



NISA

Newsletter

of

Ibn Sina Academy

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IAMMS ACTIVITIES

Ibn Sina Academy in the list of MedHist

MedHist is a gateway to evaluate, quality internet resources relating to the history of medicine and allied sciences, covering all aspects of the history of health and development of medical knowledge. MedHist events - a service that publicizes details of forthcoming history of medicine conferences, workshops and seminars.

The listings are separated into two parts: the first details events aimed at professional historians of Medicine, and the second, events aimed at a more generalist audience. The listings contain event details, including event title, location and description, details of charging policy and a link to the event's Web site, if one exists. The listings have been compiled from a variety of sources, including history of medicine journals and email discussion lists.

There are currently two other resources relating to Ibn Sina (Avicenna) catalogued on MedHist. Records can be accessed either via the name index (People/A-Z by Author) or via the search facility.

MedHist events are available via the MedHist Web site, at: <http://medhist.ac.uk/events/>

New Arrivals/Addition to the Zillur Rahman Library of IAMMS

Dr. S. M. Mar'ashi Najafi (Chairman, Library Mar'ashi Najafi, Qum, Iran) has kindly donated the following books for the Library of Ibn Sina Academy.

1. Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the library of Ayatullah Mar'ashi Najafi Vols. 1-30
2. Shihab shari'ah vol. 1
3. Quarterly Mirath - Shihab Vols 1 - 4

In the covering letter, he writes, "Dear Prof Zillur Rahman, On behalf of the Library Mar'ashi Najafi, we are deeply interested in sending some of our publications for your library. We hope and expect to continue similar co-operation between the two organizations." Best Regards, S. M. Mar'ashi Najafi, Chairman (info@marashilibrary.org)

2. *Arabic In South India* (Papers in Honour of Prof S. E. A. Nadvi), Ed. Prof. E. K. Ahmed Kutty, Dept. of Arabic, University of Calicut, 2003

Visitors

International Seminar on "Contribution of Persian language and literature to the composite culture of India" was organized by the Department of Persian, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh from May 12-14, 2003 under the Chairmanship of Professor Azarmi Dukht Safavi. As a part of the program, the participants paid a visit to the Ibn Sina Academy on May 14, 2003. On this occasion, President of the Academy and many scholars presented their views on the establishment of libraries and development of a database of traditional knowledge. At the end, the members and the Executive Council of the Academy organized a small party in honour of the delegates.

Other Dignitaries

Dr. Mariam Bibi Issac Goodur (Mauritius), Prof. Jalal Tamleh (Iran), Prof. Taufeeq Subhani (Iran), Prof. S. A. H. Abidi (Professor Emeritus, Delhi University, Delhi), Dr. Farokhzad (Iran), Prof. Jac Keol Park (Busan National University, Busan, South Korea), Dr. Kwak Taikeum (Daejin University, Pocheon, Korea), Dr. Edmund Puczylewski (University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland) and Dr. Hidetoshi Marubayashi (Naruto University of Education, Naruto, Japan)

Individual Activities of Members of IAMMS

Prof. Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman

[Introduction Presented during International conference on Medicine in its Cultural Context at Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany]

President der Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine & Sciences, Aligarh (Indien) schaut auf eine 40-jährige akademische Laufbahn zurück. Er leistete entscheidende Beiträge in der Unani-Medizin und ist heute eine Autorität auf diesem Gebiet. Hakim S. Zillur Rahman zählt zu den wenigen Ärzten, die Unani-Medizin weltweit bekannt machten. Autor von über 200 Veröffentlichungen sowie 25 Büchern und Organisator internationaler Konferenzen. Er erhielt verschiedenste Akademische Auszeichnungen und National Awards, wie den Urdu Academy Award, Government of UP, Lucknow, sowie diverse Internationale Auszeichnungen wie die Certification for research work in Unani Medicine awarded by A'imal Tibbia College, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

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Prof. Syed Zillur Rahman attended the following conferences

1. Presented keynote paper on Unani Medicine (45 minutes) during International conference on *Medizin im Kontext der Kulturen* (Medicine in its Cultural Context) at Technische Universität München (Technical University of Munich), Munich (Germany) on 30.05.2003
2. Participated and delivered a talk at one of the Plenum "Salvation and Healing – Physical Psychological and Spiritual Aspects of the Healing Process" during International conference on *Medizin im Kontext der Kulturen* (Munich, Germany) on 31.05.2003
3. Attended the talk of His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama as the guest of honour during International conference on *Medizin im Kontext der Kulturen* (Munich, Germany) on 1.06.2003
4. Delivered lecture, *Health & Beauty in Unani Medicine*, Islamic Foundation, Markfield (UK), June 14, 2003.
5. Delivered lecture, *Importance of Unani Medicine*, The Muhsin Institute, Leicester (UK), June 15, 2003
6. Presented paper, entitled, *Ross Masud*, Seminar on Anjuman Tarraqi Urdu Hind's Hundreth Anniversary, New Delhi, February 28 - March 2, 2003

Papers:

1. Life & Works of Hakim Seyed Ismail Jorjani. *Majma-e Maqalat Kangrah Buzargdasht Hakim Seyed Ismail Jorjani*, Farhangistan Uloom Puzishki, Islamic Republic of Iran, 2000: 125-133.
2. Sahil Aur Nagpur, *Quitartas* (Sharfuddin Sahil Number), Ahbab Urdu Academy, Nagpur, Jan-April, 2003: 138-41
3. Professor Syed Ehtisham Ahmad Nadvi (Nadva Se Aligarh Tak), *Nazr-e-Professor Syed Ehtisham Ahmad Nadvi*, Ed. Safia Bee & Shahid Ali Khan, Mahnama Kitab Numa, New Delhi, 2003: 45-49.

