

Newsletter

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Centre d'Etudes de l'Inde et de l'Asie du Sud EHESS, 54 bd Raspail, 75006 Paris, France



International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine

Airlangga University

2nd International Congress from September 2 through 7 in Surabaya, Indonesia

The opening ceremony of the Second International Congress on Traditional Asian Medicine will take place on Monday, September 3rd at 9.00 A.M. in the Mahkota Ballroom, Hyatt Bumi Hotel, Surabaya. The Hon. Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia will deliver the opening speech. According to the revised provisional scheme of the 2nd ICTAM communicated by Dr G. J. Meulenbeld, Chairman of the Programme Committee, a plenary session will follow during which Dr C. O. Akerele, Programme Manager, Traditional Medicine, WHO, Geneva, will address the meeting.

Elaborating upon the general theme of the congress—*Traditional Medicines in Asian Countries and their Place in Pluralistic Health Care Systems*,—various specialized sessions have been devised that are distributed over seven main subject areas:

1. The sources and history of classical medical traditions

Sessions on Chinese medicine (chaired by Prof. P. U. Unschuld), Indian and Tibetan medicine (Dr D. Wujastyk), Islamic medicine (Prof. J. C. Bürgel), historical interactions among classical medical traditions (Dr Y. C. Kong),—symposiums on traditional Chinese medicine (chaired by Dr Jung-Chao Kuo), and Korean oriental medicine under colonialism (Prof. Won Sik Hong).

2. Popular medicine

Sessions on popular medicine in tribal, peasant and urban communities of South and South-East Asia (chaired by Dr J.-P. Hiégel or Dr P. M. Taylor?), concept and treatment of disease among the tribals of India (Dr B. Chaudhuri), the numinal in Asian medicine (Dr W. A. Frank), Himalaya—man, medicine and culture (Dr P. C. Joshi and Prof. Ram Rahul).

3. Ethnobotany, ethnopharmacology, and allied subjects

Sessions on ethnobotany and ethnozoology (chaired by Dr V. V. Sivarajan?), ethnopharmacology (Prof. Atta-ur-Rahman and Prof. R. P. Labadie), contributions of traditional Asian medicine to American herbal medicine (Dr J. Heinerman), ethnoscience and ethnomedicine—concepts of health, diseases and treatment within the framework of relationships between societies and biological environment (Dr C. Berthe-Friedberg).

4. Models of the relationships between traditional and cosmopolitan medicines: problems and chances (chaired by Prof. C. Leslie or Dr M. Nichter?).

5. The social construction of illness experience (chaired by Prof. B. Pfeleiderer).

6. Clinical and experimental studies of therapeutic practices

Sessions on clinical and experimental research (chaired by Prof. P. J. Deshpande?), the present state of acupuncture in Western Europe (Prof. J. Bossy), Neo-Ayurveda (Dr M. N. Pal).

7. Traditional medicine in primary health care (chaired by Prof. K. N. Udupa).

The 2nd ICTAM will conclude on Friday morning, September 7th, with a plenary address by Prof. R. P. Labadie and the installation of the new President of IASTAM.

Paul U. Unschuld next President of IASTAM

A ballot to all dues-paying members of the association was mailed in April, and the results of the election were announced on July 15th. Prof. Arthur L. Basham, the founder and first President of IASTAM, will officially turn over his office to the newly elected President, Prof. Paul U. Unschuld.

Paul U. Unschuld was born in Lauban, Silesia in 1943. He earned an undergraduate degree in pharmaceutical chemistry and then turned to graduate study of Chinese medicine, earning a Ph.D. in 1971 from the University of Munich. Soon after that he studied at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, where he earned a M.P.H. in International Health. He spent a year in research at the University of California, with study of anthropology. He spent two years at the University of Marburg Institute for the History of Pharmacy, completing a habilitation thesis on the history of pharmacy and medicine in China, and five years on a Heisenberg grant for research on the history of Chinese medicine (1979–83). He received a Dr med. habil. in 1982 and a Dr phil. habil. in 1983 from the University of Munich. He has been recently promoted to tenured professorship at the Institute for the History of Medicine of the University of Munich.

