

Newsletter of Ibn Sina Academy (NISA)

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

THE COUNCIL

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

THE NETWORK

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

THE AREAS OF ACTIVITY

The Research Programme of the Council has four major components:

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

THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Some significant achievements of the Council are as follows:



**Developing Research
in
Unani Medicine**

CLINICAL RESEARCH

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

DRUG STANDARDIZATION

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

LITERARY RESEARCH

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

SURVEY & CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

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

PUBLICATIONS

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

For further information, please contact

Director General

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN UNANI MEDICINE

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IAMMS ACTIVITIES

**EVENTS AT IBN SINA ACADEMY
(From August to September 2011)**

A book, "Hindustan Mein Urdu Tibbi Sahafat: Aghaz wa irtiqa" releases at Ibn Sina Academy

A book releasing ceremony was held at Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine and Sciences on the occasion of World Health day. The book *Hindustan Mein Urdu Tibbi Sahafat: Aghaz wa irtiqa*, written by Asad Faisal Farooqui, was released by Nawab Ibn-e Saeed Khan Chattari. It has a compilation of 200 Urdu health magazines published during 1842-2010. Speaking on this occasion, Professor Hakeem Syed Zillur Rahman, who also contributed preface of the book, gave the brief introduction of the book and said that this was unique as earlier nothing has been written on the history of medical journalism in Urdu. He said that author took great pain for this research work and consulted the Maulana Azad Library (AMU, Aligarh), Raza Library (Rampur), Ibn Sina Academy Library (Aligarh) and many others. In the end, Asad Faisal Farooqui, proposed the formal vote of thanks.

Mushaira

Shikhar Sanstha organized a programme, "Kaviyon aur shua'ra ki shaam – Anna Hazare ke naam" at Ibn Sina Academy on 10th September 2011, which was presided over by Prof Syed Zillur Rahman. Hindi poet – Iuv Kumar Parne and Urdu poet Siraj Ajmali were awarded Shikhar Shri Award. The programme was organized by Harish Betab.

Pre-selection seminar and interview (PSI)

Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Scholarship program (North Zone II) was organized at Ibn Sina Academy during 16th to 18th September 2011. It was organized to select new students from Uttar Pradesh and Utrakhand for the award of scholarship 2011-2012 disbursed by Muslim Education Trust, New Delhi. Dr. Suhail Sabir (Honorary Students Counselor (HSC, North Zone II) welcomed the guests and gave an overview of the IDB scholarship along with importance of PSI. Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman presided over the function, while Dr. S. Mohsin Raza (Oman) was the chief guest. During the function Dr. Mohd Shahid Malik (Senior HSC), Dr. Kashif Razi (Vice President, All India Graduate Association (AIGA), Dr. Shariq Aqeel (Chief Medical Officer, AMU, Aligarh), Dr. Abdur Rauf, Dr. Tanveer Nabi, Maulana Mohd Muslim, Dr. Mohibul Haq, also spoke on various aspects at different sessions.

Visits of Delegates and Personalities

Following dignitaries and personalities visited the Academy:

1. Ishida Yuri, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 9.9.2011
2. Satoshi Ogura, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 9.9.2011
3. Afzal Usmani, Austin, Texas, USA, 22.9.2011

Remarks in Visitor's Book

"Excellent and Unique collections of modern times unparalleled in Asia"

Javaid M Shafi, ^{MD, FRCP} (Baltimore, USA)

"It's a one man made library on history of medicine and sciences including Unani books and a museum on Muslim heritage"

and culture; not seen in my life. It is a great asset to the nation”

Md Masihuzzaman, Inspector of Drugs,
(Comilla, Bangladesh)

“Amazing work by Ibn Sina Academy! This is a unique place endeavoring to preserve Muslim culture and heritage. I would like to extend my gratitude to the Academy and its founder Prof Syed Zillur Rahman and his team for this great work. We should try our best to support and promote this academy so that it becomes a centre of excellence in Muslim oriented culture and heritage”

Afzal Usmani (Austin, Texas, USA)

Delegates

1. Orientation Programme, UGC-AMU Academic Staff College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 19.07.2011
2. Subject Refresher Course – RM in Social Science, UGC-AMU Academic Staff College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 23.07.2011
3. Subject Refresher Course in History, UGC-AMU Academic Staff College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 27.07.2011
4. Subject Refresher Course – RM in Business Studies, UGC-AMU Academic Staff College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 1.08.2011
5. Orientation Programme, UGC-AMU Academic Staff College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 12.09.2011
6. Orientation Studies, UGC-AMU Academic Staff College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 15.09.2011
7. Computer Application, UGC-AMU Academic Staff College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 20.09.2011

On these occasions, Prof. Syed Zillur Rahman addressed the participants and gave an account of the History of Unani Medicine and about the values of culture

and heritage. He showed them also the Museums of Ibn Sina Academy.

MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

Prof. Syed Zillur Rahman, President, Ibn Sina Academy,

1. Presided, Prize Distribution Function and Seminar on World Alzheimer's Day, 21.09.2011, Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
2. Attended, Meeting on “Standardization of Unani Medical Terminologies”. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) undertook the project of “Standardization of Unani Medical Terminologies” assigned by World Health Organization (WHO). Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman evaluated the work regarding the first draft of the work under non-clinical term carried out so far by the officers of the CCRUM on 7.7.2011.
3. 2nd workshop cum meeting of the Subject Panel on Unani Medicine, National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, Farogh-e-Urdu Bhawan, New Delhi, during 26 and 27 July 2011.

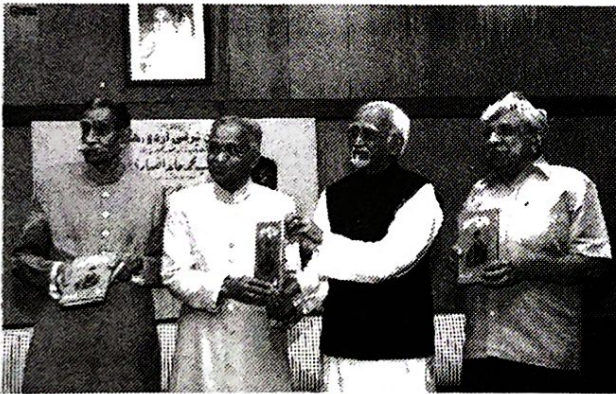
An Excerpt of the Address of Professor Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman on the occasion of the releasing of his Book “Sir Ross Masud” on 28th July 2011 at Conference Hall, Vice President House, 6 Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi

Honourable Janab Mohammad Hamid Ansari Sahib, Vice President of India, other distinguished Guests, Ladies and gentlemen

Sir Ross Masud was one of those intellectuals of India of the first half of the twentieth century, who distinguished himself by his extra ordinary achievements in the field of education.

He was the only grandson and only descendent of the great Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, he learned to walk by holding the hand of his grandfather, who could awaken the community from deep slumber or bring peace to a highly charged atmosphere.

After completing his education from Oxford University, he joined the Indian Education Services and was appointed Professor in Cuttack. His extremely valuable contributions in the field of education have been generally well recognized. One of his best known contributions that he played in establishing the Osmania University in Hyderabad. As Director and Secretary of Education in the State, he played an immensely important role in the field of education there.



(L to R: Nawab Ibn Saeed Khan Chattari, Prof Syed Zillur Rahman, Mohammad Hamid Ansari, Prof Sadiqur Rahman Kidwai)

He was Vice Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University from 1929 to 1934 and in these five years he raised the stature and standing of this institution in every possible way, and provided a strong and sound foundation to the educational standards of the University. The Training College and construction of huge laboratories for the teaching of science subject are his major contributions. During his tenure as Vice Chancellor, he wrote to

Albert Einstein for hiring science teachers and obtained the services of the best teachers from abroad the world. Aligarh could boast of the best faculty of physics, chemistry, mathematics, zoology and botany. Teachers of international fame were hired from Germany, England and France, who taught at the Aligarh Muslim University in those days. Aligarh was provided with the best equipped laboratories and well qualified teachers who established the high standards of quality research. Even for Arabic he had invited a famous orientalist.

As Minister of Education in the State of Bhopal, he played an important role in the field of education and his involvement in literary and cultural activities and their development in the state was no less important. Sir Ross's stature and personality was so great that even Viceroys felt proud in calling him their personal friend and the important people of the state and the relatives of the ruler always looked forward to befriend him and desired his company. He always maintained a grateful dignity and self respect.

In the opinion of the famous writer, Mushfiq Khwaja, when Allama Iqbal talks of *Mard-e-Momin* in his poetry, Sir Ross was most probably his ideal and represented and fulfilled the concept. He was one of the closest friends of Dr. Mohammad Iqbal.

In this short life span of 47 years, he had accomplished such great and outstanding achievements that they will remain as the everlasting shining stars in the history of our nation. I am sad that so far, for reasons unexplained, no worth while book had been written about him unfamiliar with his glorious achievements.

The main objective of writing the present book is to familiarize the new generation

with his personality, and for the publication of this book I am grateful to Dr. Khaleeq Anjum, Secretary, Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu, New Delhi, Ross Masud had been its President for Twelve years.

