratory in London, and the frontispiece from the 1622 edition of Martino Pansa's *Pharmacotheca*. A full page is devoted to each illustration, accompanied by a full page squared for daily notations.

The 2002 calendar issued by the noted Dutch historian of pharmacy, Dirk A. Wittop Koning, follows the usual pattern of six illustrations (one for each two months) in color. The illustrations reflect Dr. Wittop Koning's particular interest in art and pharmacy. They include two paintings, H.J. Scheeres' (1829-1864) "De stadapothek" (The Town Apothecary) and Hans Koning's 1974 painting called "De kruidenplukker" (The herb gatherer). The other illustrations include a 1984 restoration of a bronze unicorn in a Dutch pharmacy, a polychrome Italian 17th-century drug jar for "Mumia," and a colorful advertisement featuring a gamboling lamb for a remedy for spring listlessness. Most unusual is a "Huisapothek" (home pharmacy) from Middle Sumatra, a collection of braided basket-bags of various shapes and sizes for holding drugs, gathered together into one hanging cluster. Inquiries can be addressed to Dr. Wittop Koning at Rabbistraat 28, 3841 CR Hardewijk, The Netherlands.

The 2002 "Apotheker-Kalender-Calendar for Pharmacists" continues the tradition of expert selection of illustrations magnificently reproduced in color in a large format (19x19 in.). Pharmaceutical historians Dr. Wolfgang-Hagen Hein and Dr. Werner Dressendörfer are responsible for the selection and the authoritative monographs that are on the verso of each illustration. (The monographs are in German and English, the English translation provided by Diane Blaurock.)

The calendar has three illustrations of 17th-century drug containers: three polychrome Montpellier drug jars, two albarelli from Armstadt, and four wooden drug jars from the Brixton Town Pharmacy, an Apotheke that has been in existence for 400 years. Two illustrations are of pharmacy interiors, that of the 17th-

Century Court Pharmacy in Detmold and an 1877 water color by Carl Zopf of the interior of the old Lion Pharmacy in the Neuruppin House of Theodor Fontane. There are two unusual illustrations in the Christ as Pharmacist genre. One is a decorated wedding cupboard dated 1798 and the other, from a newly discovered book of family records, ca. 1760, is a unique presentation of Christ and an earthly pharmacist at the dispensing table. The other illustrations include photographs of 17th- and 18th-century silver pill box and pomanders; the title page of Basilius Besler's *Continuatio* (1632) replete with illustrations from his natural history collections; a medieval pharmacy scene from a miniature in a 14th-century antidotarium; a page on kermes from the pioneering 1764 work on microscopy by Martin Ledermüller; and most unusual, a marksman's target depicting a pharmacy laboratory, the bull's eye being the globe of a retort (1820).

The calendar is published by the Deutscher Apotheker Verlag, Birkenwaldstrasse 44, D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany

6

Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman at AFMC (Pune) for APPICON-2001

Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman, Lecturer Department of Pharmacology, J. N. Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh participated the 47th National Conference of Association of Physiologists and Pharmacologists of India (APPI) at Armed Force Medical College (AFMC), Pune on December 21-24, 2001 and presented a paper entitled: *Effects of Delphinium Denudatum Wall. on Moderately and Severely Induced Morphine Dependence.*

The Armed Force Medical College, which was established on 1st May 1948, is a unique organization. It is the first of its kind in the world. It was an amalgamation of the remnants of the Indian Medical Corps units. The 4th August 1962 signaled the birth of the graduate wing. AFMC has now grown and progressed over the years to become one of the premier medical colleges of the country. The college not only imparts medical education but also transforms motivated youths into full-fledged medical officers, worthy of the Indian Armed Forces. Over the last five decades AFMC has acquired an invincible aura and image. The magazine

India Today declared it as the second best Medical College of India in the year 2001.

Iqbal's poetry is multi-dimensional

"Iqbal was a multi-dimensional poet and his poetry is a lofty mix of religion, philosophy, aesthetics and history". Noted Urdu critic and head of the Delhi University's Urdu Department Prof. Atiqullah expressed the above view. He was here to speak at the programme 'Mulaquat' organized by the State Government's Allama Iqbal Adabi Markaz.