During much of this period, Dr Unschuld also spent one quarter a year as a Visiting Professor in Behavioral Science at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1980 he spent six months on a grant from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science studying ancient Chinese medical scripts in Kyoto, at the University Research Institute for Humanistic Studies. Dr Unschuld conducted anthropological field research on medical practices in Taiwan for one year (1969–70), and has made six trips to the People's Republic of China between 1978 and 1983.

In 1977 Dr Unschuld became Editor-in-Chief of *Sudhoffs Archiv* (Journal for the History of Medicine and Science). He has been a consultant to WHO, Geneva, and to the Deputy Minister of Health, Federal Republic of Germany, during official missions to the People's Republic of China. He is the author of many articles in German and English, and of numerous books in both languages. His three volume work *Medicine in China* is presently being published by the University of California Press, and includes a complete translation of a leading classic text with sixteen commentaries.

Recent publications on Arabic medicine

by J. Christoph Bürgel

Prof. Dr. J. C. Bürgel, Universität Bern, Islamwissenschaftliches Seminar, Sternengässchen 1, 3011 Bern, Switzerland, is the President of the European Chapter of IASTAM.

After the now classical reference book of Arabic medicine, *Die Medizin im Islam* by Manfred Ullmann, had appeared in 1970, a number of valuable contributions have been made in the field by various scholars. I will mention a few of them.

Ullmann himself published a very readable English history of Arabic medicine in the "Islamic Surveys"¹. Another general work on medicine in Islam has recently been published by Klein-Franke under the title *Vorlesungen über die Medizin im Islam*². As for books dealing with particular topics, the most important publication is a monograph on the Black Death by M. W. Dols³. In a detailed and admirably learned study Dols deals with the various aspects of that malady which haunted the Islamic societies throughout the centuries until its power was broken by Western medicine. There have also appeared a large number of articles which for lack of space cannot be mentioned here. Suffice it to say that Ullmann devoted several articles to Arabic translations from Greek medical texts such as Hippocrates' *De superfoetatione* and *De morbis muliebribus*⁴.

I will now mention a number of Arabic translations that were edited in recent years. Among the numerous writings of Galen, the founder of the medical system called after him and adopted by the Arabs without alterations, more than a hundred were translated into Arabic and a considerable number has already been edited mostly by European scholars. Recently two additions have been made. P. Bachmann in Göttingen edited the short but important treatise *On that the best physician should also be a philosopher*, along with a German translation⁵. H.-H. Biesterfeldt edited Galen's treatise *On that the faculties of the soul follow the mixtures (temperaments) of the body*, again with a German translation⁶.

Among the medical writings by Arab physicians recently edited and translated into English, German or French, the following titles have to be mentioned: 'Alī ibn Ridwān, *On the Way to Happiness by Means of the Medical Profession*⁷, Ibn Jumay', *On the Revival of the Art of Medicine*⁸, Yuhannā ibn Māsawayh, *Medical Aphorisms*⁹, Abū Sa'īd ibn Bukhtīshū', *On the Healing of Maladies of the Soul and the Body*¹⁰. All these are scientific editions of important texts dealing with some fundamental issues of the medical profession and art, as laid down by the Greek ancestors and, in their wake, by Arab physicians.

Arabic medicine has also been studied within a larger framework along with other Asian medical systems. The present writer has outlined the essentials of medicine in Islam, scientific and popular, under the title "Secular and religious features of medieval Arabic medicine" in a book edited by the first Secretary-General of our association, Charles Leslie¹¹, and again in a volume dedicated to the anthropological aspects of various medical systems¹². He also wrote the articles on Islam in two dictionaries concerned with "bioethics"¹³. His thesis "Studien zum ärztlichen Leben und Denken im arabischen Mittelalter" (Studies in medical life and thought in the Arabic middle ages), finished in 1969, is now going to be published by the Institute for the History of Sciences in Islam recently founded by Fuad Sezgin in Frankfurt-am-Main.

1. *Islamic Medicine*, Edinburgh, 1978 (Islamic Surveys, 11).
2. Sudhoffs Archiv.
3. *The Black Death in the Middle East*, Princeton University Press, 1977.
4. See bibliography in F. Klein-Franke, *Die klassische Antike in der Tradition des Islam* (Erträge der Forschung, Band 136), Darmstadt, 1980.

