

ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY,
ART, AND CULTURE



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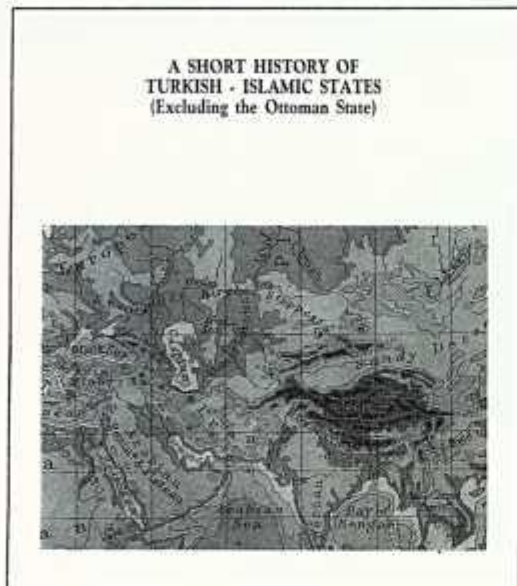
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A SHORT HISTORY OF TURKISH-ISLAMIC STATES (Excluding the Ottoman State), written by İbrahim Kafesoğlu, Hakkı Dursun Yıldız, Erdoğan Merçil, and Mehmet Saray, Preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, 1994, xiv+394+9+32 p.,

Price: US\$ 50.- postage included

This collective work by eminent historians gives an overview of the history of Muslim Turks, starting with a brief history of pre-Islamic periods, and excluding the Ottoman State. It is the first product of IRCICA's large-scale research project on the history of Muslim nations.



The lack of references covering the history of Turks and published in international languages has been pointed out by many researchers around the world. Despite the availability of some comprehensive works about the classical period in Muslim Arab history, there is a difficulty of finding references of satisfactory coverage as regards to the post-Abbasid period and non-Arab Muslim nations. This shows that the lack of descriptive and analytical literature on the history of Muslim Turks also applies to the case of other Muslim nations. It is hoped that this book, and future volumes to result from studies on the history of Muslim nations, will contribute to fill this gap.

The first chapter on pre-Islamic Turkish history and civilisation is followed by chapters on the Turks' adoption of Islam, the early Muslim-Turkish dynasties, the Karahanids, the Gaznawids, the Great Seljukid State, the Seljuks of Syria, Anatolia, Iraq and Kirman, the Harizmshahs, the Atabegs of Azerbaijan, the Anatolian principalities, Turkish States in India, the Baburid dynasty, and Turkish-Islamic States of Central Asia. Each chapter describes the political and social history of these States, as well as their characteristics such as State organisation, judicial and military administration, public works, culture, religious policy, and science. Texts which were originally written in Turkish have been translated into English by Prof. Dr. Ahmet Edip Uysal from the Faculty of Education, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, and edited by Prof. Dr. Erdoğan Merçil and Dr. Hidayet Nuhoğlu. The book has been prepared by the Centre in English and printed with the cooperation of the Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History, Ankara.

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EDITORIAL

Several important activities of the OIC and IRCICA took place during the last five months period. This issue gives brief news about these activities starting with the high-level OIC meetings, namely the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in December 1994, and the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which preceded the Summit. The Seventh Summit Conference had a special significance because it coincided with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the OIC. The OIC was established by decision of the First Islamic Summit Conference which took place in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco in September 1969. At that time, the OIC had twenty-five Member States. Twenty-five years later, the Seventh Summit Conference convened with fifty-two Member States, with the admission of the Republic of Mozambique during the same conference. The Seventh Summit Conference discussed numerous political, economic, cultural, social and administrative matters some of which are related to new activities that the Member States shall jointly carry out in the framework of the OIC. One of these activities aims to give a true image of Islam to the world opinion and correct the wrong opinions, prejudices and misunderstandings that have been spread about Islam and its civilisation. This is also one of the objectives of IRCICA. On this subject, the Summit Conference took a resolution requesting IRCICA to organize a comprehensive exhibition on the various aspects of Islamic culture and heritage, in order to project a true image of Islamic civilisation by highlighting its different

dimensions and its role in building up human civilisation. Our Centre shall undertake this task as one of the priority projects in its work plan for the coming years.

This issue also covers the cultural and scholarly activities that IRCICA organised recently in the framework of its different projects. The First Workshop on the Reconstruction of Mostar Old Town, which took place at IRCICA in July-August 1994, was the first step of a long-term scholarly and architectural project that our Centre is carrying out in consultation with the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Immediately after this workshop, the second training course on the Cataloguing of Islamic Manuscripts was organised by Al-Furqan Foundation (London) in Istanbul, in cooperation with IRCICA and Süleymaniye Library. Another important activity, which took place last October, was the First Islamic International Artisans-at-Work Festival organised in cooperation with Lok Virsa institution attached to the Ministry of Culture of Pakistan. This large-scale festival will be followed by other events related to crafts to take place in different OIC member countries. We shall publish information about planned activities in future issues. The Book Survey section briefly introduces some collections of books which have recently been donated to the library of IRCICA. Book reviews and other articles contributed by friends of the Centre are published in the different sections. On this occasion, we would like to invite our readers to continue to send news items, book reviews and other articles for publication in the Newsletter.

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

**THE SEVENTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
CASABLANCA, KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
13-15 December 1994**

At the invitation of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Fraternity and Revival) was held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, on 13-15 December 1994. The Summit Conference coincided with the commemoration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. It was preceded by the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Casablanca on 10-13 December 1994, under the chairmanship of H.E. Dr. Abdellatif Filali, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference was opened by H.M. Hassan II, King of Morocco. In his inaugural address, King Hassan II welcomed the Sovereigns, Emirs, Heads of State and Government of the OIC Member States and emphasized the importance of strengthening Islamic solidarity. He said that the message of Islam calls for peaceful coexistence among nations, universal cooperation, and respect of human dignity without any discrimination among human beings. As Prophet Mohammed said, Islam established a set of rules for human relations based on good behaviour, moral values, tolerance, coexistence and peace. King Hassan II also spoke of the image of Islam in the world and said that in order for Muslims to reflect the true image of their society, it is necessary to change several concepts, correct mistakes and agree on what is permissible and what is forbidden. He said that the behaviour of some groups which is contrary to Islamic tolerance has prompted fierce campaigns against Islam. His Majesty King Hassan suggested that a high authority should emanate from the conference, to become a reference source in shedding light on Islamic provisions, away from any confusion or dubious interpretation. This authority must not affect the diversity of identities and characteristics which enrich the unity of Islam. He also welcomed the

commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the OIC.

H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference delivered a statement in which he reviewed the achievements of the OIC during the past three years in the political, economic, cultural and social fields as well as in the field of information.

On the occasion of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the OIC, H.E. Mohammad Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, H.E. Mohamane Ousmane, President of the Republic of Niger, and H.E. Mahathir Mohammed, Prime Minister of Malaysia made statements on behalf of the Arab, African, and Asian groups, in which they thanked H.M. King Hassan II, the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Morocco for hosting this important conference. They also emphasized the importance of the OIC and the need for further enhancing its role in the new international order.

In his statement, H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the OIC, indicated that the OIC with fifty-two Member States has become an organisation to be reckoned with in the search for solution to the major problems of our time. He stated that the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, the restitution of the Syrian Golan, the respect of Lebanon's sovereignty, the fulfillment of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Kashmir, the cessation of Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Hercegovina and the vacation of Azerbaijan's territory occupied by Armenia, as well as the search for peace in Afghanistan and in Somalia, all must receive the equal, well considered and determined support of the Member States. He emphasized the need for solidarity with the people of Central Asia, and of the African Sahel who are affected by natural calamities.

Then, the conference approved the report of the preparatory Ministerial meeting which was presented by the Chairman of the conference H.E. Dr. Abdellatif Filali, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The conference welcomed the admission of the Republic of Mozambique as full member of the OIC, which brings the number of OIC Member States to fifty-two. The conference also unanimously approved the request of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina for Observer Status in the OIC.

The conference noted with appreciation the report of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit, and the activity reports of Al-Quds Committee chaired by H.M. the King of Morocco, the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) chaired by H.E. the President of the Republic of Senegal, the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) chaired by H.E. the President of the Republic of Turkey, and the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) chaired by H.E. the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The conference issued three declarations: the Casablanca Declaration, the Declaration on Bosnia and Hercegovina, and a special Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir.

The Summit Conference also decided to designate 1995 as the year for commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the OIC in all Member States and requested the Secretary General to organize a special ceremony at the OIC headquarters on this occasion, in coordination with the host country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The conference expressed its determination to project the correct image of Islam, resorting in this regard to the

spirit of "Ijtihad". It condemned the quarters that seize every opportunity to discredit Islam or present it as contrary to progress and development or as a threat to the foundations of modern civilisation. It rejected the use of this distorted image of Islam to justify aggression and occupation against Muslim countries and peoples. It denounced the double standard approach adopted by anti-Islamic quarters whenever a just cause of interest to the Islamic Ummah is at stake. The conference affirmed the readiness of the Islamic Ummah stemming from the teachings of Islam to engage in a constructive dialogue with the revealed religions in a spirit of tolerance and respect for international legality.

The conference welcomed the contributions made by the OIC to the cause of Islamic solidarity and cooperation over the last twenty-five years. It also recognized the important role of the OIC in promoting cooperation among the Member States. It decided to establish an Eminent Persons Group comprising a select number of outstanding individuals from various disciplines to be selected from the Member States to take stock of the achievements of the OIC over the past twenty-five years, to review its objectives in the light of changing circumstances, and submit to the twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers recommendations on appropriate measures that should be taken to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of the Organisation as the promoter of Islamic solidarity and cooperation and an overall perspective plan to expand and strengthen cooperation for development among the Member States.

The working sessions of the conference were held in four separate committees: the Political, Organic, Statutory and General Affairs Committee, the Cultural, Social and Information Affairs Committee, the Economic Affairs Committee, and the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee. Activity reports were submitted to the conference by the heads of the subsidiary organs, and specialised and

affiliated institutions. The conference reaffirmed the need to give to all these organs and institutions all the necessary support to enable them to continue to accomplish the tasks assigned to them. The report submitted by IRCICA was examined by the Cultural, Social and Information Affairs Committee. IRCICA was represented at the conference by Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu and Executive Bureau members Messrs. Ahmed Lajimi, Halit Eren and Nezih Marouf.

The Seventh Islamic Summit Conference took the Resolution no. 28/7-C (IS) on IRCICA. In the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the conference

1. Commends the efforts of the Centre reflected in its pioneering accomplishments and its activities aimed at meeting the needs of the Muslim Ummah and keeping pace with international developments in the field of culture and Islamic heritage in the optimal way, thus calling for satisfaction and appreciation of efforts exerted in this respect;
2. Approves the report which comprises the activities and future plans of action of the Centre and also approves the Report and Recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Centre's Governing Board;
3. Commends the First Islamic International Festival of Artisans at Work (Islamabad, October 1994), and expresses thanks and appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting and organizing such an important and comprehensive event in the field of Islamic handicrafts. It also calls for the general dissemination of the declaration of the festival (the Islamabad Declaration), in view of the importance of its future prospects of improving the conditions of artisans and promoting this important traditional, cultural, touristic and economic sector;
4. Expresses its appreciation for the diverse activities carried out by the Centre with the aim of raising the awareness of the world opinion with respect to the Islamic cultural heritage in Bosnia and Hercegovina, and for the efforts it exerts for the maintenance and preservation of that heritage;
5. Recommends IRCICA to make contacts with Member States to prepare an exhibition on Islamic heritage and culture aimed at publicizing the different dimensions of that culture and its role in building up human civilization and its values and ideals;
6. Expresses thanks and appreciation to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Malaysia and the Malaysian Government for their generous donation to the waqf of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, thus enabling it to carry out the tasks entrusted to it and invites Member States to take similar initiatives in this respect.
7. Thanks the State of Kuwait for kindly hosting the Tenth Session of the Centre's Governing Board and for providing all facilities which ensured its success;
8. Also thanks the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the Eleventh Session of the Centre's Governing Board and extending all necessary facilities for its success;
9. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the host country (The Republic of Turkey) and to the other Member States for the material and moral support they are extending to the Centre, thus enabling it to carry out its tasks in a satisfactory manner;
10. Recommends the Member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the Centre on a regular basis and calls upon them to settle their arrears so that the Centre can implement its current and future plans of action.
11. Decides to appoint a new Governing Board composed of the following members:
 1. Dr. Omar Amin B. Abdullah, Morocco.
 2. H.R.H. Dr. Wijdan Ali, Jordan.
 3. Prof. Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci, Turkey.
 4. H.H. Raja Fuzia B. Raja Tun Uda, Malaysia.
 5. Mr. Shahid Husein, Pakistan.
 6. Prof. Ahmed Mohammad Issa, Egypt.
 7. Dr. Omar Jah, Gambia.
 8. Dr. Abdullah Hassan Masry, Saudi Arabia.
 9. H.H. Sheikha Hussa al-Salem al-Sabah, Kuwait.
 10. Mr. Mohammad Ahmed Suwaidi, U.A.E.