Professor S. Zillur Rahman visited Frankfurt (Germany) to see the Institute for the History of Arabic-Islamic Sciences & called on its Director, Prof. Fuat Sezgin. Prof. Sezgin presented some of the important publications of his institute on history of medicine. In Frankfurt, Prof. Rahman also met

Mr. Ejaz Ahmad (of Cellulink GmbH) & Dr. Ajax K. Mohamed (of J. W. Goethe-University). During his tour of Germany, he made stop over at Heidelberg to visit University of Heidelberg from where great Urdu poet Dr. Mohammad Iqbal took Doctorate Degree; Nürtingen - to meet Shariq H Khan; Stootgart University (Stootgart) to meet Mr. Majid H Khan.

On the invitation of Dr. Hasan H. Beg (ENT Consultant & member of Ibn Sina Academy), Prof. Rahman visited United Kingdom. In London, he consulted the old publications and important manuscripts extant in the Wellcome Institute of History of Medicine, British Library, India Office Library, Warburg Institute, School of Oriental & African Studies & British Museum. He as well visited the Christ Church Hospital (Old & New Building), where Hakim Ajmal Khan, a great Unani Physician, diagnosed a patient remarkably; Hotel of Christ Church & the House where Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the founder of MAO College, Aligarh stayed. In London, he also met so many distinguished scholars of History of Medicine & Urdu Literature including Professor Charles Burnette, Dr. Guy Attewel, Dr. Khalid Hasan Qadri, Prof. Ralph Russel, Mr. Syed Ashoor Kazmi, Ms. Shabana Kazmi, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad Shakeb, Mr. Iqbal Mirza, Mr. Akbar Hyderabad and Dr. Iftikhar Ahmad. Apart from London, Prof. Rahman visited Edinburgh (University Library), Kirkcaldy, Glasgow, St. Andrews (University), Birmingham & Oxford (Bodleian Library)

Prof. S.M.Razaullah Ansari was invited as one of the contributors to *Iranian Encyclopaedia of Islam*, published by the Da'iratul Ma'arif-i Islami Foundation, Tehran. He has submitted an article on "Life and Works of Ghulam Hussain Jaunpuri". Ghulam Hussain was an Indian mathematician and astronomer of 9th century. He was patronised by the Muslim son of a Hindu Raja of Tikari (South Bihar), Bahadur Khan Nusrat Jang. To note are the two most important works of Ghulam Hussain: 1. *Jam' Bahadur Khani*—an Encyclopaedia of Mathematics and Astronomy, 2. *Zij-i Bahadur Khan*—Astronomical-mathematical Tables, both printed lithographically in India. The important of this entry lies in the fact, that Ghulam Hussain is missing in the world famous *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new edition, Leiden.

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Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman has been awarded the prestigious scholarship from the African Institute of Biomedical Science and Technology (AiBST) to attend the 3-day workshop on Pharmacogenetics of Drug Metabolism at Nairobi (Kenya) from 25-27th August 2003

CONFERENCES / SEMINARS / LECTURES HELD

International conference on Medizin im Kontext der Kulturen (Ayurvedische, Arabische, Chinesische (TCM) und Tibetische Medizin im Kontext mit der Westlichen Medizin)

The Conference on "Medicine in the Context of Cultures" was held at Technische Universität München, Auditorium Maximum, Munich (Germany) during May 30-June 1, 2003. The Firma: Kultursleben, GmbH was responsible for organizing this conference. The collaborators were: DANA e.V. Gesellschaft zur Erhaltung tibetischer Kultur und Medizin, Prof. Dr. med. Jürgen C. Aschoff (Poliklinik für Neurologie Universitätsklinikum, Ulm), Prof. Dr. Michael von Brück (Religionswissenschaft an der, LMU, München), Prof. Dr. Franz-Theo Gottwald (Schweisfurth-Stiftung München), Prof. Dr. Ernst Pöppel (Humanwissenschaftliches Zentrum der LMU, München), Prof. Dr. med. Klaus Jork (Institut für Allgemeinmedizin, Klinikum der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main).

The following scholars delivered invited lectures:

1. Welcome by Prof. Dr. Kurt Weis - "The image of man and Medicinal Culture"
2. Prof. Dr. Phil. Dr. med. habil Ernst Pöppel - Inaugural Talk
3. Ananda Samir Chopra - "Ayurveda"
4. Prof. Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman - "Unani Medicine"
5. QingBo Sui - "Traditional Chinese Medicine"
6. Dr. Dorjee Raptan Neshar - "Introduction to Tibetan Medicine"
7. Dr. Jon Kabat-Zinn - "Cultural and Physico-Spiritual Perspective on the Integrative Medicine of the 21st Century"
8. Prof. Charles Burnett - "Greek, Syrian, Persian and Asian Connections"

9. Jabrane Sebnat - "Shamanism and Modern Medicine"
10. Prof. Dr. Michael von Brück - "Context and Interpretation: Facts, Experience and Development"
11. Seine Heiligkeit der XIV Dalai Lama - "Concluding Talk"

Five Plena on following topics also held. They are listed below:

1. "Salvation and Healing": Physical, Psychical and Spiritual Aspects of the Healing Processes (Moderation: Prof. Dr. Klaus Jork)
2. "Social Economics, Culture and Language: Communication Processes as Healing Processes" (Moderation: Prof. Dr. Ernst Pöppel)
3. "The Role of the knowledge: Shaman, Healer, Physiciana (Moderation: Ananda Samir Chopra)
4. Results of the University Clinical Research: From the Tradition to Modern (Moderation: Prof. Dr. Jürgen C. Aschoff)
5. "Limitation and Limits: Cultural and Linguistic Conditioning of the Medicine (Moderation: Prof. Dr. Franz-Theo Gottwald)

Salvation and Healing: Physical, Psychic and Spiritual Aspects of Healing Processes

Introduction: Western medicine is based on the criteria of the natural sciences; among which are objectivization, repeatability and predictability. A highly technologized medicine has developed on this basis in our cultural area that is capable of treating numerous illnesses in an exemplary fashion. We are envied around the world for the accomplishments. But in spite of this patients are often dissatisfied with a purely technical medicine, they seek kindly attention and understanding, compassion and a view of their suffering contained in a comprehensive understanding that equally includes the body, feelings and a perspective on the meaning of life. They seek salvation and healing in unconventional methods of treatment. It is for this reason that the following question presents itself to both patients and doctors: What meaning do traditional methods of healing such as Ayurveda, Arabic, Chinese and Tibetan medicine offer us today?