On his sad and untimely demise, Dr. Mohammad Iqbal had said:

زوال علم و ہنر مرگ ناگہاں اس کی
وہ کارواں کا متاع گراں بہا مسعود

(Translated from Urdu by
Prof. Ather H Siddiqi, Aligarh)

Dr. Abdul Latif, Joint Secretary, Ibn Sina Academy, has been appointed as:

1. Coordinator, Departmental Research Support (DRS-1) under Special Assistance Programme (SAP) of University Grants Commission (UGC) for 5 years. This is first time UGC grants for any Unani subject.
2. Provost, Sir Syed Hall (South), Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for 2 years.

Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman, Treasurer, Ibn Sina Academy, and currently pursuing PhD from the School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney, Australia, attended and participated at the following conferences and seminars:

1. 5th Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease Symposium, Brain and Mind Research Institute (BMRI), University of Sydney, 25 - 26 August 2011. Presented poster entitled, Exploring correlation of health parameters of individuals in relation to self-rated memory.
2. Eighth Annual 45 and Up Study Collaborators' Meeting, Australian Technology Park, Sydney, 29th September 2011. Presented talk on "Exploring correlation of health parameters of individuals in relation to

self-rated memory using the 45 and Up Study survey database".

3. MEdEx 2011. Conference: Medical Education Excellence, UWS School of Medicine, Campbelltown Campus, 30 September 2011

FORTHCOMING ACTIVITIES AT IBN SINA ACADEMY

Sixth Ibn Sina Memorial Lecture (2011)
The Sixth 'Ibn Sina Memorial Lecture (2011) will be delivered by Dr. Ahmad Abdul Hai, on 26th October, 2011.

Dr. Ahmad Abdul Hai hails from Patna and belongs to a learned family. His father Dr. M Abdul Hai was a legendary physician and was awarded 'Padma Bhushan' by Government of India. Dr. Ahmad is a formerly Professor and Head of the Department of General surgery, Patna Medical College, Patna. Being himself a renowned surgeon of international fame, he authored many research papers including articles on history of medicine. His article on 'Abul Qasim Al-Zohravi as a surgeon' is worth to be read! He proposed "Medical University Project", which is an extension of Hai Medicare and Research Institute.

Ibn Sina Memorial Lecture is an annual event and being held at Ibn Sina Academy, Aligarh, by the courtesy of National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Following series of Ibn Sina Memorial Lecture has till date been delivered: First Ibn Sina Memorial Lecture (2006) by Saiyid Hamid, Second Ibn Sina Memorial Lecture (2007) by Syed Mushirul Hasan, Third Ibn Sina Memorial Lecture (2008) by Syed Shahid Mehdi, Fourth Ibn Sina Memorial Lecture (2009) by Irfan Habib

and Fifth Ibn Sina Memorial Lecture (2010) by Saddiqur Rahman Kidwai.

Two days National Seminar on “Hakim Ajmal Khan-Life and Achievements”

Ibn Sina Academy is going to organise a two-day national seminar on “Hakim Ajmal Khan-Life and Achievements” on 26-27 October, 2011.

Hakim Ajmal Khan (1863-1927) was a famous Unani physician as well as a Muslim nationalist politician and freedom fighter. Through his founding of the Tibbia College in Delhi, he is credited with the revival of Unani medicine in early 20th century India.

It is anticipated that the upcoming seminar would focus more light on the life and achievements of this legendary figure. More than hundred delegates are expected to attend the seminar. For further information, please contact the secretariat, National Seminar on “Hakim Ajmal Khan-Life and Achievements” at Ibn Sina Academy, Aligarh or email: ibnsinaacademy@gmail.com

Condolence

It is with great sorrow that we learned the demise of Joan Vernet i Ginés (1923-2011), a man of history of science and medicine and the great academician of our time, a scholar who dedicated his life to the advancement of learning and training generations of young scholars. Barcelona school of history of science, his monumental works and research in his field stand as a tribute to his scholarship and guidance; his contribution to the understanding of Islam will be long appreciated. Joan Vernet i Ginés was an outstanding pedagogue and had mastery in Arabica and Islamica.

Ibn Sina Academy pays condolences and deepest sympathy to all, particularly his

wife, Leonor Martínez, and our Spanish colleagues.

New publications

1. Paul Kunitzsch / Richard Lorch: Theodosius, De habitationibus. Arabic and Medieval Latin Translations. Munich 2011 (Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Sitzungsberichte, Jahrgang 2011, Heft 1). Published by Verlag C. H. Beck, Muenchen (Germany). 95pp. ISSN: 0342-5991. ISBN: 978-3-7696-1656-9.
2. Glen Cooper. Galen, De diebus decretoriis, from Greek into Arabic: A Critical Edition, with Translation and Commentary, of Hunayn ibn Ishaq, Kitab ayyam al-buhran.
3. Unal, Hasan and Hakan Kursat Oral, "Extending al-Karaji's Work on Sums of Odd Powers of Integers," *Loci* (August 2011), DOI: 10.4169/loci003725. *Convergence* (a free online journal on the history of mathematics). The purpose of this article is to share a general method of finding sums of odd powers of integers. This method is based on an idea originally due to Abu Bakr al-Karaji, who worked in Baghdad around the year 1000 CE (or AD). The source of this paper is an article published in 1867 in the first volume of the first Turkish mathematics journal, *Mebahis-i ilmiyye (Scientific Themes)*.