Prof. Atiqullah said that the way Iqbal presented his views is a proof of the poet's universal status. He reaches to the reader in accordance with the reader's level, he added. Delivering a special address, Iqbal Samman recipient senior poet Akhter Saeed Khan said that when the views assume the form of poetry through heart, they become Iqbal's couplets. The greatness of Iqbal lies in the fact that he expertly synchronized the voice of heart and his views. He is a poet who introduced Urdu poetry to a consisting philosophy, he added. Presiding over the function, Hakeem Syed Zillur Rahman, Former Dean Faculty of Unani Medicine of Aligarh Muslim University, described as 'scholarly' the speeches by Prof. Atiqullah and Akhter Saeed Khan. He said that Bhopal has practically proved its reverence for Iqbal in every period. The Allama Iqbal Adabi Markaz is also a proof of this love. The eight books published by the Markaz are a very important addition to the books on Iqbal and have not left untouched any aspect of Iqbal's poetry, he added.

Earlier, Markaz Secretary Prof. Afaq Ahmed introduced the guests and expressed gratitude for participation.

(Hindustan Times: City edition Bhopal, p. 4;1.1.2002)

GRANTS / FELLOWSHIPS:

Chemical Heritage Foundation - Call for Applications for 2002-2003 Fellowships

Six academic year (2002-2003) and two summer (2002) fellowship opportunities are available at the Chemical Heritage Foundation Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry. These fellowships are awarded to support a variety of research projects on the history of the chemical and molecular sciences, technologies and

associated industries, and carry competitive stipends. The Beckman Center hosts researchers from all parts of the world through its fellowship programs, including graduate students, recent PhDs and established scholars. Research Travel Grants are also available for scholars who want to visit for a shorter term. Our visiting scholars are encouraged to use the resources of the Chemical Heritage Foundation's Other Library of Chemical History and other area resources. The deadline for the 2002-2003 academic year fellowships was December 1, 2001. The Dead line for the 2002 summer fellowships is February 15, 2002. For more information please see the website below and click on "Grants and Awards",

E-mail or write to the Chemical Heritage Foundation at the following address:

Chemical Heritage Foundation, Fellowship Coordinator, 315 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 925-2222, Email: <fellowships@chemheritage.org>, Visit the Fellowship website at <www.chemheritage.org>

Grants for Visiting Research in the History of Pharmacy

Assistance for short-term historical research related to the history of pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin-Madison is available periodically. Historians, pharmacists, and other scholars working in the field (of any nationality) may apply for the next available Sonnedecker Grant for Visiting Research in the History of Pharmacy. The program provides assistance for travel, maintaining temporary residence in Madison, and meeting research expenses associated with utilizing the collection. A brochure is available on request that describes the pharmaco-historical collections, which have been developed in Madison during more than a century by the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy. Printed sources emphasize pharmaceutical literature of Western Europe and the United States of America, from the Renaissance to the present day. Manuscript sources represent mainly American pharmacy, from the late nineteenth century to the present day. These resources are reinforced by collections of comparable importance in the history of medicine and history of science.

At least \$1000 becomes available annually to defray part of the expenses of a recipient, for whatever period of residence is appropriate. Grants are made throughout the year on the basis of the merit of previous historical work and on the appropriateness of historical resources on the University of Wisconsin campus to the research proposed.

For further information contact: Prof. Gregory J. Higby, Rennebohm Hall, 777 Highland Ave., Madison, WI 53705 or email: <Higby@aihp.org.>

Rockefeller Postdoctoral Fellowships

Applications for the 2002-2003 Rockefeller Postdoctoral Fellowships at the University of Oklahoma are due on February 1, 2002. For more information, please visit: <www.ou.edu/islamsci/Rockefeller.htm> or contact: F. Jamil Ragep, Dept. of the History of Science, The University of Oklahoma, 601 Elm, Room 622 Norman, OK 73019-3106 USA; Voice phone: (405) 325-2213, Fax: (405) 325-2363, Email: <jragep@ou.edu>

First International Congress on Traditional Medicine and Materia Medica: A Report by Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman

The First International Congress on Traditional Medicine and Materia Medica was held at Shaheed Beheshti Medical Sciences, Tehran (Iran) during 6- 9 November 2000 in collaboration with Ministry of Health Services and Medical Education, Academy of Medical Sciences of Islamic Republic of Iran, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Jihad-e Sazandegi and WTO. A large number of research papers were read at the Congress. In the following we give only a list of contributions, which concern, with the scientific works of Ibn Sinā and Traditional Medicine.

[A] Papers:

1. Jahangir, A (Tehran), Therapeutic role of prayer and healing in Iranian Traditional Medicine.
2. Simin, Taavoni (Tehran), History of Family Planning in Islam and Iran. Quoted: Discourses on contraception by Ibn Sinā
3. Ali Ghafouri, Hamid Akbari and Babak Baban (Tehran), Role of Islam and Muslim Scholars in expanding of medicine in the world.