Aaron Antonovsky has developed the model of salutogenesis – how does health arise and how is it maintained? According to this model a feeling of coherence, a feeling of trust in one's ability to understand and master life's contexts and patterns, constitute one of the building blocks of health. And according to this model measurable and countable physical data alone are not the guarantors of a healthy and contented life. These are rather the abilities to understand the patterns and connectedness of our existence, to apply solutions to problems and to realize meaning in life. Here, similar to the view of traditional healing methods, the central axiom is the following: It is not circumstances that determines human beings' happiness or misery, but their ability to master circumstances. This means that the causes of illness are not to be sought primarily in causes outside of us, but rather that they are determined in essential respects by our own inner attitudes.

The ability to provide meaning must therefore be regarded as being of decisive importance, according to the research of the past years; an ability that has provided central orientation within the different traditional medical systems from the very beginning, alongside nutrition and lifestyle.

Goals of the Plenum: Contributions to the Plenum rendered understandable the viewpoint of the traditional medical systems of China, Tibet, India and the Arabic world with respect to the plenum's topic: **salvation and healing — physical, psychological and spiritual aspects of the healing process**, by addressing the following three questions:

1. What do we mean by the terms "salvation" and "healing"? The definitions should clarify our understanding of the state or condition of salvation and of the process of healing within the medical system under consideration. Presenting a corresponding image and concept of the human being might be helpful in this context.
2. How can salvation and healing be achieved? Here ways and means should be explained, and practical methods for daily use and application should be presented and/or demonstrated. In particular, the system's understanding of the meaning of life and ways of handling life's challenges should be particularly emphasized.
3. How do I acquire certainty about salvation and healing? The answer provided should illustrate and

clarify by what signs and indications we may conclude that salvation and healing have been attained.

4. Organization and Timetable:

The sequence of events each of 5 minutes duration were as follows:

1. Introduction to the Plenum and of the Podium Members
2. Questions to the audience
3. Dr. J. Hummelsberger, on TCM
4. Dr. Dorjee Rapten Neshar, on Tibetan medicine
5. Questions from the Audience and answers by the Podium Members
6. Ananda Samir Chopra, on Ayurveda
7. Prof. Zillur Rahman, on Unani Medicine
8. Questions from the Audience
9. Discussion and Summary

Additional participants on the podium were: Dr. Walburg Maric-Oehler, Jon kabat-Zinn, Ph.D., Abbott Emmanuel Jungclaussen and Jabrane Sebnat.

For details about the above conference and plenum, contact Dieter Reichert (managing director), Kultursleben, GmbH, Am Erlbach 7, D-82386 Oberhausen, E-mail: dieter.reichert@culturelife.de, Websitewww.culturelife.de

Rainbow Drugs from the 1930s to the 1960s - A Presentation by Dr. John Swann

This presentation by Dr. John Swann, a famous historian (Food and Drug Administration) focused on so-called rainbow diet pills, color-coded pharmaceuticals consisting of a variety of powerful active ingredients, typically thyroid, digitalis, amphetamines, barbiturates, thiazide and other diuretics, and laxatives.

A small group of companies marketed, packaged, and distributed these pills beginning in the early 1940s in a manner to encourage the osteopath or physician to prescribe most or all of the drugs simultaneously as a regimen for weight reduction. Firms used several promotional means to propagate the therapy among prescribers, including expense-paid seminars, gratis laboratory testing of their reduction patients, start-up consultations on developing a weight practice, and trouble-shooting on office management matters. The lecture examined the methods employed by the industry to

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attract potential weight reduction practitioners, their implications with respect to the patient's experience, and the perceived limits of FDA's regulatory authority in this matter.

The event took place on April 22, 2003, at the DEA Museum, Arlington, VA. Simultaneously, two exhibitions at the Museum: "Target America: Traffickers, Terrorists & You", and "Illegal Drugs in America: A Modern History" were also arranged. For detail, visit the website at www.deamuseum.org.

23rd Annual Meeting of the Graduate Research Association of Students in Pharmacy

The 23rd Annual Meeting of the Graduate Research Association of Students in Pharmacy (GRASP) was hosted by School of Pharmacy, Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Virginia on May 30th to June 1st, 2003 at Omni Richmond Hotel. For more information visit the web page: <http://www.grasp2003.vcu.edu/abstract.html>.

Contributions were invited for podium and poster presentations, in the areas of pharmacology/toxicology, pharmaceutical drug delivery, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, pharmaceutical medicinal chemistry, pharmaceutical analysis, pharmacogenomics, pharmacogenetics, pharmacy administration and clinical practice. For further information, please visit at www.grasp2003.vcu.edu or call at (804) 828-4007.

Medicine in the Renaissance: Printing the Ancient Legacy

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Renaissance Society of America, a panel on Medicine in the Renaissance: Printing the Ancient Legacy sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Botany was organized in New York, the founding city of the Society, on March 25-27.

A panel/set of panels was supposed to be organized on the printing of ancient medical texts in the Renaissance. "Big pictures" of the history of medicine tell, indeed, that the ancient legacy - particularly Greek medicine - was recovered at that time and assimilated into contemporary practice, particularly thanks to the printing press and the high circulation of texts it made possible.

Papers were to bring new elements to light so as to verify the importance and process of printing medical texts in the Renaissance. Contact atouwaide@hotmail.com for details.

