

# ISLAMIC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES Newsletter



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## Kazakhstan President receives IAS delegation



Upon an invitation of President Nursultan Nazarbayev, a delegation representing the Islamic Academy of Sciences visited the Republic of Kazakhstan during the period 26 April to 3 May 2002.

The delegation was made up of Dr Abdel Salam Majali, IAS President; Dr Adnan Badran, IAS Treasurer; Dr Mehmet Ergin, IAS Secretary General; and Mr Moneef R Zou'bi, IAS Director General.

The delegation was received by His Excellency Mr Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in his chambers at the presidential palace on 30 April 2002. The president welcomed the delegation and indicated that he was pleased to receive its members. He explained that Kazakhstan was witnessing progress in all fields and mentioned that Kazakhstan had set herself the target of achieving full development by the year 2030.

(Continued on page 2)

## IAS participates in COMSTECH meeting (page 4)

## Pakistan to host 12<sup>th</sup> IAS conference

Preparations are underway to convene the twelfth conference of the Islamic Academy of Sciences in Islamabad, Pakistan, during October 14-17 October 2002.

The Academy partly fulfils its long-term objectives through organising such international conferences, which address major contemporary topics of importance to the Islamic World. The Academy has thus far organised eleven such conferences.

For 2002, the Pakistan Academy of Sciences has invited the IAS to convene its twelfth conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, during October 2002.

The IAS conference of 2002 will have two main themes:

- Materials: Driving Force of Technology ; and
- Culture of Science in OIC countries.

A local committee in Islamabad has been formed under the chairmanship of Prof. A Q Khan FIAS, president of the Pakistan Academy of Sciences, and, Prof. M D Shami, IAS Vice-President, to oversee and undertake all the arrangements for this major IAS activity of 2002.

(See page 3)



**His Majesty King Abdullah II  
of Jordan**

## IAS receives Jordan grant

*The Academy has recently received the annual grant of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for 2002.*

*The grant which is allocated to cover the local expenses of the IAS Amman Secretariat, has been provided by Jordan annually ever since the Academy was founded in 1986, and reflects the commitment that His Majesty King Abdullah II (pictured above) and the government of Jordan have to supporting the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), and its various off-shoot organisations. This support has often been re-iterated at the various OIC meetings.*

*It is worth noting that Jordan is one of a number of countries that actually includes international financial contributions in its national budget, thus facilitating the release of grants to recipients once the budget is approved by parliament.*

*The President and the Director General of the Academy have communicated their thanks to H E Dr Marwan Mo'asher, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan, and H E Dr Michel Marto, the Minister of Finance, who have kindly instructed the release of the grant.*



## Kazakhstan President receives IAS delegation

(Continued from page 1)

President Nazarbayev added that Kazakhstan is associated with the OIC and is a member of that organisation. He added that Kazakhstan's relations with OIC countries were very good and that there were sizeable investments from many Arab and Muslim countries in Kazakhstan.

During the meeting, IAS President presented a brief description of the Academy and its activities, and expressed IAS's eagerness to fully co-operate with various institutions in Kazakhstan. Dr Majali informed the president of the Academy's plans to build up its *Waaf* so that it can implement more programmes and ultimately build its own headquarters.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the IAS delegation presented the president with the Academy plaque as well as a symbolic gift; namely a rare book of Qur'anic verses containing the glorious names of *Allah*.

The meeting was attended on the Kazakh side by the Kazakh Prime Minister Mr Imangali Tasmagambetov, the Minister of Education and Sciences Mrs Shamsha Berkimbayeva, Vice-Minister Bekturganov and Dr Daukeev the newly appointed president of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences.

During their stay in Almaty, delegation members visited the Space Research Institute, which is housed at the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences building. The institute had been part of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences but later became part of the Ministry of Education and Sciences. The centre is a leading scientific institution that carries out extensive remote sensing activities. The director of the institute, Prof. Umirzak Sultangazin talked about the activities of the centre that were divided into three categories; Remote sensing, Geinformation systems, and Space materials science. A major scientific activity of the centre has been the analysis of ecological safety of the Baikonur cosmodrome activity.