Iatrochemistry in India

Ancient alchemy, the knowledge of quicksilver, has later developed into iatrochemistry, *rasavidya* or *rasasastra*, a difficult, and hence a neglected, field in the history of Hindu scientific ideas and techniques. The iatrochemical literature in Sanskrit consists of about twenty treatises, the chronology of which is full of uncertainties though it could be ascertained in comparison with the Tantric literature of alchemy. New historical researches are in progress at the Banaras Hindu University and at the Banaras Ayurvedic College, resulting in a forthcoming English translation of the *Rasaratnasamuccaya*, and Hindi translations of other iatrochemical texts.

Our colleague Dr. Arion Rosu (CNRS, Paris) has recently completed the critical edition, French translation and annotation of Somadeva's *Rasendracudamani*, after taking great pains to scrutinize the manuscripts and to discuss philological cruxes with the most authoritative scholars in India. This is indeed a breakthrough in the history of iatrochemistry as well as in Sanskrit philology, since hundreds of technical terms recorded and commented upon by Dr. Rosu were absent not only from our current dictionaries but also from the multi-million card-index compiled at Pune for the Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Sanskrit now in the process of publication. The *Rasendracudamani*, a Sanskrit treatise of about 1350 stanzas dating back to the 12th/13th cent. A.D., marked the transition from alchemy to iatrochemistry in India where this change occurred three centuries earlier than in the West. An elaborate introduction will be devoted to a comparative study of chemical ideas and manipulations prevailing in ancient and medieval India.

Dr. Rosu has contributed to the Groningen workshop (see page 8 on this workshop). His forthcoming paper "Marcelin Berthelot et l'alchimie indienne," *Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient*, LXXIV (1984), demonstrates that it is partly Berthelot who inspired his correspondent, the Indian chemist Praphulla Chandra Ray, to write the now classic *History of Hindu Chemistry*, 2 vols., Calcutta, 1902-1909. Dr. Rosu is currently engaged in writing an interdisciplinary essay on the religious geography and alchemical traditions of medieval Deccan.

For more information write to Dr. Arion Rosu, 35-C rue Henri Simon, 78000 Versailles, France.

5. *Galens Abhandlung darüber, dass der vorzügliche Arzt Philosoph sein muss* (Nachrichten d. Ak.d.Wiss. in Göttingen, I. Phil.-hist. Kl., Jg. 1965, Nr. 1), Göttingen, 1966.
6. *Galens Traktat "Das die Kräfte der Seele den Mischungen des Körpers folgen"* (Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Band XL, 4), Wiesbaden, 1973.
7. 'Alī ibn Ridwān, *Über den Weg zur Glückseligkeit durch den ärztlichen Beruf*, Arabischer Text nebst kommentierter deutscher Übersetzung hrsg. von A. Dietrich (Abh. d.Ak.d.W. in Göttingen, Philolog.-histor. Kl., Dritte Folge, Nr. 129), Göttingen, 1982.
8. *Treatise to Salāh ad-Dīn on the Revival of the Art of Medicine* by Ibn Jumay', edited and translated by Hartmut Fähndrich (Abh. für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Band XLVI, 3), Wiesbaden, 1983.
9. Yuhannā ibn Māsawayh (Jean Mesue), *Le Livre des Axiomes Médicaux (Aphorismi)*, Edition du texte arabe et des versions latines avec traduction française et lexique par D. Jacquart et G. Troupeau (Centre de Recherches d'Histoire et de Philologie de la IVe Section de l'Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes—II. Hautes Etudes Orientales, 14), Paris, 1980.
10. Abū Sa'īd Ibn Bukhtīshū', *Über die Heilung der Krankheiten der Seele und des Körpers*, Erstmalige Veröffentlichung des arabischen Textes (Publications de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de l'Université Saint-Joseph de Beyrouth, Nouvelle Série: B. Orient Chrétien, Tome 4), Beirut, 1978.
11. *Asian Medical Systems: A Comparative Study*, University of California Press, 1976.
12. *Krankheit, Heilkunst, Heilung*, ed. by H. Schipperges, E. Seidler, P. U. Unschuld (Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für historische Anthropologie, Band 1), Freiburg i.Br. & München, 1978.
13. *Dictionary of Medical Ethics*, ed. by A.S. Duncan, London, 1977, and *Encyclopedia of Bioethics*, ed. by Warren T. Reich, New York & London, 1978.