Alzheimer's Day observed at Aligarh!

Every year on 21st September, “World Alzheimer's Day” is observed. On the same day, Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, also arranged a seminar on “Prevention and Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease” for the day's significance. In the same function, Prof. Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman (President, Ibn Sina Academy), Prof. M.

Saleemuddin (Director, Biotechnology Unit, AMU), Prof. Anis Ahmad Ansari (Chairman, Kulliyat, AKTC, AMU), Prof. Mobarak Hussain (Director, Brain Research Lab, JNMC, AMU) and Dr. Tafseer Ali (Dept of Jarahat, AKTC, AMU) spoke on many dimensions of Alzheimer's disease. On the same day, prizes were distributed to the winners of MD (Unani) students in essay writing competition.

The theme of 2011 World Alzheimer's Day was 'Faces of Dementia'. Ibn Sina Academy urged members through its facebook and twitter to focus on the many issues surrounding the 'Faces of dementia'.

Alois Alzheimer and Parviz Mehraen Syed Ziaur Rahman

Alois Alzheimer was born on 14th of June 1864 in Marktbreit am Main (Germany) and died in Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland) on December 19, 1915. Alzheimer's most widely known contribution to the Neurosciences is the histological description of the disease that was named latterly after him by Emil Kraepelin. It was in Emil Kraepelin's clinic in Munich where Alzheimer's life as a scientist came to full fruition (Kraepelin E [1910]. *Psychiatrie. Ein Lehrbuch für Studierende und Ärzte. II. Band, Klinische Psychiatrie.* Verlag Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig).

In 1907, Alzheimer published his now famous report on a 51- year-old woman who had come under his care in 1901 while he worked as an attending physician in the Frankfurt Asylum. The original case file of this patient, Auguste D., was discovered recently, and it has been speculated that the patient's dementia was not caused by the typical neurodegeneration of Alzheimer disease but by arteriosclerosis of the

brain. Alzheimer's report on Auguste D. is not a full-size research paper but an abstract summarizing the presentation he gave at the 37th Meeting of the Southwest German Psychiatrists in Tübingen on November 3, 1906. Therefore, the first report by Alzheimer on the morphology of the disease that was named after him by Emil Kraepelin in 1910 does not contain any illustrations. Yet numerous figures, mainly drawings, which include several examples of the histopathology of his first case, were published by Alzheimer in 1911 together with a second case report (*Zbl. ges. Neurol. Psych.* 4: 356–385). In the report on his second published case, Alzheimer gives a detailed description of the clinical history of a 56-year-old (Johann F.) who suffered from presenile dementia and who was hospitalized in Kraepelin's clinic for more than 3 years. According to Alzheimer's notes the patient was admitted to the psychiatric clinic on November 12, 1907.

According to Alois Alzheimer, there was no history of excessive drinking. In the previous 6 months he had become forgetful, could not find his way, could not perform simple tasks or carried these out with difficulty. He stood around, did not bother about food, but ate greedily whatever was put in front of him. He was not capable of buying anything for himself and did not wash. He was admitted by the service for the poor. After 3 years of hospitalization and repeated clinical examinations, Johann F. died on October 3, 1910, in the Royal Psychiatric Clinic in Munich showing features of pneumonia. Neuropathological examination of his brain revealed the wide-spread presence of amyloid plaques but not a single neuron showing neurofibrillary change.

Alzheimer provides ample clinical, biographic and neuropathological data of

this patient which have allowed present scientists to identify histological sections found among archival material at the Institute of Neuropathology of the University of Munich. Using recently established methods for the molecular genetic analysis of neuropathological tissue, it has been able to perform mutational screening of exon 17 of the amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene and genotyping for apolipoprotein E (APOE) alleles (Manuel B Graeber, S. Kosel, R. Egensperger, R. B. Banati, U. Muller, K. Bise, P. Hoff, H. J. Moller, K. Fujisawa and Parviz Mehraen. Rediscovery of the case described by Alois Alzheimer in 1911: historical, histological and molecular genetic analysis. *Neurogenetics* 1997; 1 (1): 73–80).

