



Newsletter



O.I.C. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture

April 1998

No. 45

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Twenty-Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

Cultural Events

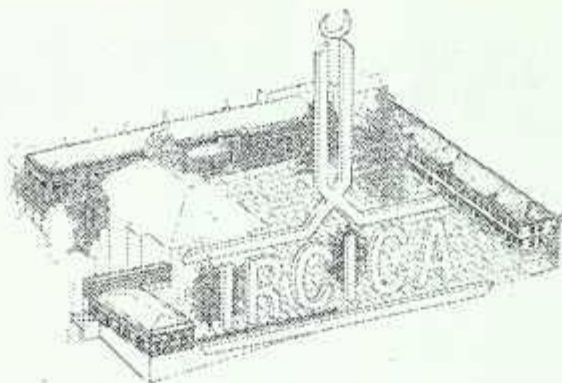
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Announcement of the results**



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*Research Centre for Islamic
History, Art and Culture (IRCICA)*

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The Newsletter is published quarterly: three issues in the official languages of the OIC (English, French, Arabic) and one in Turkish

Publisher

Research Centre for Islamic
History, Art and Culture
(IRCICA), Organisation of the
Islamic Conference

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EDITORIAL

On the occasion of the Eid al-Adha, we extend our congratulations to all our readers and express our heartfelt wishes for happiness, prosperity and peace all over the world.

We are pleased to note that after the announcement, in the last issue of the Newsletter, of IRCICA's home page address in the cyber space, a great number of people have visited the page. The latter helped us in promoting our activities and particularly in publicising world-wide the two academic meetings we shall organise this year and the coming year, i.e. the international symposium on Islamic Civilisation in Caucasia to take place in Baku, Azerbaijan, and the international congress on Learning and Education in the Ottoman World to be held in Istanbul, Turkey. The first one will be organised under the high patronage of H. E. Heydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in December 1998, while the second one is to take place in April 1999, in the framework of the many cultural and academic activities to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the foundation of the Ottoman State. We are encouraged to observe, from the number of applications already received, that both events arouse a lot of interest in academic and cultural circles.

IRCICA's first output of CD-ROM copies of some of its publications was also announced in the last issue of the Newsletter. These CDs are already in demand, which leads us to consider adopting this medium as another regular way of disseminating research results. Those books now available in this format are out of stock. In this way we are able to meet at least part of the requests for these books. Meanwhile, we revised and updated them.

One of the cultural events reported in this issue – the UNESCO conference on Cultural Policies for Development - is of particular relevance for those concerned with cultural aspects of development. The conference, hosted by the Government of Sweden, underscored the importance of cultural development as a component of overall development. On basis of a set of key principles as regards culture and development in the present time and in future, it proposed lines of action to protect the cultural rights, cultural heritage and creative capacities of peoples around the globe, and foster cultural dialogue between them towards establishing peace in a multicultural world. IRCICA was one of the international institutions represented at the conference, where we had the opportunity of bringing into focus those aspects of our activities which correspond to the above objectives.

Meanwhile, we are pleased to announce the results of the Fourth International Calligraphy Competition which was dedicated to the illustrious calligrapher Sheikh Hamdullah (833H./1429 – 926H./1520). The competition jury met at the Secretariat of ICPICH at IRCICA's headquarters at the end of April. We announced the results of the competition in a press conference on 6 May. 840 artists from 38 countries participated in the competition with 1800 works. 139 different categories of prizes were distributed to 110 participants from 29 countries. The International Commission, and IRCICA as its Secretariat, are pleased to note that the rate of participation in this competition was high and that the quality of the works submitted was also satisfactory. We warmly congratulate the winners and thank all the participants for their interest and their efforts.

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

THE STATE OF QATAR HOSTED THE TWENTY-FIFTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Doha, State of Qatar, 15-19 March 1998

The Twenty-Fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers convened in Doha, at the invitation of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa El Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar. Fifty-three Member States of the OIC attended the conference, together with Observer States (the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire), Muslim communities (the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus, the Moro National Liberation Front), international and regional organisations (the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the League of Arab States, the Organisation of African Unity, the Economic Cooperation Organisation), the subsidiary organs, specialised and affiliated institutions of the OIC. Following Islamic foundations and societies were also represented at the conference: the Muslim World League, the World Islamic Call Society – Tripoli, the World Muslim Congress – Karachi, the International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief - Cairo, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation – Kuwait, the Islamic Council of Europe, and guests: the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Sanjak, the Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States, the Arab Maghreb Union, UNHCR, UNESCO, the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, UNDP, UNCTAD, the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the International Islamic University Malaysia, the International Islamic Relief Organisation, the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People, Women's Solidarity Association of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Countries Women Sports Solidarity Council.



H. H. the Emir of Qatar gave the inaugural address of the conference. Reviewing the main international issues of concern for the Muslim world, His Highness stated that the peace process in the Middle East constitutes the major concern and reaffirmed the commitment of his country to peace. The Emir of Qatar also raised the issue of international terrorism and the direct threat it poses to human freedom. In this respect, he underlined the need to adjust the code of conduct towards combating international terrorism and to draw up an international agreement with this aim. H. H. The Emir also emphasised the importance of economic solidarity and the need to maintain it among the OIC's priorities. He expressed concern at the wars, conflicts and ethnic genocide going on in several areas of the globe and reaffirmed the support of the State of Qatar to the efforts of the OIC and other international organisations to make peace prevail in those areas. The Emir's address pointed to many other political, economic, cultural and social issues included in the OIC's agenda. The address was adopted as an official document of the conference.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Sudan, and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan took the floor on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian groups, respectively. Then, H. E. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, took the floor and spoke of the stalemate reached in the peace process, as well as of the campaign targeting Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at obliterating its religious, historical and cultural heritage and effacing its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity. He called on the Islamic community to join forces and to step up efforts in order to save the heritage of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

H. E. Dr. Kamel Korazi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, read out the message of H. E. President Sayed Mohamed Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference. President Khatami recalled the Tehran Declaration and the Tehran View document, which were adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference (Tehran, 9-11 Dec. 1997), and stressed the need for promoting further dialogue to consolidate cooperation and confidence among the Member States. Followed the address of the Secretary General of OIC H. E. Dr. Azeddine Laraki. The Secretary General pointed out the developments related to the issues of concern in all fields of the OIC action and stressed the need to speed up the progress of concrete economic and cultural relations between the Member States. The conference also heard the message of H. E. Dr. Ali Alatas, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and Chairman of the Twenty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, followed by the addresses of H. E. Lakhdar Al Ibrahim, representative of the UN Secretary General, H. E. Dr. Ismet Abdel Maguid, Secretary General of the Arab League, H. E. Amb. Khimi Khabiroun Dwarti, representative of the Chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Countries, and H. E. Amb. Shaabane El Fitouri Ghashat, representative of the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity. Then, H. E. Hamad bin Jassem bin Jaber El Thani, Foreign Minister of the State of Qatar, was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Twenty-Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The conference welcomed the kind offer made by the Republic of Burkina Faso to host the Twenty-Sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and decided that it be held in Ouagadougou, capital city of Burkina Faso, in April 1999.

The Islamic Conference took many resolutions on political affairs, including matters related to Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Jammu and Kashmir, Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan, Niger, Mali. It affirmed its total rejection of the arbitrary use of military forces against civilians in Kosovo, and called for an immediate end to such acts and for immediate withdrawals from the civil areas. It also called for the setting up of genuinely democratic institutions in Kosovo, including the creation of a Parliament, a government and a judiciary system as the best means of protecting human as well as political and national rights of all the inhabitants of the region, preventing the escalation of the conflict there, reopening all the scientific, cultural and educational institutions, setting all political prisoners in Kosovo free, and establishing a dialogue, under international patronage, with the people of Kosovo. The Islamic Conference also pronounced on the issues of disarmament, security and solidarity, dumping of nuclear and toxic wastes, elimination of anti-personnel mines; about nuclear disarmament, it called on those Member States which are parties to the non-proliferation treaty to actively participate in the Review Conference to be held in the year 2000. The Conference welcomed the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan for convening a Conference for interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia which will contribute to the general process of strengthening international security. The Twenty-Fifth Islamic Conference

also took resolutions about solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel, the economic situation in Africa, the right to use of science and technology, Muslim communities and minorities in non-member states, and the situation of refugees world-wide.