4. Abolghasem Soltani (Tehran), Some Major Problems with TM.
5. Moattar, F and Riyaziat P. (Tehran), Study of Contributions of Islamic and Iranian Scholars to Physiology and Pharmacology.
6. Hatami H (Iran), The Principles of Clinical Epidemiology in Avicenna Cannon of Medicine.
7. Mohammed Taghi Sarmadi (Iran), Traditional Medicine in Different Nations.
8. Salehi Surmaghi MH, Amin GH, Hadedi E and Khanavi M (Tehran), Pharmacognosical Studies on Olibanum [from Boswellia species, family Burceraceae, said to be used by Ibn Sinā].
9. Shirin Kaveli (Tehran), Cosmetic uses of Herbs.
10. Takzaree N., Takzaree A and Daneshvar N. (Tehran), Keeping Health and Beauty of the Skin using Herbal Compounds.
11. Sayyed Hossein Razawi Borghei (Tehran), Ancient and Modern Medicine Frontiers with Comparative Consideration.
12. Fadaei Fathabadi F, Norouzi M. and Raheimi M., (Tehran), Comparative Study of the Anatomical Information of Esophagus and Stomach, as published in Qanoon and Gray's Anatomy.
13. Yassa N. (Tehran), Antiviral activity of Medicinal Plants used in Traditional and Folk Medicine. Moattar F. (Tehran), Avicenna and Cardiac Drugs.
14. Mohammedreza Naseri (Tehran), Matching up the Principles and Fundamentals of TM Viz. Findings and Subjects in Contemporary Modern Medicine.
15. Behzad Zolfagheri and F Moattar (Tehran), Physician and Medicine in Avicenna's View.
16. Jaafri-Dehaghi M., (Tehran), The Iranian Historical written Sources about Medicinal Plants.
17. Sayed Abdollah Khalili (Iran), The Reason for Hemorrhoid and Therapeutic Method from Avicenna, Jorjani and Zakaria Razi View Points.
18. Zhila Naghibi Harat, Mohsen Naseri and Mohammed Ebadiani (Iran), Who is the Father of Percussion.
19. Syed Zillur Rahman, (Aligarh), Transmission of Unani Medicine into India.

[B] Books:

1. Avicenna – The Law of Medicine, Soroush Press, Tehran 1987.
2. Avicenna H. AA Cannon, Tehran, Iran Book2: 182.1881

3. Avicenna: The Cannon of Medicine, Tehran 5th edition.2&4: 107-226, 1997.
4. Avicenna, The Cannon of Medicine, Book2, 4th edition, Translated by Abdul Rahman Sharfakandi Soroush Publisher, Tehran, 1989

[The above report is prepared from the CD ROM: A testimony of the First International Congress on TM & Materia Medica. The author is thankful to Dr. M. Mosaddegh (Dept. of Pharmacy, Shaheed Beheshti Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran) for sending the CD.]

XXIST International Congress of History of Science; Mexico – 2001: A Report by S. M. Razaullah Ansari

The 21st International Congress of History of Science (IHS) was held in Mexico City, during July 8-13, 2001, under the auspices of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS). We may recall that this Union is affiliated to UNESCO through the International Council of Scientific Union (ICSU) – a non-governmental organisation (NGO) created in 1931. IUHPS has two sister divisions: The Division of History of Science (DHS) and the Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science (DLMP). Each of these divisions has its own Executive Council, which organises independently international congresses at every four-year period. Presently 45 countries are adhered to the IUHPS (DHS) through their National Committees of IUHPS.¹ India is a member of IUHPS (DHS) of long standing. Noteworthy is that during the period of 1947-2000, 16 Congresses of History of Science have been organised. The 20th IHS was held in Liège (Belgium), July 20-26, 1997.²

This Congress was organised quite well by the Local Organising Committee, chaired by Prof. Juan José Saldanña (Mexico). The President of the International Programme Committee (IPC) was Prof. Jed Z. Buchwald (Dibner Institute/MIT, USA). India was represented in IPC by Dr. Deepak Kumar (JNU, New Delhi). It may be noted that for the period 1997-2001, the President of the IUHPS Executive Council — under the aegis of which the 21st IHS was organised — was the famous Indian historian of science, Dr. B. V. Subbarayappa (Bangalore/India) and the Secretary General was the well-known historian of technology,

Prof. Robert Halleux (Liège/Belgium).