The credit of all the information / references that I shared goes to Professor Manuel B Graeber who is presently holding 'Barnet-Cropper Chair of Brain Tumor Research' at Brain & Mind Research Institute (BMRI) of the Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, and is also a good friend of mine. He enlightened me with all the good stories, anecdotes and history of Alois Alzheimer and his lab. Professor Manuel Graeber earlier worked at the Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Department of Neuromorphology, Germany and was close friend of Late Dr Parviz Mehraen (legacy of Alois Alzheimer and himself a renowned neuroscientist from the Institute of Neuropathology, Molecular Neuropathology Laboratory, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich, Germany. Parviz Mehraen (15 November 1931-16 October 2009) originally from Iranian race of Bahai faith actually published some of the original works of Alois Alzheimer as he owned the lab of Alois Alzheimer latterly. A brief biography on life and works of Parviz Mehraen is recently published in German language by Feiden W (Parviz

Mehraein: 15 November 1931-16 October 2009. *Pathologie*. 2011 Jul 31). Professor Manuel B Graeber on my request is now writing a brief write up in English for the Newsletter of Ibn Sina Academy.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS ON HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCES

Art, Agency, Empire: India in Global Contexts

A Graduate Student Symposium to be held at the Yale Center for British Art on February 11, 2012. The objective of this one-day symposium is to work against earlier paradigms by asserting the existence of multiple forms of agency—artistic, cultural, political—in India from about 1600 to Independence and beyond. The symposium also aims to examine visual and cultural exchanges between India and the rest of the world, with special (but not exclusive) reference to Britain and the British Empire. Interested participants can e-mail abstracts of no more than 300 words by October 31, 2011 to Lars Kokkonen at lars.kokkonen@yale.edu; Yale Center for British Art, Research Department

2nd International Conference on Biomedical Sciences and Methods in Archaeology

The 2nd International Conference on Biomedical Sciences and Methods in Archaeology will be held in Kusadasi (Ephesus) Turkey, 15-18 September 2011. For more information, visit web-page www.bioarchaeology-congress.com/

A History of Geology and Medicine

A Conference on "History of Geology and Medicine" is planned to be held on 1st - 3rd November 2011 at the Geological Society of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London WC1. A link to further information can be found at: <http://www.geolsoc.org.uk/page8899.html>

13th Biennial Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine

The 13th Biennial Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine will be held from 3rd to 6th of July 2013 at the Holiday Inn, Esplanad, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia. The theme of the 2013 conference includes those subjects and other influences on health in the antipodean countries. Brian Reid, GP, historian, and founding member of ANZSHM is hosting this Darwin conference with assistance from members of the Historical Society of the Northern Territory. For more information, please visit www.anzshm2013darwin.org/ or email at bandlreid@bigpond.com

Fourth Annual Workshop of the International Society for the History and Theory of Intellectual Property (ISHTIP)

Intellectual property rights are generally supposed to function as means of stimulating and diffusing cultural production. This instrumentalist understanding of how intellectual property works as a cultural technology has survived for more than two centuries; it has been amplified and refined by a long tradition of economic analysis and economic history, and it has now been retrenched as the basic premise of contemporary debates about public domains, digital commons, and the expansion of corporate semiotic power. How plausible or illuminating is this pervasive representation of the agency of intellectual property rights?

There are some familiar ways of testing this representation. Lawyers and economists ask whether patent laws work as they should in the domains of, for example, software or biomedical innovation, they speculate as to the reasons why creativity in the fashion

industry seems to flourish in a 'negative space' (a domain unframed by copyright law), and they ask how formal intellectual property rights work with 'social norms'. But these lines of inquiry still reduce culture to what can be rendered in terms of scarcity, efficiency, and instrumentality.

The theme of this workshop seeks to elicit alternative approaches to the cultural implications of intellectual property and cultural property laws. A rubric that turns on the terms 'culture' and 'technology' can only be open-ended, but the following questions might be taken as a rough starting point for reflection:

(1) How might we understand the implication of different forms of intellectual or cultural property in economic, political, aesthetic, or scientific cultures? How might we schematize the 'functions' or 'effects' of intellectual property law in terms other than those of instrumentality, efficiency, or repressive power?

(2) Do intellectual property regimes themselves have specific cultures? Here, ethnographic, historical, or sociological analyses might reveal the specific practices, techniques and media that condition the existence and effects of intellectual property forms.

(3) Might we understand intellectual property as a mode of cultural creativity in its own right? Intellectual property law has evolved a complex set of fictions, semantic artifacts, themes, and figures that have an existence in broader cultural life, not just as agents of encouragement or constraint, but as conceptual resources that have shaped the discursive fields of various social cultures. Somewhat more abstractly, regimes of intellectual property have turned the improbable notion of 'intangible property', or of 'intangible things', into common currency. So, instead of seeing legal forms as secondary ratifications of cultural figures, might we

instead explore intellectual property law's own cultural intelligence and authorship?

We invite contributions from established and doctoral scholars working in the broad field of the humanities and the social sciences, including anthropology, economic history, history of science, media studies, literary theory, science studies, and critical theory, as well as legal history and legal theory.