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International Association for the
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News of conferences

4th International Conference on the History of Pharmacy, November 20–22, 1984, Cairo (Dar El Hekma, 42 Kasr El Eini Street), organized by the Arab Society for the History of Pharmacy in collaboration with the World Union of the Societies for the History of Pharmacy and the International Society for the History of Pharmacy. For information write to Dr Abdallah Adly, President of the Arab Society for the History of Pharmacy, P. O. Box 53, Bab El Louk, Cairo, Egypt.

Primer Congreso Mundial de Medicinas Alternativas Naturales, December 6–9, 1984, Madrid (Palacio de Exposiciones y Congresos). Postal address: I Congreso Mundial de Medicinas Alternativas Naturales, P. O. Box 14.731, Madrid, Spain.

International Symposium on Medicine in Bible and Talmud, December 18–20, Jerusalem. Among other themes of the Symposium: Concepts of disease, hygiene and public health in Bible and Talmud; Talmudic medicine and its relationship to the medical literature of classical antiquity. For information write to Dr Samuel S. Kottak, Division of the History of Medicine, The Hebrew University, Hassadah Medical School, 91120 Jerusalem, Israel.

29th International Congress of the History of Medicine, December 27–January 1, 1985, Cairo. Postal address: The Egyptian Society of the History of Medicine, Dar El Hekma, 42 Kasr El Eini Street, Cairo, Egypt.

1985 Annual Meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine, May 15–18, Durham and Chapel Hill. For information write to the Chairman of the Program Committee, Prof. Todd L. Savitt, Humanities Program, School of Medicine, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27834, USA.

Congrès sur Pline l'Ancien (Conference on Pliny the Elder), October 23–25, 1985, Nantes. Several sessions will be devoted to life sciences, chemistry and technology, geography and cosmography, anthropology and aesthetics in Pliny's Natural History. For information write to Prof. J. Pigeaud, Institut de Lettres Anciennes de l'Université de Nantes, Boîte Postale 1025, 44036 Nantes Cedex, France.

4th International Congress of Oriental Medicine, October 19–21, 1985, Kyoto. Organized by the Japan Society for Oriental Medicine. Theme of the congress: "Tradition and Development" of Chinese medicine, Korean medicine, Kanpo, etc. For those who are intending to attend, or who are interested in receiving further information, please contact the secretariat of the congress at the following address: 4th International Congress of Oriental Medicine (ICOM '85), C/o International Congress Service, Inc., 5F, New Kyoto Center Building, Higashi-shiokoji, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto 600, Japan.

Food & Foodways

Explorations in the History and Culture of Human Nourishment

This is a new scientific quarterly edited by Steven L. Kaplan (Department of History, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA) and Jean-Louis Flandrin (Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 54 Boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris, France). Volume 1, No. 1 to be published Fall 1984. Style sheets and free sample copy available upon request to either of the editors.

By reflecting on the role food plays historically and culturally, this unique journal will explore the powerful but often subtle ways in which food has shaped and continues to

What style shall we adopt?

The uniqueness of IASTAM resides in the exceptionally wide range of cultures and disciplines represented in its membership and covered in its newsletter, a whole world of medical studies and practices, from the Arabic and Persian in the west to the Korean and Japanese in the far east, from textual studies to popular beliefs, and from ancient sciences of long life to contemporary health care systems. Our society includes many people with conflicting political and social commitments and with many different historical, social and scientific concerns. Some of the best scholars on the history of Asian medicine have little or no interest in contemporary practice. Other scholars may have an interest in the sociology of practices in villages but little or no knowledge of the clinical efficacy of alternative therapies. Others again may not be interested in applied sociology but have a purely intellectual interest in analysing the structure of practice. Some of the scientifically trained physicians are interested in Asian medicine but are totally skeptical about it. Yet, other members of IASTAM practise various forms of Asian medicine and advocate government patronage. *IASTAM Newsletter* is bound to accommodate this diversity without sinking into disparities nor gossip.

Let us be intellectual on page 3, then practical on page 6, and also pluralist on page 8 In a word, let us try many styles in composing this newsletter. In listing new publications, we will provide a short synopsis of each work, so that in the long run, if IASTAM members agree to send their articles, essays, and reviews to be publicized and summarized in a future issue, the newsletter will function as a bibliography. Reports on specific disciplines or events signed by voluntary contributors are most welcome. Associate editors could also be designated. Plans for the future of *IASTAM Newsletter* will be finalized at Surabaya.