At a matter of fact, ICHS is organised with the help of a large number of symposia and meetings of its scientific sections. At the 21st Congress, 67 symposia were organised, 28 sectional meetings and 4 special sessions. The break-up of the symposia is as follows: 24 symposia organised by the IUHPS historical commissions, and 43 symposia by various research groups. We give in the sequel topics of some interesting symposia. To note is that 58 countries participated in this Congress, with 680 registered participants, and the number of listed contributions were 950.³ Besides the normal paper sessions and invited talks in the symposia and sectional meetings, 8 plenary lectures were also delivered. In an appendix we list them for information. Finally, it may be mentioned that the ICHS is not confined to its above-mentioned academic activity. Two business meetings of the IUHPS Council, *The General Assemblies (GA)*, are also held during the Congress, in which the new IUHPS Council and the Presidents of the IUHPS historical commissions are elected. The new Council for the period 2001-2005 is as follows:

President: Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu (Turkey)
 First Vice-President: Vladimir Kirsanov (Russia)
 Second Vice President: Liu Dun (China)
 Secretary General: Juan José Saldana (Mexico)
 Assistant Secretary: F. Bevilacqua (Italy)
 Treasurer: E. Nicolaidis (Greece)
 Past president: B.V. Subbrayappa (India)

It may also be added that at the General Assembly of IUHPS in Mexico, the presidents of Historical Commissions were also elected. There are about a score of such commissions, which are a sort of working-groups of specialised research fields, and which interact among themselves. Evidently, these Commissions have individual membership, in contrast to the IUHPS to which only countries can adhere. We may record here that two new commissions were created by the GA of IUHPS: *Commission for the History of Ancient and Medieval Astronomy* (President, S.M. R. Ansari, India), and *Commission for the History of Science and Cultural Diversity* (President, Paulus Gerdes, Mozambique). To note is that the creation of the latter commission was in consonance with the overall theme of the 21st Congress:

Science and Cultural Diversity. The GA at Mexico also approved the adherence of the countries: Colombia, Cuba and Serbia to IUHPS. It elected also the Chairman of International Programme Committee, Eberhard Knobloch (Berlin/Germany), who is the internationally known historian of mathematics.

At the *Opening Ceremony*, which took place at Placio de Bellas Artes, Prof. J. J. Saldana (Chairman of the LOC) welcomed all the participants. He recalled that the declaration at the 16th ICHS (Bucharest, 1981) to develop history of science in Latin America has borne fruits today with the holding of this Congress here in Mexico. Further, he elaborated on the theme of this Congress and stressed the importance of *cultural diversity* in history of science studies. He thanked the various national and international agencies, the support of which made possible the organisation of this Congress at Mexico. The President of the IUHPS Council, Dr. B. V. Subbrayappa, then addressed the delegates and the distinguished guests. He also spoke on the significance of the theme of the Congress, stressing the point that science and culture are inseparable, since the cross-cultural influences among the various civilisations have played a very important role in the development of science through out the world. He was of the opinion that the realisation of this aspect of history of science makes the science a *multicultural* activity and thereby the universality of the science is underscored. Dr. Subbrayappa was then followed by the President of the Mexican Academy of Science who, after giving a short history of the development of science in Mexico, emphasised the importance of interrelationship between science and society. Lastly the Minister of Education of Mexico addressed the distinguished gathering. He thanked first the IUHPS for selecting Mexico as the venue of the 21st ICHS. He told the delegates that promotion of science and technology has a central place in the schemes/projects of the Government of Mexico. To illustrate the commitment of his Govt. to science, he announced that the Govt. is planning to increase financial allocation to higher education and research from 1% to 3% of its total budget, a major portion of which would be allocated particularly to scientific research and development. However, the Govt. would like to invest in the development of indigenous culture as well. In conclusion, he expressed his appreciation of the

delegates who came from all over the world to make this Congress in Mexico a success. He then announced that the 21st Congress of History of Science is formally inaugurated. Finally the *Inaugural Lecture* was delivered by the world-renowned historian of Islamic mathematics, Roshdi Rashed (Paris) on "History of Science and Diversity at the Beginning of the 21st Century".

Selection from the Congress' Programme

We give here a selected list of a few symposia:

1. *Astronomical Heritage of the Non-European Cultural Areas*, organised under the auspices of the Inter-Union Commission for History of Astronomy (President, S.M.R. Ansari). The organising committee (OC) consisted of S.M.R. Ansari (India), Il-Seong Nha (Korea) and Marco A. Moreno Corral (Mexico).