Papers selected for presentation at the workshop will be circulated in advance to registered participants.

For information and program updates visit the ISHTIP website at: www.ishtip.org.

Submitted by: Alain Pottage (r.a.pottage@lse.ac.uk); Tatiana Flessas (t.flessas@lse.ac.uk) and Dev Gangjee -- (d.gangjee@lse.ac.uk)

Fellowships /Grants/Prizes

Fellowship opportunities for young scholars in foreign policy disciplines

The International Security and Foreign Policy Program of the Smith Richardson Foundation will award grants through its annual competitions for junior faculty and doctoral students at U.S. institutions.

The World Politics and Statecraft Fellowship is an annual competition to support Ph.D. dissertation research on American foreign policy, international relations, international security, strategic studies, area studies, and diplomatic and military history. The Foundation will award up to twenty grants of \$7,500 each. The deadline for submission is October 17, 2011, and the results will be announced by February 1, 2012.

The Junior Faculty Research Grant Program is an annual competition that

awards at least three research grants of \$60,000 to support tenure-track junior faculty engaged in the research and writing of a scholarly book on an issue or topic of interest to the policy community. The deadline for submission is June 15, 2012, and the results will be announced by October 31, 2012.

For further information on eligibility and how to apply, please visit the website of the International Security and Foreign Policy Program at the following address: <http://www.srf.org/grants/international.php>

Submitted by: Smith Richardson Foundation, Westport, USA

The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (MPIWG-Berlin) Fellowship

The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (MPIWG-Berlin) is advertising six fellowships for advanced graduate students and postdoctoral fellows in connection with a new project organized by Anthony Grafton (Princeton University) and Glenn Most (Scuola Normale, Pisa/University of Chicago) on "Learned Practices of Canonical Texts" (see description at http://www.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/en/research/projects/DeptII_GraftonMost_Canonical). The project will apply the practice-centered approach that has proved so fruitful in the history of the natural sciences to the world's great philological traditions (including Arabic, Chinese, Greek, Hebrew, Latin, and Sanskrit). The six junior fellows will spend six weeks during the summer of 2012 with six distinguished senior fellows investigating these questions in seminars and intensive discussions.

Dibner History of Science Program 2012-13 Fellowships

The Dibner History of Science Program offers historians of science and technology the opportunity to study in the

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Burndy Library and the other history of science and technology resources at the Huntington.

Short-Term Awards: PhD or equivalent can apply; or doctoral candidate at the dissertation stage. Tenure of fellowship: One to five months. Amount of award: \$2,500 per month.

Long-Term Awards: PhD or equivalent can apply; applicants must have received the PhD by June of 2011. Tenure of fellowship: Nine to twelve months. Amount of award: \$50,000.

Applicants may either be conducting research in the collections; or already be at the writing stage and require access only to reference materials.

The deadline for submitting an application is December 15, 2011. For more details and instructions on how to apply, visit our website at <http://www.huntington.org>.

Postdoctoral Fellowship in Science studies, open to historians of science, medicine, or technology

The Science in Human Culture Program (SHC) at Northwestern University invites applications for two-year postdoctoral fellowships in the contextual study of science, technology, or medicine, to run September 2012 - August 2014. Two Fellows will be selected. Applications are welcome from scholars who study science, technology, or medicine from a variety of historical, philosophical, sociological, anthropological, or literary perspectives. Each Fellow will be affiliated with both the SHC program and an appropriate disciplinary department (History, Sociology, Philosophy, Anthropology, etc.). Fellows will pursue a program of independent scholarship and teach two one-quarter undergraduate courses each year: a seminar and a

lecture course. They will also help organize and run the SHC visiting lecturer series. Applicants must complete all the requirements for the Ph.D. before September 1, 2012 or have received their degree within the last five years. The annual stipend is \$46,000, plus \$3,100 per year to fund research and conference travel. In order to ensure full consideration, all application materials must be received by January 15, 2012.

Administrative questions should be addressed to Natasha Dennison at shc-program@northwestern.edu. Substantive questions may be addressed to Steven Epstein, program director, at s-epstein@northwestern.edu.

Study of Science in Islamic societies at McGill University in Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Graduate study (MA and PhD) may be pursued at the Institute of Islamic Studies under the auspices of the Canada Research Chair in the History of Science in Islamic Societies. For information on the application process, please go to <http://www.mcgill.ca/islamicstudies/admissions/> Potential applicants may also contact: jamil.ragep@mcgill.ca Funding of students for up to four years is available to Ph.D. applicants admitted to the program. Application deadline is January 15, 2012.