Activities of the Centre on the occasion of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

IRCICA organised two exhibitions during the period of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. The first one, inaugurated on 10 December 1994, was held in the conference hall where the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference took place. This exhibition comprised photographs showing the First International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival and the International Seminar on Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts that the Centre

organised jointly with Lok Virsa, Pakistan in Islamabad on 7-15 October 1994, and photographs, plans and technical drawings showing the activities and the results of the First Workshop MOSTAR 2004 on the reconstruction of Mostar Old Town that was organised in June-August 1994. Ministers of Foreign Affairs and delegations of the Member States, high officials of the OIC, representatives of the local and international press were present at the inauguration.



*Inauguration of the exhibition at Wafa Bank
by H.E. I. A. Auf, Assistant Secretary General of the OIC*

The second exhibition was held in the exhibition hall of Wafabank, Casablanca. This exhibition presented historical photographs of cities and monuments of the Muslim world taken one hundred years ago as well as historical photographs of Morocco selected from the Yıldız Albums in the photograph archives of the Centre. This exhibition was organised thanks to the assistance of H.E. Mr. Önder Özar, Ambassador of Turkey in Morocco, who was also present at the inauguration together with the members of the Administrative Board and the Director General of Wafabank, H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed Auf, Assistant Secretary General of the OIC representing the Secretary General H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, the Director General of IRCICA, and a number of guests, staff

members of the bank, and press representatives.

During the period of the Summit and Ministerial Conferences, the Director General of IRCICA and his colleagues were received by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of some Member States to discuss matters related to the Centre's fields of activities. The Centre's representatives visited the Foundation of King Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud for Islamic Studies and Humanities in Casablanca for the purpose of expanding the Centre's cooperation with this institution especially for the exchange of books and other publications. They also paid a visit to the Casablanca Branch of the Ribat Al-Fath Association, where products of Moroccan traditional handicrafts were displayed.

**THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF IRCICA
HELD IN CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
3-4 December 1994**

Upon the kind invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Governing Board of IRCICA held its Eleventh Session in the Sheraton Al Jazira Hotel, Cairo, on 3-4 December 1994, under the auspices of H.E. Mr. Amr Moussa, Minister of Foreign Affairs.



Opening ceremony: from left to right, Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Sharif, Ambassador Ibrahim Ahmed Auf, Ambassador Adil Al-Safti, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Prof. Ahmed Mohammed Issa

The opening ceremony of the Eleventh Session was attended by H.E. Ambassador Adil Al-Safti, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs representing H.E. the Minister, His Eminence the Vice-Rector of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, and H.E. Ambassador Ibrahim Ahmed Auf, Assistant Secretary General for Information and Cultural Affairs of the OIC representing H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the OIC, as well as by other high officials, personalities of the scholarly and cultural circles of the Arab Republic of Egypt and representatives of the diplomatic missions in Cairo. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA gave an address at the opening ceremony, greeting the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and expressing his thanks for the hosting of the Eleventh Session of the Governing Board of the Centre. The Director General pointed to the importance of holding this session just one week before the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference. He evoked the unique role that Egypt has played in entire history in cultural fields, the pioneering role it is now playing under the guidance of H.E. President Mohammed Husni Mubarek, and the continuous efforts that it deploys to establish a durable peace and strengthen security in the region. Then,

he spoke of the activities of the Centre, reviewing the activities already completed and those that are in the process of implementation. He emphasized the importance of reinforcing the awareness of the world opinion about the Islamic culture and civilisation, encouraging dialogue and understanding between cultures by disseminating information on history, civilisation and arts, preventing the use of erroneous terms and statements such as "the clash of civilisations" and emphasizing the active contributions that the Islamic civilisation has made to the development of world civilisation. The Director General concluded his address by thanking the Government of Egypt, on behalf of the members of the Governing Board, his colleagues at the Centre and himself, for hosting the Eleventh Session of the Governing Board. He also expressed his thanks to the Member States of the OIC for their continuous support to the Centre, in particular the Government of Turkey for its unfailing assistance which allowed the Centre to carry out its mission. The Director General also thanked the General Secretariat of the OIC and Secretary General H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, as well as the members of the Governing Board, for their very useful guidance of the Centre's work.

Then, Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Sharif, Chairman of the Governing Board expressed his gratitude to the President, the Government and the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt and in particular, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the warm hospitality extended and close attention given to all members of the Governing Board. He noted with appreciation the tradition that the Governing Board has started to follow by holding its sessions in some Islamic capitals in addition to its sessions held in Istanbul at the Centre's headquarters. The Chairman of the Board spoke of the campaigns of defamation being conducted against the Islamic civilisation which are based on some irresponsible acts and false concepts. He pointed out that Islam is a religion of tolerance, understanding, affection and harmony among nations.

Ambassador Ibrahim Auf, Assistant Secretary General for Information and Cultural Affairs of the OIC, delivered an address on behalf of H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the OIC, in which he expressed his thanks to H.E. Mohammed Husni Mubarek, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the Government and the people of Egypt, for hosting the Eleventh Session of the Governing Board of the Centre. He commended the accomplishments of the Centre and said that the Centre had reached a well-deserved high standing among institutions working in the fields of heritage, arts and culture. The Assistant Secretary General of the OIC made a call for assistance to the Centre, to help its efforts to bring together the various elements of the Islamic heritage, enrich and develop it towards reinforcing the rapprochement between the peoples of the Islamic Ummah. He invited the Member States to give material and moral support to the Centre so that the latter may continue to fulfill its noble mission.

Ambassador Adil Al-Safti, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered an address on behalf of H.E. Mr. Amr Moussa, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He welcomed all members of the Governing Board on behalf of the Government of Egypt, emphasizing the important function that they are fulfilling in the service of the culture and civilisation of the Islamic Ummah. The Deputy Minister underlined that the Centre is playing an outstanding role to promote the Islamic civilisation, culture and arts under the contemporary circumstances. He also spoke of the ferocious attack targeted at the Islamic world in the field of information which aims to present it to the world with an image of fanaticism and extremism, while real extremism is the one that is being directed against the Muslim people of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Sharif, Chairman of the Governing Board declared the working sessions open, in the presence of Ambassador Ibrahim Ahmed Auf, Assistant Secretary General of the OIC, and Mr. Mahmud Ahmed Salem from the Department of Cultural and Social Affairs of the General Secretariat of the OIC. The following members of the Governing Board were present at the session: Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Sharif, Chairman (Libya); Prof. Ahmed Mohammed Issa, Vice-Chairman (Egypt); Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah (Kuwait); Prof. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı (Turkey); Prof. Dr. Afif Bahnassi (Syria); Ambassador Dr. Omar Jah (Gambia); Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu (IRCICA Director General). Governing Board members Raja Fuziah bte Raja Tun Uda (Malaysia), Dr. Abdullah Hassan Masry (Saudi Arabia), Prof. Dr. Gulzar Haidar (Pakistan) and Dr. Mohammed Sharif Ahmed (Iraq) could not attend the session.

The Agenda was presented and adopted as annexed to this report. The Director General of IRCICA presented a Report on the Centre's activities during the year 1993-94, a work program for the current year 1994-95 and a work program for 1995-96, as well as an account of the Centre's financial situation. The Governing Board examined and approved the Report. The Board members commended the Director General and his colleagues on their devoted efforts which had enabled the Centre to achieve great progress in fourteen years despite financial difficulties and accumulated budgetary deficits. The members also praised the Centre for its recent advances in various fields of research, publication, and studies on Islamic culture, including the publication of seven important books dealing with the history, culture and arts of Muslim nations, the organisation of international symposia in the field of history of science in Islam, a training course on the cataloguing of Islamic manuscripts, an international workshop on the reconstruction and preservation of the Islamic heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina in the framework of the project titled Mostar 2004, as well as the First International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival and International Seminar on Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts which were organised in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan.

**THE GOVERNOR OF SHARJAH
H.E. SHEIKH DR. SULTAN BIN MOHAMED AL-QASIMI
VISITED IRCICA
30 June 1994**



His Excellency Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qasimi, member of the Supreme Council and Governor of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, visited IRCICA on 30 June 1994. This visit of the Governor of Sharjah to the Centre, during a private visit to Istanbul, was another manifestation of his personal interest in studies on culture and history in general, and the activities of the Centre in particular, that he had also shown by receiving the Director General of IRCICA in Sharjah during one of his several visits to the United Arab Emirates.

Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qasimi received information from the Centre's researchers on the activities of the different departments. He also examined the library collection, especially the rare books and historical maps. In his address to the staff of the Centre, Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qasimi expressed his appreciation of the role the Centre plays in the field of Islamic culture and civilisation. He said that the efficiency of

the work he observed at the Centre was above his expectations. Dr. Al-Qasimi also spoke of the problems facing the Muslim said that the Centre plays an important role in helping to respond to the hostile criticisms and accusations brought against Islam and Muslims in our time. The Governor of Sharjah reiterated his support and encouragement of the Centre's activities, and wrote his impressions on the Visitors' Book as follows (original: Arabic): "I am writing these few words with feelings of appreciation, to convey my sincere wishes of success to all staff members of this Centre and at their head, Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu. I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to see the activities of the Centre every Muslim would dream of participating in. With sincere congratulations, your brother"

*Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qasimi
Governor of Sharjah
30 June 1994*

During the visit, Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qasimi, who is a specialist of contemporary history and author of books on the history of the Gulf region, donated a complete set of his publications to the Centre's library. The Centre will be pleased to introduce some of these books in future issues of its Newsletter. The titles are:

- The division of the Omani Empire, 1856-1862, Al-Beyan Foundation, Dubai, 1989 (Arabic)
- Omani-French Relations, 1715-1905, Al-Kharir Printing and Publishing, 1993 (Arabic)
- The British occupation in Aden, 1839, Al-Beyan Foundation, Dubai, 1991 (Arabic)
- Omani Arabic Documents in the French Archives, 1993 (Arabic)
- The Myth of Arab Piracy in the Gulf, Croom Helm, London, 1986 (English).

**THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA
DATO SERI DR. MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMED
VISITED IRCICA
29 September 1994**



Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed on his arrival at the Centre's headquarters

The Centre was honoured by the visit of Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, Prime Minister of Malaysia on 29 September 1994. This was the second visit of the Prime Minister of Malaysia to the Centre after the first visit on 15 May 1983.

The Prime Minister and his entourage received information from IRCICA Director General about the ongoing projects and future activity plans of the Centre. In the conference hall at Çit Qasr, Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed addressed the representatives of the press and the staff of the Centre expressing his pleasure to see that IRCICA had achieved great progress since 1983, the date of his first visit. The Prime Minister said that the Centre had undertaken research projects and activities on various aspects of the Islamic culture and civilisation. It had also successfully restored the historical buildings that were allocated by the Turkish Government as the Centre's premises.

The Prime Minister spoke of the need to give a true image of Islam, its civilisation and its culture to the world opinion. He said that institutions such as IRCICA are expected to play an important role in this regard. The Prime Minister also announced a generous donation by the Government of Malaysia to the Waqf for Research on Islamic History, Art and Culture.

Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed wrote his impressions on the Centre's book, as follows (original: Malay):



The Prime Minister gave an address to press representatives and the Centre's staff

"I am overwhelmed by the restoration work and research which IRCICA has done and currently pursuing. I believe that this institution has a major role to play in the efforts towards changing the image of Islam amongst Muslims and non-Muslims. I wish to offer my congratulations to the Director and the staff of the Centre."

**Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed
Prime Minister of Malaysia
29 September 1994**



"I am very glad to have the opportunity to visit this institution of high standing. My homeland, Bosnia and Hercegovina, must send many young scholars to study our Islamic tradition here."