A visit was arranged to the A N Syzganov's Scientific Centre of Surgery, where the delegation was met at the entrance of the centre by Dr Baurjan Albazarov, the Deputy Director. The delegation straight away went on to attend the weekly review seminar at which medical operations were reviewed by the medical staff at the hospital. Dr Mukhtar Aliev, who was presiding the meeting, is a very senior Kazakh figure and the director of the centre.

The delegation also visited Kazakhstan's new capital Astana, where they firstly had a meeting at the Ministry of Education and Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan and met the minister, Mrs Shamsha Berkimbayeva, Vice-Minister Bekturganov and Vice-Minister Galym Mutanov.

The minister detailed aspects of Kazakhstan's educational policy and outlined that over 100 institutions were attached to the ministry. The ministry moreover was responsible for over 8000 schools, 176 colleges, as well as 47 institutes of higher education. The minister went on to mention the major projects and institutions that were under the control of the ministry including the activities related to Biotechnology and Biodiversity, Seismology... The minister mentioned that the Kazakhstan Ministry of Education and Sciences had co-operation agreements with over 60 international governmental and non governmental bodies.

Academy. A number of other senior officials of the Academy were present at the meeting that followed. At the conclusion of the meeting, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Islamic Academy of Sciences and the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences was signed by the presidents of the two academies. The agreement defines the modalities of co-operation between the two organisations.

Another visit was made by the IAS delegation to the Kazakh Humanitarian Law University and the Kazakh State Law Academy where an elaborate reception marked its arrival. The delegation was met by Prof. Maksut C Naibaev, President of KHLU; Prof. Alken Kh Mindagulav, Vice-Rector of Scientific Work, KHLU; and Prof. Bulat E Kumekov, Director, KSLA; as well as a number of senior staff members of both institutions. A talk was presented by IAS President on the situation in the Middle East as well as a description of the IAS and its activities.



IAS delegates at the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences

IAS President presented a brief overview of the IAS explaining that it was an independent OIC off-shoot organisation that has over 90 members from over 35 countries. He added that the IAS acted both as a policy making and programme implementing body, primarily focussing on providing scientific and technological solutions to developing countries' problems.

The IAS delegation paid a formal visit to the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, where it was met by Prof. Seribek S Daukeev, Academy President and also Director of the Institute of Geological Sciences; Prof. (Ms) Meruert Abusitova, Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies; and Mr Murat Mukhamedjanov, General Secretary of Scientific Affairs at the

At the conclusion of the visit, IAS President was awarded an honorary professorship by the Kazakh Humanitarian Law University, which he accepted on behalf of his IAS colleagues.

Dr Badran, Dr Ergin and Mr Zou'bi visited the Institute of Physics and Technology on Thursday 2 May 2002, which is part of the ministry of education and sciences. They were met by Dr Bulat N Mukashev and other senior members of staff, who accompanied them on a tour of the institute. The Institute of Physics and Technology was reorganized in November 1996 by the Physical Technical Institute (PTI) and the High Energy Physics Institute (HEPI). It has 204 members of staff, 112 of which are researchers. It has 1 researcher who is a full member and 1 who is a corresponding



member of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan. It has 6 professors, 14 doctors of science and 44 candidates of science (PhD equivalent). The institute has 3 research units; Solid States Physics Department, High Energy Physics Department, and a Department of Spectrometric Methods of Investigations.

A roundtable discussion was organized on Thursday 2 May 2002 at the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the researchers and students of the *Istishraq* or Oriental Studies Institute on the subject of "Current Situation and the Prospects of Scientific Co-operation between the Scientists of Kazakhstan and Scientists of the OIC Member Countries in the area of Human Sciences." A lively interaction between IAS delegates: Dr Majali, Dr Badran, Dr Ergin and Mr Zou'bi and the members and students of the institute took place. The mission and objectives of the IAS were outlined as well as the numerous other developmental efforts taking place in the Middle East as well the various OIC member countries.