FRANCIS ZIMMERMANN

shape our lives socially, economically, politically, mentally and morally. Food is as much a social as a biological matter. *Food & Foodways* will stress the social aspects of food without losing sight of its biological nature.

Dr. Françoise Sabban, a specialist in Chinese Studies attached to the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, is one of the assistant editors. One may refer to her recent papers on cooking in China, which indirectly concerns the history of traditional pharmacy; Françoise Sabban, "Le Système des Cuissons dans la Tradition Culinaire Chinoise," *Annales, Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations*, 38e Année No.2, Mars-Avril 1983, pp. 341–368. By the same, "Cuisine à la Cour de l'Empereur de Chine: les Aspects Culinaires du Yinshan Zhengyao de Hu Sihui," *Médiévales*, No.5, Novembre 1983, pp. 32–55. Note that this number of the half-yearly French journal *Médiévales* (Centre de Recherche Université Paris VIII, 2 rue de la Liberté, 93526 Saint-Denis Cedex 02, France) carries other papers on spices as foods and medicines in medieval Europe.

As far as China is concerned, a reference book is the one edited by K. C. Chang, *Food in Chinese Culture: Anthropological and Historical Perspectives*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977, pp. ix, 429. Out of the many themes explored in this multi-author volume, let us cite as an example the associating of pharmacology with cooking under the reign of the T'ang, which "heightened Chinese awareness of the medicinal, or at least health-related, properties of certain foods and methods of cooking and emphasized the virtues of a 'balanced' (in the Chinese sense) diet, thus possibly contributing to the relatively low incidence of epidemic or widespread famine in later dynasties." (From book review in *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, 38 (1978): 269.) Discussions of such ethno-medical hypotheses should be continued in *Food & Foodways*.

Current work on traditional Asian medicine in the U. K.

by Dominik Wujastyk

The following record of current work is of necessity subjective. I apologise in advance for any errors of omission or commission, in particular to anyone who feels that I have misrepresented their work.

1. Asian medicine in general

Dr Nigel W. T. ALLAN, Curator of the Oriental Collections of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London, recently published the following articles:

'The oriental collections in the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London', *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, (1981), 10-25 (ill.).

'Gustave Alexandre Lietard: Orientalist and Physician', *Medical History*, 25 (1981), 85-88. (An introduction to the work of Lietard (1833-1904), and a description of his manuscript papers, offprints and correspondence which are preserved in the Wellcome collection.)

'Some early medical contacts with the Kalmuck tribes of Siberia', *Medical History*, 27 (1983), 305-309. (A survey of the western physician-explorers of Siberia and a description of a medical handbook translated from Russian into Kalmuck and published in 1823, a copy of which is held by the Wellcome Institute.)

Dr. Allan has the following article in the press:

'Cosma e Damiano: santi protettori della medicina', *Kos* ([1984]). (On the iconography of oriental saints Cosmas and Damian, patron saints of medicine.)

2. Jewish medicine

Dr. Allan has also published the following catalogue: 'Catalogue of the Hebrew manuscripts in the Wellcome Institute, London', *Journal of Semitic studies*, 27.2 (1982), 193-220 (6 ill.). (A description of 36 medical and miscellaneous items, and 58 Biblical items.)

Dr. Allan has the following article in the press:

'A Jewish physician in the seventeenth century', *Medical History*, 28.3 (1984), (5 ill.). (A brief biography of Tobias Cohn (1652-1729), a copy of whose encyclopaedic Hebrew work *Ma'aseh Tobiiyyah* (Venice, 1708) is held by the Wellcome Institute.)

Dr. Elinor LIEBER, attached to the Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies, Oxford, and Green College, Oxford, is preparing the first critical edition and translation of one of the earliest Hebrew medical texts, the encyclopaedic *Sefer Refu'ot* = *The Book of Medicines*, attributed to Asaph ha-Rofé = Asaph the Physician. Dr. Lieber has published the following articles:

'Galen in Hebrew: the transmission of Galen's works in the mediaeval Islamic world', in *Galen: problems and prospects*, edited by Vivian Nutton (London: Wellcome Institute, 1981), pp. 167-186.