*Dr. Enes Karlic
Minister of Culture of Bosnia and
Hercegovina
30 August 1994*

"I had the great pleasure of visiting the Centre and observing its efficient activities which fill a gap in the field of learning. I wish success to the Centre under the direction of Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, and hope to establish a closer cooperation between IRCICA and the Centre of Arab Unity Studies." (original: Arabic)

*Khayreddin Hasib
Director General
Centre for Arab Unity Studies
Beirut, Lebanon
18 April 1994*



"It is a glory to have this Centre which represents a great part of the Islamic culture and civilisation. I greet all those scholars, researchers, the staff and at their head my brother Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu and wish them continuous success and progress." (original: Arabic)

*Dr. Abdulaziz Hijazi
Ex-Prime Minister of Egypt
4 October 1994*

"I visited today the different departments of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, and saw the considerable efforts that Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu and his colleagues are making. This work deserves all the appreciation because it highlights the glorious pages of the history of Islamic civilisation in various fields and in particular, in the fields of architecture, arts and crafts. This Centre reflects the true image of Islam to those who have a wrong image of it on their minds." (original: Arabic)

*Dr. Juma Shikhah
Director General, National Library of Tunisia
26 December 1994*



"Together with my colleagues at the Metropolitan Municipality of Istanbul, we visited the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture and on this occasion, we saw once again this historical palace. We express our congratulations to Director General Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu and his colleagues. We wish that the valuable services they render here will be continuous. We also express our readiness to provide any assistance that would be expected from the Metropolitan Municipality of Istanbul." (original: Turkish)

R. Tayyip Erdoğan
Municipal Mayor of Istanbul
21 September 1994

"I had the pleasure of visiting the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture and would like to express my thanks to its members, as well as my appreciation of the positive progress it has made in various fields and the enthusiasm with which it carries out its noble task of collecting and organising information and disseminating it to those who wish to benefit from this work. I consider the Centre as a depository of Islamic cultural learning." (original: Arabic)

Mohamed Mokhtar Sallami
Mufti of the Republic of Tunisia
5 July 1994



"It is a great pleasure to visit this Centre of the Islamic culture and to see the important works it realizes at the service of Islam and Muslims. I thank all the members of the Centre and wish them success." (original: Arabic)

Naji Sadiq Mufti
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ankara
25 July 1994

MOSTAR 2004
First Pilot Workshop on the Reconstruction of Mostar Old Town
held in Istanbul, 25 July-25 August 1994



*From left to right:
 Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Hercegovina H.E. Dr. Irfan Ljubjankic;
 Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu; Dr. Amir Pasic*

The First Pilot Workshop on the Reconstruction of the Old Town in Mostar was the first phase of a long-term project undertaken by IRCICA in cooperation with academic and cultural institutions all over the world. The project aims to deploy and coordinate an international academic effort to support future reconstruction and urban preservation activities in Bosnia and Hercegovina. The first workshop drew up a plan of action, an urban restoration plan and methodology of reconstruction, as a basic framework for future activities. The ultimate goal is to meet around fully restored Stari Most (the Old Bridge) in Mostar in the year 2004, which is chosen the year of celebration of the rebuilding of Mostar.

The workshop was organised in the framework of IRCICA's studies on the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina. It brought together thirty graduate students sponsored by a number of architectural schools from Europe, North America, Asia and Africa, and more than fifty scholars and professionals from all over the world. A group of students, faculty, and resource persons from Bosnia itself participated in the workshop.

H.E. Dr. Irfan Ljubjankic, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Hercegovina was present at the closing ceremony on August 25 where the report and recommendations of the workshop was presented. In his address, the Minister said "We used to live together in tolerance and in friendship for centuries in Bosnia. Such a mixture of cultural influences has created a very interesting and colourful architecture in our towns. We have been defending our lives and our towns, but not only that; we have been defending universal values and human rights, and inviolability of borders, the two principles which Europe is based upon. Unfortunately, we didn't receive sufficient support in this struggle. We have been pretty alone. More than eight hundred mosques have been destroyed completely. On the other hand, in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Bihac, Zenica, we have saved all churches and synagogues. Nobody knows what will happen in the future, but we will insist on the multicultural dimension of our society. And my final message to you: Support Bosnia, be with Bosnia, you will be proud of us."

With the First Workshop Mostar 2004, an effort of international educational support has been mobilized to prepare for the process of reconstructing Bosnia's multicultural heritage. This work is to precede and accompany the actual physical reconstruction, through a three-phase process that will engage the participation of an international community of architectural professionals, educators, historians and students together with their Bosnians counterparts. The broad objectives of this international, multidisciplinary program are as follows:

1. Preservation of the thousand years old building heritage of multicultural Bosnia and Hercegovina.
2. Development of an integrated process of urban preservation for Bosnia and Hercegovina through the formation of a practical system of education over the next decade.
3. Establishment of an international network of prominent schools and cultural organizations for urban preservation to assist and support the rebuilding process.

Phase One: Mostar 2004, a pilot workshop for the rebuilding of a multicultural Bosnia and Hercegovina, was held at IRCICA and the Architectural School of Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul. This phase focused on the reconstruction of the Old Town in Mostar. The workshop was organized by IRCICA in collaboration with other institutions, especially the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, U.S.A. The workshop was sponsored by IRCICA; UNESCO; the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Geneva; the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, Geneva; Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul; and, the Society of Architectural Historians, Philadelphia, with the support of universities all over the world, and several commercial supporters.

The participants were from more than twenty-five different universities, including Bosphorus University, Istanbul; Columbia University, New York; City College of New York, New York; Dawood College, Karachi; Istanbul University; Istanbul Technical University; Harvard University; London University; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, AKPIA, Cambridge; Marmara University, Istanbul; McGill University, Montreal; Middle East Technical University, Ankara; Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul; University of Mostar; University of Nottingham, England; University of Sarajevo; Temple University, Philadelphia; University of British Columbia, Canada; University of Kaiserslautern, Germany; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; University of Trondheim, Norway; Yale University, New Haven; Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul; York University, York, England.

The participants worked as a number of teams with different focus, such as historical research, computer aided design, methodology, urban restoration design, economics, informatics technology, education, individual building designs, etc. Resource experts from Bosnia, the U.S.A., England, Norway, and Turkey, among others, presented thirty-three lectures on Mostar's architectural heritage and a variety of related subjects. Field trips were organized to Bursa and Safranbolu which exemplify similar architectural patterns. The workshop ended with final review sessions by a jury comprising, besides IRCICA, a group of architects, planners, and civil servants representing the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina, UNESCO, the World Monuments Fund, the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, universities and other institutions.

In the final report, suggestions for the reconstruction process are presented through forty-six pilot projects which can be realized as specific parts of the entire Old Town project.

The participants agreed on three subsequent educational phases of this international educational endeavour, to be operated parallelly to the actual reconstruction.

Phase 2: Establishing an International Support Group in the 1994-1995 academic year

A number of universities in the world will organise studio design courses through their regular curriculum in the spring semester of the 1994-1995 academic year, on topics related to the reconstruction of the Bosnian built environment. Background documentation for the studio will be shared. Whenever possible, Bosnian students and faculty will be involved through inter-university exchanges. A committee of individuals representing the participating institutions will be formed to coordinate academic and other activities related to the project. This committee will define the relations among participants, budgetary and policy matters. This phase will end with a second summer workshop to run from July 24-August 24, 1995.

Phase 3: Broadening the Support Network of International Cooperation in the 1995-1996 academic year

As a result of the summer 1994 workshop and the studio courses offered in universities during the 1994-1995 academic year, a documentation file will be put together, including maps, surveys, visual documentation, bibliography, and suggestions to solve studio problems. This file will be distributed to schools of architecture around the world who may wish to offer similar studio courses through their curriculum, particularly those with conservation component. In future years, similar files on other Bosnian cities might be prepared and distributed to maintain interest around the world in the Bosnian reconstruction. Courses on historical aspects of the Bosnian architectural heritage will continue throughout the years. This phase will end with a third summer workshop to run from July 23-August 23, 1996.

Phase 4.: International Multidisciplinary Graduate Program for Urban Preservation

Practical workshops of conservation, based on high international standards and combining classroom work with field work, are planned to be established in the fall of 1996.

The First Workshop Mostar 2004 made a number of recommendations, drew guidelines for restoration and rehabilitation, developed a list of proposed projects for potential sponsors, and determined a grading system according to architectural, artistic, and historical significance to be used for setting the priorities of the reconstruction work. Some of the recommendations are:

* Principles of the reconstruction:

The reconstructed Mostar shall accommodate a multi-cultural population and respect its history.

The historical center of Mostar shall be restored to its pre-war condition in as much as is practicable.

All new construction, reconstruction, restoration, and significant repair activities shall be done in accordance with the Master Plan for the Reconstruction and Conservation of Mostar drawn up in 1990 and with the approval of the Mostar Reconstruction and Conservation Office and the Buildings Department of the City of Mostar.

A technical advisory group consisting of qualified experts in architecture, engineering, history, and architectural conservation shall serve the Mostar Reconstruction and Conservation Office.

The revitalization of the building crafts tradition in Mostar shall be among the priorities, with training programs and job opportunities to the benefit of the local community.

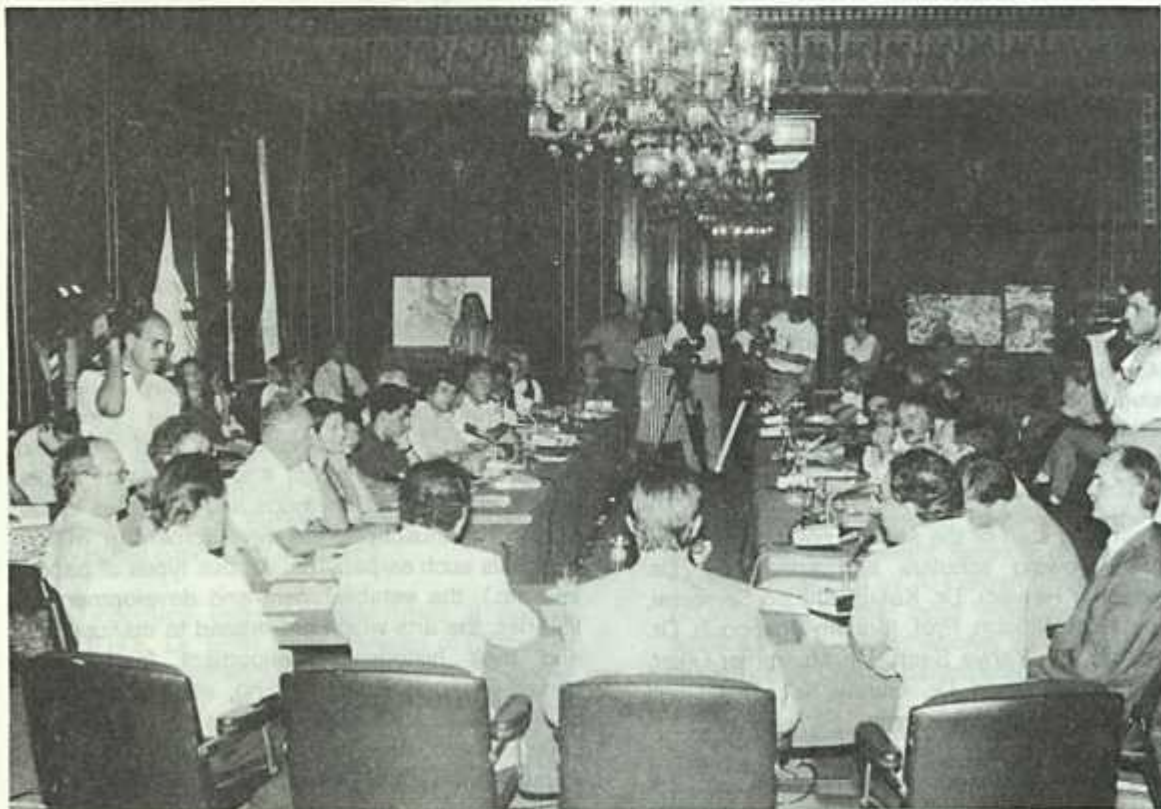
The principles and procedures for reconstructing Old Mostar shall respect the Venice Charter of 1964, and other applicable national and local laws.

- * Proposals for immediate action:
- centralized information systems at IRCICA and key contact persons,
 - educational programs for the coming academic year - studio projects at Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul Technical University, Columbia University, Temple University, MIT, Trondheim University, Davood College Karachi.

* Summary recommendations were made by the different groups that were formed. The groups worked on the following aspects of the subject:

- Group One: Time;
- Group Two: Space;
- Group Three: Economic aspects;
- Group Four: Information systems;
- Group Five: City core;
- Group Six: Religious complexes;
- Group Seven: Public space;
- Group Eight: Mahalas;
- Group Nine: Educational institutions - design competitions package;
- Group Ten: Hotel Konak compound design proposal;
- Group Eleven: Border area;
- Group Twelve: Education.

The recommendations of each group and the various project documents prepared by the workshop are brought together in a comprehensive document titled Mostar 2004 Pilot Workshop Report.



A session of the workshop in the conference hall of the Centre

TRAINING COURSE ON THE CATALOGUING OF MANUSCRIPTS

organised by
AL-FURQAN ISLAMIC HERITAGE FOUNDATION
in cooperation with IRCICA
and the SÜLEYMANİYE LIBRARY

Istanbul, 29 August-3 October 1994



From left to right: H.E. Dr. Enes Karic, H.E. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, and Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu

Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation (London) organised the Second Training Course on the Cataloguing and Classification of Islamic Manuscripts jointly with IRCICA and the Süleymaniye Library in Istanbul. The course took place on 29 August-3 October 1994.