In his evaluation of the visit, IAS Director General wrote that Kazakhstan is a vast country with an area that exceeds 2.7 million square kilometres, and a population of about 17 million.

He added that it had an outstanding science infrastructure and numerous highly qualified scientists in both basic and applied scientists. It has a number of well established universities, as well as some young upcoming ones.

The country's political leaders are eager to forge relationships of co-operation with countries of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. Indeed a number of rich OIC countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman are directly investing in the infrastructural development of Kazakhstan's new capital city Astana.

The IAS can help in linking the science community of Kazakhstan to the OIC science community and can organise a number of specialised activities in that country, especially in view of the encouragement and support shown by President Nazarbayev in his meeting with the IAS delegation and the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences, the DG concluded.

## FROM THE EDITOR

### The Third Frontier Technology

*Scientific disciplines have achieved fantastic progress during the twentieth century. This expansion is set to grow, probably at an increasing rate, during the twenty-first century. Not only in Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Earth Sciences but also in Information Technology, Biotechnology, Materials Sciences including the all exciting Nanotechnology, achievements that will provide new methods of research and give rise to extraordinary applications have been realised at an unprecedented rate.*

*The Islamic Academy of Sciences, fully cognizant of its policy-making role in trying to bring such feats to the attention of the OIC leaders, addressed the topic of Information Technology at its Tunisia conference of 2000. This was followed in 2001 with a conference on Biotechnology held in Morocco. This year, the IAS is addressing the third of this so-called frontier technology trio namely the topic of Materials Sciences in a specialised conference which will held in Islamabad (Pakistan), under the patronage of H E the President of Pakistan and IAS Patron.*

*The conference will focus on specific topics of importance to new materials and future applications, and topics will be linked in particular to the materials programmes and the materials research activities undertaken in the various OIC countries.*

*The conference will address the importance of materials science and technology to increase wealth and quality of life. The influence of materials to affect healthcare, safe environment, sustainability, communications, innovation, education, ... will be highlighted.*

*The conference will also attempt to define a role for governments in materials research in terms of priorities, regulation, funding, private-public sector collaboration. It will moreover facilitate the free exchange of views among experts on the subject.*

*The conference it is hoped would also generate the interest of the political leaderships in the various OIC member countries in encouraging and supporting research in this topic so that significant progress is achieved.*

### THIRD INTERNATIONAL BALKAN BOTANICAL CONGRESS "The Plants of Balkan Peninsula in the Creation of New Values" SARAJEVO, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, 18-24 MAY 2003

The Academy of Science and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, University of Sarajevo, the Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo, and the Coordination of the Center of Ecology and Natural Resources, Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo are organizing this congress that will include plenary lectures, introductory (key) lectures, oral presentations, poster presentations, workshops, discussion panels and professional excursions.

The themes of the congress are: Biodiversity - Structure, Dynamics and Management (Balkan Flora and Vegetation), Biosystematics, Taxonomy and Evolution, Horology and Phytogeography, Vegetation Science and Landscape Planning, Phytochemistry and Natural Products, Economic Botany and Ethnobotany, Structure and its Dynamics, Metabolism, Growth and Bioenergetics, Molecular Biology, Genetics, Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Ecology, Environmental Botany, Conservation and Restoration.

For further information, please contact: Professor Sulejman Redzic, Center for Ecology and Natural Resources, Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo. 33 Zmaja Bosne St., 71 000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Tel./ Fax: + 387. 33 64 91 96, E-mail: [redzic0102@yahoo.com](mailto:redzic0102@yahoo.com) or [3bbc@email.com](mailto:3bbc@email.com); Web pages: <http://tibbc-2003.com>



## IAS participates in COMSTECH meeting

The OIC Ministerial Committee on Scientific and Technological Co-operation (COMSTECH) held its tenth regular meeting in Islamabad (Pakistan), 16-18 February 2002.

The meeting was held under the patronage of H E General Pervez Musharraf, Chairman of COMSTECH as well as being IAS Patron.

President Pervez Musharraf addressing the concluding session of the meeting expressed his hope that COMSTECH would continue to assist the *Ummah* in the field of science and technology despite its financial constraints.

President Musharraf went on to encourage OIC member countries to make generous contributions to COMSTECH and its sister organizations.

"The success of the organization depends upon the funds. I hope Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and member states will continue their financial support," he added.

The President said that COMSTECH, under the dynamic leadership of Dr Atta-ur-Rahman, would go a long way in promoting technological development in the Muslim world.

He appreciated COMSTECH's IDB-funded programme for young scientists. He congratulated the visiting delegates for having meaningful discussions.

"We need to take whatever steps are needed for progress," he said, adding he would send the S&T minister as his special emissary to convince the heads of Islamic states to join their shoulders for technological growth.

He said his efforts are dedicated to assist Muslim *Ummah* in the field of science and technology.

Dr Yaha bin Mahfudh Al-Mantheri, minister for higher education of Oman, handed over a letter of Sultan of Oman, Qaboos bin Said Al-Said, in which he had reiterated continued Omani support for COMSTECH.

Oman is the only COMSTECH member country which has already submitted the promised contribution of \$ 200,000 to the organization's kitty.

Earlier, the assembly unanimously passed a number of resolutions that urged the member states to increase their support to science and technology for development and activities of relevant organizations.

One resolution recommended to the member states a number of proposed actions to strengthen capabilities and capacities in applied research and development activities and said that member states should consider facilitating and financing S&T activities.



**Dr. Atta-ur-Rahman**

The assembly advised the member states to increase the exchange of scientific knowledge and resources.

It further advised them to prepare a list of local and foreign technologies that have been successfully tested and established in their countries and forward it to the COMSTECH secretariat for organizing a catalogue of proven technologies for an effective technology transfer and choice of tested technologies for their further development with respect to the local conditions.

It called for the strengthening of research and development institutions, in particular in the least developed member states of the OIC region, in order to encourage and implement activities that reduce technological dependence on others.

The assembly approved the setting up of an Inter Islamic Network on Biosaline Agriculture (INBA) at the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA), Dubai; and an Inter Islamic Network on Information Technology (INIT), at the COMSTECH Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), Islamabad; COMSTECH Research and Training Center (RTC) at COMSTECH Secretariat, Islamabad, and COMSTECH Research Centre in Frontier Technologies (ICFT), at the COMSTECH Secretariat building, Islamabad.

It agreed to set up two new Inter Islamic Networks respectively in Veterinary Science Research, and in Environment, in Sudan.

The assembly resolved that the chairman COMSTECH might raise the issue of mandatory contribution for COMSTECH at the next meeting of the OIC Summit.

It also endorsed the recommendations of the Seminar on Digital Divide, held on 14-15 February 2002, at Islamabad.

It noted with appreciation the report on the implementation of COMSTECH biennial program for 2000-2001 and said that good work was done by the Executive Committee despite serious financial constraints.

The resolutions urged the member states that host Inter Islamic Networks to come forward with financial assistance and necessary facilities to activate these institutions for their effective functioning and operation.

The assembly authorized the coordinator general COMSTECH to start a newsletter on Technology Networks of Scientific Instrumentation and set up news service, discussion groups on the web on various fields of science and technology.

IAS Director General Moneef Zou'bi represented the IAS at the COMSTECH meeting and followed closely its deliberations. He had meetings with the representatives of the IDB, Yemen, Jordan, Mozambique, Iran, Pakistan as well as a number of delegates alongside the main sessions.



**IAS-DG, Moneef R Zou'bi**

The Director General had on route to Pakistan visited the Biosaline Water Agriculture in Dubai, and participated in the Digital Divide Seminar. He later on called upon His Excellency Dr Ali Al-Shamlan FIAS, Director General of the Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Sciences in Kuwait and delivered a message to His Excellency from Dr Majali.





## IAS Ibrahim Memorial Award 2002

### Call for Nominations

The Islamic Academy of Sciences, Amman, Jordan, has instituted an Award after one of its Founding Fellows, the late Prof. Muhammad Ibrahim (1911-1988), who was an eminent medical doctor of medicine from Bangladesh. Prof. Ibrahim dedicated a great deal of time and effort to medical research that proved to be of benefit and value to his country and internationally.

The purpose of this Award is to promote scientific research in the field of medicine and medical sciences in the countries that belong to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Faculties and Schools of Medicine at universities, Academies of Sciences and other learned societies as well as private sector institutions are invited to nominate young scientists and technologists working in the medical field, for this Award.

Deadline for receiving nominations is 30 August 2002.

## IAS Ibrahim Memorial Award 2002

The Awardee would be invited to the end of year conference of the IAS, where he/she would be presented with a commemorative medal and/or shield, and a compilation of IAS literature.

Travel expenses of Awardee would be covered from the Award Fund and by the Academy.

A token honorarium would be presented to the Awardee.

Contact IAS Secretariat

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## الأكاديمية الإسلامية للعلوم

الأكاديمية الإسلامية للعلوم مؤسسة مستقلة، غير سياسية، غير حكومية، وغير ربحية، تضم زملاء (أعضاء) مؤسسون ومنتخبون يمثلون المجتمع العلمي الإسلامي المبدع في شتى مناطق ودول العالم. تهدف الأكاديمية إلى الارتقاء بمناخ العلوم والتكنولوجيا المختلفة في العالم الإسلامي. جاء تأسيس الأكاديمية بناء على توصية تقدمت بها اللجنة الدائمة للتعاون العلمي والتكنولوجي (COMSTEC) إلى مؤتمر القمة الإسلامي الرابع، الذي عقد في الدار البيضاء عام ١٩٨٤، حيث تم إقرار هذه التوصية. إثر دعوة من حكومة المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية وبرعاية كريمة من صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير الحسن بن طلال، عقد المؤتمر التأسيسي للأكاديمية في شهر تشرين أول (أكتوبر) ١٩٨٦، بمشاركة شخصيات بارزة من دول إسلامية مختلفة تمت دعوتهم من قبل المؤسسات المنظمة للمؤتمر ليكونوا زملاء مؤسسين للأكاديمية.

أما الأهداف الرئيسية للأكاديمية فهي:

- تقديم النصح والمشورة إلى الأمة الإسلامية ومؤسسات الدول الأعضاء في منظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي، حول أمور تتعلق بالعلوم والتكنولوجيا وتطبيقاتها.
- تنفيذ برامج ونشاطات علمية وتكنولوجية، وتشجيع التعاون بين الباحثين في البلدان الإسلامية المختلفة حول مشاريع ذات أهمية مشتركة.
- تشجيع ودعم البحث العلمي حول أهم المشاكل التي تواجه البلدان الإسلامية، وتحديد التكنولوجيات المستقبلية الملانمة لغايات تبنيها واستخدامها.
- صياغة مقاييس للإنجاز والتحصيل العلمي، ومنح الجوائز والأوسمة للإنجازات العلمية المتميزة، بغية تطوير مراكز الإبداع في فروع العلوم المختلفة وتحفيز المبدعين.

## نشرة الأكاديمية الإسلامية للعلوم

نشرة دورية تصدرها الأمانة العامة للأكاديمية الإسلامية للعلوم، عمان، الأردن.

رئيس التحرير: المهندس منيف رافع الزعبي، مدير عام الأكاديمية الإسلامية للعلوم.

مساعد التحرير: لينا جلال عارف، مسؤول برامج.

ترحب لجنة التحرير بكل المقالات، وخصوصاً القصيرة منها، ولجنة الحق في تقرير مدى ملائمة المقالات المقدمة للنشر وفقاً لتعليمات الأكاديمية.

### العنوان

١٧ شارع جيبوتي - الدوار السادس

أم أذينة - عمان

تلفون: ٥٥٢٢١٠٤ (٩٦٢٦)

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### العنوان البريدي

الأكاديمية الإسلامية للعلوم

ص. ب. ٨٣٠٠٣٦

عمان ١١١٨٣

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## Useful Web Sites

Islamic Academy of Sciences

COMSTEC

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

Medical Journal of the IAS

OICexchange

SESRTCIC

ISESCO

[www.ias-worldwide.org](http://www.ias-worldwide.org)

[www.comstech.org.pk](http://www.comstech.org.pk)

[www.isdb.org](http://www.isdb.org)

[www.medicaljournal-ias.org](http://www.medicaljournal-ias.org)

[www.oicexchange.com](http://www.oicexchange.com)

[www.sesrtcic.org](http://www.sesrtcic.org)

[www.isesco.org.ma](http://www.isesco.org.ma)





**Prof. Akhmet Mazgarov FIAS  
(Tatarstan)**

Prof. Mazgarov was born in 1943, in the Baltasi region of the Tatarstan Republic, central Asia.

In 1964 he graduated from the Kazan Chemical and Technological Institute. During 1965-1967, he worked in the Kuibyshev plant of synthetic alcohol. He was a postgraduate student at the Moscow Mendeleev Chemical and Technological Institute (1968-1970) and in 1970, he defended his candidate's thesis.

In 1972, Prof. Mazgarov established the laboratory of desulfurization of hydrocarbon raw materials at VNIIS (Kazan), becoming its director in 1985. He became a full professor in 1990, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Tatarstan (1991), honoured chemist of Tatarstan (1990), government prize laureate of Tatarstan in the field of science and technology (1998), elected Fellow of the Islamic Academy of Sciences (2000).

Professor Akhmet Mazgarov is a specialist in the field of organic sulfur chemistry, metal complex catalysis, oil and gas processing, chemistry and technology of the desulfurization processes of oil, gas and oil products. He is the author of 120 scientific works, 109 patents, including 5 USA patents and 1 German patent.

Prof. Mazgarov was the first to develop the process of selective demercaptanization of crude oil (the DMC process), commercialized in 1995 by the USA oil company "Chevron" on the Tengiz oil-field in Kazakhstan. Twenty three commercial gas, gasoline and waste-water desulfurization plants in Russia and one plant of waste-water treatment in Bulgaria were built on the basis of technologies developed by Academician Mazgarov. Two technologies developed by Mazgarov were sold to the Islamic Republic of Iran, where more than 10 plants will be built.



**Prof. Sami Al-Mudhaffar FIAS  
(Iraq)**

Prof. Sami Al-Mudhaffar was born on 14<sup>th</sup> March, 1940 in Basrah, Iraq. He received early education at Basrah, and then joined the University of Baghdad and obtained a BSc Degree in Science in 1959-60.

In September 1962, he proceeded to the USA (Virginia Tech.) for advanced studies under merit assistantship awarded by this University. Dr Al-Mudhaffar returned to Iraq in September 1967 after obtaining a PhD Degree. On return from abroad, he was posted in the University of Basrah on teaching and research assignment as a lecturer in the college of science. In 1971, Dr Sami was promoted to assistant professor, and in 1979 to professor of Biochemistry at Baghdad University.

He is one of the senior most Biochemists of Iraq. He has played an important role in promoting Biochemistry and related subjects such as Molecular Biotechnology research in Iraq.

Dr Al-Mudhaffar is mainly responsible for initiating and establishing many scientific and educational bilateral programmes with scientific organizations and laboratories of the advanced world.

From 1968 till 2000, Prof. Sami Al-Mudhaffar was lecturing to undergraduate and postgraduate students at the college of science, University of Basrah and University of Baghdad. He was a scientific supervisor of 18 PhDs and 50 MSc students in the field of Biochemistry and related subjects. He published more than 50 inventions and 200 scientific papers.

He was elected a Fellow of the Islamic Academy of Sciences in 2000.



**Prof. Riazuddin FIAS  
(Pakistan)**

Prof. Riazuddin was awarded his BSc in Mathematics from Punjab University, Lahore, 1951; and his MA from the same university in 1953.

In 1959 he was awarded a PhD in Theoretical Particle Physics from Cambridge University, UK.

Since 1999, He has been Director, National Centre for Physics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Prior to that he was successively Professor, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, 1982-1998; Visiting Professor, University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1982-1981; Visiting Scientist, International Center for Theoretical Physics (Trieste, Italy), 1979-1980; Member (Technical), Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, 1973-1976.