There are a number of opportunities for post-doctoral research. Please go to the following website for information on postdoctoral fellowships available at McGill:

<http://www.mcgill.ca/arts/students/graduate/postdocs> Application deadlines vary, but several are coming up in October 2011. The Institute of Islamic Studies also sponsors a Visiting Scholars program: <http://www.mcgill.ca/islamicstudies/associates/> Although there is no monetary compensation, the program does allow

scholars to use the Islamic Studies Library as well as McGill's other libraries that house one of North America's major resources in Islamic Studies (including Islamic manuscripts and lithographs). Visiting Scholars would also have access to an extensive collection of manuscript images in Islamic science, philosophy and theology associated with the RaSI project <http://islamsci.mcgill.ca/RASI/>

The Otto Neugebauer Prize for the History of Mathematics

Nominations are invited for this prize, which carries a cash award of €5,000 generously provided by Springer-Verlag. The Prize will be awarded every four years by the EMS President during the prize ceremony of the European Congress of Mathematics, and will be given for the first time at the 6ECM in Krakow (Poland) in 2012. The right to nominate one or several laureates is open to anyone.

Nominations are confidential; a nomination should not be made known to the nominee(s). Self-nominations are not acceptable. A nomination letter should be addressed to the EMS office at Helsinki and received by the office during the year before the European Congress of Mathematics, and no later than 31 December 2011. It should contain a CV and a description of the candidate's work motivating the nomination, together with names of specialists who may be contacted.

The Prize is to be awarded for highly original and influential work in the field of history of mathematics that enhances our understanding of either the development of mathematics or a particular mathematical subject in any period and in any geographical region. The prize may be shared by two or more researchers if the work justifying it is the fruit of collaboration between them.

For the purposes of the prize, history of mathematics is to be understood in a very broad sense. It reaches from the study of mathematics in ancient civilisations to the development of modern branches of mathematical research, and it embraces mathematics wherever it has been studied in the world. In terms of the Mathematics Subject Classification it covers the whole spectrum of item 01Axx (History of mathematics and mathematicians). Similarly, there are no geographical restrictions on the origin or place of work of the prize recipient. All methodological approaches to the subject are acceptable.

For the first award the prize committee will be chaired by Jeremy Gray (Open University, England) and will consist of Lennart Berggren (Simon Fraser University, Canada), Jesper Lützen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark), Jeanne Peiffer (CNRS, France), and Catriona Byrne of Springer.

Submitted by:

J. L. Berggren, Professor Emeritus,
Department of Mathematics, Simon
Fraser University, B.C. V5A 1S6, Canada.

Documentation

Collection of the Canon of Medicine at the library of Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine and Sciences

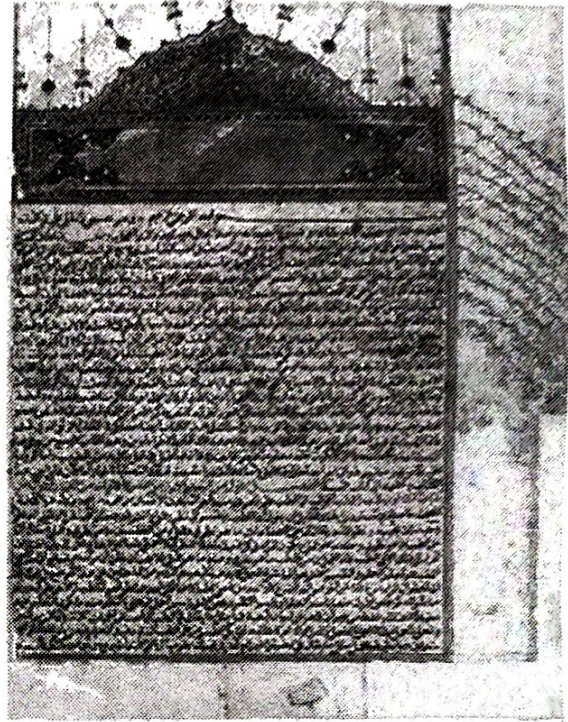
Ibn Sina's most famous works are *The Book of Healing*, a vast philosophical and scientific encyclopaedia, and *The Canon of Medicine*, which was a standard medical text at many medieval universities. The *Canon of Medicine* was used as a text-book at medical schools of the universities of Montpellier and Leuven (France) as late as 1650. Ibn Sīnā's *Canon of Medicine* provides a complete system of medicine according to the principles of Galen and Hippocrates in five

books that was completed in 1025. It presents a clear and organized summary of all the medical knowledge of the time. Originally written in Arabic language, the book was later translated into a number of other languages, including Latin, Chinese, Persian, Hebrew, German, French, Urdu and English. Chinese translation is known as the *Huihui Yaofang (Prescriptions of the Hui Nationality)* by the Hui people in Yuan China. The *Canon* is considered one of the most famous books in the history of medicine. The Arabic text of *Qanun* was translated into Latin as *Canon medicinae* by Gerard of Cremona in the 12th century and into Hebrew in 1279. The first three books of the Latin *Canon* were printed in 1472, and a complete edition appeared in 1473. The 1491 Hebrew edition is the first appearance of a medical treatise in Hebrew and the only one produced during the 15th century. In the last 30 years of the 15th century it passed through 15 Latin editions.