Al-Furqan Foundation had organised the First Training Course on the Cataloguing of Manuscripts in Cairo, Egypt in January-February 1994 in cooperation with Cairo University. Cataloguers from Arab and African countries had participated in the course. The second training course was held at the Süleymaniye Library in Istanbul.

The teaching staff of the second course consisted of the following scholars and specialists: Dr. Abdussettar Helvacı, Dr. Kasım Ahmed Samarraı, Dr. Jan Just Witkam, Prof. Ibrahim Shabbouh, Dr. İraj Afshar, Dr. Yahya Saati, Mr. Muammer Ülker, Dr. Ramazan Şeşen, Dr. Günay Kut, Dr. İsmail Erünsal, Dr. Candan Nemlioğlu.

Twenty-three cataloguers participated in the course. They were selected from among the

nominees from Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kosova, Tajikistan, besides the participants from institutions in Turkey including Istanbul University, Ankara University, and the General Directorate of Waqfs.

During the first two weeks the trainees took theoretical courses on the following topics: the emergence and historical development of Islamic manuscripts (Arabic, Turkish, and Persian); cataloguing and classification of Islamic manuscripts; Arabic script and samples of works written in this script; methods and principles in the study of manuscripts; the development of writing materials such as papyrus, various types of paper, ink, etc.); the establishment and development of libraries; the arts which are related to manuscripts and their historical development (calligraphy, miniature, bookbinding, gilding, etc.); manuscript collections located in the libraries of Turkey. The courses were given in Arabic, English, Turkish or Persian; translation was provided into Turkish and Arabic.

In the last three weeks, the trainees collected bibliographic information on rare manuscript works and filled out bibliographic sheets which are necessary for preparing catalogues. In this period experts on manuscripts, namely Prof. Nasrullah Tirazi, Dr. Mahmud Tanahi, Mr. Abdullah Uysal, Dr. Nevzat Kaya, and Dr. Ali Öngül supervised the cataloguing work of the trainees and helped them solve the difficulties they encountered in the practical sessions of the training course.

H.E. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani gave the inaugural address at the opening ceremony of the training course, expressing his happiness that the Second Session of the Training Course on the Cataloguing of Islamic Manuscripts was being held in Istanbul. On behalf of Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, he thanked Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Mr. Muammer Ülker for their full and unlimited support, help, and cooperation in the organisation of this project. Sheikh Yamani stated that Muslims inherited a huge number of manuscripts that are scattered all over the world. Unfortunately, a considerable part of it is lost. It is necessary to preserve the rest of these manuscripts and bring them to light. He pointed out that Al-Furqan is one of the many institutions established to realize this goal. The task is a big one, and everyone who has the ways and means to help should assist. He expressed his satisfaction that Al-Furqan has succeeded to begin the survey of Islamic manuscripts all over the world. Hence, we know where to find these manuscripts and in which languages. He added that in addition to surveying manuscripts, we should also catalogue them. The art of cataloguing Islamic manuscripts is very difficult, those who can do it are getting very rare, and there are many difficulties, such as the language problem. This is why Al-Furqan Foundation decided to embark on a project of training university graduates and especially librarians on the cataloguing of Islamic manuscripts. H.E. Sheikh Yamani expressed his pleasure that from Istanbul it is possible to assist the newly independent States in Central Asia, Caucasia and the Balkans, and institutions and individuals concerned in Turkey.

The inaugural ceremony welcomed a special guest: H.E. Dr. Enes Karic, Minister of Culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Dr. Enes Karic spoke of the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina, pointing out that throughout history Bosnia was a crossroads of civilisations. Bosnian population consisted of three major elements: Bogomil, Catholic and Orthodox people. With the advent of Islam, the Bogomil (Bosnian) Church was replaced by Islam. He pointed out that the

spread of Islam in Bosnia and Hercegovina did not destroy the multireligious and multicultural structure of the country. Bosnia became a homeland of Islam, but simultaneously remained Catholic and Orthodox. Owing to the flexible Ottoman rule, its socio-economic structure was not disrupted. Dr. Karic made a differentiation between the "spread of Islam" and the "Islamization" of Bosnia since Islam was not imputed or imported by force and sword. There is strong evidence for this in today's Bosnia where there are mixed villages of Muslim, Catholic and Orthodox people. He pointed out that Islamic civilisation in Bosnia has a universal as well as a domestic nature. There is no branch of the global Islamic culture which remained unknown in Bosnia. For many centuries, the Bosniaks have been familiar with the ideas of Rumi and those of Dante; the ideas of Ibn-i Sina as well as those of Copernicus. He said that there are very valuable manuscript copies of Ghazali's *ihya Ulum al-Din* copied by a Bosnian only five years after Ghazali's death. Gazi Husrev Bey Library in Sarajevo contains almost every key commentary on the Holy Qur'an which was copied by Bosnians. Today as a result of the war, more than 800 mosques, masjids, libraries and bridges have been destroyed in Bosnia. More than 200.000 Muslims were brutally killed and over 800.000 Muslims were expelled in the process of the so-called "ethnic cleansing" policy. Enes Karic expressed his belief that Bosnia will survive because the Bosnians have been defending it for almost three years. He expressed his hope to be able to hold a session of Al-Furqan Foundation's training courses in the Bosnian capital Sarajevo in near future.

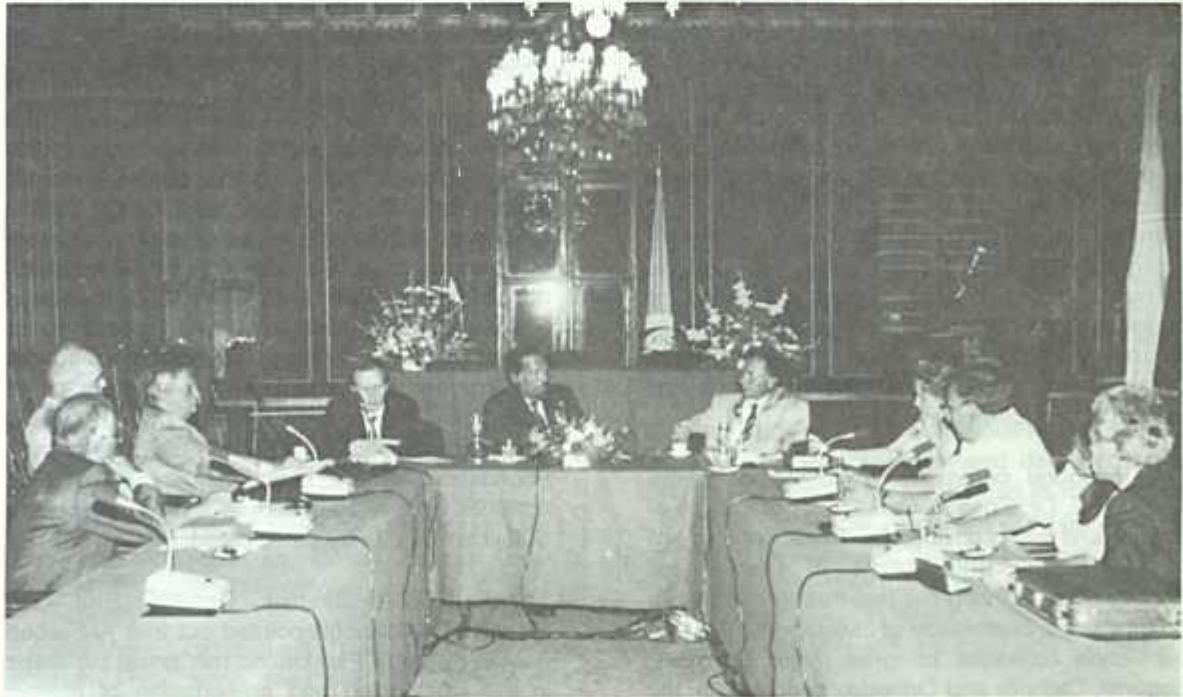
Mr. Muammer Ülker, Director of the Süleymaniye Library pointed out in his address that as the largest library in the world that contains Islamic manuscripts, the Süleymaniye Library houses one hundred thousand manuscripts and valuable old printed works. He added that it is a natural duty of the Süleymaniye Library to cooperate in the organisation of this training course since Islamic cultural heritage is common to all Muslims and they should all benefit from it. He stated that the present session of the training course, organised by Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, is the most meaningful of such activities on the international level in which the Süleymaniye Library participated.

Then, IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu pointed out that Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation has taken big steps in the cataloguing and presentation of Islamic manuscripts in the world. Three great volumes on the survey of Islamic manuscripts contained

in the most important collections all over the world are already published by Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation. The third volume is on the way. Prof. Dr. Ihsanoğlu emphasized that many of the collections of Islamic manuscripts need the attention of those who can handle them and publish them for the benefit of the world of learning and culture. So, the second natural step in the long process was to train people to work on the cataloguing of the manuscripts, i.e. the curators or potential curators and cataloguers. He said that the organizers were lucky to have the full cooperation of academies of sciences, universities and other institutions which deal with collections of Islamic manuscripts. It was also fortunate to hold this activity in the beautiful historical building of the Süleymaniye Library which houses the biggest collection of Islamic manuscripts in the world. Prof. Dr. Ihsanoğlu then gave information on the studies conducted at IRCICA in the field of Islamic manuscripts. He pointed out that since the day IRCICA began its activities, the Centre has given manuscripts, as the main sources of Islamic cultural heritage, the utmost importance. He stated that with the contributions of Dr. Ramazan Şeşen and his colleagues in the Department of Manuscripts, the Centre has published three volumes of the Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Köprülü Library, as well as the Union Catalogue of

Medical Manuscripts in the Libraries of Turkey and the list of the manuscripts on Ibn Khaldun in Turkey (with the cooperation of Dar al-Hikmah in Tunisia). He pointed out that studies are going on to publish a bio-bibliography on manuscripts on astronomy produced during the Ottoman period. He said that another project finalized by the Centre is the catalogue of Islamic manuscripts found in Cyprus. On behalf of his colleagues at the Centre, Prof. Dr. Ihsanoğlu expressed his happiness to cooperate with Al-Furqan Foundation which is becoming the centre of excellence in the field of Islamic manuscripts. He thanked H.E. Sheikh Zaki Yamani for his continuous support and Al-Furqan Secretariat for their efforts. He said that himself and the staff of IRCICA are honoured to welcome H.E. Dr. Enes Karic, Minister of Culture of Bosnia Hercegovina. IRCICA Director General also expressed his thanks to Mr. Muammer Ülker and the staff of the Süleymaniye Library, the Ministry of Culture and, in particular, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey for providing the necessary channels to contact all the countries concerned. He also thanked the teaching staff of the training course.

The training course ended with a ceremony where certificates were presented to the trainees.



A consultative meeting with the participation of the teaching staff

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL ARTISANS-AT-WORK FESTIVAL
the International Seminar on Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts,
Lok Virsa-IRCICA Craft Awards, and other activities
 Islamabad, Pakistan, 7-15 October 1994



H.E. the President of Pakistan performs the turban ceremony to acknowledge excellence in crafts

The First International Artisans-at-Work Festival held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 7-15 October 1994 displayed the handicrafts of the Islamic world and the neighbouring countries for a period of ten days. Around two thousand craftsmen, craft specialists, artists, musicians, representatives of institutions dealing with crafts from seventy-three countries participated in the activities. Four million people visited the festival area and country stands. Nearly one hundred craftsmen from sixty countries, in addition to one thousand and two hundred craftsmen from Pakistan, presented their skills and creativity by working in the country stands that were arranged around the Jinnah Stadium in Islamabad. Perhaps for the first time in the world, the festival brought together such a great number of craftsmen and craft specialists in one venue. The event was followed by the major media organisations of the world.

Festival activities: The festival took place under the high patronage of the President of Pakistan H.E. Sardar Farooq Ahmad Leghari. It was inaugurated by the President on 7 October 1994, at a ceremony that was held on Jinnah Avenue and attended by thousands of people. In his inaugural address, the President of Pakistan emphasized the importance of

focusing on crafts and in particular, on the craftsmen, who actually make crafts possible. The message of H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the OIC was read; speakers at the ceremony included Mrs. Madeleine Gobeil, the representative of UNESCO Director General, Mrs. Siva Obeyesekere, President of the World Crafts Council, and Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA. Following the inauguration of the festival, the traditional Rasm-e-Dastarbandi took place, where the President of Pakistan performed the turban ceremony to honour master artisans from different regions for excellence in crafts. Then came the very impressive Grand Folkloric Parade and Citizens Walk titled "Save the Cultural Heritage". Artisans, writers, intellectuals, musicians, and folkloric groups from many countries joined the parade.