Dr Riazuddin was Professor, University of Islamabad (Now called Quaid-i-Azam University) 1966-1981.

In 1968, Riazuddin was awarded the Gold Medal in Physical Sciences by the Pakistan Academy of Sciences. That same Academy elected him a Fellow in 1976.

He was awarded the Tamgha-e-Imtiaz, Sitara-e-Imtiaz and the Hilal-i-Imtiaz by the Government of Pakistan in 1980, 1990 and 1999, respectively.

Prof. Riazuddin was elected a Fellow of the Third World Academy of Sciences (2000), and won the 13<sup>th</sup> Khawarizmi International Award in 2000. In the same year he won the UNESCO Albert Einstein Gold Medal for Fundamental Science, and was elected in November 2000 a Fellow of the Islamic Academy of Sciences.

He has around 200 publications to his credit including the joint authorship of three books, one of which was on Weak Interactions, published by John Wiley in 1969, and was regarded as a classic on the subject receiving over 582 citations until 1996.





**Prof. Lorenzo Savioli FIAS  
(Italy)**

Dr Lorenzo Savioli was elected a Fellow of the Islamic Academy of Sciences in 2000.

Dr Savioli attained the degree in Medicine and Surgery in 1977, from Rome, and postdoctoral degrees in Tropical Medicine and Infectious diseases in 1979 and 1985 respectively. He also obtained the DTM&H and an MSc in Parasitology, from London, in 1989.

Dr Savioli has authored several books on parasitic and infectious diseases and approximately 100 scientific papers in international journals.

Currently, Dr Savioli is Coordinator, Strategy Development and Monitoring for Parasitic Diseases and Vector Control Unit of the World Health Organization in Geneva. During his term at WHO, he has been in charge of the programme on Intestinal Parasitic Infections (1991-1996) and Acting Chief, Schistosomiasis and Intestinal Parasites Unit (1996-1999).

Dr Savioli is a member of several international and national organizations such as the Italian Society of Tropical Medicine, for which he is a member of the council, the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the American Society of Parasitology.

Before joining WHO, Dr Savioli worked extensively in East Africa where he is well known for his work in the field of schistosomiasis and intestinal nematode infections. He is presently part of the tripartite (Zanzibar Government-Ivo de Carneri Foundation-WHO) Scientific Commission.

Dr Savioli is a Senior Associate of the Department of International Health of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, USA. In 1986 he was awarded the first prize by the Rorer Foundation for Medical Sciences for the best article on Italian medical aid for developing countries.

## **Islamic Academy of Sciences (IAS)**

*The IAS is an independent, non-political, non-government and non-profit making organisation of distinguished scientists and technologists dedicated to the promotion of all aspects of science and technology in the Islamic World.*

*The establishment of the Islamic Academy of Sciences IAS was recommended by the Organisation of Islamic Conference; OIC Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Co-operation COMSTECH, and subsequently approved by the Fourth Islamic Summit held at Casablanca in 1984. The Founding Conference of the Academy was held in Jordan in October 1986.*

*The government of Jordan graciously hosts the IAS at Amman where the headquarters of the Academy started functioning in April 1987.*

*The main objectives of the Academy are:*

- *To serve as a consultative organisation of the Islamic Ummah and institutions in the field of science and technology;*
- *To initiate science and technology programmes and formulate standards of scientific performance;*
- *To promote research on major problems facing Islamic countries and to identify future technologies of relevance for possible adoption and utilisation; and*
- *To formulate standards of scientific performance and attainment, and to award prizes and honours for outstanding scientific achievements to centres of excellence in all science and technology disciplines.*

## **IAS Newsletter**

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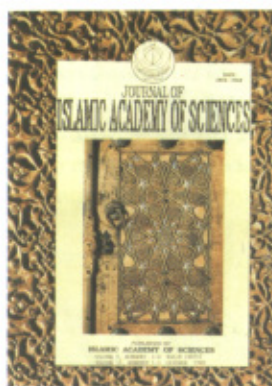
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## **Correction**

In the IAS Newsletter, issue No. 26, it was stated that Prof. M A Waqar was chairman of the Aga Khan University Hospital and Medical College. Infact, Dr Waqar was chairman of the said department until April 2001. He then became Professor of Biochemistry in the department of the Biological and Biomedical Sciences at the same university.