'The covenant which Asaf and Yohanan made with their pupils', in *The Muntner memorial volume*, edited by Joshua O. Leibowitz (Jerusalem: Israel Institute for the History of Medicine, 1983), pp. 83-94.

(An edition from manuscripts and translation of the ethical oath described by Asaph.)

Dr Lieber has the following article forthcoming:

'The Hebrew book of medicines attributed to Asaf: an encyclopaedia of Greek and Jewish medicine probably compiled in Byzantium on an Indian model', *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* ([1985]). (Dr Lieber believes that Asaph's work was compiled in southern Europe around the 10th century; that it is unique among Jewish medical works in attempting to

harmonize ancient Greek medicine with Biblical concepts; that the structure of the work, but not the content, is comparable to that of the Indian medical compendia; and that it presages an understanding of the circulation of the blood.)

3. Islamic medicine

Professor J. D. LATHAM, professor of the history of Arabic science, Edinburgh University, and Dr H. D. ISAACS, Cambridge University library, recently collaborated on the following edition and translation:

Kitāb al-Hummayāt li-Ishāq ibn Sulaymān al-Isrā'īlī (al-Maqāla al-Thālitha: fi al-Sill) = Isaac Judaeus: on fevers (the third discourse: on fevers): together with an appendix containing a facsimile of the Latin version of this discourse (Venice, 1576), Arabic Technical and Scientific Texts, vol. 8 (Cambridge: Pembroke Arabic texts, for the Cambridge Middle East Centre, 1981), pp. xxv, 123, 81.

Dr Isaacs is also preparing a catalogue-handlist of the Judeo-Arabic medical fragments from the Cairo Geniza collection in the Cambridge University Library, to be finished in March 1985. The collection is particularly rich in materials relating to eye diseases and operations, fevers, medicinal herbs and materia medica, and the social aspects of doctor-patient relations. An article on the collection called 'Medicine in the Cairo Geniza' by Dr Isaacs will appear shortly in the *British Medical Journal*.

Professor Latham is one of the general editors of the Cambridge History of Arabic Literature, the first volume of which appeared as:

Arabic literature to the end of the Umayyad period, edited by A.F.L. Beeston, T. M. Johnstone, R. B. Serjeant and G. R. Smith (Cambridge: C. U. P., 1983), pp. xvi, 547 (maps, ill.).

Professor Latham has collaborated again with Dr Isaacs in writing the section on Arabic medical literature in volume two, part b, of the *Cambridge History of Arabic Literature*, which will cover the 'Abbasid period, and include sections on the literatures of all the traditional Arabic sciences. This volume should appear in 1986.

Dr Albert Zaki ISKANDAR, Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London, recently published the following articles: 'Another fragment from the autograph of Ibn al-Tilmidh's "Marginal commentary on Ibn Sinā's Canon of Medicine"', *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 44.2 (1981), 253-261.

'A doctor's book on zoology: Al-Marwazi's *Tabā'i' al-Hayawān* (Nature of animals) reassessed', *Oriens*, 27-28 (1981), 266-312 (2 ill.).

'Kitāb "al-Shāmil fi'l-sinā'a al-Tibbiyya" li-Ibn al-Nafis', in *Islamic medicine no. IV: "Ibn Nafes" and "Abul Qasim Al-zahravi"*, edited by Ahmed Ragai El-Gindy (Kuwait: Islamic Medicine Organisation, 1982), pp. 411-424 (ill.).

(In Arabic. Title translates: 'The comprehensive book on the art of medicine by Ibn al-Nafis'.)

The following catalogue by Dr Iskandar is in the press:

A descriptive list of Arabic manuscripts on medicine and science at the University of California, Los Angeles (Leiden: Brill, ([1984]), pp. xiv, 119. (30 ill.).

The following edition of Galen from the Arabic by Dr Iskandar is forthcoming:

Galen on examinations by which the best physicians are recognised: edition translation, introduction, and commentary, *Corpus medicorum graecorum*. Supplementum Orientale IV (Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, [198]).

Dr Fateme KESHAVARZ formerly holder of a fellowship at the Wellcome Institute, London, and now assistant librarian and teacher of Persian at the Institute of Ismaili Studies, London, has the following article and book forthcoming:

