

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



# NEWSLETTER

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International Seminar on Al-Quds Al-Sharif  
(Cairo, 12-14 March 1995)

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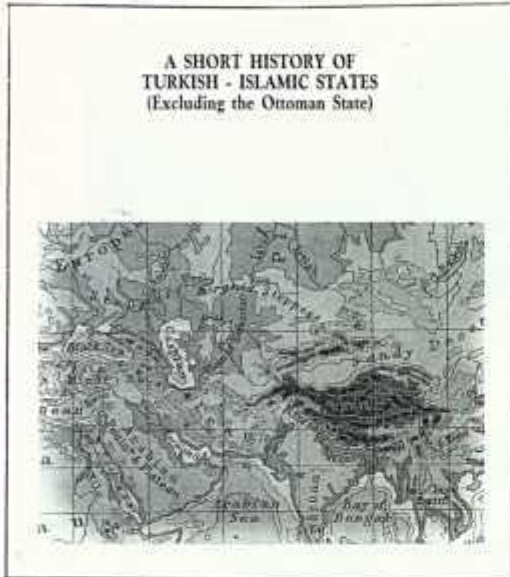
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**A SHORT HISTORY OF TURKISH-ISLAMIC STATES (Excluding the Ottoman State)**, written by İbrahim Kafesoğlu, Hakkı Dursun Yıldız, Erdoğan Merçil, and Mehmet Saray, Preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, 1994, xiv+394+9+32 p.,  
Price: US\$ 50.- postage included

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 will 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

This issue starts with brief news on the visit of an IRCICA delegation to Bosnia and Hercegovina. The Bosnian nation, amid its heroic struggle to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and cultural identity, is making great efforts to restore and preserve its cultural heritage which has been damaged and destroyed. The Government and the people of Bosnia and Hercegovina have undertaken policies to rebuild and develop their cultural institutions which have been affected by the war, recover and restore their library and archive collections and other assets of cultural heritage. An increasing number of international institutions outside of Bosnia are mobilising efforts to assist the reconstruction and rehabilitation process. For its part, IRCICA has been one of the first international institutions to engage in research projects and awareness-raising activities on the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina. By virtue of its mandate as the cultural research centre of the OIC and in cooperation with the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina, IRCICA undertook research, publishing and information activities in this field starting from the beginning of the war. It has also organised special programs to raise the consciousness of the world opinion and pool efforts from around the world in support of this cause. These activities of the Centre developed continuously and they are now being expanded in accordance with new needs and requirements. At the invitation of the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina, an IRCICA delegation visited Sarajevo last February to review the on-going work and discuss future projects. The delegation was received by President Alija Izetbegovic, the Deputy President of Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Culture, and the Minister of Transport and Communications who is in charge with subjects concerning Mostar. Guidelines were drawn for IRCICA to take an expanded course of action to assist the cultural institutions of Bosnia in areas falling within its fields of competence, such as research, documentation, publishing, training and technical assistance. The first section of the Newsletter gives information on IRCICA's mission to Sarajevo.

As known to our readers, the Centre had organised the First International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival in Islamabad jointly with Lok Virsa institution attached to the Ministry of Culture of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in October 1994. The next activity in the framework of the Centre's work program in the field of crafts is an international seminar to be organised in cooperation with the Central Department of Foreign Cultural Relations, Ministry of Culture of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The seminar will take place in Cairo on 3-9 December 1995. Its theme will be "Crafts in Traditional Islamic Architecture with Special Focus on Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass: present state and future prospects". The seminar will be accompanied by a number of cultural events including workshops of artisans, exhibitions, musical and folkloric performances. These multiple activities will aim at promoting the crafts of the Muslim world with special focus on mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass, a particular branch of the architectural crafts. More information is given in this issue on the seminar and other planned activities.

In 1994 and 1995, IRCICA published new books in the framework of its research projects on the history of Muslim nations, the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina, history of science in the Muslim world, Islamic arts, among others. Some of these publications were announced in previous issues of the Newsletter; newer ones are introduced in this issue. A separate list of publications can also be obtained by writing to the Centre. As usual, we will be pleased to answer your orders for our publications.

**Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu**

VISIT OF A DELEGATION OF IRCICA  
TO BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA  
22 - 26 February 1995



*President Alija Izetbegovic received information from Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu on the Centre's activities aiming to study and make known the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina*

Upon the invitation of the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina, a delegation of IRCICA headed by Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu and composed of researchers Mr. Halit Eren and Mr. Nezih Marouf visited Sarajevo on 22-26 February 1995.

The purpose of the visit was to review the activities and studies IRCICA has undertaken on the subject of the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina and exchange views on the possibilities of further expanding the Centre's activities in this field in cooperation with the relevant Bosnian authorities.

The delegation was received by President Alija Izetbegovic, Deputy President of Bosnia and Hercegovina Mr. Eyup Ganic, and Prime Minister Mr. Haris Silazdzic. Meetings were also held with Foreign Minister Dr. Irfan Ljubljankic, Minister of Culture Dr. Enes Karic, and Minister of Transport and Communications Mr. Ibrahim Koluder, who is the Minister in charge with subjects related to the city of

Mostar. The delegation also visited the National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Gazi Husrev Beg Library, the Centre of Bosnian Studies, and other cultural institutions.

On 22 February, the first day of the trip, the delegation went to Zagreb, Croatia, where the Director General and his colleagues met members of the Muslim community at the Islamic Centre of Zagreb. Talks were held on the Islamic studies carried out at the University of Zagreb and possible cooperation between the Department of Linguistics and Oriental Studies of the University and IRCICA.

President Alija Izetbegovic received the delegation on 23 February. The Director General presented a detailed report to the President on the studies and other activities of IRCICA on the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina. The President expressed his appreciation of the Centre's efforts to foster awareness in

the world on the cause of Bosnia through publications, exhibitions, workshops and other activities. He expressed his pleasure to welcome IRCICA delegation in Sarajevo. During discussions on the studies that the Centre undertook to register and collect the historical as well as current references and documentary materials on the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina, the President said it is very useful and important to carry out this project and set up a documentation unit on Bosnia at IRCICA.

Mr. Eyup Ganic, Deputy President of Bosnia and Hercegovina received the delegation on 24 February. The Deputy President was briefed on the studies and other activities of the Centre related to the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Mr. Eyup Ganic thanked IRCICA for its efforts aiming to help preserve the Bosnian cultural heritage and expressed his hope that these efforts will continue and further expand in future.

Prime Minister Mr. Haris Silazdzic received the Director General and his colleagues on 25 February. He expressed his appreciation of all the work that IRCICA has carried out to introduce the cause of Bosnia to the world opinion from a scholarly perspective. He said

that the cooperation between the Centre and the cultural institutions of Bosnia and Hercegovina is highly beneficial for the preservation of the archives, documents and other properties representing the Bosnian cultural heritage. In this context, the Prime Minister said that establishing a documentation unit at the Centre to comprise duplicate copies of important collections such as that of Gazi Husrev Beg Library, would be of great help for the protection of these valuable collections.

Cooperation between the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina and IRCICA was also discussed in detail during the meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Irfan Ljubjankic on 23 February 1995. There was an exchange of ideas on the future stages of the projects which continue at the Centre such as the series of architectural workshops on the restoration and preservation of Mostar Old Town organised under the title Mostar 2004, the establishment of a documentation unit, and provision of technical assistance by the Centre to train those specialists who would work on different aspects of heritage preservation.



Meeting with Prime Minister Haris Silazdzic



*Gazi Husrev Beg Library before and during the war*

Mr. Ibrahim Koluder, Minister of Transport and Communications in charge with the restoration and preservation of the city of Mostar, received the delegation on 24 February together with Ms. Jasminka Banjac, Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry. The Minister expressed his appreciation of the Centre's project Mostar 2004, and of the study done by the Centre on the Old Bridge which became a working document. He said that some parts of Mostar have been completely destroyed and are therefore very difficult to restore; he suggested that IRCICA takes part in the professional team that will be formed to study and recommend which buildings can be restored.

The meeting with Minister of Culture Prof. Dr. Enes Karic on 25 February focussed on the Centre's completed and planned studies on the history and cultural heritage of Bosnia. The Ministry and the Centre shall coordinate their efforts to translate into English some publications which have been prepared at the Centre in the Bosnian language. It was agreed that the areas of cooperation between the Ministry and IRCICA would include the preservation of the historical manuscripts and

archive documents kept at Gazi Husrev Beg Library.

IRCICA delegation visited libraries and cultural institutions in Sarajevo, including Gazi Husrev Beg Library, the National and University Library, KDM Preporod (Centre of Bosnian Studies), and the Merhamet institution, where a meeting was held with Mr. Edah Becirbegovic, President of Merhamet. During these visits, IRCICA Director General had discussions with the following personalities, on the respective topics of cooperation: Raees ul Ulama Dr. Mustafa Cerić; Dr. Enes Kujundžić, Director of the National and University Library; Dr. Husrib Maglajlić, Director of the Centre for Bosnian Studies. Dr. Maglajlić informed the delegation that his Centre is preparing an Encyclopaedia of Muslims in Bosnia; it is also planning to prepare reference works on Bosnian language and literature. These visits were very useful for the development of cooperation between the cultural institutions of Bosnia and IRCICA. They also provided new guidelines for the Centre to carry out its studies in the best way to meet the needs.

**THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON  
CRAFTS IN TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE  
WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON  
MUSHRABIYYA AND STUCCO COLOURED GLASS:  
PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS  
to be held in Cairo, Egypt, on 3-9 December 1995**

IRCICA is pleased to announce that the first International Seminar on "Crafts in Traditional Islamic Architecture with special focus on Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass: Present State and Future Prospects", will be jointly organized by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), and the Central Department of Foreign Cultural Relations, Ministry of Culture of the Arab Republic of Egypt, with the collaboration of the Middle East Broadcasting Centre, London. The seminar will take place in Cairo, on 3-9 December 1995.

The international seminar and related activities will take place under the patronage of the Minister of Culture of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Preparations for the seminar are carried out jointly by IRCICA and the Central Department of Foreign Cultural Relations, Ministry of Culture of Egypt.

The following activities will take place on the occasion of the seminar:

- \* An International Walk of intellectuals, writers, artists, artisans and delegates of participating countries for the "Revival and Preservation of the Traditional Urban Heritage"
- \* Site visits to see the Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass works used in Islamic architecture
- \* Workshops of Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass artisans at work
- \* Folkloric performances and public concerts by musicians from Egypt and other countries
- \* Exhibitions of Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass masterpieces
- \* International prizes for Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass creators.

#### **Purpose of the seminar**

The Islamic world has a very rich heritage of traditional arts and crafts. The creative genius of artists and artisans continues to refine and perfect the skills, techniques and compositions which were handed down to them from earlier generations. The traditional arts of the Islamic world including architecture,

calligraphy, non-figural design, book-gilding, miniatures, mushrabiyya, stucco coloured glass and many other crafts have had their impact far beyond their places of origin. However, the modern world has yet to reach a real understanding of these arts. The few sporadic attempts to revive these arts have had little impact.

The seminar will deliberate on the challenges related to the development of traditional skills in modern times. The participants will examine, in particular, the contemporary state of mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass and propose measures to preserve and develop this aspect of the architectural crafts. They will also address the issue of creativity in crafts and its future development with reference to traditional mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass in OIC countries.

The seminar will be a forum for the countries and organisations concerned to exchange views and experiences. Its purview is placed in the context of the Ten-Year Plan of Action of UNESCO for crafts development in the world.

#### **A set of issues :**

To what extent can tradition coincide with modernity, and how could heritage inspire and encourage modernity?

How far do we stand from the responsibility we carry for reviving, preserving and restoring the architectural heritage of the Muslim world?

Can the information system, namely the media live outside the domain of heritage?

Did the international information networks sufficiently introduce our heritage at the local, regional and international levels?

Did we try enough to benefit from all possibilities to take care of our master artisans, who represent the continuation of Islamic cultural heritage?

Did we try enough to make use of all possibilities to encourage them not to leave the sector and search for better living standards?

Did we implement plans to assist them to introduce, publicize and market their products?

Did we establish a special fund for developing the craft sectors that are facing difficulties which might lead them to disparition?

Where are the specialised schools which we were supposed to establish for bringing together architects, traditional craftsmen, designers and artists, so that they could practice, exchange expertise and keep up with modern techniques?

What are the concrete measures that could be taken to create a new understanding of the architectural heritage which would duly consider its most salient characteristics gained over the centuries?

### Expectations

The proceedings of the Seminar will be published in English and Arabic. Furthermore, the follow-up of recommendations to be made by the seminar will help revive and develop this aspect of crafts.

Researchers, specialists, policy-makers, planners, and representatives of institutions concerned with traditional Islamic arts will attend the seminar. They will pool their knowledge and experience in order to evaluate the existing situation of mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass, the present state of development, and methods adopted in different countries for the identification of pertinent issues, problems and prospects.

The major aims of the seminar are:

- to assess the present state of mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass in the Islamic world and determine the economic, social and cultural measures that need to be taken for the future development of this sector;
- to recommend measures that can be taken to guard against the loss of Islamic values and traditions with a view towards maintaining the uniqueness of Islamic crafts heritage;
- to call for the organisation of competitions in order to develop these arts and to increase the creativity of young artists;
- to provide incentive prizes to young people with the aim of encouraging them to

produce new works in these two branches of arts.

The report of the seminar is expected to be a comprehensive background document for the action to be taken to promote the sector. Regional comparative overviews of the state of the sector are also expected to come out of this seminar; they will help in drawing up programs of action and technical assistance and devising a dynamic strategy for the rehabilitative commercialisation of the sector.

### Major Topics

A group of speakers and panels of specialists in Islamic arts and crafts will present their ideas and research findings during four days.

The seminar will discuss the following major subject areas:

"Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass: general survey of the existing situation":

1. present state of the sector
2. problems encountered: causes and possible remedies
3. critical assessment: future prospects and possibilities.

"Tradition and the challenge of modernity in the revival of Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass":

4. the traditional factors in Mushrabiyya and their relevance to modern conditions
5. the limits of transformation and change: design, materials, techniques, technology
6. contemporary applications of Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass: architecture, interior design, crafts

"National policies and patronage":

7. education and training
8. economic and financial aspects
9. technical cooperation and exchange of expertise
10. quality production.

"Marketing":

11. current problems
12. exploring new opportunities
13. future prospects.

"How can tradition inspire modernity in the field of Islamic arts and architecture?"

"Positive and negative experiences of the revival of Mushrabiyya and Stucco Coloured Glass"

"Comparison of the stained glass legacy in Europe and the Middle East".

Paper presentations will be followed by brief presentations by country representatives and craft specialists. Then, a general discussion will take place.

### Participants

Participants will come from OIC Member States, international organisations and institutions working in this field, policy-makers, architects, planners, crafts administrators, craftspersons, specialists, and traders dealing with these arts. The delegates are required to prepare a country report on the present state of the sector, which will form the basis of general discussions.

### Modalities of participation

Each participating country will nominate a craft specialist to present a country report on the present state of mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass. Each country will contribute colour slides, photographs, posters, brochures, books and other materials related to mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass. These materials will constitute the nucleus of an exhibition of traditional mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass works.

### Special programs

- 1- An *International Walk* of a group of intellectuals, writers, artists, artisans and country delegates for the Revival and Preservation of the Traditional Urban Heritage (3 Dec. 1995): The seminar activities will start with an international walk in the historical area called the Cairo Fatimids, for the "Revival and Preservation of the Traditional Urban Heritage". A group of delegates, intellectuals, writers, artists, artisans and architects from all over the world will participate, with the aim of creating an international awareness of the importance of this heritage, highlighting the dangers it faces, and calling for efforts to safeguard it.
- 2- *Workshops of artisans at work*: Master artisans will display their skills, techniques and the excellence of their work in specially designed exhibition pavilions. It is expected that the characteristics

mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass acquired in different countries will be displayed for the first time in this exhibition.

- 3- *Site visits* to see the masterpieces of mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass used in Islamic architecture: The programme will include site visits to see masterpieces located especially in the different sites of Islamic architecture.
- 4- *Exhibition of mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass masterpieces - Senary House*: An exhibition of masterpieces will be organized at Senary house, where pieces of excellence in mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass will be displayed, presenting the different types, designs and styles applied in various regions of OIC countries.
- 5- *Folkloric performances and public concerts* from Egypt and from other regions: Folkloric groups and popular art groups from Egypt and other countries will perform daily at Cairo Opera during the period of the seminar.
- 6- *International awards* to honour mushrabiyya and stucco coloured glass creators: The seminar activities will culminate in a colourful award ceremony. A number of cash awards and testimonials will be awarded by an international jury of craft experts.
- 7- *Photographic exhibitions of Islamic heritage*: IRCICA, in collaboration with the Central Department of Foreign Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Culture of Egypt will exhibit historical photographs of the Muslim world selected from the archives of Sultan Abdulhamid II.
- 8- *Cultural exhibitions*: Cultural exhibitions, audio and video cassettes and publications on arts, folklore, crafts and culture will be displayed.
- 9- *Cultural tours*: Egypt for Tourism Company will organize trips to the historical places in Egypt and daily trips to the cultural monuments and old sites

**Travel, accommodation, local transport:**

Egypt International Airlines has offered 50% rebated tickets to the delegates and craft specialists officially nominated by their respective national authorities/institutions, on all destinations where Egypt Air operates flight schedules. Delegates and participants will be accommodated at major hotels in Cairo.

The Ministry of Culture of Egypt will provide free local transportation for the participants and officials. This includes transfer from the airport to the hotel and back and local transport as required by the seminar programs.

**Seminar Coordinators:**

For further information and application forms,

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International Coordinator,

Cairo MSCG International Seminar

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Telex : 21824 nehal un

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**The Second Festival of Islamic Indonesian Culture to take place in September-October 1995 in Jakarta**

*Festival Istiqlal*, the Exhibition of Islamic-Oriented Indonesian Culture, will display the fine arts, architecture, literature, calligraphy, handicrafts, dance, music, and theatre of Indonesia in a series of cultural events to take place from 15 September to 15 October 1995. Planned events include exhibitions, public performances, contests, symposia and lectures. The first festival, *Festival Istiqlal 1991*, had attracted great interest all over the world in the framework of Visit Indonesia Year 1991. It was organized under the patronage of President Suharto by a National Committee which was set up in accordance with a joint decree of the Ministry of Tourism, Postal and Telecommunications Services, the Ministry of Religion and the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Second *Festival Istiqlal* will have a broader national and international scope, with documentary and illustrative representations of Islamic culture from all over the world. The broad objectives of the Festival are:

- \* To improve the quality and increase the participation of the Indonesian Islamic community in the development process
- \* To review and highlight the past cultural traditions in relation with present-day realities and challenges
- \* To introduce the Indonesian cultural heritage, and specifically the Islamic-oriented Indonesian culture, to the society at large
- \* To present the friendly image of Islam in Indonesia, with its tolerant attitudes within itself and towards other religious communities.

*Information can be obtained from the Executive Director, Yayasan Festival Istiqlal, Gedung Bank Pacific Lt., 14 Jalan Jend. Sudirman 8, Jakarta 10220, Indonesia.*

**Commemoration of the great Kazakh poet Abay next August in Almaty**

Ceremonies and scholarly activities will be organized in Almaty, the capital city of Kazakhstan, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abay Kunanbaev, the famous thinker, poet and humanist of Kazakhstan. The ceremonies will take place on 7-12 August 1995. By decision of UNESCO, the commemoration is considered as an international cultural event. Consequently, commemoration activities will simultaneously take place in the other newly

independent States, as well as in Paris, St. Petersburg, India, China and other countries of the East. Representatives of cultural institutions, scholars, thinkers, poets and writers from all continents, and especially personalities who endeavour to contribute to peace and understanding in the world, will participate in the celebration activities. Within the said period, specifically on 8-9 August, the National Academy of Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan will organise scholarly sessions where participants from around the world will discuss such topics as "Abay and his time", "Abay and the classical Kazakh literature", "Abay and world literature", and "Abay and his importance in world civilisation".

**Exhibition '95 of Literature on Islam in Cape Town, South Africa**

In the framework of the commemoration programs of the Tricentenary of Islam in South Africa, a cultural event titled *Exhibition '95 of Literature of Islam and the Muslim World* is to take place on 13-17 April 1995 in Cape Town. The Islamic Literature Media in association with South Africa Islamic Art Foundation, Habibia Islamic College, Habibia Primary School and Habibia Junior Madressa, is organising presentations of books, periodicals, and research projects on Islam and the Muslim world, competitions, film shows, seminars, workshops, and children's programs. The exhibition is the third in a series. Publishers from various countries are participating in the book exhibitions. A major objective of *Exhibition '95* is to promote readership and replenish the market for Islamic literature in South Africa. The publishers market for books on Islam and the Muslim world has a significant potential in South Africa, taking into account that there are eighteen major seminaries which cater for around five thousand students and that over six thousand students are engaged in Arabic studies at universities, seminaries, and schools; furthermore, there are over twenty bookshops specialized in Islamic books and over two thousand municipal and public libraries many of which have collections of Islamic literature, in addition to fifteen university libraries as well as other Islamic libraries attached to community schools and mosques. The address for correspondence is: *The Secretary, Exhibition '95, P.O. Box 295, Gatesville 7764, Cape Town, South Africa.*

## CULTURAL DATA ON OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

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. A list of the cultural institutions of the Republic of Niger is published in this issue, preceded by summary cultural statistics.

### NIGER

#### Summary information \*

School enrolment ratios (1990)	First level	34 % (age group 7-14)
	Second level	19 % (age group 15-19)
	Third level	3.5 % (age group 20-27)

Total educational expenditure (1990)	
as % of total government expenditure	17 %
as % of GNP	3.1 %

National education is a priority sector in the National Development Plans. Considerable progress has been made during the last decade regarding the rates of enrollment as well as teacher training, improvement of the curricula, school buildings, materials and equipment. As far as higher education is concerned, there are two universities: the University of Niamey, and the Islamic University of West Africa (city of Say, Niger).

The University of Niamey comprises the following faculties: the Faculty of Sciences, the Faculty of Letters, the School of Health Sciences, the School of Agronomy, the Faculty of Pedagogy, the Faculty of Juridical and Economic Sciences, the Research Institute on the Teaching of Mathematics, and the Research Institute in Humanities.

The Islamic University of West Africa, established jointly by the OIC and the Government of Niger, started teaching in 1986. The establishment of the University was suggested by the Second Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore, Pakistan in 1974, in order to meet the educational needs of Muslims in West Africa. Its statute was approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sana'a, Yemen A. R. in 1984. The curriculum covers different disciplines in Islamic studies.

Daily newspaper	<i>Le Sahel</i> , circulation: 5000
Weeklies	<i>Sahel Dimanche</i> , <i>Le Républicain</i> , <i>Le Kazel</i> , <i>Haské Hebdomadaire</i> , <i>Sahel Hebdo</i>

Radio receivers in use (1991)	Number: 480 000
	Number per 1000 persons: 60

TV receivers in use (1991)	Number: 37 000
	Number per 1000 persons: 4.6

\* Sources: IRCICA data bank; UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook 1993*

## Cultural institutions

### *Learned societies, research institutions*

**Centre Culturel Dumarou Ganda**  
B.P. 2320, Niamey

**Centre de Recherches Africain sur  
la Tradition Orale (CRATO),  
Organisation de l'Unité Africaine**  
B.P. 369, Niamey

**Institut National de Recherches  
Appliquées (INDRAP),  
Ministère de l'Education Nationale,  
de la Jeunesse et des Sports**  
B.P. 234, Niamey

**Institut National des Arts et des Métiers**  
Niamey

**Institut Islamique de Niamey**  
Niamey

### *Libraries and archives*

**Service des Archives Nationales**  
B.P. 550, Niamey

**Centre Général de Documentation**  
Présidence de la République du Niger  
Niamey

**Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur  
et de la Recherche, Bibliothèque**  
Niamey

**Université de Niamey, Bibliothèque**  
B.P. 237, Niamey

**Centre Culturel Franco-Nigérien, Bibliothèque**  
B.P. 12345  
Niamey

**Ecole Nationale d'Administration, Bibliothèque**  
Niamey

**Ecole Africaine de Météorologie et de  
l'Aviation Civiles, Bibliothèque**  
Niamey

**Institut Pédagogique du Développement  
Rural (IPDR), Bibliothèque**  
Kollo

**Bibliothèque de la Grande Mosquée**  
Niamey

**Bibliothèque de l'Ambassade de la Libye**  
Niamey

**Centre d'Information, UNICEF, ONU**  
Niamey

**Bibliothèque, PNUD, ONU**  
Niamey

### *Museums*

**Musée National du Niger**  
B.P. 248, Niamey

**Musée Régional de Zinder**  
Zinder

### *Universities and educational institutions*

**Université de Niamey**  
B.P. 318, Niamey

**Université Islamique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest**  
B.P. 11, Say

**Ecole Normale de Dosso**  
Dosso

**Ecole Normale de Tahoua**  
Tahoua

**Ecole Normale Supérieure de Zinder**  
Zinder

**Centre de Formation aux Techniques  
de l'Information**  
Niamey

**Centre de Formation des Cadres de  
l'Alphabétisation**  
Niamey

## NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA Its fate and prospects for revival

*The Oriental Institute, the National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and the Gazi Husrev Beg Library in Sarajevo are significant examples of the Bosnian cultural heritage destroyed during the war. An article on the Oriental Institute of Sarajevo was published in no. 34 of the Newsletter.*

*In the following article Dr. Enes Kujundzic, Director of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina, gives information about the library, its holdings, activities and prospects of development.*

### **Destroyed heritage**

by Dr. Enes Kujundzic

The National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina (NUB BiH) in Sarajevo was destroyed during the night of 25 August 1992. The precious collections of books, archival material and periodicals representing the memory of many generations perished during the bombardment. The Library Catalogue together with an irreplaceable collection of journals, published since the middle of the 19th century in Bosnia and Hercegovina and other parts of former Yugoslavia, were also lost. Only a small portion of the library holdings was saved and is now housed in five different locations in the city.

The written records in various languages and scripts were witness to the multicultural, multiethnic and multireligious character of Bosnia and Hercegovina. The NUB BiH housed ca. two million volumes of books, and other items including ca. six thousand periodicals most of which were catalogued according to the international bibliographic description standards. The Automated Library Catalogue had been started a few years before the war. The staff was provided with training in modern information technology and carried out library and information research.

In accordance with the deposit regulations the National Library received, since its establishment in 1945, all publications that were produced in the republics of former Yugoslavia. It was attributed additional responsibility in 1957 when the National Library also became a university library. Many generations of the Sarajevo University remember the spacious halls of the former "Townhall" or "Vijecnica", the popular name by which the library was known. This landmark

and symbol of the city of Sarajevo, which was designed by a Czech architect, was built at the end of the 19th century in the pseudo-Moorish style which prevailed in public building construction during the Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia between 1878 and 1918.

### Special collections

Of particular interest to the readers were special collections of early rare books including incunabula, collections of manuscripts in different languages and scripts, audiovisual material, a collection of music scores and a Braille collection. In addition, the library was the depository of significant documents, archival material, private papers and other written data of particular importance to the cultural history of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Furthermore, it held documents on the history of education, private papers and letters of some famous Bosnian writers, the unpublished texts of short stories, poems, and a number of plays by anonymous authors. Archival material consisted of posters, public announcements, postcards, obituary notices as well as a rare collection of photographs of important personalities, natural sites and architectural landmarks of the country and the city of Sarajevo.

The Department of Special Collections in the National and University Library was established in 1951. The important documents it contained bear witness to the cultural history of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Among the six different sections, the manuscripts and rare books were the most valuable. Because of the multicultural character of the country, these collections contained works of Bosnian Croatian and,

Serbian provenance as well as works in Latin, English, Russian, Arabic, German, Italian, French, Spanish, Turkish, Persian and other languages. Historical circumstances which made the country a crossroad of various cultural influences from the East and the West left written records not only in different languages but also in a variety of scripts - i.e. Latin, Cyrillic, old Bosnian, Glagolitic, Church Slavonic including documents in the Bosnian language written in an adapted Arabic script known as "alhamijado" literature.

#### Rare books and manuscripts

This collection was made up of several smaller units grouped according to the content, language and the script of the document. In addition to the manuscripts, NUB BiH possessed a number of rare books of significant importance to the cultural history not only of Bosnia and Hercegovina, but also to the other parts of the Balkan area. These were printed books of particular value as to their age, artistic beauty and historical significance which satisfied at least some of the criteria required for this kind of library material. Printing technology came to Bosnia in the middle of the 19th century, and only then the books were produced according to modern printing techniques. But scribes continued to produce books in handwritten form until the end of the 19th century.

The collection of rare books in the National and University Library amounted to four thousand copies originating from the period between the 15th and 20th centuries. The majority of them dealt with religion, philosophy, grammar, history of literature and, to a lesser extent, with natural sciences. The rare books in this segment of the NUB were written in various scripts: Arabic, Latin, Cyrillic, Glagolitic, and Church-Slavonic, among others.

#### Documents of important personalities

Among the documents of important personalities were personal papers of Mehmed-beg Kapetanovic Ljubusak which were the result of his dedicated work on the collection of onomastic and toponomastic material from Bosnia and Hercegovina carried out between 1882 and 1895. Ljubusak had

succeeded in collecting important lexicographical material from all over Bosnia and Hercegovina. This collection also included some letters written in Bosancica script which is very characteristic of the intellectual Bosnian-Muslim echelon.

Another part of the collection comprised papers of the literary critic Jovan Krsic, who was active between the two World Wars, as well as papers of Silvije Strahimir Kranjcevic, a well known poet from the beginning of the 20th century. This department also held archival material of the cultural societies-i.e. "Prosvjeta" and "Napredak" - and to a lesser degree of "Gajret" as well as diplomatic documents from the 19th century when Sarajevo was the city of several consulates: Italian (1863-1884), Austrian (as of 1871) and German (1878-1881).

A collection of two hundred and fifty documents written in the Bosnian script Bosancica, relating to the so-called "Poljice Republic" in Dalmatia, dating from the 16th century, was also located in this department. Some of this material had a special significance because they contained letters exchanged in the same script between the members of the religious circles - i.e., Muslim, Catholic and Orthodox. Several of them were written on parchment containing private notes as well as the owners' seals.

#### Information and Documentation Center

As an institution NUB BiH was the most important source of scientific information for the research community of the country at the heart of the cultural and intellectual life of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Hercegovina. The library acquired and processed domestic and foreign books and journals in addition to doctoral dissertations on scientific projects, government and international publications, particularly those from UN organizations of which the majority originated from UNESCO. On a regular basis representatives of the library took part in international library conferences and exchanged correspondence with more than two hundred renowned libraries and other research institutions worldwide. The automation of some of the library's activities started ten years ago and was based on up-to-date information

technology. The library provided reference services to the interested users through on-line access to both domestic and remote international databases.

#### Research, development and education

NUB BiH was the main focal point for library science and information research in Bosnia and Hercegovina. It provided guidance and supervision for library development/research, university, municipal, school and other types of libraries. The library attached great importance to continuing education of librarians not only from Sarajevo but also from other parts of the country. It organized seminars and conducted professional examinations culminating in library science diplomas. University education in library science was provided at the Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Comparative Literature and Librarianship. In the future, greater efforts should be concentrated on creating a more suitable library education programme to improve the teaching of technical and information services.

#### Bibliography of Bosnia and Hercegovina

In its capacity as a publisher, NUB BiH issued, on a yearly basis, a current bibliography of Bosnia and Hercegovina. A few years ago the project on retrospective bibliography was initiated starting from the beginning of literacy in Bosnia and Hercegovina. It is expected to continue this work with greater participation of members from the research community representing all fields of science. Future efforts should take into consideration the material in Bosancica existing in foreign library collections and research institutions. It is also hoped that the result of these researches will be published as they become available. Also of great importance is the continuation of the project concerning the origin and history of periodicals in Bosnia and Hercegovina particularly taking into account the need for the reconstitution of collections. The bibliographic control of the scientific production in Bosnia and Hercegovina should be one of the priorities. The awareness campaign related to the reconstruction of the library will require continuous publishing activities related to the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

#### Islamic tradition

Within the collections of NUB BiH an important segment is represented by the manuscripts in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Bosnian language written in Arabic script (Alhamijado literature). The collection contains ca. five hundred manuscripts and more than eight hundred individual works. They are mostly works on Islamic law and Arabic philology. Until now the following types of works have been identified:

- 19 Mushafs - Complete and partial Quranic texts
- 27 works on proper recitation of Quran (tajdwid)
- 12 works on Tefsir (interpretation of Quranic doctrines)
- 19 works in Hadith (the Prophet's tradition)
- 54 works from Aqid (Islamic dogmatic theology)
- 172 works from Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence)
- 96 works in Ahlaq (Islamic ethics).
- 29 works from philosophy and logic (Mantiq)
- 15 works in history
- 10 works in Bosnian language but in Arabic script (Alhamijado)
- 104 works in Arabic philology and literature
- 29 works in Turkish language and literature
- 18 works in Persian language and literature
- 72 works in various disciplines (Miscellenea).

Among the manuscript copies of the Quran, mention should be made of one example for its high esthetic value. It is transcribed by Husein Bosniak in 1751. The oldest manuscript in this collection, "Nuzhat al-qulub fi tafsiri garib al-Qur'an al-Karim" by Zaynuddūna Abu Bakra as-Sigistaniya (d. 330/941) was transcribed in 1845/1442. The collection provides several notable examples for the study of Islamic astronomy. Among these there are four manuscripts dealing with the determination of the exact times of prayer which were transcribed by Bosniak Hadzi Ibrahim Ibn Musa from the city of Foca, southeast of Bosnia in the year 1198/1783). The library collection also holds several manuscripts of the well known Bosnian Islamic theologian Mehmed Handzic whose voluminous work has to be explored more thoroughly. Of particular importance in the collection are manuscript works in oriental languages written by Bosniak authors. Those are:

1. Usul al-hikam fi nizam al-alam of Hasan Kafi Pruscak (1544-1615). The work is originally in Arabic but there is also a copy in Turkish
2. Nur al-yaqin fi usul-ad-din by the same author
3. Azhar ar-rawdat fi sherh rawdzat al-djannat fi usul al-i'tiqadat by the same author
4. Badr al-ma'ali fi sherh al-'amali of Sayh Yusuf Hostari (1651-1707)
5. Fatava'i Ahmadi of Hadj Ahmad, son of Muhammad Bosniak (18th c.), a popular compendium in Jurisprudence, quite frequent in Bosnian collections of Islamic manuscripts
6. An-namliyya fi izhar al-qawa'id as-sarfiyya wa-n-nahwiyya, written by Abdul Kamal, son of Veli from Travnik
7. Miftah al-hayr of Mustafa Tabakovic, autograph in grammar
8. Sherh-i Diwan-i Hafiz of Ahmad Sudi (second half of 16th century) from the city of Cajnice in Eastern Bosnia
9. Mansuma-i Qa'imi, poem by Hasam Kaimi (d. 1680), a popular poet from Zvornik in Eastern Bosnia
10. Majmu'a (Codex) of Mula Mustafa Baseskija, author of the well known Bosnian Chronicle in Ottoman Turkish, end of 18th and beginning of 19th century. It was translated and published in 1968.

#### Establishment of a Librarians Association in Bosnia and Hercegovina

The National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina together with the Ministry of Education initiated the establishment of a Librarians' Association of Bosnia and Hercegovina on 18 September 1949. Its goal was the advancement of the library profession and the strengthening of mutual ties between librarians and other professionals in the field of education, sciences, and arts. The Association counted among its ranks the most active members of the library community who took part in various activities, according to their professional field of competence - i.e. Division of public libraries; Division of scientific and special libraries; Division of bibliography. NUB BiH in concert with the Association was instrumental in the establishment of the Bulletin of the Association; the first issue appeared in May 1955. The quality of this

journal was upgraded and renamed "Bibliotekarstvo" at the beginning of 1960.

#### The building

At present the library building is in ruins and only the walls remain. Before its destruction the library had ca. 6,000 square meters of space and provided four hundred and twenty seats for readers. Nowadays the library is housed in an extremely inappropriate location in the former Cultura Journal building "Odjek" on the left bank of the Miljacka river next to the Academy of Arts. To find a new temporary location is one of the priority tasks of the management of the library.

#### Departments

Presently active departments of the library are the Departments of Acquisition, Processing, References, Special Collections, Periodicals, Bibliography of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Stocks, and the ISBN and ISSN Center.

#### International cooperation for the revival of the library

Without international assistance the revival and future reconstruction of NUB BiH will not be possible. After the destruction of the library, many individuals and institutions took serious interest in the activities of reconstruction. UNESCO was the first international organization which took practical steps in helping NUB BiH to resume its basic functions by initiating the "Assistance Programme for the reconstruction of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina" in Sarajevo. In addition to the financial aid provided by UNESCO as a first step, which allowed the purchase of library material, the Assistance Programme also envisages training programmes for the staff of NUB BiH, procurement of books, journals, office equipment and other library material. Furthermore, the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), granted the National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina full membership in January 1994.

For donations aimed at reconstructing the National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina, a special bank account has been opened with the NARODNA BANK (National Bank) in Sarajevo (Account No. 7260-3-0079).

*A cultural institution  
of the Republic of Tajikistan*

**AINI INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION**  
**Program for Research and Rescue of Oriental Manuscripts**  
**People's Academy of Civilisation and General Humanistic Culture**  
**Dushanbe, Tajikistan**

*The Aini Foundation, a cultural institution established for the study, preservation, and publishing of Islamic manuscripts and other works, has recently been established in Tajikistan. The foundation is a memorial to the great Tajik writer and founder of the new Tajik literature the late Sadreddin Aini. The President of the Aini International Foundation Dr. Kamal al-Din Aini has kindly provided IRCICA with the below information about the goals and activities of the Foundation.*

There are thousands of Islamic manuscripts scattered to various institutions of the former Soviet Union. In particular, there are eighty thousand Persian manuscripts, many of which are unique and so far unknown to the researchers. The Aini International Foundation aims to identify, preserve, study and publish these works, especially those that are now in individual collections, in order to make them known to the world at large. The foundation undertakes this task as a service to worldwide cultural heritage.

The foundation is an independent, scholarly institution that has been officially registered on 5 December 1991 at the Ministry of Justice of Tajikistan, with the set goal of studying and safeguarding the oriental manuscripts of the People's Academy of the Culture and Humanities. It functions within the framework of the organisation of the Academy and also acts as a center for coordinating the activities of the Academy in Tajikistan and outside.

*The activities of the foundation include the following:*

1. Scholarly and research activities to develop the rich heritage of Perso-Tajik manuscripts dating from ancient times to the present:
  - critical editions of texts, facsimile printing (reproduction of Perso-Tajik manuscripts and parts in Persian that are found in the Islamic Republic of Iran through publication series).
  - cooperation for the publication in the Islamic Republic of Iran and other countries of Perso-Tajik manuscripts on the Tajik folklore.
  - participation in international congresses and seminars in Iran, India, Pakistan, Turkey and other Muslim countries and in other research centers working on Iranian and Islamic studies in Asia, Europe, and America.
  - creation of a center for scholarly and cultural cooperation between Tajikistan and Iran in the city of Dushanbe and establishment of an academy of Iranian studies and Islamic research.
  - efforts to build joint research centers with other countries in the city of Dushanbe.

- formation of a comprehensive program for saving Perso-Tajik, Arabic, Turkish and other manuscripts - against environmental damage - that are found in repositories in the independent Republics and Moscow, etc.

2. Cooperation and coordination of activities with national and foreign sponsors as well as scholarly publishing houses in Iran, the newly independent Republics, as well as Moscow and St. Petersburg.
3. Convening seminars, symposia and other meetings.
4. Sponsorship of lectures, exhibitions, etc.
5. Dissemination of information through the mass media on the Iranian, Tajik, and other oriental cultures.
6. Undertaking contractual work for domestic and foreign institutes and governmental and other organisations, companies and individuals.
7. Publishing activities, including publication of a journal of its own.
8. Promotion of cultural tourism with Iran and other foreign countries.
9. Establishment of societies and other associations to help achieve the goals of the foundation, such as a society for the revitalisation of the culture of Bukhara and Semerkand.
10. Establishment of centers and institutions to accomplish the rules of language; revitalization of the art of calligraphy and hand copying of manuscripts.
11. Building of a special library for Iranian and Islamic books and related research.
12. Providing support for the education of students overseas.
13. Establishment of joint foundations with domestic and foreign partners to collect financial support to achieve the goals of the foundation.
14. Providing help to writers, scholars and researchers.

The Aini International Foundation hopes to establish a fruitful cooperation with institutions and researchers of the world working in related fields. The address of correspondence is as follows: Dr. Kamal al-Din Aini, President, Aini Foundation, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, Gogol Street 18, Mumayiz 9.

\* Fuad Aintabi and Nejwa Othman, *Aleppo in One Hundred Years, 1850-1950*, 3 volumes, published by the Institute of Arab Scientific Heritage, University of Aleppo, 1993, Vol. I: 256 p., Vol. II: 271, Vol. III: 288 p., in Arabic

This publication is a compendium of the different events in the history of Aleppo from 1850 to 1950. It resulted from extensive research based on books, periodicals, journals, historical documents and official registers. The volumes cover the following periods, respectively: 1850-1900, 1901-1920, and 1921-1950. The authors have reviewed all kinds of events which took place over this one hundred year period, including political, economic, social, military, urban, sanitary, demographic, educational, cultural and intellectual developments. They describe the political life in the city, the administrative system, institutions, influential personalities, various aspects of economic, financial and social life. They give data and information on the economic developments of the period: prices of food items, the establishment of various industries, the construction of power plants, the inauguration of the railway, the establishment of the telephone system and the radio network, the opening of the Chamber of Commerce, exchange rates of various currencies, among others. The reader will also be informed of the cultural, intellectual and literary developments, the number of schools, their activities, teachers and students, libraries, the establishment of the National Library, the Maronite printing house, and various scholarly associations. The survey of events related to health and demography is comprehensive. The reader will find information on the demographic characteristics of the population, some epidemics, the establishment and activities of Al-Ghouraba Al-Hamidi Hospital during the reign of Sultan Abdulhamid II. Among the many other important events in the history of Aleppo included in the book are the establishment of the airport and the arrival of the first two Turkish pilots in Aleppo, the development of the press and the periodicals that were published, as well as military events. Each volume has an index of subjects and an index of personalities. An index of the illustrations is included in the third volume, together with a bibliography. This publication

is a rich source of information for all those who are interested in the history of Aleppo and Bilad Al-Sham from 1850 to 1950.

\* *God is Beautiful and He Loves Beauty*, Festschrift in honour of Annemarie Schimmel presented by students, friends and colleagues on April 7, 1992, edited by Alma Giese and J. Christoph Bürgel, Peter Lang, Bern, 1994, 474 p.

Divine Beauty and the Beauty of the Creation have been the main sources of inspiration of Prof. Annemarie Schimmel throughout her life. This distinguished scholar of Islamic studies, whose whole work is devoted to the ideal of peace and understanding among nations, cultures and religions, has produced an abundant literature in mysticism, Sufism, metaphysics, poetry, travelogue, and Islamic arts, particularly calligraphy. Her scholarly interest has focused on the mystical aspects of Islam. She also translated prose and poetry from Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Urdu, Pashto, Sindhi and Siraki into German and English. She made a special effort in her works and translations to introduce the Islamic culture to the layman in a language that can be understood by the non-specialist. Her works on Mawlana Jalal-uddin Al-Rumi, Yunus Emre, and Mohammed Iqbal are well known. In Lahore, an avenue was named after her. This book is a collection of twenty-three articles in German, English or French, by Schimmel's students, friends and colleagues from different fields, on subjects related to her fields of interest. The book has been published on the occasion of Schimmel's seventeenth birthday.

This book is one of the two publications which were dedicated to Annemarie Schimmel in 1994. The other publication is the *Journal of Turkish Studies*, Vol. XVIII, 1994, Essays presented to Annemarie Schimmel on the occasion of her retirement from Harvard University by her colleagues, students and friends (Guest Editor: Maria Eva Subtelny, Managing Editor: Carolyn I. Cross, Edited by Şinasi and Gönül Tekin, xxi+336 p.). Annemarie Schimmel was invited to Harvard University in 1966 as lecturer in Indo-Muslim culture, and from 1970 until her retirement in

1992 she was Professor of Indo-Muslim culture in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilisation.

\* Maurice Bucaille, *Moses and Pharaoh, The Hebrews in Egypt, Teachings of the Holy Scriptures and History*, published and distributed by NTT Mediascope Inc., Tokyo, December 1994, 235 p., in English

This book by Dr. Maurice Bucaille is an extensive study of the period of the stay of Moses in Egypt. The author has devoted numerous years to it, comparing teachings of the Bible and events of the political history of ancient Egypt and establishing correspondences between the two. He also compared these teachings with what the Holy Quran relates about the same religious occurrences. The author observes that in our days the history of the religious circumstances that have marked the stay of the Hebrews in ancient Egypt has greatly benefitted from the newly acquired data of diverse disciplines of Egyptology. Thus, certain hieroglyphic texts, recent archeological findings, and modern medical investigations of mummies have contributed to a precise insertion of the religious events in the history of the country. In this respect, says the author, today we know when Moses, a descendent of the first Hebrews, guided his brethren fleeing the country during the Exodus in their journey back to the Promised Land. Dr. Maurice Bucaille, who has been interested for a long time in the correspondences between the teachings of the Holy Scriptures and modern knowledge, has also derived information from the Quran that shed light on the pharaoh of the Exodus period Ramses II; investigations of his mummy provided evidence which complemented this information.

Dr. Bucaille is the author of a best-seller, *The Bible, the Quran and Science* (1976). His studies of the scriptural languages, including literary Arabic, in association with his knowledge of hieroglyphics, has allowed him to hold a multidisciplinary inquiry, in which his personal contribution as a medical doctor has produced conclusive arguments. His work titled *Mummies of the Pharaohs- Modern Medical Investigations* (published in French in 1987 and in English in 1990) won a History Prize from the Académie Française and

another prize from the French National Academy of Medicine. *The Hebrews in Egypt* has been published by NTT Mediascope Inc., Tokyo, as the outcome of a joint project with Kansai Enterprises, Inc., a Muslim company in Japan.

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 IRCICA thanks Ms. Zeba Kume Chie, President of Kansai Enterprises, Inc., for sending the above information. The book can be ordered from: Kansai Enterprises, Inc., Room 403 Lions Mansion, 2-2-11, Tokiu-cho, Chuo-ku, Osaka 540, Japan, Fax: 06-945-4099

\* Kemal Girgin, **Osmanlı ve Cumhuriyet Dönemleri Hariciye Tarihimiz (Teşkilât ve Protokol)** [The history of diplomacy in the Ottoman and Republican periods (organisation and protocole)], Ankara, 1992, 216 p., in Turkish

This book by Ambassador Kemal Girgin fills a gap in its field. It combines concise information about the organisation of diplomatic relations in Ottoman foreign policy with a study of the development of the system of diplomacy during the period of the Turkish Republic. In the first part of the book, the author gives the history of international relations of the Ottoman State, the formation of the high-level bureaucracy in charge with diplomatic relations, the development of the system of representation abroad, the establishment of foreign diplomatic missions in Turkey, and the rules of protocole applied in the Ottoman period. This part includes lists of Ottoman Ambassadors sent abroad, with information on the dates and the purposes of their missions. In the second part of the book, the author gives information on the establishment, the structure, and organisation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the period of the Turkish Republic, the foreign diplomatic missions, Turkey's diplomatic missions abroad, as well as the guidelines of Turkish foreign policy in specific periods: the 1930's, followed by the inter-war period, the period of Cold War, the 1960's, and the following decades up to the present. He analyzes the changes and revisions that were made in the administration and organisation of diplomacy and the rules of protocole in different periods, depending upon the developments in Turkey's international relations and the characteristics of each period. The book is a useful reference for for all those who are interested in the history of diplomacy in Turkey

\* Kemal Girgin, T. C. Hükümetleri Programlarında Dış Politikamız (70 yılın panoraması) 1923-1993 [The foreign policy in the programs of the Governments of the Turkish Republic (the panorama of seventy years)], Ankara, 1993, 127 p., in Turkish

With this book, Ambassador Kemal Girgin makes another useful addition to the references about the history of Turkish foreign policy. The book is distinguished from the other sources by its coverage. It reviews the principles and directions of the Turkish foreign policy as they were foreseen and enunciated in the programs of each of the fifty Governments that served from the proclamation of the Turkish Republic in 1923 until 1993, date of the publication. The texts of the Government programs are reproduced together with other relevant declarations and documents. Besides providing a complete documentation on the subject, the book reflects the main trends of Turkish foreign policy and changes that occurred from time to time depending upon domestic, regional and international circumstances.

\* **The Arab World in Scientific Research**, Director of publication: Edgar Pisani; Editorial Director: Mohamed Benouna, Editor-in-Chief: Hassan Arfaoui, published by the *Institut du Monde Arabe*, Paris, no. 1, June 1993, 109 p. in English & French + 68 p. in Arabic; no. 2, December 1993, 130 p. in English & French + 68 p. in Arabic; no. 3, Summer 1994, 128 p. in English & French + 80 p. in Arabic

This bi-annual journal has the objective of publishing, on a regular basis, the current state of research carried out throughout the

world on Arab civilisation and the Arab world. Taking into account that scholarly research in Islamic studies in general, and on the Arab world in particular, is scattered among regions and institutions, the journal aims to be a meeting point for the exchange of information between institutions and researchers from various origins and with different viewpoints. In other words, it will serve as a network of information for the world academic community which studies various aspects of the Arab world. The regular features of the journal are: a "Portrait-interview" which pays tribute to a scholar who has significantly contributed to the understanding of the Arab world; a section titled "Research institutions" which introduces one particular institution, its history and its activities; and, "Reports and announcements" on new books published in Europe, forthcoming books and articles, on-going research, completed and forthcoming conferences, colloquia and congresses. No. 3 dated Summer 1994 introduces a new column, titled "Memories and documents", which aims to present, on one hand, relevant archives that are little known (this time, the British Petroleum Company archive) and on the other, research into the tradition of orality, i.e. memories of personalities.

The Summer 1994 issue focusses on urban studies on the Arab world. It introduces two institutions dealing with urban studies, one from the Arab world and the other from Europe: the Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and the "Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur l'Urbanisation du Monde Arabe" (URBAMA), Tours, France. The publication also contains an article on urban studies carried out in Sudan, Morocco and Egypt.

**"Certificate of Appreciation" from  
the Minister of Culture of Turkey to  
IRCICA Director General**

H.E. the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Turkey Mr. Timurçin Savaş presented a "Certificate of Appreciation" to Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu in recognition of the successful implementation of the First International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival (Islamabad, 7-15 October 1994) jointly with Lok Virsa institution, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, with the collaboration of UNESCO and the International Islamic Relief Organisation.

Four million people had followed the festival in which two thousand crafts people and delegates from seventy-three countries participated. In addition to OIC Member States, many other countries were represented in the festival including China, Japan, U.S.A., Thailand, Nepal, South Africa, United Kingdom, France, Mauritius, Switzerland, Denmark, Columbia, Venezuela, Australia, and Italy. In particular, the craftsmen and folklore groups of the newly independent states of Central Asia and Caucasia attracted great attention.

The "Certificate of Appreciation" has been a source of encouragement for the Centre in carrying out the organisation of crafts festivals in cooperation with different Member States. As mentioned in the previous issue of the Newsletter, the Egyptian delegation at the Islamabad festival had announced their readiness to host the Second International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival in Cairo in 1997, and Malaysia, the third one in the year 2000.

**Lectures**

IRCICA continues to organise public lectures on Saturdays twice a month. On 7 January, Prof. Dr. Nazif Gürdoğan gave a lecture on "Economic, environmental and cultural influences of unlimited growth". The lecturer spoke of the numerous problems economic

growth creates when growth is defined in terms of the quantity of production irrespective of

what is being produced. He said that this materialistic understanding of growth has changed the value judgments of society to a great extent; the social status of human beings now seems to depend on their wealth rather than their level of culture. At the same time, economic growth causes environmental and ecological problems. He said that because of this reason, some of the world's problems today come from prosperity rather than poverty.

Prof. Mehmet Genç, specialist of Ottoman economic history, gave a lecture titled "Some aspects of Ottoman economic history" on 22 January. He made a general evaluation of the Ottoman economic policies in different periods. The lecturer dealt especially with the policy aiming to achieve self-sufficiency, whereby the State did not restrict imports but imposed limits on exports. The major principle of this policy was that especially at the level of provinces and villages, goods produced would be used primarily to satisfy local needs. The surplus of production would be transferred to the capital city to help meet the needs of the army and other national needs. If there still remained any surplus, it would be exported.