Visionary Anatomies: A symposium at the National Library of Medicine

In conjunction with the Dream Anatomy exhibition, the National Library of Medicine has hosted Visionary Anatomies, a half-day symposium. Anatomical showmanship goes back to anatomy's origins as a scientific discipline. Today, a revival of anatomical spectacle in fine art, science exhibitions, popular films and television shows has sparked new debates about the meaning, uses, ethics and history of anatomical display and representation. Visionary Anatomies was to bring together scholars in the fields of anthropology, cultural history, anatomy, medicine, museum studies, and the history of medicine and science, to discuss the art and science of anatomy from the 1500s to the present.

The symposium was to be held on June 12, 2003 at Lister Hill Auditorium, National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health 8600 Rockville Pike, Bldg. 38A Bethesda, MD 20894.

For information visit the website www.nlm.nih.gov/dreamanatomy/da_events.html or contact: The Friends of the National Library of Medicine, P.O. Box 75126, Baltimore, MD 21275-5126.

6th Workshop of The European Association of Museums of the History of Medical Sciences

The 6th workshop of the European Association of Museums of the History of Medical Sciences on "the preservation of pharmaceutical and anatomical collection and their pedagogical uses" was to be held at Wroclaw (Poland) during June 22-28, 2003.

The workshop was to deal with the proper storage, handling, and care of pharmaceutical products; the restoration and preservation of anatomical specimens; and, the use of museum collections or material culture (not just pharmaceutical and anatomical collections) as a teaching tool (it could be for medical and pharmacy students, school children, or even the general public). There was to be an all-day post-workshop excursion to Krakow on the 27th to visit museums and sightseeing.

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For more information contact Wanda Wojtkiewicz-Rok [mailto:histmed@hum.am.wroc.pl](mailto:mailto.histmed@hum.am.wroc.pl) or Willem J. Mulder mail to: wim.mulder@museum.uu.nl

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES/ SEMINARS

2nd International Meeting on History of Medicine

The Organizing Committee has the pleasure of inviting to participate in the 2nd International Meeting on History of Medicine, to be held at Mexico City from the 17th to the 20th of September of 2003 at the Palacio de la Escuela de Medicina, Faculty of Medicine, UNAM.

The meeting main themes are:

- Teaching of History of Medicine
- Scientific interchanges between the Old and the New World
- Varia

Contact E-mail, palacio_medicina@salud.gob.mx, postal address: Dr. Carlos Viesca, Brasil No. 33, Mexico, 06020, DF. Web page: <http://www.palaciomedicina.unam.mx/reunion2>

The first Annual Joint Atlantic Seminar in the History of Medicine

The First Annual Joint Atlantic Seminar in the History Of Medicine will be held from October 3-4, 2003 at Johns Hopkins University, Institute of the History of Medicine

Graduate students studying in fields related to the history of medicine are encouraged to submit abstracts for talks on topics related to the history of health and healing, of medical ideas, practices, and institutions, and of illness, disease, and public health, from all eras and regions of the world. Abstracts should be no more than 250 words and should clearly state the purpose, thesis, and principal findings of the paper to be presented. A panel comprised of 4 graduate students and 2 faculty members from 5 different institutions will review the abstracts. All abstracts should be submitted electronically (either as a word document or as text in the body of an email message) to Ryan Gregory,

graduate student coordinator at scgregor@sas.upenn.edu

A limited amount of travel support will be available from the Institute of the History of Medicine (JHU) for students whose papers are accepted, and whose home programs are not able to subsidize their travel. The dead for abstract submissions were June 15, 2003.

For more information, see www.jointatlantic.org or send inquires to the graduate student coordinator (above).

The Fourteenth Biennial New College Conference On Medieval-Renaissance Studies

The Fourteenth Biennial New College Conference On Medieval-Renaissance Studies will be held from March 11-13, 2004 at Sarasota, Florida. New College of Florida is the honors college of the Florida state system. The Conference will be a full three-day event, held on the New College Campus. Longer versions of the best conference papers will be considered for publication in *Exemplaria*, R.A. Shoaf, editor. Plenary speakers will be announced.

All aspects of Europe and the Mediterranean before 1630 A.D., any discipline. Especially interested in papers on Italian Studies, Burgundian-Netherlandish Studies, Medieval/Renaissance Humanism, Medieval/Renaissance Courtly Culture, Art and Society, Ritual and Drama, and Urban History. Planned sessions welcome.

Deadline for submission of a one-page abstract: December 1, 2003. Notification of acceptance by January 5, 2004 or earlier.

Please send inquiries and abstracts to Professor Lee D. Snyder, Director of Medieval-Renaissance Studies, New College of Florida, 5700 North Tamiami Trail, Sarasota, FL 34243-2197. FAX Number: 941-359-4475; E-MAIL: lsnyder@ncf.edu.

NEW POSTS / APPOINTMENTS

Professorship of Science and Civilization & Directorship of the James Martin Institute for Science and Civilization

Applications are invited for the above post from 1 October 2003, or such later date as may be arranged.

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The University has recently committed itself to the development of a major new social science initiative, the James Martin Institute for Science and Civilization. The successful candidate will lecture on science and technology studies and policy, supervise graduate students, undertake original research, and be responsible, under the Dean of the Said Business School, for the direction and management of the institute.

The professor will be a social scientist of distinction, and must have an international reputation for research and/or policy, as measured by national and international collaborations, success in obtaining external funding, policy impact and publications. A non-stipendiary fellowship at Keble College is attached to the professorship.

Further particulars, including details of how to apply, are available from <http://www.admin.ox.ac.uk/fp/> or from the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD. The closing date for applications is Monday, 14 July 2003.