The festival included numerous cultural and artistic events, presentations of artisans-at-work, folkloric performances, as well as several scholarly events, including:

- * the International Seminar on Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts (10-12 October)
- * the UNESCO Experts Meeting on the Decade for Crafts Development (8-9 October)

* the meeting of the Asian Assembly of the World Crafts Council (13-14 October).

The festival and the international seminar were jointly organized by IRCICA and Lok Virsa institution attached to the Ministry of Culture of Pakistan, with the collaboration of UNESCO (Paris) and the International Islamic Relief Organization (Jeddah).

A number of museums including Lahore Museum, State Museum of Bukhara, State Samarkand Museum of History, Architecture and Art, Taxila Gandhara Museum, the Pakistan National Council of the Arts and the Lok Virsa Museum set up special exhibitions in Islamabad during the festival period. The Photographic Society of Pakistan in collaboration with other agencies exhibited photographs representing the Islamic heritage. IRCICA for its part exhibited historical photographs of the Islamic world from its archival collections.

The International Seminar on Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts: The seminar discussed major issues concerning the craft sector in Islamic countries, including the present state of creativity in traditional crafts, and possible measures to promote crafts and creativity in the contemporary socio-economic environment. Over sixty papers were presented by delegations from forty-seven countries, international and regional organisations.

The Seminar adopted the following recommendations :

I. General Principles

1. The use of young children as cheap labour for craft production and craft workshops should be stopped forthwith, so that their health and school education may not suffer; IRCICA should undertake studies in three OIC countries regarding this issue. A meeting should be called of organisations

like ILO and UNESCO to discuss this issue and submit recommendations to Governments for action.

2. The Seminar called the international authorities and the concerned institutions to safeguard the rights of women in the face of discrimination and exploitation in the field of craft production.
 3. Initiatives should be harnessed and fostered by giving recognition to the crafts makers and artisans in the form of cash prizes, travel grants and other incentives; for this, systems developed by national governments, regional and international bodies such as UNESCO should be studied.
 4. International organizations such as UNESCO can contribute to the study and preservation of Islamic arts and crafts. It is therefore necessary for such organizations, receiving a request for cooperation, to make sure that there exists, on the national plan, a strong political will to promote arts and crafts.
- #### II. Central Issues
5. Not only the actual or potential "creators" themselves, but all those exercising responsibility and power including national and local authorities should actively and positively contribute to the social and economic status of artisans through training, access to credit, raw materials and market outlets; towards this end, Ministries and authorities dealing with crafts should undertake urgent action.

6. National economic development plans should integrate promotion of traditional crafts.
7. The importance of the tourist market should be recognised as a prime mover creating "induced" markets; following the Indonesian experience, "Village Craft Markets" should be planned, funded and specially built.

8. The "International Centre for Creativity" envisaged should be set up in Pakistan; this would be a forum where Muslim artisans will be able to meet with their colleagues and other specialists, exchange ideas, compare techniques and patterns.
 9. The national governments should take protective measures to help the most qualified artisans to practice and transmit their art to new generations, recognising them as National Living Treasures.
- III. Future Directions in Creativity
10. Scientific plans for production using modern technology is fundamental for skills development and promotion, individual creation and quality production.
 11. Art schools and colleges should integrate craft education not only to create master artisans, but to sensitize future decision-makers towards arts and artisanship.
 12. New directions in patronage of the crafts should be explored in contemporary society, including new elite groups, the corporate sector and state patronage. In contemporary society, patronage is sought from the new elite groups including the corporate sector.

The seminar issued the Islamabad Declaration, as reproduced below:

ISLAMABAD DECLARATION

on the occasion of

The First International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival (7-15 October 1994)

and the

the International Seminar on Creativity in Islamic Crafts (10-12 October, 1994)

The Participants of the Festival

Aware of the great richness and diversity of the cultural heritage of the Muslim World in particular and of the world in general,

Noting the need for the preservation, protection and dissemination of Islamic arts and crafts,

Realising the urgency of periodic international meetings and competitions aimed at generating excellence in Islamic arts,

Being concerned with the inadequate existing patronage accorded to the arts,

Perceiving with satisfaction the expanding role of the private and non governmental sector in the protection and dissemination of the arts,

Being cognisant of the increasing importance of the participation of young people in cultural activity,

Recognising the significant role played by the visual and print media in the projection and dissemination of the arts,

Welcoming the contributions made by scholars and experts on all relevant issues.

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Pakistan and particularly Lok Virsa (The National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage), for the excellent arrangements made for the holding of the Festival,

Expressing appreciation to the OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture for their leading role in the Seminar and major collaborative efforts for the Festival; and further expressing appreciation to the International Islamic Relief Organisation, UNESCO and all other organisations and agencies that have contributed significantly to the success of this Festival,

Taking note of the views and discussions shared during the Seminar,

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL ARTISANS-AT-WORK FESTIVAL

do hereby unanimously agree to the following
DECLARATION

The participants of the Festival call upon all member states of the OIC to:

1. ensure the improvement of the living standards of craft workers and to give them recognition in society;
2. allocate in their forthcoming annual budgets a generous sum as a percentage of the budget for artisans and musicians to facilitate their working conditions and enhance their creative output;
3. enable crafts people of the Islamic world and other relevant international and regional organisations and associations to undertake periodic interactive exchange of techniques and skills through fora and other opportunities;
4. assess the existing state of the Islamic arts by identifying socio-economic and cultural measures to be implemented;
5. request international organisations such as UNESCO through country participation and other allied programmes to actively support all creative endeavours in the fields of Islamic arts;
6. ensure the harmonious interaction of the latest technology with tradition to reflect the progressive and innovative spirit of Islamic heritage, which enjoins the ummah to keep pace with changes in contemporary life; and, to this end, to frame cogent programmes enduring creativity, research for the mobilisation of human resources through cooperative systems in crafts;
7. encourage the creative youth of the Islamic world through incentives in the form of awards, so that new and innovative works emanating from Islamic tradition are produced;
8. explore the opportunities provided by modern technology to add new dimensions to the time-honoured art of Islamic calligraphy and other art forms;
9. encourage the active participation of the private sector, the tourism sector, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to the expansion of commerce and marketing networks that produce innovative artifacts of Islamic art while retaining the essence;
10. OIC Member States and international organizations are invited to support the periodic holding of International Islamic Festivals, while at the same time expanding the scope of the festival to include the oral traditions pertaining to the expression of Islamic sentiment. Based on this first Festival hosted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the participants call upon all member states of the OIC to select a venue for the Second Festival;
11. the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is invited to circulate this document amongst all member states of the OIC and at all relevant fora of the OIC.

An important result of the festival and the seminar was the invitation formulated by Egypt to organise the Second Artisans-at-Work Festival in Cairo in 1997. Meanwhile, Malaysia announced its readiness to host the third festival in the year 2000.

Lok Virsa-IRCICA Craft Awards: A major aspect of the festival was the Lok Virsa-IRCICA Craft Award. The competition organized in 11 categories of crafts, culminated in a colourful award ceremony on 15 October. Four awards were given in each category, according to the following criteria:

excellence, creative concept, design, invention in traditional technique. The competition jury was composed of international experts in this field chaired by Professor Jean-Louis Michon from Switzerland. The country-wise distribution of award-winners in each category is as follows: *Pottery and Ceramics*: Egypt, Palestine, Afghanistan, Iran; *Coloured Glasswork*: Afghanistan; *Miniature Painting*: Turkey, Pakistan, Iran; *Carpets and Kilims*: Iran, Syria; *Textiles*: Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan; *Embroidery*: Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Iran, Egypt; *Woodwork*: Tajikistan, Iran, Uzbekistan; *Leatherwork*: Morocco, Malaysia, Pakistan; *Metalwork and Jewellery*: Tatarstan, Uzbekistan, Egypt, Iran; *Miscellaneous* (including matting, basketry, bird cages, and folkloric dolls): China, Azerbaijan, Tunisia; *Architectural Crafts* (including fresco, stucco, stonework, enamel tilework, lattice woodwork, carved brickwork, ceiling panelling, tile mosaic, brick masonry and wall surfacing): craftsmen from Pakistan.



Opening of the International Seminar on Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts



A view of the parade

This section gives brief information reflecting the cultural life in the OIC member countries. Sets of information extracted from data files of statistical indicators and directories of cultural institutions are published in the form of brief country surveys. Each issue of the Newsletter contains one country survey. The purpose is to disseminate part of the data that are being collected in the framework of the Centre's projects titled *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions* and *Studies on the Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States*. It is hoped that the institutions concerned will assist the Centre in updating and completing the information given here. The brief country surveys are ordered according to the member countries' rate of response to the questionnaires which were circulated in the framework of the above projects, i.e. starting with those member countries whose institutions provided relatively ample information to the Centre. A list of the cultural institutions of the Kingdom of Morocco is published in this issue, together with summary cultural statistics. The institutions are listed in categories according to the classification made in the *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions*.

MOROCCO

Summary information *

Literacy rate		71 %
School enrolment ratios (1991)	First level	Gross: 66 %, Net: 57 % (age group 7-12)
	Second level	Gross: 34 %, Net: 28 % (age group 13-18)
	Third level	Gross: 11 % (age group 20-24)
Total educational expenditure (1991)		
as % of GNP		5.2
as % of total government exp.		26.3
Current educational expenditure		
as % of GNP		4.7
as % of current government exp.		32.5
Daily newspapers (1990)	Number: 14	
	Circulation per 1000 persons: 7	
Weeklies and periodicals (1989)	Number: 191	
Radio receivers in use (1991)	Number: 5 385 000	
	Number per 1000 persons: 210	
TV receivers in use (1991)	Number: 1 900 000	
	Number per 1000 persons: 36	

* Sources: IRCICA data banks; UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook 1993; General Secretariat of the OIC-Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, *The Mass Media in OIC Countries*, Ankara, 1990.

Cultural institutions

Academies

Académie du Royaume du Maroc
BP 1380, Ave. de l'Imam Malik
Rabat

Learned societies, research institutions

Association de la Culture Islamique
BP 130, Quartier Al-Quds, Shari Haifa No. 77
Tétouan

Association Marocaine pour la Solidarité Islamique
BP 351, 8, Rue Jébli, Rabat

Bureau de Coordination de l'Arabisation
BP 290, 6, Rue de l'Angola
Rabat

Centre Culturel Ibn Khaldoun
BP 419, 83, Blvd Mohammed V
Oujda

Centre d'Etudes Arabes
28, Avenue Abi al-Raqaq, Rabat

Centre de la Recherche Scientifique
Fès

Conseil Scientifique Régional de Tanger
Cité de la Kasbah, No. 39, Tanger

Direction du Patrimoine
BP 1061, s/c Ministère des Affaires Culturelles
333, Ave. Hassan II, Rabat

Division des Musées, des Sites de l'Archéologie et des Monuments Historiques
Ministère des Affaires Culturelles
Rue Gandhi, Rabat

Fondation du Roi Abdul-Aziz Al-Saoud pour les Etudes Islamiques et les Sciences Humaines
BP 12585, Blvd. de la Corniche 01
Ain Diab, Casablanca

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BP 84, 12, Rue Ghorgez
Tétouan, Ville Nouvelle

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BP 242, Rabat

Service de l'Archéologie
BP 503, Rue El Brihi, Rabat

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Ambassade de la République d'Egypte
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Place du 16 Août, Oujda

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Avenue Moulay Chérif, BP 399, Rabat

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Immeuble CTM, 12 Rue Léon l'Africain
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**Université Mohammed V
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BP 6541, Rabat-Instituts

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The headquarters of the **Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO)**, specialized organ of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, are at the following address:
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The headquarters of the **Information Centre, United Nations Organisation** are at:
Angle Shari Moulay Hassan et Zankat Assafi, BP: Casier ONU, Rabat-Salé.

World Survey of Islamic Manuscripts, Volume III, General Editor: Geoffrey Roper. Published by Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, London, 1994, Publication number: 10, 716 p.

The *World Survey of Islamic Manuscripts* is the result of a large-scale project undertaken by Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation to publish a comprehensive catalogue of the Islamic manuscripts scattered all over the world. The project, first of its kind for its scope, is a collective bibliographical survey of the Islamic manuscripts in 106 countries. It brings together bibliographical information on the yet uncatalogued collections of manuscripts with most of the information contained in previous bibliographies, updating and completing the latter. It aims to guide the reader to the collections, providing details of access to these collections as well as their holdings, in addition to information on especially significant manuscripts which they include. The fourth and final volume of the catalogue will appear soon.

The bibliographical information is presented according to the countries of location of the collections. The third volume covers the following countries: Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vatican City State, Yemen, Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro). For each country, there is, first, a list of union catalogues and surveys of the collections. This is followed by information about the individual collections: the status of the collection, total number of Islamic manuscripts, date of establishment, conditions of access, description of collection, published, forthcoming and unpublished catalogues, uncatalogued manuscripts and bibliographical appendices, when applicable. At the end of the volume, there is an index of languages (excluding Arabic, Persian and Turkish) and an index of names (including authors, scribes, owners, cataloguers, and editors).

Arabic Literature of Africa, Vol. I, The Writings of Eastern Sudanic Africa to c. 1900, HdO (Handbook of Oriental Studies), compiled by R.S. O'Fahey with the assistance of Muhammad Ibrahim Abu Salim, Albrecht Hofheinz, Yahya Muhammad Ibrahim, Bernd Radtke and Knut S. Vikor, E.J. Brill, Leiden, 1994, 434+xv p.

Arabic Literature of Africa, which will eventually comprise six volumes, aims to give a bio-bibliographical survey of Muslim authors writing in Arabic in Saharan and Sub-Saharan Africa. It will serve as a basic reference for the study of Arabic writing in the areas of the Nile valley, East Africa and the Horn of Africa, West Africa and the western Sahara, from the earliest times to the present. The first volume is devoted to Eastern Sudanic Africa (mainly the modern Sudan) until c. 1900 and contains twelve chapters organized by theme or period.

R.S. O'Fahey states in the Foreword that the team working on this project jointly published a bulletin of ongoing research titled *Arabic Literature in Africa: a Bulletin of Biographical and Bibliographical Information (BALA)* with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington D.C. Three issues of it appeared between 1985-87. Then the bulletin was subsumed into another journal, *Sudanic Africa: a Journal of Historical Sources (SAJHS)*, an annual publication of the University of Bergen. SAJHS is a companion tool to the six volume series of which the present volume constitutes the first. The titles of the six volumes are planned as follows: I. The Writings of Eastern Sudanic Africa to c. 1900; II. The Writings of Central Sudanic Africa; III. The Writings of Eastern Africa; IV. The Writings of Western Sudanic Africa; V. The Writings of Eastern Sudanic Africa from c. 1900; VI. The Writings of the Western Sahara.

Following an overview of the Arabic writings of Eastern Sudanic Africa, the book mainly focuses on the following topics: "The Sudanese Nile Valley Before 1820" - the families in these regions, works produced by their members and by individual authors;

genealogies, chronicles composed throughout Eastern Sudanic Africa; writings by those writers who flourished in the period 1821-1885, popular poetry including information on religious poetry, families of poets and their works, individual poets, non-religious poetry, "Studies in Sudanese Heritage" comprising the major works of Sudanese popular literature; the Sammaniyya, Idrisiyya, Sanusiyya, Khatmiyya, Isma'iliyya traditions, "The Writings of the Majadhib", the Hindiyya, Qadiriyya, Sa'diyya and Tijaniyya tariqas and their writings; finally, the writings of the Mahdiyya and the Khalifa. The bibliography comprises general works of reference, journals and catalogues; manuscript collections and archives, works in Arabic, Turkish and Malay as well as European languages.

André Raymond, **Cairo, the History of a Capital City**, translated by Latif Faraj, Dar ul Fikr Studies, Publications and Distribution, Cairo-Paris, 1994, 389 p. (in Arabic)

This publication is a comprehensive reference on the city of Cairo. It is composed of sixteen chapters arranged in four parts. The first part, made up of three chapters, starts with the establishment of Al-Fustat, which is considered as the nucleus of the city. The second chapter traces the history of Cairo as the capital city of the Fatimids, and the third, the arrival of the Ayyubids in the place of the Fatimids. The author considers these first three chapters as the first phase of the history of Cairo.

The second part of the book, comprising five chapters, is about the medieval period. Cairo in the period of the Memluks, from 1250 until the beginning of the Ottoman period in 1517, is treated in the fourth chapter, where the author describes the society, institutions, and the way of life of the Memluks, in particular the policies of famous governors such as Baybars, Kalawoun and his descendants, who played an important role in defending the city against invasion by Monghols and the Crusaders; here, the important public works, the educational, military, religious, sanitary

and social institutions established in this period are also described. In the sixth chapter, the author evokes the crisis periods in the history of Cairo such as the epidemics, their negative effects on the dynamism of the society and other social consequences which continued to be felt even later. In chapter eight, a dark period is portrayed when there were famine, epidemics, political conflicts, and social problems, which brought the end of the Memluk state. The third part of the book starts with chapter nine where the author describes the administrative system of the Ottoman period and struggles for power. The following chapter is about the social circles; governors, the ulema, the general people, minorities, foreigners, and the groups of people remaining from the Memluk period. Chapter eleven deals with the expansion of the city, the construction of mosques, Quranic schools, schools belonging to the four main sects in Islam, military establishments, the construction of Queen Safiya Mosque in 1610, as well as the works accomplished by the Prince Osman Kazdoglu in Al-Azbakiya region. Chapter twelve describes daily life in Cairo in the Ottoman period including the life of non-Muslim communities, the waqf institutions, public and social services including the water system, lighting, education, trade, the legal system, housing, the different districts of the city. The fourth part of the book traces the history of the city in the period starting from the French occupation in 1789 until our time. It describes the arrival of Napoleon Bonaparte and his army, the reaction of the people, the end of the French occupation, the period of Mohamed Ali Pasha (1805-1841), his policies, public works accomplished under his rule, the establishment of the American printing house, palaces built, manufacturing industries and many other aspects of the period. Chapter fifteen, titled "The Westernization Dream", describes the works accomplished by Khediv Ismail to give the city a European character, such as the establishment of the opera, construction of larger roads, parks and gardens, improvement of the lighting system, construction of railways, and provision of all houses with drinkable water. But the British occupation put an end to this period. The author describes the legal and administrative system which was established in this period

where a number of foreigners settled in Cairo, as well as the new districts, the bridges that were built to link the eastern and the western parts of the city and other

 IRCICA thanks Prof. Ahmed Mohamed Issa
 for this presentation of the book.

David A. King, **Astronomy in the Service of Islam**, Varorium, Collected Studies Series, Hampshire, 1993, xiv+333 p.

This book contributes a great deal of new information to studies on history of science, and particularly, history of astronomy in Islam. It is a collection of papers which follows the two earlier volumes by the same author published by Variorum in the same series, namely *Islamic Mathematical Astronomy* and *Islamic Astronomical Instruments*.

The first paper in the book is a general survey, which gives a serious account, based on previously unstudied sources, of various aspects of the Islamic scientific tradition which is related to Muslim religious life. The second, third and fourth papers are on lunar crescent visibility exclusively from the viewpoint of the astronomers, while the papers numbered five to eight are on astronomical time-keeping in general and the regulation of the times of prayer in particular. Among these, the sixth and seventh papers deal with universal solutions to problems of time-keeping. They also show the sophisticated developments Muslims brought in spherical astronomy. From the ninth up to the fourteenth paper inclusive, the author studies the methods used to determine the direction of the Qibla.

The book contains informative plates, tables, figures, as well as rich notes and bibliographies. It resulted from extensive research conducted particularly on a large number of medieval Arabic manuscripts kept in world collections. The publication is specially important because it reflects the way in which Islamic science, and in particular astronomy, have been used to regulate different aspects of Muslim religious life for more than a millennium.

public works. The sixteenth and last chapter is about the developments which followed the Treaty of 1939 until our time.

Engin Deniz Akarlı, **The Long Peace, Ottoman Lebanon, 1861-1920**, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California, 1993, 288 p.

This book traces the development of an autonomous political regime in Ottoman Mount Lebanon. The regime, called the *mutasarrifiyya Jabal Lubnân*, was established after the civil war of 1860 and continued until the foundation of Greater Lebanon under French mandate in 1920. The author describes this tranquil period as one that "deserves to be called the longest span of internal peace in modern Lebanese history". In his work Akarlı describes in detail how the conglomeration of parochial communities on Mount Lebanon developed into a society with a distinct political identity, a centralized government and with their own characteristic political traditions.

This work deals with a relatively neglected period of modern Lebanese history, using rich but hitherto neglected sources from the Ottoman archives to introduce a new perspective on Lebanese history which has been studied until now mainly through French and British sources. Chapter 1 treats the geography, the people, politics, and the changing political and economic conditions that led to a new regime. Chapter 2 focuses on the political conditions in Mount Lebanon during the period 1861-1892 and Chapter 3, during the period from 1892-1915; Chapter 4 is on the Administrative Council, elections and politics in Mount Lebanon and the Council that "spoke for Lebanon" after the Ottomans withdrew from Syria in October 1918 until the proclamation of the State of Greater Lebanon under French mandate in September 1920. Chapter 5 treats topics such as taxation under the *Règlement* (statute of Mount Lebanon), sources of revenue, the 1913-14 Budget, and Fiscal Autonomy; Chapter 6 is on judicial

organization, the court system and supervision of the judiciary; Chapter 7 treats topics such as the distribution of government positions by sect, notables, officials; finally, Chapter 8 examines the relations between temporal and ecclesiastical authorities, the period from 1861-1915, the War Years and After, the 1915-1920 period. Appendix A titled "The Governors of Mount Lebanon, 1861-1918" gives the personal background of the governors in this period. Appendix B titled "Ottoman Documents on Mount Lebanon, 1861-1918" introduces the important collections of documents in the Archives of the Prime Ministry in Istanbul on the subject.

This valuable scholarly work, enriched with maps and tables, is a principal reference for interested scholars and researchers.

Mohammad Ilyas, M.M. Qurashi, **New Moon's Visibility and International Islamic Calendar for the Afro-Asian and European Region, 1407-1421 H.**, Joint publication of the University of Science (Malaysia) and the OIC Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH, Islamabad), Penang (Malaysia), 1993, x+281 p.

As known, the calendar of the Muslim era is computed on the basis of the natural cycles of the movements of the Moon, starting from the date in which Prophet Mohammed migrated from Mecca to Medina in the year 622 A.D. Islamic calendarical tables have been produced for specific locations. The International Islamic Calendar Programme, initiated for the purpose of developing a Unified World Islamic Calendar, is preparing easy-to-use regional calendars in a series. This volume is one of the series and incorporates the South Asia Regional Calendar. The authors are scientists. Muhammad Ilyas is the Head of the Astronomy and Atmospheric Research Unit, University of Science, Malaysia, and Mazhar Qurashi is the Secretary General of the Pakistan Academy of Science. Both are closely associated with the International Islamic Calendar Programme.

Ferenc Batari, **Ottoman Turkish Carpets, The Collections of the Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest, I.**, Translated by Marianne Suranyi, Zsigmond Batari, Edot; Dr. Laszlo Czoma, Publication of the Budapest Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest and the Helikon Castle Museum, Keszthely, 1994, 216 p.

This is the first book in a series of specialized catalogues that the Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest, plans to publish. Together with the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts in Istanbul, the Museum of Applied Arts in Budapest is known for its extensive collection of Anatolian carpets especially of the seventeenth century.

The catalogue has a comprehensive introduction on The Art of Ottoman Turkish Carpet Making by Ferenc Batari, a specialist of carpets who devoted a major part of his research work to oriental carpets. The author gives detailed information about the art and technique of carpet-making, materials used for weaving, methods of dyeing, the different types of carpets distinguished by their patterns, foreign influences, and the development of Turkish carpets throughout centuries. In a separate chapter, the author deals with the import and use of Turkish carpets in old-time Hungary, the formation of collections of Turkish carpets in Hungary, and exhibitions held at different times.

The catalogue part gives full information about the collection of 176 carpets preserved by the Museum of Applied Arts. This is followed by a specialized bibliography of books, articles, and archival documents. The rich illustrative part of the catalogue includes the photograph of each carpet.

This beautiful publication is available in English in softbound or clothbound copies, and in Hungarian, only softbound. It can be ordered from: Iparművészeti Múzeum, 1091 Budapest, Üllői út 33-37, Postacím: 1450, Budapest Pf. 3, Phone: 217-5222, Fax: 217-5838.

M. Mujibur Rahman, **Bangla Bhashal Quran Charcha** (Studies of the Quran in Bengali), published by the Islamic Foundation, Dhaka, 1986, 599 p.

by Muhammed Obaidur Rahman

This is a bibliography of translations, commentaries, exegeses, elucidations, explanations, historical backgrounds of the chapters and verses of the Holy Quran in the Bengali language, which is spoken and written all over Bangladesh, in West Bengal, India, and some parts of Asam, India.

The author Dr. Mujibur Rahman is faculty member at the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Rajshahi University, Bangladesh. The book has forewords by Dr. A.B.M. Habibur Rahman Chowdhury from the Islamic Studies Department of Dhaka University and Dr. M.A. Sobhan, Director General, Islamic Foundation, Dhaka.