2. *Refounding International Scientific Exchanges in the Immediate Post-War Period: The Exact and Natural Sciences Division of UNESCO in its First Years*, organised under the auspices of the Commission on History of Science and Empire (President, Deepak Kumar, India). OC: H.B. Domingues, G. Blue and P. Petitjean.

3. *Science, Environment and Imperialism: Strategies and Implications for the Agenda of History Science*, OC: Satpal Sangwan and R. Grove. This symposium was also organised under the auspices of the Commission on History of Science and Empire (President, Deepak Kumar, India).

4. *Social History of Medicine in Developing Countries*, OC: D. Kumar and M. Worboys, organised also under the auspices of the above-mentioned Commission.

5. *The Medieval Nexus: Scientific Transmission Within and From Islamic Lands*, organised under the auspices of the Commission on History of Islamic Science (President: J. Samsó (Spain). OC: J. Samsó and Jamil Rajep.

6. *Ethno-science and Ethno-mathematics: The Evolution of Thought in the last Five Hundreds Years*, OC: U. D'Ambrosio and Paulus Gerdes.

7. *Science, Technology and Cultural Diversity: From the Ottoman Empire to the National States*, OC: E. Ihsanođlu, E. Nicolaidis and K. Chatzis.

8. *The Transmission of Scientific Cultures and the Formation of Scientific Languages*, OC: Roshdi Rashed and Chikara Sasaki.

9. *Science, Religion and Culture*, Organiser: Jean Staune.

10. *Cultural Diversity: New Perspective in the History of Science*, a Special Session organised under the auspices of the International Association for the History of Science and Cultural Diversity, Organiser: Ubiratan D'Ambrosio.

11. *Arabic and Islamic World*, OC: H.R. Siddiqui (Chairman), H. Bellosta and A. Touwaide (a scientific section).

12. *India*, OC: Irfan Habib (Chairman), A. Singh and Satpal Sangwan (a scientific section).

13. *Trans-cultural Diffusion of Science*, OC: Roman Duda (Chairman) and M. Thompson.

For want of time and space, it is not possible for us to list all the contributions of these symposia and scientific sections.

The Indian Contribution

The Indian Delegation to this 21st History of Science Congress consisted of 13 members. This is surely an improvement over the last Congress, held in Liège in 1997. Besides this delegation, there were also other historians of science of Indian origin. The programme of the Congress indicates that our contributions were appreciable. Further, the India Report of History of Science Activities was also more impressive than that at the last Congress. We list in the Appendix all the Indian contributions. To note is that S.M.R. Ansari (Aligarh) and Deepak Kumar (JNU, Delhi) organised successfully a few symposia as *Presidents* of their respective Commissions, and at least a full scientific section on India was also organised, which was chaired by Irfan Habib (NISTADS, New Delhi).

Concluding Remarks

If we look up the country-wise number of historians of science, who contributed to this Congress, we find the following statistics: USA-90, France-51, Germany-40, Spain-37, Japan-28, UK-27, India-13, and China-9.⁴ It clearly indicates that we are lagging far behind with all the major developed countries. As given

in the previous section, our contribution to the Congress is purely due to the effort of individuals. Apart from NISTADS (New Delhi), no Indian institution is showing any interest in the History of Science and Technology. The Indian National Commission for History of Science, which operates under the Indian National Science Academy (New Delhi) should take a serious note of this situation. On the other hand, though the Chinese historians of science did not participate in large numbers, yet they succeeded in inviting the holding of the 22nd ICHS in China. The General Assembly of IUHPS in Mexico accepted the Chinese invitation and the next Congress will be held in Beijing in 2005. To note is that the Mexican and Chinese Delegation were pressing for the acceptance of their invitation for quite some time. We predicted already in our report of the last Congress, that China would succeed in holding this Congress. We further remarked that "it is time that India, considering her as one of the major Afro-Asian Countries and having a rich scientific heritage, also put on record its intention to invite this Congress whenever possible."⁵ It goes without saying that holding such a Congress here in India will highlight evidently history of science as a discipline in its own right and it will then not only boost history of science studies in India but also in South Asia and Islamic countries. It is unfortunate that though India is a mine of primary source material in sciences which is locked in manuscript form in well known classical languages, namely Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, old Tamil etc., yet this scientific heritage is not being studied and researched. It is high time that modern scientists and linguists should give a serious thought to this state of our academia.

Appendix I

List of Plenary Lectures

- Elias Trabulse (Mexico), *Tadición y ruptura en la ciencia mexicana.*
 Zhiyu Guo (China), *The Xia-Shng-Zhou Chronology Project: Establishment of Chronological Frame of the Earliest Three Dynasties in Chinese History.*
 Jed Z. Buchwald (USA), *The Legacy of Thomas Kuhn for the History of Science.*
 Erwin Hiebert (USA), *Science and Music in the*

Culture of Late 19th Century Physicists.

- Vladimir Kirsanov and Vladimir Vizguine (Russia), *Between Ideology and Nuclear Weapons: Hard Years for Soviet Theoretical Physics.*
 Horacio Capel (Spain), *Parques y jardines en la ciudad: Ciencia y estética.*
 Carroll Pursell (USA), *Appropriate Technology, Modernity and U. S. Foreign Aid.*
 Luis C. Arboleda (Colombia), *La défi de bâtir une raison mathématique dans le pays du désarroi. Science et diversité culturelle en Colombie.*

Appendix II

List of Indian Contributions in various Symposia and Sections

- Abraham, George and Corneliuss, S. (Chennai), *Mathematical Methods in the Pancasiddhântika.*
 Achar, Narahari (Memphis/USA), *Further Exploration of the Vedic Sky with Planetarium Software.*
 Ansari, S. M. R. (Aligarh), *The Significance of Astronomy and Astrology in the Medieval Indian Culture.*
 Bala, Poonam (Cleveland/USA), *Public Health and Medical Knowledge: Imperial Ideology in India.*
 Basu, Aparajita, *The Conflict and Change-over in Indian Chemistry Communication.*
 Bhattacharyya, R. K. (Calcutta), *On the History of Brahmagupta's Mathematics and Its Transmission to Arab Countries.*
 Chacraverti, S. (Calcutta), *Bengal's Pre-Colonial Legacy of Popular Self-Education.*
 Gheverghese, J.G. (Manchester), *Development of Infinite Series in Three Cultures.*
 Gheverghese, J.G. (Manchester), *Social and Historical Context of the Interaction between Mathematics and Astronomy in Kerala, 1350-1600.*
 Ghosh, Amitabh (New Delhi), *Tipu Sultan, a Pre-British Engagement with Modern Technology.*
 Habib, S. Irfan (New Delhi), *Modern Science and Its Underlying Multiculturalism: An Experience from the 19th Century India.*

- Habib, S. Irfan and Raina, Dhruv (New Delhi), *A Comparative Study of the Travelogues of a French Savant in India and Indian Savant in France in the Eighteenth Century.*
- Jain, Nandlal (Rewa), *Concept of Zero in Jaina Canons.*
- Krishna, V. V. (New Delhi), *Growth of Industrial Research and Engineering as a Profession in India, 1916-1940.*
- Kumar, Deepak (New Delhi), *Social History of Medicine in the Context of Developing Countries.*
- Kumar, Prakash, (Atlanta/USA), *Scientific Experiments in British India: Indigo, Planters and the State.*
- Lal, Maneesha (Montrouge/France), *Researching Women: Gender and Medical Enquiry in Late Colonial India.*
- Mall, L.P. and Trivedi, C.P. (New Delhi), *Basis of Life and Global Warming in Veda.*
- Mohan, Kamlesh (Chandigarh), *From Female Infanticide to Foeticide: A Historical Perspective on Gender Bias in North India, with special Reference to Punjab.*
- Murti, K. S., *Geological Science in India from 1800 Onwards.*
- Murti, K.S., *Cultural Diversity and Science: The Indian Context.*
- Naraindas, Harish, *Crisis, Charisma and Triage: Extirpating the Pox.*
- Raina, Dhruv (New Delhi), *The Interplay between Knowledge, Politics and Representation: The Shaping of the Image of Oriental Mathematics and Astronomy.*
- Rajan, Sundara (Bangalore), *Development and Botanical concepts in Ancient India.*
- Ramasubramaniam, K. (Chennai), *Model of Planetary Motion in the Kerala School of Astronomy.*
- Sanghwan, Satpal (New Delhi), *Science, Environment and Imperialism: Reflections on Indian Experiences.*
- Singh, Anuradha (New Delhi), *Foundational Impetus of Five Elements to the Ancient Indian and Chinese medical Tradition.*
- Sinha, Jagdish (New Delhi), *Science and Culture*

under Colonialism: India between the World Wars.

Tayabji, Nasir (New Delhi), *Acquiring Know-Why vs. Licensed Manufacture: Penicillin in Nehru's India.*

Thakur, A.N. (New Delhi), *Indian Science and Culture: Some Reflections.*

Trivedi, Chandra P. (Ratlam), *Vedic concepts of Biosphere.*

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to express his gratitude for the financial assistance granted by Prof. J. J. Saldana (Chairman, LOC), Indian National Science Academy (New Delhi) and the Indian Council of Historical Research (New Delhi), which made his participation possible. Thanks are especially due to Prof. Saldana for the assistance in getting his Commission's Symposium approved by the Programme Committee.