Assistant or Associate Professor in the history of the physical sciences and/or related technologies

The Department of History at Yale University intends to appoint an Assistant or Associate Professor in the history of the physical sciences and/or related technologies beginning July 1, 2004. Duties will include teaching in the History Department and in the University's Graduate Program in the History of Science and Medicine. Field, region, and period are open, but preference will be given to applicants knowledgeable about the history of these subjects in the European tradition since 1800. The search committee will begin considering applications on September 15, 2003.

Yale University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and actively encourages applications from minority and women scholars. Ph.D. preferred by the time of appointment. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae, graduate transcript, three letters of recommendation, a statement about their work and professional plans, and a sample of their scholarly writing such as a dissertation or book chapter or article to Professor Daniel Kevles, Chair, History of Science Search

Committee, Department of History, Yale University, P.O. Box 208324, New Haven, CT 06520-8324.

Curator of Medicine

This is a unique opportunity to take responsibility for one of the most exciting and significant collections in the world today, the magnificent array of objects and artifacts representing the history of medicine from 1700 to the present day in the Wellcome and Science Museum collections. Dedicated to creating a dialogue about the past, present and future, the candidate will lead the way in developing 'story-led' exhibitions, web products and publications that engage our visitors and pose new questions as well as answering old ones.

This role demands extensive knowledge, vision and a real commitment to finding innovative ways to engage diverse audiences with medicine, material culture and history. Applications are welcome from candidates with an academic background in the history of medicine or other relevant subject. Experience of working with objects and collections or within the museum sector would be beneficial. To be successful in this post applicants will need to demonstrate well developed communication skills for a variety of audiences, including writing skills, awareness of new media and the capacity to present on TV / Radio.

The Science Museum is a member of the National Museum of Science and Industry (NMSI) and is devoted to the history and contemporary practice of science, technology, industry and medicine. The Science Museum is seeking to broaden its appeal to a more diverse audience.

Interim Last date for application was 1st May 2003. Contact address: Jo Brown, Personnel Manager, The Science Museum, Exhibition Road E-mail: j.brown@nmsi.ac.uk

SCHOLARSHIPS/AWARDS

Clifford Norton Studentship in the History of Science

The governing body proposes to elect to Clifford Norton Studentship in the History of Science (including History of Medicine, History of Technology, History of Mathematics). The successful candidate will enter upon the studentship on 1 October 2003.

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The studentship is non-stipendiary and will be tenable for two years in the first instance, with the possibility of a single renewal for a third. The studentship does not carry entitlement to rooms, but the student will be an honorary member of the senior common room and entitled to free meals in college; the student will have the status of fellow commoner. The student may, with the leave of the governing body, engage in teaching up to a maximum of six hours weekly and, if teaching, would normally be expected to give priority to the college's own teaching needs.

Candidates must by 1 October 2003 have passed all the examinations required for a first degree at Oxford or another university, and must not have exceeded the thirtieth term from his or her matriculation. Candidates should submit six copies of their application to the Academic Administrator, Queen's College, Oxford OX1 4AW, not later than 13 June. (E-mail applications will not be accepted.)

Applications should include the following information: (1) full name, age, and nationality; (2) brief summary of career, with details of education, degrees, and teaching experience, if any (date of first entry to a university should be expressly mentioned); (3) details of publications, if any, and a summary of the candidate's proposed programme of research; (4) the names of two referees, whom the candidate should ask to send references direct to the Academic Administrator by 13 June; (5) a telephone number and e-mail address where the candidate can be contacted.

Fellowship on History of Heredity

The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin announces a Karl Schaedler postdoctoral fellowship for an outstanding junior scholar.

The fellowship is financed from the "Liechtenstein-Foundation for History of Science". Applicants should work on projects in the history and epistemology of biology that can contribute to the on-going project "A Cultural History of Heredity". A description of this project can be found at <http://www.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/HEREDITY/>. The Fellowships are open to scholars of all nationalities, but applications from countries of the European Community (including Switzerland) are especially encouraged.

The stipend is 2000 Euro per month over a two years period. Women are encouraged to apply. Qualifications being equal, precedence will be given to candidates with disabilities. The fellowship begins with October 1, 2003. Applicants for the fellowship are invited to send a curriculum vitae, a brief research proposal (maximum 1000 words), a sample text (chapter of the dissertation or published article) and two letters of recommendation by July 1, 2003 to: Max Planck Institute for the History of Science Administration, "Karl-Schaedler", Wilhelmstrasse 44 10117 Berlin Germany

2005 DHS Prize For Young Scholars

The International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science / Division of History of Science (IUHPS/DHS) invites submissions for the first DHS Prize for Young Scholars to be presented in 2005.

The DHS Prize is awarded by IUHPS/DHS every four years to four young historians of science for their successful doctoral dissertations, completed after July 2001, which represent significant contributions to the History of Science. It is distributed as one prize in each of the following fields of focus:

- Western civilization
- Islamic civilization
- Far Eastern civilization
- South Asian civilization
- Ancient civilizations (not included in the above categories)

Each prize consists of a certificate and coverage of travel and accommodation expenditures for participation in the IUHPS/DHS Congress. The prizes will be presented to their winners during the IUHPS/DHS (Congress to be held in July 2005)

The submission deadline is 31 August 2004. Theses which are in any language other than English: a detailed summary in English, not longer than 20 pages, should be submitted to the Office of the DHS President at the address below by mail. For complementary information, applications and submissions, please write to: IUHPS/DHS President's Office (Prof. Dr. E. Ihsanoglu) P. O. Box 24, Besiktas, 80692 Istanbul, Turkey Fax: 90-212-258 43 65/ Tel: 90-212-260 07 17/ E-mail: ircica@superonline.com

Newsletter of Ibn Sina Academy

Vol. 1-3, No. 1-3 (July-Sept 2003)

The Henry Wade Fellowship in the History of Military Surgery

£30,000 pa pro rata (20 hours per week, 30 month fixed term) Henry Wade Fellowship in the History of Military Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Edinburgh is available.