Following the scholarly introduction, the author gives an overview of Quranic studies, the history of translations and exegeses of the Quran where he refers to the World Bibliography of Translations of the Holy Quran, Printed Translations 1515-1980 published by IRCICA. The bibliography part covers translations, exegeses and commentaries in Bengali language published from 1800 until 1947, including translations and commentaries in prose and poetry. Hence, the book portrays a full picture of the translations and exegeses in Bengali that were published over almost one and half centuries.

With its wide scope and time coverage, it is an important contribution to bibliographic studies on translations of the Quran.

Selected publications of the Islamic Research Institute, Islamabad

* Muhammad Hamidullah, **The Emergence of Islam**, Lectures on the Development of Islamic World-View, Intellectual Tradition and Polity by Muhammad Hamidullah, edited and translated by Afzal Iqbal, Islamic Research Institute, Publication No. 90, Islamabad, 1993, xiv+ 286 p.

This is a collection of a series of twelve lectures on the early period of Islam that the well-known scholar Dr. Muhammad Hamidullah gave at Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Pakistan, in March 1980. The lectures, of equal significance for the specialist and the layman, explain Islam under its different aspects- as a religion, as a community, as a system of state administration, and as an intellectual tradition. They were delivered in Urdu, and recently translated into English and edited by Dr. Afzal Iqbal.

The lectures are on the history of the Quran and the Hadith, the history of Islamic jurisprudence, jurisprudence and ijihad, international law, religion, state and administration, defence, educational system, law-making and the judiciary, revenue and calendar, and the propagation of Islam.

* 'Abdullah 'Alwi Haji Hassan, **Sales Contracts in Early Islamic Commercial Law**, Islamic Research Institute, Publication No. 92, Islamabad, 1994, xix+266 p.

This book by Dr. A. Alwi Haji Hassan, lecturer at the University of Malaya, is a revised version of his PhD dissertation at the University of Edinburgh. It is a study of business practices in the early period of Islamic history, from the viewpoint of economics, law, market management, religion and ethics.

The book is recommended as a very useful reference for those who wish to learn more about pre-Islamic commerce, Quranic teachings on trade, ethics of trade and markets, contracts, commercial disputes and judicial settlements.

* M. Umer Chapra, **Islam and Economic Development: A strategy for development with justice and stability**, International Institute of Islamic Thought, Islamabad and Islamic Research Institute, Publication No. 93, Islamabad, 1993, xv+166 p.

A useful book that helps to better understand the Islamic perspective of development. The author Dr. Muhammad Umer Chapra, Senior Economic Adviser to

the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, has taught economics at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Kentucky, U.S.A. He prepared this book on the basis of a research paper presented at the seminar on Islamic economics held in Cairo in 1988.

The book aims to explain a development strategy that would accelerate development while minimizing social inequalities. It can also serve as a textbook for university students.

Publications of the Centre for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut offered to the Library of IRCICA

Following the visit of Dr. Khayreddin Hasib, Director General of the Centre for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, on 18 April 1994, IRCICA Library has received a complete set of the Centre's publications. IRCICA would like to express its thanks and appreciation for this valuable offer which constitutes an important step in the cooperation between the two centres.

The Centre for Arab Unity Studies was established in January 1976. The Centre deals with research on a wide range of topics related to the Arab world and especially the concept of Arab unity, on a non-governmental and independent basis. The motto of the Centre, printed on the Contents page of its monthly publication *The Arab Future*, best reflects its purview: "Consciousness of Arab unity - Unity of the Arab consciousness".

The Centre publishes twenty-five books per year on the average. It also organises seminars and colloquia in its fields of activities, in cooperation with various

national and regional institutions. The proceedings of these meetings are published generally in the form of books. The Centre for Arab Unity Studies has a rich library.

The collection of books offered to IRCICA Library is made up of 248 titles in 296 volumes dealing with various topics in social sciences, especially international relations, economics, law, political science, education, Arab language and literature, religion, and history, in particular the history of the Middle East. Some of these books are bibliographies. The complete collection of the monthly *The Arab Future*, published from 1978 onwards, has also been received.

The address of the Centre for Arab Unity Studies is: Sadat Tower, 9th Floor, Avenue de Lyon, Al-Hamra, P.O. Box 113-6001, Beirut, Lebanon; Phone: 801 582 - 869 164; Fax: 865 548.

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The Third Conference on Science and Technology Transfer from 1880 to 1950 jointly organised by Leiden University and IRCICA

The third conference in the series of four titled "Conference on the Transfer of Science and Technology between Europe and Asia since Vasco de Gama (1498-1998)", on the theme "Science and Technology Transfer from 1880 to 1950", was jointly organised by the Institute for the History of European Expansion of Leiden University, the Turkish Society for History of Science, and IRCICA. The conference was held at IRCICA premises on 28-30 October 1994. The first two conferences in the series were held in Amsterdam/Leiden in 1991 and Kyoto in 1992, and covered the periods of 1498-1780 and 1780-1880 respectively.

The conference was jointly inaugurated by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General, and Prof. Dr. H.L. Wesseling, Director of the Institute for the History of European Expansion (Leiden University) and Chairman of the project. Nineteen papers were presented on the following session topics: Military Technology, Science, Political and Cultural Debates on the Introduction of Modern Science and Technology, Education, and Engineering. Thirty-three scholars from eleven countries participated in the conference.

The Core-Group meeting of HisTAR project Utrecht University held at IRCICA

HisTAR - a project to promote international cooperation in studies on the History of Architecture - is a scholarly initiative that originated from the Department of Oriental Languages of Utrecht University. The project, led by Professors Frederick de Jong and Machiel Kiel from Utrecht University, aims to establish an international research base in this field with emphasis on developing the infrastructure of research through a computerized documentation

base. The Core-Group is composed of twenty-seven scholars from various institutions.

The first meeting of the Core-Group of HisTAR was held under the auspices of IRCICA on 1-2 October 1994. At the inaugural session, the Director General of IRCICA who is a member of the group informed the participants about the Centre's activities in the field of architectural studies and the preservation of the Islamic architectural heritage. During the working sessions, the participants agreed on a series of sub-projects to be undertaken under HisTAR, including an international data base on current and planned research, an electronic journal to publish research materials and results, and a data bank to collect image material. They drew guidelines on the ways and means to increase communication and coordination among researchers, and determined the contributions that the members are expected to make to the project through their respective institutions.

IRCICA participated in the organisation of the Symposium on Science and Technology in the Islamic World held in Istanbul

The Symposium on Science and Technology in the Islamic World was held at Kandilli Observatory in Istanbul on 3-5 June 1994 on the occasion of the six hundredth birthday of the great astronomer Ulugh Beg and the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of Kandilli Observatory. The symposium was jointly organised by Bosphorous University, the Turkish Society for History of Science, Marmara University, and the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences with the contributions of the Ministry of Culture of Turkey, UNESCO, TUBITAK and IRCICA: Over fifty papers on the history of astronomy in Islam were presented at the symposium.

Lectures

IRCICA continues to organise public lectures on Saturdays two times a month. Recent lectures included the following:

"Literature and Tradition" was the theme of the lecture given by the author and journalist Beşir Ayvazoğlu on 5 October 1994. Stating that tradition is closely related to history, Mr. Ayvazoğlu said that tradition is one of the most uncertain concepts in sociology. He cited examples of definitions of the term as they were given by different sociologists. He said that in literature, there has always been a relationship between literary works of the past and the present; the author or poet must have a consciousness of both the past and the present. Divan poetry was often inspired by ancient works, and modern poetry, by Divan poetry. Mr. Ayvazoğlu said that those authors or poets of the new generation who seem to be lacking this tradition are influenced by "official history" which is an "ideological history".

Mr. Hasan Ali Göksoy, a specialist in photography and personality of Islamic culture, gave a lecture titled "Read! (Iqra)", on 15 October 1994. Mr. Göksoy spoke of the problem of relatively high illiteracy rates and lack of the habit of reading in the Muslim world and all developing countries. The first two verses revealed to mankind are on reading and writing. This principle applies not only to the Quran and religious books but to all reading for the purpose of learning and science. Mr. Göksoy said that the level of printing and publishing and the people's reading and writing habits are less in Muslim countries as compared to other countries. This can be observed in terms of different criteria such as the consumption of paper, the number of books and journals published, etc.

Mr. Cinuçen Tanrıkorur, a well-known composer and conductor of Turkish classical music, gave a lecture on 19 October 1994

on "The importance of the 20th century for Turkish music". How will the lovers of music of the 21st century remember the musicians of the 20th century? Mr. Tanrıkorur spoke of the activities carried out and works produced in classical music during the present century. He said that the first half of 20th century was a period of stagnation; nevertheless, some assiduous musicians who followed the classical tradition made noteworthy contributions to the preservation and development of this music. In that period, the teaching of the principles of Turkish music did not have the place it deserved even in schoolbooks. But in 1975, the Government took a decision to include the subject in schoolbooks with a weight of 50 % in the teaching of musical subjects. The lecturer said that despite some difficulties Turkish classical music has now found its correct path. During the lecture, Mr. Cinuçen Tanrıkorur played many pieces of classical music as examples of the compositions of different periods.

Another lecture titled "Physicians in the Ottoman State, and positive sciences from the viewpoint of modernisation" was given by Prof. Dr. Aykut Kazancıgil, medical doctor and historian of medicine, on 17 December 1994. The lecturer said that in our time science is gradually becoming widespread and accessible to everybody. But this has also led to debates as to the "owner" of scientific knowledge. According to some people, science belongs to its discoverer; others think it is the knowledge that the discoverer has put at the service of the user. With the implications of this debate, science has become an "ideology". For the Muslim world the problem is to fill the gap. After this introduction, Prof. Kazancıgil spoke of the first modern university established in the Ottoman period, the Darülfünun, and its system of teaching. He came to the conclusion that science belongs to the one who adopts it.

Art exhibitions

Nuran Somuncuoğlu and Ayla Yağcı's exhibition of "Enamelling"

Turkish artists Nuran Somuncuoğlu and Ayla Yağcı displayed their exquisite enamelled objects from 9-24 December 1994 at IRCICA's exhibition hall. The exhibition was opened within the framework of the XIth Week of Waqfs (5-11 December 1994) which was organised by the General Directorate of Waqfs of the Turkish Prime Ministry. The exhibition was organised jointly by IRCICA and ISAR Waqf.

Nuran Somuncuoğlu was born in 1922. She first learned the art of enamelling in Lausanne in 1967. She then worked with Prof. Höck in Munich. Owing to her love for nature, the artist prefers to use motifs of flowers, trees, etc. in her works. She also likes to apply enamelling techniques to Turkish motifs and works of calligraphy. Until now, the artist opened eight exhibitions in Turkey and abroad. In this exhibition she displayed framed plates, enamelled objects such as mirrors and enamelled jewellery.

Born in 1936, Ayla Yağcı became interested with enamelling in Germany where she lived

between 1963-69. She started to practice this art in the workshop of Nuran Somuncuoğlu in 1984. In this exhibition, the artist displayed enamelled objects inspired by the motifs of old Turkish rugs.

The origin of enamelling goes back to the ancient times. First examples of this art appeared in Central Anatolia, Mesopotamia and Egypt about 3000 years ago. Enamelling later spread to Iran, the Middle East, China, France and other European countries.

At the inauguration of the exhibition, the artists gave information to the visitors on the technique of enamelling. They said that the raw material of enamelling is the same as that of glass. After being coloured with metal oxides, it is used in powder form. Enamelling is mostly applied on copper, steel, gold, and silver. The selected metal is then baked at 750-900 degrees and thus glazed with enamel. Various techniques can be applied in enamelling and even new techniques invented. For this reason, this ancient branch of art is still widely used today.



Works by Nuran Somuncuoğlu (on the right) and Ayla Yağcı (on the left)

Hasan Çelebi's exhibition of calligraphy



Jaly-thuluth calligraphy by Hasan Çelebi

Calligrapher Hasan Çelebi displayed samples of his works in an exhibition titled "30 years in the art of calligraphy" at IRCICA's exhibition hall from 30 September until 16 October 1994.

Hasan Çelebi was born in Erzurum, Turkey in 1937. Starting from 1964, he practiced calligraphy with masters such as Halim Özyazıcı, Hamid Aytaç, and Kemal Batanay. He received his *ijazet* (certificate) in thuluth and naskh from Hamid Aytaç and in ta'liq and riq'a from Kemal Batanay in 1975 and 1981, respectively. Hasan Çelebi opened his first calligraphy exhibition at IRCICA. He then displayed his works in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Amman, Jordan in 1984 and 1985, respectively. He participated in several joint exhibitions in Turkey and abroad. From 1975 onwards, Hasan Çelebi started to give calligraphy lessons and trained many students.