References

1. Cf. Benoît Sevensys, *The Members' Vade Mecum*, IUHPS (DHS) Secretariat, Liège, June 2001, Document 4, p.83.
2. For a report of this Congress, see S.M.R. Ansari, *Studies in History of Medicine and Science* (New Delhi), Vol.15, No.1-2, New Series (1997/98), pp. 151-164.
3. The last two figures do not tally for the simple reason that many participants register themselves at the registration desk of the Congress. In contrast to these figures we find that the last Congress in Liège comprised 69 countries with 1393 participants and 1056 contributions, cf. Ansari, *Ibid*, p.151. This difference may be due to Europe being still considered as central to both Americas and Asia.
4. For the sake of completeness, we may add that the Islamic countries: Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Morocco and Pakistan, contributed with one participant each, but Turkey contributed with 4 participants. Actually the delegate from Pakistan did not arrive. This indicates a very miserable status of history of science in these countries, apart from Turkey and to some extent Iran.
5. Cf. S.M.R. Ansari, *Studies in History of Medicine and Science* (New Delhi), Vol.15, No.1-2, New Series (1997/98), p. 156.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The Avicenna Study Group Colloquium

The Avicenna Study Group Colloquium is to be held at the First World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies, during September 8 - 13, 2002 in the University of Mainz, Germany

List of contributors:

1. Amos Bertolacci (Yale University), The Reception of Book B (Beta) of Aristotle's *Metaphysics* in the *Ilahtyyat* of Avicenna's *Kitab al-Shifa'*
2. Bennacer El Bouazatti (Mohamed V University-Agdal, Rabat), Avicennian Theory of Reasoning
3. Catarina Belo (Oxford University), Chance and Determinism in Ibn Sinā - Physics Chapter I of the *Shifa'*
4. David C. Reisman (Yale University), The Philosopher and the Mystic: A Study in the Pseudo-Avicenna Corpus
5. Gabriel Lahood (College of the Bahamas), Al-Ghazali and Averroes on Avicenna's Theory of Action
6. Irina Luther (Institute for the History of Science and Technology, Moscow), The Conception of Angle in the Works of Ibn Sinā and al-Shirazi
7. Jon McGinnis (U. of Missouri-St. Louis), *Catēgoriai kai Kinēsis*; Ibn Sinā on the Categories in Which Motion Occurs
8. M. Afifi AL-Akikit (Oxford University), Avicenna's Philosophy of Mathematics: The Classification of the Mathematical Sciences in the *Aqsam* and the *Burhan*.
9. Olga Lizzini (Universita di Roma La Sapienza), Matter and Form in Avicenna's Metaphysics and the Concept of *layd*
10. Omer Maher Alper (Istanbul University), Avicenna's Argument for the Existence of God: Was He really influenced by the Mutakallimun?
11. Rahim Acar (Harvard University), Reconsidering Avicenna's Position on God's Knowledge of Particulars
12. Roxanne Marcotte (Institut Francais de Recherche en Iran), Resurrection in the Hayat al-Nufus of Isma'il Ibn Muhammad Razi: The Avicennan Background

For more information, contact: David C. Reisman, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civiliza-

tions, Yale University, 314 Hall of Graduate Studies, P.O. Box 208236 New Haven, CT 06520-8236; Office, 203-432-2944 Fax, 203-432-2946 e-mail: david.reisman@yale.edu

The 5th International Symposium on the History of Mathematics and Mathematical Education using Chinese Characters

The 5th International Symposium on the History of Mathematics and Mathematical Education Using Chinese Characters (ISHME5) will be held at Tianjin Normal University, Tianjin, China, from 9-12 August 2002. It will be held with joint support of the following:

- 1). The Chinese Society of the History of Mathematics
- 2). Gunma Wasan Study Association, Japan
- 3). Inner Mongolia Normal University, China
- 4). The Wasan Institute of Japan

The symposium themes would be: 1). Mathematics Using Chinese Characters: Transformation from Traditional Mathematics to Modern Mathematics; 2). Studies on the History of Mathematics of Korea and Vietnam; 3). Exchange and Comparison between Mathematics Using Chinese Characters and Mathematics of India and Arab; 4). Mathematical Education of Using Chinese Characters: A Comparative Approach. All presentations will be given in either Chinese or English. For more details, contact: Organizer - Tianjin Normal University, China.