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh seeks to award a 30-month Fellowship in the History of Military Surgery. The Fellow will be a published senior curator or social historian of military or medical history with extensive contemporary exhibition display experience. Good communication and organizational skills.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh houses some of the most significant surgical and anatomical/pathological collections in the world, including the Charles Bell collection purchased in 1825. The collections reflect the predominance of Scots trained surgeons and surgical pioneers in military service since the 18th century. Purpose of the Fellowship

§ To conduct primary and secondary research into the military surgery connections of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (collections, history and Fellows)

§ To put the RCSEd military surgery collections and associations into their wider historical context.

§ To work with the RCSEd's Collections Curator/Manager to develop a major exhibition on the History of Military Surgery for the Quincentenary of the College in 2005.

§ To identify and arrange items for loan for the Quincentenary exhibition

§ To write and source images for a catalogue to coincide with the Quincentenary exhibition.

Secondments would be welcome subject to employer approval before application.

For application form and further information please telephone Enid Gardner on 0131 527 1600. Closing date was Monday 19th May. For detail visit website: www.rcsed.ac.uk

Congratulations

Sara N. Shostak, a Ph.D. candidate in Sociology at the University of California (San Francisco) has been selected as the next DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Memorial Fellow in the History of Biomedical Sciences and Technology at the National Institute of

Health. Ms. Shostak's project during her fellowship year will be "Modeling Carcinogenesis: Transgenic Research at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 1990-2000." The Ibn Sina Academy extends congratulations to the new Fellow.

NEW PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT/ WEBSITES

Astronomical Instruments in the Rampur Raza Library, by S.R. Sarma, Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, 2003.

It is the first book of its kind published in India. Prof. Sarma is a former Chairman of the Department of Sanskrit, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (India). For over a decade, Prof. Sarma has been surveying Indian astronomical and time-measuring instruments preserved in India and abroad. He visited more than seventy-five museums and private collections in India, Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands, UK and USA and identified some 400 Indian instruments. A descriptive catalogue of these instruments is in preparation.

The Concept of Sunya, edited by A. K. Bag and S. R. Sarma, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, Indian National Science Academy and Aryan Books International, New Delhi 2003, 287 pages.

Arabic Astronomy in Sanskrit: Al-Birjandi on Tadhkirah, II, Chapter 11 and Its Sanskrit Translation, edited, commented and translated by Takanori Kusuba and David Pingree (Islamic Philosophy, Theology and Science, Texts and Studies, edited by Hans Daibar and David Pingree, Vol. XLVII), E.J.Brill, Leiden, 2002, 289 pages.

For a review, see S.R. Sarma, *Studies in History of Med. & Science*, Vol. XVIII, No.2, New Series, 2002, pp. 123-128.

The Proceedings of the International Congress on Learning and Education in the Ottoman World, held in Istanbul, April, 12-15, 1999. Edited by Ali Caksu, Preface by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Studies in and Sources on Ottoman History Series, No.6, 406 pages, Istanbul, 2001. Price US \$30, postage included.

Mattioli's Herbal

The Pierpont Morgan Library announces a new publication: *Mattioli's Herbal: A Short Account of Its Illustrations, with a Print from an Original Woodblock*, printed in an edition of 350 copies by the Whittington. This publication traces the origins of the herbal compiled by the physician Pietro Andrea Mattioli and notes some of the medical and scientific applications of the woodcuts - remarkable for many reasons, not the least of which is that original blocks used in the 1562 edition have been preserved.

<http://digital.library.utoronto.ca/insulin/>

For historians of medicine and others with a particular interest in the discovery and early development of insulin, a major new web site was officially launched on May 3rd at <http://digital.library.utoronto.ca/insulin/>

This site documents the initial period of the discovery and development of insulin, 1920-1925, by presenting over seven thousand pages of images, reproducing original documents ranging from laboratory notebooks and charts, correspondence, writings, and published papers to photographs, awards, clippings, scrapbooks, printed ephemera and artifacts. Drawing mainly on the Banting, Best and related collections housed at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library and the Archives and Records Management Services at the University of Toronto, it also includes significant holdings from the Avenir Pasteur (formerly Connaught) Archives, and the personal collection of Dr. Henry Best.

SHORT COMMUNICATION

The following text as an "Introduction to Unani Medicine" was written as a fundamental of Prof. Syed Zillur Rahman's lecture by the organizers of the Conference on "Medicine in the Context of Cultures" held at Technical University of München, (Germany) during May 30-June 1, 2003.

UNANI MEDICINE has its roots in ancient Greek medicine; the Unani tradition regards Hippocrates in particular as one of its main predecessors. Indeed the word Unani means "Ionian", (i.e. "Greek"), and an

Unani Hakim is, literally translated, an Ionian, or Greek doctor. The Prophet Mohammed gave Unani its decisive impulse through his statement that there is no disease for which there is no remedy. And in Unani, as in the ancient Greek medical systems, the connection, or re-connectedness, to the Divine is regarded as the central axis of the system. The great philosopher, scientist and doctor Ibn Sina, known in the West as Avicenna, systematized Unani in the 10th and 11th centuries. It was he who gave Unani its classical form in which it is known and practiced to this day. Unani doctors are considered to be the first to have regarded medicine as a science and were the first to establish professional standards for practice. Unani is also characterized by its high and binding moral and ethical code. Unani doctors founded the first hospitals with specialized divisions. They were open 24 hours a day, had emergency entrances and turned no one away. Much in the traditional medicine of pre-modern Europe had been derived from Unani. It was only the emergence of the bacteriological theory of disease that overshadowed Unani in the 19th and 20th centuries. But with the renewal of holistic approaches to medicine and healing in the present Unani is regaining the serious attention of those interested in a thoroughgoing system of diagnosis, herbal medicine, dietetics, psychological insight, and spiritual discipline. Tibb, another term for Unani and its actual content, means "nature," and consists of a body of knowledge and practice in which health is preserved and maintained, and which seeks to restore health where it has been lost, for whatever reasons. Health is described as "attidal," the dynamic balance in which all functions are carried out correctly and completely. Wholeness and balance are no mere slogans in Unani, but rather constitute its central methodical principles. The Unani system is divided into two parts, theory and practice. The theory is in turn divided into three subdivisions: 1) The theory of naturals, in which the norms of the human body are derived and illnesses are identified, precisely and in detail, as deviations from these norms; 2) The theory of causes, in which the reasons for deviations are identified and explained so that they can be corrected; and 3) The theory of signs in which the main aspects of the diagnosis of these deviations are presented. Unani medicines and remedies have as their goal the restoration of bodily health. But another aspect of equal importance, the restoration of a feeling of well being, of confidence, pleasant elation, mental clarity