### New issue of IAS Journal on the web

The Medical Journal of the Islamic Academy of Sciences is one of the IAS's main publications. Originally launched as a general science journal, it was re-launched in 2000 as a specialised refereed medical publication.

The journal, which is edited and published by Prof. Naci Bor - IAS Fellow from Turkey - receives medical articles from many OIC countries as well as from scientists who are based in Europe and America.

The journal is published in both paper and electronic formats and has built up a wide readership since it was established in 1987.

The current issue of the Journal that appears on the web is Volume 12, Number 3. It carries four major articles; a Anesthesiology paper by Soltani and Honarmand; A Microbiology paper by Khalid, Siddiqi and Mojgani; a Bacteriology paper by Fasim, Jamil and Ahmed of Karachi University; and a Neurology paper by Bhigjee and Bill.

The issue also includes a letter to the editor from a Bulgarian team of medical specialists.

The Journal's web address is [www.medicaljournal-ias.org](http://www.medicaljournal-ias.org).

The Journal's web page can also be viewed through a hyper-link through the Academy's web page.

The Journal's chief editor can be reached at the following address:

Prof. Naci Bor, Mithatpasa Caddesi  
66/5, 06420 Yenisehir, Ankara, Turkey.

### Muslim Scholars



### ABU MARWAN IBN ZUHR (1091-1161 AD)

Abu Marwan Abd al-Malik Ibn Zuhr was born at Seville in 1091 or 1094 AD. After completing his education and specialising in medicine, he entered the service of Almoravides (Al-Murabitun), but after their defeat by the Al-Mohades (Al-Muwahadun), he served under 'Abd al-Mu'min, the first Muwahid ruler. He died in Seville in 1161 or 1162 AD. As confirmed by George Sarton, he was not a Jew, but an orthodox Muslim.

Ibn Zuhr was one of the greatest physicians and clinicians of the Muslim golden era and has rather been held by some historians of science as the greatest of them. Contrary to the general practice of the Muslim scholars of that era, he confined his work to only one field: medicine. This enabled him to produce works of everlasting fame.

As a physician, he made several discoveries and breakthroughs. He described correctly, for the first time, scabies, the itch mite and may thus be regarded as the first parasitologist. Likewise, he prescribed tracheotomy and direct feeding through the gullet and rectum in the cases where normal feeding was *not* possible. He also gave clinical descriptions of mediastinal tumours, intestinal phthisis, inflammation of the middle ear, pericarditis, etc.

His contribution was chiefly contained in the monumental works written by him. Out of those, however, only three are extant. *Kitab al-Taisir fi al-Mudawat wa al-Tadbir* (Book of Simplification concerning Therapeutics and Diet), written at the request of Ibn Rushd (Averroes), is the most important work of Ibn Zuhr. It describes several of Ibn Zuhr's original contributions. The book gives in detail pathological conditions, followed by therapy. His *Kitab al-Iqtisad fi Islah al-Anfus wa al-Ajsad* (Book of the Middle Course concerning the Reformation of Souls and Bodies) gives a summary of diseases, therapeutics and hygiene written specially for the benefit of the layman. Its initial part is a valuable discourse on psychology. *Kitab al-Aghthiya* (Book on Foodstuffs) describes different types of food and drugs and their effects on health.

Ibn Zuhr in his works lays stress on observation and experiment and his contribution greatly influenced the medical science for several centuries both in the East and in the West. His books were translated into Latin and Hebrew and remained popular in Europe as late as the advent of the eighteenth century.

(Taken from: Personalities Noble, National Science Council of Pakistan, edited by Hakim Mohammad Said).

Second Revised Edition (English and Arabic). Published by the Islamic Academy of Sciences (2000).