Architect and historian of art Dr. Turgut Cansever spoke of the "Genetics of Islamic arts" on 18 March. After a brief review of the international literature on this subject, Dr. Cansever explained the concept of the genetics of arts. He said that an analysis of the genetics of Islamic arts has to look into the "style" of these arts with their aspects related to space and time. These two aspects of arts complement each other; both of them must be present in any work of art for it to be considered as such. While "space" is related to the formal characteristics of the art (the three dimensions, the rhythm), the "time" aspect completes the picture so that it reflects a "moral attitude" in addition to merely aesthetical concerns. It is this "moral attitude" that forms the basis of the genetics of Islamic arts.

## Art exhibitions

Calligraphies of Savaş Çevik  
exhibited at IRCICA

An exhibition of calligraphies by Mr. Savaş Çevik, faculty member at the Department of Graphical Arts of Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, was held at the Centre from 10 to 25 March. This was the eighth individual exhibition of the artist. The majority of the works displayed were in the classical calligraphic styles, including taliq, jaly diwani, thuluth, and qufi, and embellished with gildings in gold.

Savaş Çevik graduated from the Department of Graphical Arts of the State Academy of Fine

Arts in 1976 and started his academic career in that Department the same year. While he was a student, he learned the riq'a and taliq scripts from calligrapher Kemal Batanay. He also took courses from Hamid Aytaç. Later, he developed his skills in the diwani and jaly diwani scripts by taking courses from Prof. Dr. Ali Alpaslan. Savaş Çevik now teaches both graphic arts and calligraphy. He won a number of awards in Turkey and abroad.



### Exhibition of book illustrations by Nazan Erkmen on "Dede Korkut stories"

Ms. Nazan Erkmen, painter, and faculty member at the Department of Graphic Arts of Marmara University, displayed her illustrations on the Gelgamesh Epic and Dede Korkut Stories at IRCICA for ten days, from 13 to 23 April.

The fascinating exhibition consisted of forty book illustrations painted with the spray-gun technique on plates of 50x70 cm. each. She produced these illustrations for a book on the same theme that will be published by the Ministry of Culture of Turkey. The artist said that the illustrations were products of her own imagination but that she was inspired by the old drawings, miniatures, and other illustrations related to the Gelgamesh epic and Dede Korkut stories that she found in historical library collections and examined thoroughly.

Nazan Erkmen displayed sets of her works on various topics in a number of exhibitions in Turkey and abroad; she won national and international awards for her poster designs and book illustrations.



*A painting from Nazan Erkmen's exhibition*

### Exhibition of gildings and treated paper used in the arts of the book



*Some of the artists who participated in the exhibition together with their teachers and Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu*

Students of gilding and miniature painting from the Faculty of Fine Arts of Marmara University together with a group of graduates of the Gilding School of the Waqf for Culture and Arts of *Kubbealtı* Academy opened a joint exhibition at IRCICA for display from 30 March to 12 April. Around seventy works of gilding, miniature painting and decoration were presented at the exhibition, representing fine samples of paper coloured, treated and polished according to traditional techniques for use in calligraphic and gilding arts. Ms. Çiçek Derman, professor of gilding at Marmara University explained to visitors at the opening of the exhibition that the traditional paper coating, which is composed of natural ingredients, preserves the paper, gives it a beautiful soft colour, and allows the calligrapher or gilder to make corrections. Old manuscripts which survived for centuries are the best proof of the importance of paper preservation techniques. The artists who participated in the exhibition are Nükhet Erer, Hatice Gezmiş, and Muhsine Akbaş from the Gilding School of *Kubbealtı* Academy, and Elif Büker, Arzu Tozlu Ercanoğlu, Berna Kundurayapan, Oya İnan Öztürk, Berrin Saydam, Mevlude Sayın, Tülay Taşkın, Mebruke Tuncel, and Hilal Yılmaz from the Faculty of Fine Arts of Marmara University. During the opening ceremony, new graduates of the Gilding School of *Kubbealtı* Academy were distributed their certificates.

**IRCICA's great loss:  
Researcher Mr. Cevat İzgi passed away**



*The late Cevat İzgi during the symposium  
on Science Institutions in Islamic Civilisation (1991)*

It grieves us to put this on writing that Mr. Cevat İzgi, one of the very dear and valuable members of IRCICA family, passed away in a traffic accident on his way to work in the morning of 9 March 1995, at the age of forty.

Mr. Cevat İzgi was a knowledgeable and hard-working researcher specialized in the history of culture and science in Islam. He worked at the Department of Bibliographies and Studies on Manuscripts of IRCICA starting from 1st January 1983 until his death. He was wholeheartedly committed to his work and never spared himself in the course of duty. He contributed to several research projects and publications of the Centre, including the Catalogue of Islamic Medical Manuscripts (1984), the Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Köprülü Library (1986), and the bi-bibliography on Astronomy in the Muslim World (forthcoming). His papers on "Education in natural and mathematical sciences in the Ottoman medreses" presented to the international symposium on Science Institutions in Islamic Civilisation (April 1991) and "Science in the Altınordu Khanate during the period of Canı Bek Khan (1342-1357)" at the international symposium on Science and Technology in the Muslim World (June 1994) were valuable.

Mr. İzgi passed away in a particularly important period of his promising professional career. He had completed his voluminous doctorate thesis titled "Education in Mathematical and Natural Sciences in the Ottoman medreses" (1994) under the direction of Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu. He would have submitted it to the jury at the Department of History of Science of Istanbul University in a week's time.

The late Cevat İzgi was loved and respected by everybody. At work, he was always ready to help his colleagues; in his private life, he was always behind the needy and poor people. We pray for God's mercy and blessings on his soul and express our condolences to his young wife and two children.



**INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF  
(CAIRO, 12-14 MARCH 1995)**

**reaffirms the need to preserve the Islamic heritage of Al-Quds**



*View from the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque (from the Photograph Archives of IRCICA)*

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States have convened the International Seminar on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, "Al-Quds, City of Peace", in Cairo, Egypt, on 12-14 March 1995. The aims of the seminar were: to emphasize the stand of the Arab-Islamic Ummah and of peace-loving forces in support of the Palestinian rights in the context of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; to emphasize also that it should be restored to Palestinian sovereignty; to underline the need to consolidate the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and of their institutions, safeguard the city's cultural

and religious character and demographic composition, and counter the Israeli policy aimed at stripping it of its Arab-Islamic character. The meeting was attended by a number of delegates from various countries.

H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz, Chairman of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) was represented at the meeting by Dr. Mohammed Saleh Gazdar, Director of the Liaison and Coordination Bureau of ICPICH (Riyadh). IRCICA was represented by Mr. Nezhir Marouf, Head of Information and External Relations.

The following personalities addressed the opening ceremony:

H.E. Dr. Ismet Abdel Meguid, Secretary General of the League of Arab States; H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference; His Eminence Sheikh Jad Al-Hak Ali Jad Al-Hak, Sheikh of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif; H.E. Abdel Kebir Al-Alawi, Minister of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco representing H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit; H.E. Farouk Al-Kaddoumi, Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine; His Eminence Pope Shenouda III, Pope of Alexandria and patriarch of St. Mark patriarchate; and, H.E. Ambassador Badr Hammam, who delivered the speech of the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The sessions of the seminar were held in three working groups. The following major topics were discussed:

International law and the city of Al-Quds,

The United Nations and Al-Quds,

Al-Quds after the end of the Cold War,

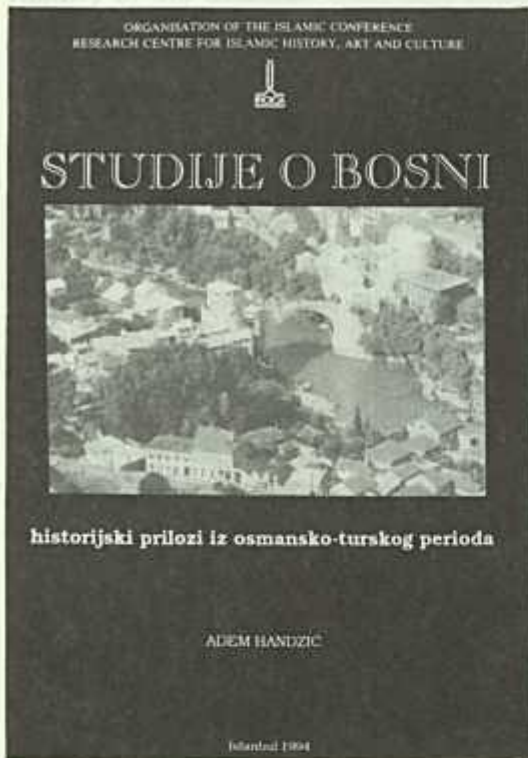
Israeli settlements in the city of Al-Quds and the ensuing effects on the eradication of its historical, cultural, urban, Arab and Islamic landmarks,

Islam and Al-Quds,

Christianity and Al-Quds.