Seminars for the Semester 2001-2002

Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine (University of Manchester) and Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine will organize following seminars at Room 3.29, 3rd Floor, Maths Tower, Oxford Road, Manchester.

5th February: Improving the Nation's Health: British Pharmaceutical Companies and the Assault on Chronic Disease, 1948-68 by Viviane Quirke (Oxford Brookes University)

12th February: What Happened in the Sixties? The Crisis in Trust in Science by Jon Agar (London)

19th February: Researching Smoking Policy: Issues for Contemporary History by Virginia Berridge (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

26th February: Medicine in Literature: A CD-ROM

for Medical Students by Janet Browne (Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at UCL)

12th March: Shopping for Instruments in Paris and London, 1660-1800 by Jim Bennett (University of Oxford)

19th March: Out of the Hands of Zeus: Characterizing Ancient Meteorology by Liba Taub (University of Cambridge)

16th April: Hagiography, Anthropology and Eugenics: Elite Brain Research 1860-1930 by Michael Hagner (Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin)

23rd April: Taking Scissors and Paste to Science: The Mirror of Literature (1822-49) and the Invention of Popular Science by Jn Topham (Universities of Leeds and Sheffield)

30th April: Framing a Veiled Disease: Women Physicians, Medical Research and Osteomalacia in Twentieth-Century Colonial India by Maneesha Lal (School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London)

7th May: 'The Illusion of an Explanation': Concepts of Hereditary Disease 1770-1870 by John Waller (Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at UCL & Harvard)

14

For more information on CHSTM and the Wellcome Unit, including informal seminars and late changes to the above, see www.man.ac.uk/CHSTM/

DOCUMENTATION

International Brain Research Organization

The International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) was founded in 1960 in response to the growing demand from scientists in many countries and different disciplines for the creation of a central organization for the better mobilization and utilization of the world's scientific resources for research on the brain. The origin of IBRO can be traced back to a meeting of electroencephalographers in London in 1947. It led to the establishment of an International Federation of EEG and Clinical Neurophysiology. At a conference of this group and others in Moscow in 1958 a unanimous resolution was passed proposing the creation of an International Organization representing the whole of brain research. UNESCO welcomed this plan and IBRO was established in 1960 as an independent, non-governmental organization. In order to protect its freedom and constitutional authority, IBRO was incorporated in Canada

through a bill passed by the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa in 1961.

IBRO is an independent, international organization dedicated to the promotion of neuroscience and of communication between brain researchers in all countries of the world. Soon after its foundation IBRO established close links with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), which is adhered to UNESCO. IBRO was given Associate Status in ICSU in 1976. In 1993 IBRO was admitted by ICSU as member of the category of Scientific Unions.

Over the years, IBRO has set up a number of active programmes to stimulate international contacts in brain research. Symposia and Workshops are sponsored on the basis of competitive applications. Under the Publication Programme, IBRO publishes the journal *Neuroscience* and *IBRO News*. The IBRO Membership Directory is available on the website <<http://www.ibro.org>>. IBRO offers post-doctoral fellowships and travel grants to students from less developed countries. Since 1999, IBRO has sponsored *Neuroscience Schools* aimed at forming interactive networks among students and teachers during training courses in Africa, Asia, Europe, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America.

As a consequence of the rapid expansion in neuroscience, in 1983 the Central Council of IBRO unanimously endorsed plans to reorganize IBRO. After the necessary period for comments, the changes in the by-laws of IBRO were approved by the new Governing Council of IBRO in Oxford in 1985. In 1998 and 1999 the by-laws were amended. The Governing Council later on approved these by-laws by postal ballot in April 2000.

In its new role as a World Federation, IBRO is at present representing the interests of about 51,000 neuroscientists in 111 countries in the world.

(Courtesy: IBRO 51 Bd de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France; Phone: 33-1-46 479292; E-mail: <admin@ibro.org>

New Websites:

1. <http://www.medbeats.com/sopi.html>: A site of Society of Pharmacovigilance, India (SOPi), affiliated with International Society of Pharmacovigilance (ISoP).
2. <http://www.psa.org.au/history/history.cfm>: A site where a lecture on History of Pharmacy - *A Scandalously Short Introduction to the History of Pharmacy* could be found.
3. <http://www.ou.edu/islamsci/Newsletter-V7.pdf>: A site of the Comm. on Hist. of Sc. & Tech. in Islamic Civilization's Newsletter (2000-2001).



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