Debates on economic issues, matters related to information and communication, science and technology, and cultural affairs, resulted in a number of resolutions. Having heard the report submitted by the OIC Secretary General on Islamic universities, cultural institutions, centres and institutes, the Conference invited the Member States and their international financial institutions to increase their assistance to the Islamic universities in Niger and Uganda, as well as to the centres and institutes in view of their significant contribution to human resource development in the Muslim world. With respect to women's and youth activities, the conference requested the Member States to take appropriate steps to organise women's activities at the national and international levels in all fields and called for the holding of a Ministerial Conference on the child and social affairs in the near future.

The Centre was represented at the Conference by Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Head of the Heritage Section.

The Twenty-Fifth Islamic Conference expressed "appreciation of the intensive activities being carried out both the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) so as to revive the Islamic heritage and publicise the various aspects of Islamic civilisation. In the operative paragraphs of its Resolution no. 30/25-C concerning IRCICA, the conference:

1. Adopts the Report submitted by the Director General, commends the efforts of the Centre as 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
2. 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 Herzegovina, and for the efforts it exerts for the maintenance and preservation of that heritage.
3. Commends the successful organisation of an international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in West Africa" under the patronage of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, in Dakar, in the period 26-30 December 1996, in cooperation with the Fundamental Institute for Black Africa (IFAN) and expresses thanks to the Republic of Senegal for hosting and organising this important academic event.
4. Commends the first international seminar on "Arabesque in traditional crafts" held in Damascus, from 4 to 11 January 1997 under the high patronage of His Excellency President Hafez Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Syria, UNESCO and the International Mashareq Foundation.
5. Commends also the organisation of a series of successful international workshops on Architectural Heritage Today, which continued through the third workshop on architecture "Mostar 2004" held in Mostar under the patronage of His Excellency President Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2 to 30 July 1997.
6. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the host country, the Republic of Turkey, for material and moral support extended to the Centre and for providing the headquarters and necessary facilities consistent with the pledge it gave at the time of the Centre's establishment; requests to meet future needs to enlarge the Centre's headquarters resulting from the regular and commendable increase in the Centre's activities, and also expresses thanks 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.
7. Welcomes the Centre's project to organise an international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Caucasia", to be held under the patronage of His Excellency President Heydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the autumn of 1998 in the city of Baku, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.
8. Also welcomes the project of the Centre to organise an international conference on "Learning and Education in the Muslim World" on the occasion of the celebrations marking the 700th anniversary of the foundation of the Ottoman State, in Istanbul, in April 1999 under the patronage of His Excellency Süleyman Demirel, President of the Republic of Turkey.
9. Approves the appointment of Sheikh Salman Daoud Al-Salman Al-Sabah of the State of Kuwait, a member of the Governing Board of the Centre in the vacant position left by Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah.
10. Appeals to the Member States to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the budget of the Centre.
11. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

UNESCO inter-governmental conference in Stockholm discussed cultural policies for development

An intergovernmental conference on Cultural Policies for Development was held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 30 March-2 April 1998, with the participation of Ministers and senior officials of the UNESCO Member States, representatives of international organisations, NGOs, foundations, civil societies, journalists, artists and cultural workers. The conference was organised to follow up the policy-oriented report entitled "Our Creative Diversity", which was prepared and finalised in 1995 by the World Commission on Culture and Development, an independent commission established jointly by UNESCO and the United Nations in 1992 under the chairmanship of ex-Secretary General of the UN Ambassador Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and composed of nineteen leading figures, including four Nobel laureates, all of whom served in their personal capacities. "Our Cultural Diversity", which was published as a book by UNESCO in 1996, aims to "intensify and focus the international debate on the links between culture and development and to put cultural perspectives more squarely on the international policy agenda". At the end of its extensive report, the commission proposed an International Agenda through which some of the key issues of culture and development would be clarified and international consensus would gradually be reached on certain principles, procedures and good practice on matters related to culture and development.