Book 1 part 1 constitutes basic principles of Unani medicine, humours and temperaments; Book 1 part 2 is related to general Anatomy and physiology; Book 2 is with materia medica and Book 5 discussed about compound drugs; Book 3 is arranged from head to toe covering the function and diseases of each organ and book 4 covers diseases that affect the whole body like fevers

Also known as the *Qanun*, which means "law" in both Arabic and Persian, the *Canon of Medicine* remained a medical authority up until the 18th century and early 19th century. It set the standards for medicine in Europe and the Islamic world. The *Canon* also formed the basis of Unani medicine, a form of traditional medicine practiced in Indian subcontinent. The principles of medicine described by the *Canon* ten centuries ago are still taught at University of California, Los Angeles

(UCLA) and Yale University, among others, as part of the history of medicine.



George Sarton, the father of the history of science, wrote in the *Introduction to the History of Science*:

"One of the most famous exponents of Muslim universalism and an eminent figure in Islamic learning was Ibn Sina, known in the West as Avicenna (980-1037). For a thousand years he has retained his original renown as one of the greatest thinkers and medical scholars in history. His most important medical works are the *Qanun (Canon)* and a treatise on Cardiac drugs. The 'Qanun' is an immense encyclopedia of medicine. It contains some of the most illuminating thoughts pertaining to distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy; contagious nature of phthisis; distribution of diseases by water and soil; careful description of skin troubles; of sexual diseases and perversions; of nervous ailments."

Arnold C. Klebs described it as "one of the most significant intellectual phenomena of all times."

The influential Canadian physician, Sir William Osler, described the *Canon* as "the most famous medical textbook ever written" noting that it remained "a medical bible for a longer time than any other work." In 2006, Professor John Urquhart noted the relevance of the *Canon* to modern medicine, comparing it to an influential medical work of the 19th century, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine* (1892) by Osler himself, and concluded: "If the year were 1900 and you were marooned and in need of a guide for practical medicine, which book would you want by your side?" My choice was Ibn Sina. A leading reason is that Ibn Sina gives an integrated view of surgery and medicine, whereas Osler largely shuns intervention. Ibn Sina, for example, tells how to judge the margin of healthy tissue to take with an amputation, a basic topic uncovered by Osler. The gap between medicine and surgery is now closing, with the advent of interventional cardiology, gastroenterology, radiology, etc. Ibn Sina correctly saw medicine and surgery as one.

Mona Nasser Aida Tibi and Emilie Savage-Smith note: "The enduring respect in the 21st century for a book written a millennium earlier is testimony to Ibn Sina's achievement."

The Library of Ibn Sina Academy owns the following collected works of the *Canon of Medicine* ("Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb")

- Urdu translation of all 5 volumes by Hakim Ghulam Hasnain Qantori in the late 19th century by Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
- Arabic text of all 5 volumes by Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.
- English translation of the first and second volumes by Jamia Hamdard, Delhi. It was translated under the guidance of Hakim Abdul Hameed.

- English translation of the first volume by following scholars:
 - Mazhar H. Shah (1930)
 - Oskar Cameron Gruner (1965) and
 - Laleh Bakhtiar (1999)
- The Japanese translation of the first volume by Hitoshi IGARASHI Tatsuo Sato and Shuntaro ITO Asahi-Shuppan, Tokyo, Japan
- Russian translation of all 5 volumes
- Uzbek translation of all 5 volumes
- Persian translation of all 5 volumes



A drawing of Avicenna from 1271

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The News items, small notices or short communication on informative researched topics should be sent at least four weeks prior to publication, and whenever possible through e-mail or disk (Microsoft Word or Page Maker 6.5), accompanied by a hard copy.:

Please send all newsletter correspondence to

Editor, NISA

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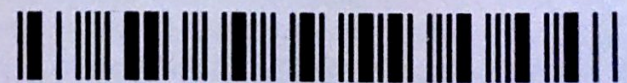
- Name:
- Educational Qualifications:
- Addresses:
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.....
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Residence with Phone #
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.....
- Are you actively engaged in work concerning history of medicine & sciences:
- Field of specialization:
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Individual Life 2,000/-
Institutional Life 6,000/-

Date

Signature

The admission fee of Rs. 50/- shall be chargeable at the initial admittance to the academy. All the payment be made either in cash, or through demand draft in favour of "TREASURER IAMMS" and should be sent along with this form completely filled-in and mailed to the treasurer. Please add Rs. 50/- for outstation cheques.

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