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and correlation, and proper behavior without any intoxication or danger of addiction. Precisely these positive mental states are the portals through which the patient regains his or her connectedness to the Divine, the source of all bliss, healing, and understanding.

Library's volumes safely hidden in Iraq

By Patrick Healy, Globe Staff

Good news from Iraq is rare these days. I send you this article from yesterday's Boston Globe on a topic of great concern to all of us, namely the fate of the manuscripts in the Iraqi National Library, about which a lot of contradictory informations have been circulated. Now it seems that a substantial portion of the collection had been transported to a safe location prior to the looting and fire. Yet what proportion of the overall collection this represents, and hence the extent of the losses, still remain to be assessed.

BAGHDAD -- On a rundown street of auto repair shops in old Saddam City, a Shi'ite mosque run by men in tattered clothing has become a secret safe house for Iraqi treasures. Now that coalition forces are arresting looters in the streets, the mosque's leaders say their story can be told: Contrary to widespread belief, the antique books of Iraq's National Library were not stolen by thieves last month but were removed for safe keeping by self-appointed guardians of Iraq's cultural heritage.

Inside a cavernous room at the Al Hak Mosque in the newly named Revolution City, roughly 400,000 manuscripts, biographies, religious works, and graduate-school theses are stacked to the 12-foot ceiling and gathering dust in the dry, 95-degree heat.

In the Judaica-Hebrew section -- a small pile against the southern wall -- one history book about Jews in Iraq dates to 1872, and a Talmudic text to 1880. There are newspapers recording the revolutionary days of July 1958, when the British-installed monarchy was overthrown and replaced by the republic. One book of folklore was largely indecipherable to the men at the mosque, but they said it was almost 500 years old.

"We had to protect the Islamic and Arabic heritage, so we acted before Baghdad fell to chaos," said Mohammad al-Jawad al-Tamimi, the mosque's imam. "These books, it concerns the whole country."

On April 15 the National Library was looted and set ablaze, compounding the agony of many who cherish Iraq's role as an early, important civilization, and those mourning the loss of precious antiquities from the National Museum. At the time, the media reported that the library was forsaken.

International scholars, as well as James H. Billington, librarian of the US Congress, have been preparing to come to Baghdad to sift through the remains, create an inventory of lost and found works, and help rebuild the library.

But Tamimi -- who disclosed the mosque's holdings to a Boston Globe reporter yesterday and allowed a Globe translator to inspect the holdings -- smiled as he lifted a book with his parchment-colored fingers and insisted that all was not lost.

The books cannot be authenticated until US and Iraqi officials inspect them; the mosque's leaders plan to extend an invitation soon, once looting has entirely subsided.

The library was believed to contain about 2 million works, including some from the Abbasid Empire of 750 to 1250 AD that stretched from Portugal to Pakistan. Copies of most of the books published in Iraq were said to be in the library.

What is certain is that many tens of thousands of books are located here, in a variety of languages, ranging from the myths of Mesopotamia and Iraqi war chronologies to scientific papers by university students written decades ago.

Columns of sealed boxes of computer printers and photocopiers are in another corner, belonging to the library's staff, Tamimi said. He insisted that none of the books or equipment had once been stolen; some Iraqi looters have been turning over goods to mosques in recent weeks.

"We have about 30 percent of the library holdings, and another 60 percent are hidden [at the library] and elsewhere," said the sheik's brother, Mahmoud al-Tamimi. "We brought them all here to protect our past from thieves."

What happened last month, the brothers and library workers said yesterday, was essentially a preemptive rescue operation.

Librarians say that as American troops pressed into

Baghdad April 9, they pleaded with soldiers to protect the site from looters and Kuwaiti arsonists. They said the Kuwaitis were bent on revenge for the 1990-91 invasions and war. But the troops were involved with the business of the day, toppling Saddam Hussein's regime.

The library staff then turned to mosques, Mahmoud Tamimi said, and came to him. Tamimi and his family began working with Hawza -- Shi'ite leaders who loosely coordinate city and regional religious affairs -- to recruit volunteers to protect the library.

On April 10, teams of men began moving library shelves at random into trucks belonging to neighbors of Tamimi's mosque 8 miles away. "No one tried to stop us," Tamimi said.

The work continued for four days, until the arsonists appeared. Other books and artifacts were hidden elsewhere on site, and library workers believe that at least some of those items survived the fire and looting.

Grim-faced Hawza members are now posted around the clock at the library, where the headless body of a statue of Hussein lies in the front courtyard. (The head is rumored to be in an office inside.) Yesterday, a reporter's press pass was not acceptable for passage by three men at the gate, which had been wrapped in wires and padlocked.

"Come back at 2 o'clock Wednesday when the man with the key arrives," said one guard.

Another, Hamid Kharban, said he was proud to watch over the library because "Iraqis have a very close relationship with books."

"I know the value of books, that's why I'm protecting them," Kharban said. "They are beyond value. Priceless."

Patrick Healy can be reached at phealy@globe.com. This story ran on page A1 of the Boston Globe on 5/13/2003.