Hasan Çelebi has several calligraphic works in the interior and exterior of several mosques in Turkey (in İstanbul and Ankara) as well as abroad (in Medina-Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, the Netherlands, and Germany).

Calligrapher Hasan Çelebi's son Mustafa Çelebi did the illumination of his works which were displayed in this exhibition.



*Calligrapher Hasan Çelebi with three of his students:
from right to left: M. Zakariya (U.S.A.), H. Belaid (Morocco), and A. Jwanbi (Algeria)*



NEWS ON HERITAGE PRESERVATION IN THE WORLD

ICCROM/TNRICP Japanese Paper Conservation Course

The Fourth International Course on Japanese Paper Conservation organized by ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property) and TNRICP (Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties) together with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan and in collaboration with the Kyoto National Museum will take place from 23 November to 16 December 1995 in Tokyo and Kyoto.

The course aims to introduce participants to a variety of paper conservation techniques based on Japanese scroll mounting. The programme will offer theoretical lectures and demonstrations but will focus on practical sessions. Visits to museum collections, restoration labs and Japanese-paper manufacturers will be an integral part of the course, as well as excursions to major historical centres and sites in Japan. Most theoretical lectures will be held in Tokyo, while the practical sessions will be organized at the Conservation Centre of the Kyoto National Museum.

A maximum of twelve participants- paper conservators and restorers working in museum collections, archives and/or libraries - will be registered to the course. The registration fee is US\$ 400,-. Application forms are to be sent to ICCROM by 28 April 1995, to: ICCROM, Japanese Paper Conservation Course 95, 13, Via di San Michele, I-00153 ROME RM, ITALY. Tel.: (+39-6) 587-901, Fax: (+39-6) 588-4265, e-mail: MC5356@MCLINK.IT.

Establishment of the National Centre for Calligraphy in Tunisia

A Presidential Decree for the establishment of the National Centre for Calligraphy, under the auspices of the Institute of National Heritage, has been published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Tunisia on 25 November 1994.

The Centre will have the following objectives and activities:

- preserving the artistic styles used in Arabic calligraphy
- strengthening and developing these styles in Tunisia in cooperation with institutions working in related fields
- providing for the training of specialists in calligraphy
- organising colloquia and training programs in the field of calligraphy
- providing the necessary space and facilities for permanent exhibitions and training programs.

In order to perform the above objectives, the Centre shall have the following departments: the Department for the preservation of the styles of artistic calligraphy, and the Department of training and promotion.

ICPICH Secretariat wishes success to the National Centre for Calligraphy and hopes to establish a fruitful cooperation with the Centre.

The 700th Anniversary of the Big Mansouri Mosque, Tripoli, Lebanon

In 1994, the city of Tripoli, Lebanon has celebrated the 700th anniversary of the construction of the Big Mansouri Mosque. The mosque was built upon the orders of Sultan Al-Ashraf Khalil bin Kalawoun, following the death of his father in 1290. The mosque is named after Al-Mansour Kalawoun, Sultan of the Memluks who liberated Tripoli from the Crusaders in 1289. It is the city's biggest mosque. The mosque is located in the area on the west of the big citadel of Tripoli.

The square shaped minaret of the mosque originally had three floors; now it has four. The mosque has four entrances. The main gate is built in the Gothic style. At the centre of the courtyard, there is a big fountain covered with a dome. The prayer house is 51,5-meters long, 10,30-meters wide, with a ceiling made up of fourteen vaults, and six big columns holding the ceiling. At the north-western section of the prayer house, there is a room known as "Al-Athar Al-Sharif" where there is a single hair of the Prophet Muhammed's beard, given as a gift by the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid to the city from among the pure traces of the Prophet that are kept in Istanbul.

Moroccan calligrapher Hamidi Belaid at IRCICA

IRCICA, the Commission's Secretariat, was pleased to receive the Moroccan calligrapher Hamidi Belaid from 13 July to 18 August 1994. Mr. Hamidi Belaid, who teaches calligraphy at the Mawlawiya School in the Royal Palace, Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco. Mr. Belaid visited the Centre to see the activities that IRCICA and ICPICH are carrying out in the field of calligraphy and other Islamic arts, and in order to upgrade his knowledge and skills in various styles of calligraphy. He also visited museums, libraries and mosques to

examine calligraphic texts and inscriptions. At the courses he took from calligrapher Hasan Çelebi, he also practiced the preparation of the paper, the ink, and other traditional materials and instruments. During the period of his stay, Mr. Belaid also met a number of calligraphers from Turkey and abroad, including the American calligrapher Mohammed Zekeriya who was on a study visit to Istanbul. Mr. Hamidi Belaid will continue this advanced training, particularly in the thuluth and nasih styles, by correspondence with Hasan Çelebi. This method has proved to be useful for many other calligraphers.

The late calligrapher Sayed Ibrahim and his works

Sayed Ibrahim Ali, one of the greatest contemporary calligraphers of the Muslim world, was deceased in January 1994. Born in 1897 in Egypt, Sayed Ibrahim learned the art of calligraphy at a very young age from famous calligraphers of his time and from the exercise books of well-known Turkish calligraphers. He

received the diploma (ijaza) of Al-Azhar; between 1917 and 1920 he followed free courses at the National University of Egypt. Sayed Ibrahim was also a poet and writer. He was a member of the High Council of Arts and Letters. He also participated in the cultural circles of Ahmed Shawqi and Abbas Mahmud Akkad. Many poems he wrote were published in literary journals.



Jaly-thuluth calligraphy by Sayed Ibrahim

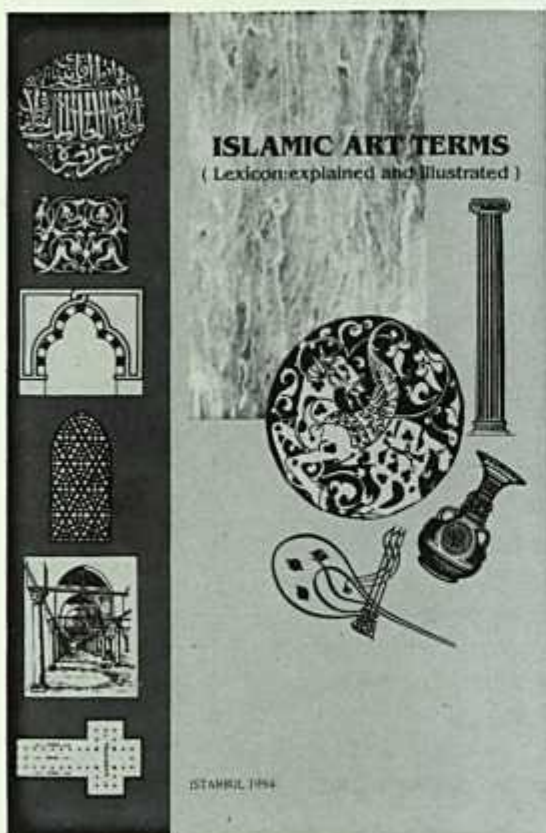
Sayed Ibrahim taught calligraphy at the School for the Development of Calligraphy, Cairo, from the 1920's until the 1990's. He trained a number of calligraphers, including Mohammed Cherifi (Algeria), Abdul Ilah Al-Arab (Bahrain), Mustafa bin Nakhi (Kuwait), and Mohammed Mendi (United Arab Emirates). He also taught at the Faculty "Dar ul Ulum", the Department of Arabic Studies of the American University, and the Institute of Arabic Manuscripts of the League of Arab States. He prepared an exercise book

comprising all styles of calligraphy which was published in Saudi Arabia under the title Art of Calligraphy. Sayed Ibrahim left a great number of calligraphy plates; his inscriptions on the walls of Jamia mosque in India are well known.

IRCICA Newsletter thanks Mr. Abdullah Othman (Kuwait) who provided the information and illustrations about Sayed Ibrahim and his works.



Sayed Ibrahim, and one of his works



Ahmed Mohammed Issa, **Islamic Art Terms (Lexicon: Explained and Illustrated)**, illustrated by Mahmoud Al-Toukhy, Preface by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Islamic Arts and Crafts Series No. 8, Istanbul, 1994
Price: US\$ 20 post included

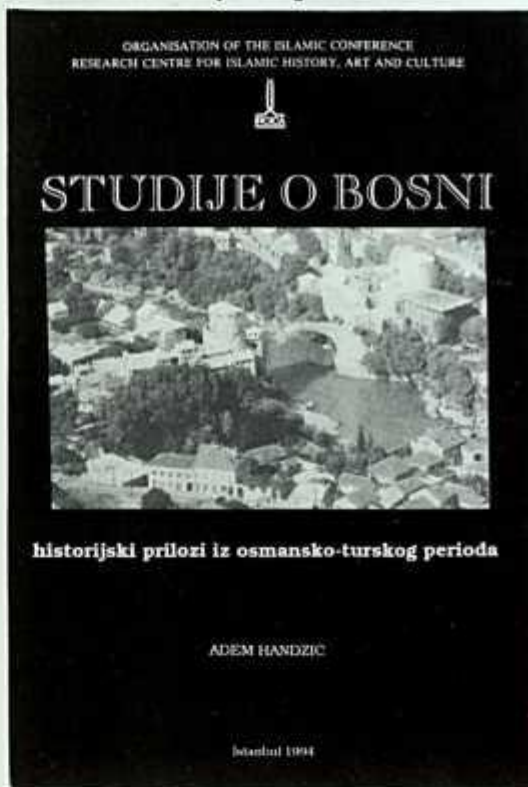
An Arabic-English lexicon containing one thousand and four hundred terms of Islamic arts and architecture, including decorative arts. This is an enlarged and revised edition of Prof. Issa's Glossary of Islamic Art Terms published by the Centre in 1988. The Glossary had met great interest and run out in quickly; at the request of the Centre, the author agreed to prepare this new edition, which is also enriched and embellished with drawings by Mahmoud Al-Toukhy.

The lexicon will be a useful reference for students of arts and architecture as well as for all those who have an interest in Islamic arts. The entry words are in English, with detailed explanations and drawings for each word. The explanations can also easily be reached by means of the Arabic index of terms that is placed immediately after the Arabic text of the Introduction by the author.

Adem Handzic, **Studije o Bosni, Historijski Prilozi iz Osmansko-Turskog Perioda** (Studies on Bosnia, Historical Contributions of the Ottoman Turkish Period), Foreword by Mustafa Imamovic, Studies on the History and Culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina No.3, Istanbul, 1994, xvi+304+6 p., in Bosnian and English
Limited edition, price: US\$ 70,-

This volume includes eighteen articles by Dr. Adem Handzic dealing with the socio-economic developments of the early Ottoman period in Bosnia.

The articles deal mainly with the introduction of Islam to Bosnia, migrations and their effect on the demographic structure of the country, urban settlements, the social and economic role of the *vakuf* institution, and the early Ottoman administrative organisation in the Balkans. Each article has a summary in English.



History of the Ottoman State and Civilisation, Vol. I, by Feridun Emecen et. al., edited and preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, History of the Ottoman State and Civilisation Series No:1, Istanbul 1994, xxviii+868 p., 126 photographs, 8 maps, 14 diagrams and tables (in Turkish)
Price: US\$50.- postage included.



This collective work by Turkish scholars is the first volume of a comprehensive survey to cover the six hundred year-old history of the Ottoman state and civilisation from the formation of the Ottoman principality until the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey in 1923.

The book resulted from part of a large-scale research project of IRCICA titled "History of Muslim Nations". It aims to give an objective account of the history of the Ottoman state and civilisation on the basis of the Ottoman archival sources, chronicles, and works by contemporary Western and Turkish scholars. The authors tried to depict the analytical connections between historical facts and developments instead of presenting them with a purely descriptive approach.

This volume comprises the following articles: *Ottoman Political History*: I. "From the Establishment until the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca" by Feridun Emecen, II. "From the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca until the Disintegration of the State" by Kemal Beydilli; *Ottoman State Administration* by Mehmet İpşirli; I. Palace administration, II. Central administration, III. Provincial administration, IV. The İlimiye career path; *The Administrative System during and after the Tanzimat* by İlber Ortaylı; *Ottoman Military Organisation* by Abdülkadir Özcan; *Ottoman Legal System* by M. Âkif Aydın; *Ottoman Society* by Bahaeddin Yediyıldız; *Ottoman Economic Structure* by Mübahat S. Kütükoğlu: I. Ottoman Financial System, II. Precious Metals, Monetary and Price Policy, III. Trade and Commerce, IV. Transport, Communication and the Postal Services, V. Industry. The work has a rich bibliography, a chronology, and a detailed index.

The second volume will cover subjects such as the Ottoman identity and ideology, intellectual life, educational and scientific life, religious life, language and literature, art and architecture, and musical activities. It is hoped that this work will be of great use to interested readers, researchers, and students.

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