A Final Communiqué was issued by the seminar. In the paragraphs of the Final Communiqué that are related to the preservation of the historical, religious, cultural and urban characteristics of the city, the participants addressed the following issues, among others:

- \* the participants condemned the exploration and excavation works carried out by Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in a deliberate attempt of distortion and eradication of Islamic monuments, particularly around the walls of Al-Haram Al-Sharif, which would expose the Masjid Al-Aqsa, the Dome of the Rock and other Islamic sanctities and monuments to the dangers of collapse and destruction;
- \* the participants called upon the peace-loving nations and the international and religious agencies concerned to launch a campaign for the restoration of the religious, historic and cultural landmarks in Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
- \* the participants affirmed that their participation in this seminar sought mainly to emphasize the importance of the distinct status of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the cradle of coexistence and tolerance among the divine religions, the need to restore to it the status it had always enjoyed throughout the ages as the cradle of human civilisation and safeguard its historic, religious, and cultural character as well as its Arab and Islamic identity.



Amir Pasic, **The Old Bridge (Stari Most) in Mostar**, Foreword by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Studies on the History and Culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina no. 4, Istanbul, 1995, 53 p., illustrated, in English  
 Price: Payment by cheque: US\$ 15,- by bank transfer: US\$ 10,-

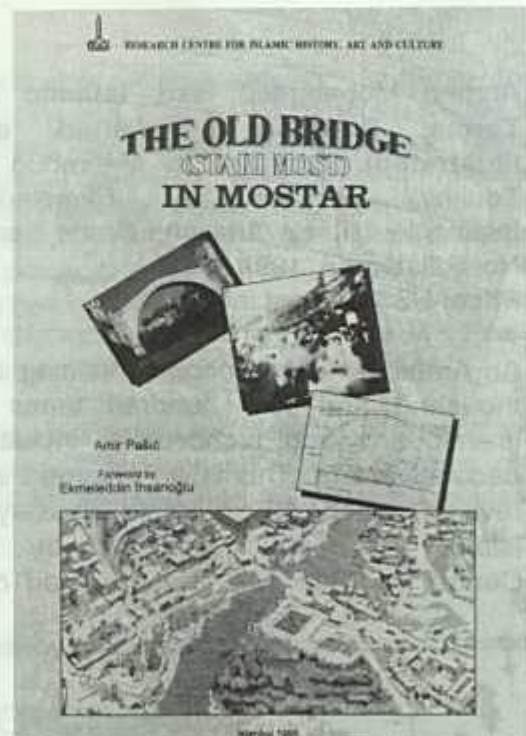
Built in 1556 by the Ottoman architect Hayreddin, the Old Bridge in Mostar was admired by everybody for its beauty and technical perfection. After having survived many wars for centuries, the bridge was shelled thousands of times by Serbian artillery starting from April 1992 and by Croats starting from May 1993 until it was finally brought down on 9 November 1993.

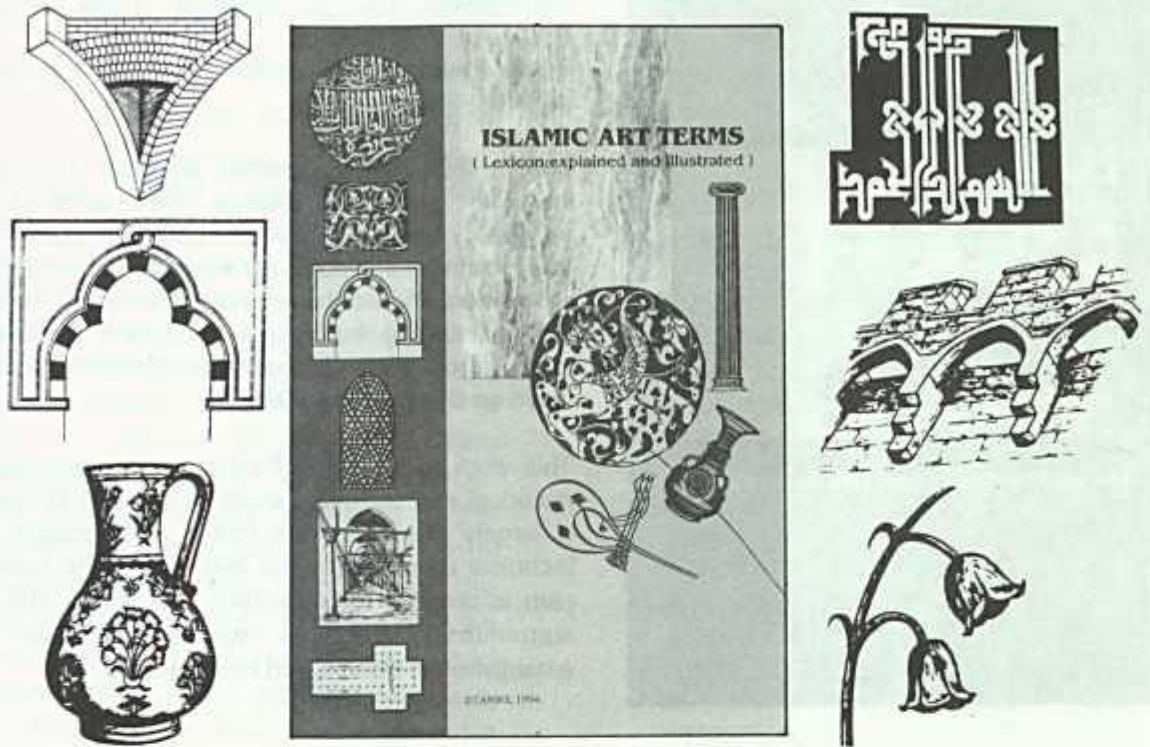
This work by Dr. Amir Pasic is a comprehensive historical and technical study of the Old Bridge. It is largely illustrated with colour photographs and technical drawings. In the last part of the book, a plan is devised for rebuilding the bridge and the surrounding structures when peace is re-established in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

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.





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. There is an Arabic index of terms which facilitates the task of the user.

**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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**Çağını Yakalayan Osmanlı!** (Ottomans' attempt to keep up with the age) Proceedings of the international symposium on *Modern Techniques of Transport and Communication in the Ottoman State* (IRCICA, 3-5 April 1989), prepared by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Mustafa Kaçar, IRCICA, 1995, Studies and Sources on the History of Science Series no.6, xvi+701 p. (in Turkish)  
Price: US\$ 40,- postage included.

This book contains twenty-three papers presented at the symposium on Modern Techniques of Transport and Communication in the Ottoman State which was held at IRCICA in 1989. An introductory article by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu titled "Attempts to keep pace with the age of technology in the Ottoman Empire" outlines the efforts to transfer transport and communication technologies from the West to the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century. It also examines the attitude of the Ottomans towards new technology and the economic and social factors that influenced the process of technology transfer.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part titled *Traditions of Communication in Empire* contains two articles: "Transport in the city of old Istanbul" by Kâzım Arısan, of communications in the Ottoman State in the classical period" by Yusuf Halaçoğlu.

The second part titled *Communications in the Ottoman Empire* comprises the following articles:

"The Ministry of Posts" by Nesimi Yazıcı;

"Ottoman Administration" by Mustafa Kaçar; "The establishment of the Telephone Administration in Turkey" by Aliye Önay; "Ankara PTT Museum" by Şükran Eryılmaz.



divided into three part titled *Transport and the Ottoman* two articles: city of old Istanbul" and "The system and roads in the the classical Halaçoğlu.

titled *Modern in the Ottoman* the following "Establishment of Posts" by Nesimi Telegraph

The third part of the book titled *Modern Transport in the Ottoman Empire* includes the articles titled "Attempts to establish steamship technology in the Ottoman State" by Mücteba İlgürel; "Naval transport in the Ottoman State in the XIXth century: establishment and activities of 'Idare-i Mahsusa' [Reserved Administration/Ottoman Steamship Company]" by Ercüment Kuran; "Ottoman Steamship Administrations and Hamidiye Company of the Izmir Gulf" by Mübahat S. Kütükoğlu; "Ship cruises from the Bridge to Yeşilköy" by Neziha Başgelen; "The Black Sea-Danube Canal Projects (1836-1876) in the Ottoman Empire and the construction of the first railroad between Boğazköy-Köstence (1855-1860)" by the late Mihail P. Guboğlu; "The first railroad in Ottoman Anatolia: İzmir-Aydın Line (1856-1866)" by Ali Akyıldız; "An Attempt to establish Etatism in the Tanzimat Period: Haydarpaşa-İzmit Railway" by Cemil Öztürk; "Hicaz Railway (1900-1908), its purpose, financing and the result" by Orhan Koloğlu; "Railway transport in Istanbul in the Ottoman period" by Kemal Kutlu and Kâzım Çeçen; "The attempt to build the 'Bosphorus Tunnel' at the turn of the 20th Century and Ahmed Besim Paşa" by Emre Dölen; "Attempts to run steam trams in the Ottoman State" by Feza Günergun; "Developments in automobile technology and the construction of highways in the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century" by İlhan Tekeli-Selim İlkin; "Trabzon-Iran transit transportation" by Cumhur Odabaşoğlu; "Developments in highway transportation in Turkey in the last period of the Ottoman State" by Bünyamin Duran; "A project of the Hungarian aviator Oszkár Asbóth about Turkish aviation" by George Hazai; "A general view on Ottoman aviation" by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu; and, "The effects of the new techniques of communications and transport on Ottoman society" by Orhan Koloğlu.