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Ancient Assyrian Treasures Believed Found in Baghdad

National Geographic Ultimate Explorer
June 2, 2003

Gold jewelry and other precious items recovered from royal tombs excavated at the ancient Assyrian

capital of Nimrud are believed to have been found where they were stashed for safety—in a vault below the Central Bank in Baghdad—before the onset of the Gulf War in 1990.

The 2,800-year-old treasures—which were characterized by one British archaeologist authority as the most significant discovery since Tutankhamun's treasures in 1923—are thought to be in three cases that had been sealed and secured in the underground vault. They were not found till May 2003 because the basement of the bank was flooded, possibly deliberately by bank officials as a way to protect them from looters. Emergency draining of the vault levels to gain access to Iraq's currency reserves, needed to pay salaries throughout the country, led to confirmation that the cases containing the Nimrud treasures were still intact. "We have assistance from our friends [at] National Geographic who brought [a] pumping system and hired people to [do] this job for us free of charge," said Ahmed Muhammad, deputy governor of Iraq's Central Bank. "We thank them very much for this favor," he told the National Geographic Ultimate Explorer team, which helped the bank, drains the water from the basement. The Ultimate Explorer team was in Baghdad to make news documentaries. The story of the Central Bank vault and recovery of the artifacts will be aired on Ultimate Explorer on MSNBC on July 6. The show will be presented by Lisa Ling, who was in Baghdad for part of the recovery effort.

"The bank was flooded right up to the ground level," said Gayle Young, director of story development, Ultimate Explorer. "It took three pumps and three weeks to get all the water out. At first the water kept flooding into the bank as fast as we pumped it out, but then it was discovered there was a valve that was open. Once we were able to shut that off we could drain all the water and the bank officials gained access to the vaults," Young said. Young said the three boxes that contained the treasures were found in the seventh vault that was inspected, exactly where it was believed they would be. An archaeologist who placed the seals on the boxes confirmed that they had not been broken. "We expect that they will be opened tomorrow in the presence of experts and witnesses," Young said. Muhammed said that he asked that at least two employees of the Central Bank observe the opening of the boxes, and the verification and listing of their contents. "The pieces belong to Iraq and not only to

Iraqi Museum, and we at the Central Bank of Iraq feel we have a share in these boxes because we kept them for 14 years since 1990," he said. Draining the water from the vaults became a priority, not only to determine if the treasures had escaped the looting that had taken place on the bank's upper floors during the recent war in Iraq, but because the authorities urgently needed to recover the country's cash reserves. "We had a crisis situation where we needed to get access to the dinars in the vaults of the Central Bank to pay salaries, and thanks to National Geographic we've been able to open the vaults, to pump out the water, and pay the salaries," said Jacob Nell, advisor to Iraq's Ministry of Finance. Cash was recovered, wet but intact. The "water was impregnated with soot and not as we feared with sewage, so it's just like they've been through the washing machine and the money is clean," Nell told the Ultimate Explorer team. "Thanks to National Geographic we were able to pump the water out of the vaults, which means that we could get access to the dinars that were stored there, which was essential for us to be able to pay April salaries throughout the country."

Confirmation that the treasures of Nimrud are in safe custody will be a relief to the archaeological and art communities. There have been widespread fears that they were looted along with thousands of artifacts stripped from the Iraq Museum and archaeological sites in the chaos of the war in Iraq and its aftermath.

Help Maintain Connections to the Past. The devastating loss of Iraq's historic treasures isn't an isolated event. Around the world artifacts and monuments are threatened by war, the elements, and lack of resources to preserve them. The threat extends to the world's spiritual and intellectual legacy. Of the 6,000 languages known today, fully half are no longer taught to children, and each day ancient practices, skills, and wisdom fade from the landscape of human imagination. As part of a growing commitment to maintain all links to our shared cultural past, the National Geographic Society has created the World Cultures Fund, which supports the work of archaeologists, cultural anthropologists, artists, and other professionals wherever the history of civilizations is at risk. One of the Fund's flagship projects is the Iraq expedition led by Henry Wright. In addition to antiquities conservation, the World Cultures Fund will support a wide array of initiatives including expeditions led

by Explorer-in-Residence Wade Davis to reveal and share the stories of people around the globe. Other projects will include conservation of records of the past and celebration of enduring cultures through film, world music, and other mediums. You can support these vital efforts by making a gift online at www.nationalgeographic.com/help. Gifts can also be mailed directly to: World Cultures Fund, National Geographic Society Development Office, 1145 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

(Source: <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/>)

Iraq Museum to Reopen Displaying Lost Treasure

Sun June 08, 2003 08:29 AM ET

By Andrew Marshall

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - Baghdad's famed antiquities museum, ransacked by looters as Saddam Hussein's rule crumbled, will reopen next month after many of the treasures feared lost forever were found stashed in secret vaults around the city.

Museum research director Donny George said Sunday that among the items on show would be the Treasure of Nimrud, a priceless set of gem-studded gold Assyrian jewelry that has been displayed only once, briefly, in the last 3,000 years. The treasure was recovered Thursday from flooded vaults below the gutted shell of the looted central bank. Discovered between 1988 and 1990 in ancient royal tombs below an Assyrian palace dating from the ninth century BC, it was exhibited in the Baghdad Museum before being hidden in the central bank ahead of the 1991 Gulf War.

The treasure will be on show from July 3, when the museum's large Assyrian gallery will also reopen. Besides the Nimrud artifacts, U.S. investigators also recovered thousands of items from the museum's main exhibition collection last week when employees led them to a secret vault somewhere in Baghdad. The items had been taken there for safekeeping ahead of the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. "It's a secret place where we still have the whole collection of the museum that was displayed and it's safe," said George, standing amid debris in the wrecked museum. Asked by Reuters where the secret vault was, he said: "If I tell you, it will not be a secret."



Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine & Sciences

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