The Stockholm conference aimed to contribute to the integration of cultural

policies in human development strategies at international and national levels and to help strengthen UNESCO's contributions to cultural policy formulation and international cultural cooperation. Thus for governments, the conference's outcomes include principles for governmental policy-making and action, while for UNESCO, they consist of guidelines to develop and renew its cultural programs. The general themes of the conference were: the challenges of cultural diversity, under which key objectives and guidelines were focused on; and, the challenges of recasting cultural policies, focusing on the methodologies and mechanisms that would help the international community attain those objectives and follow those guidelines. The first theme - the challenges of cultural diversity - included such topics as: commitment to pluralism, cultural rights, cultural heritage and cultural creativity, culture for children and young people, and cultural pluralism in the media, while the second - the challenge of recasting cultural policies - covered the improvement of research and international cooperation for cultural policy, mobilising resources for cultural activities, culture and the new media technologies. In addition to plenary sessions, the conference included forty-seven parallel sessions involving thinkers, artists, cultural workers, journalists and representatives of NGOs.

The conference revised a Draft Action Plan that was presented by the Director General of UNESCO Mr. Federico Mayor and adopted it as a Revised Draft Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development. Five broad policy objectives are set out in this document

with a number of lines of action under each. The broad objectives are: to make cultural policy one of the key components of development strategy; to promote creativity and participation in cultural life; to reinforce policy and practice to safeguard and underscore the importance of the tangible and intangible heritage and promote cultural industries; to promote cultural and linguistic diversity in the information society; and, to make more human and financial resources available for cultural development.

IRCICA was represented in this conference by Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and senior researcher Mr. Acar Tanlak. IRCICA Director General delivered an address at the plenary, expressing gratitude to the Swedish Government for its continuous support of international efforts aiming to promote dialogue between cultures, which he had the chance to personally witness and participate in since the Stockholm meeting on Euro-Islam held in 1995. He also expressed his thanks and appreciation for the successful steps taken by the Director General of UNESCO in this regard. Prof. İhsanoğlu informed the audience about IRCICA's mission in this field and its cooperation with international organisations, among which UNESCO has a special place. He said that IRCICA, as the focal point on "Development of Heritage and Traditional Crafts" in the framework of the cooperation between the UN and the OIC, is committed to rekindling interest in the preservation of regional and specific local heritage assets, including disappearing cultural traditions, to preserving the historical and cultural heritage of different nations, and making them known to each other. He added that the results of IRCICA's activities in these fields are disseminated through the mass media,

electronic media, and by various other means including exhibitions and publications. The Director General also gave information on the Centre's main areas of concern related to culture and development and the preservation of cultural heritage, in particular the large-scale activity program for the preservation and reconstruction of the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the program of activities aimed at contributing to dialogue between cultures and reflecting the true image of the Islamic civilisation. In this context, the Director General said that Islamic Culture not only has its eminence as a major component of world cultural heritage, but also has its importance as a dynamic source of today's processes of international cultural development; therefore, it will surely enrich the ongoing discussion on creativity and diversity.

Conference to commemorate the Centennial of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Among the many activities planned to mark the Centennial celebrations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, an international conference titled "The Centennial of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia" will be held in Riyadh on 23-26 January 1999. The Conference Committee under its Secretary General Dr. Nassar Al-Dawood has drawn the following outline of the wide-ranging topics to be covered through the prospective participants' scholarly contributions.

⇒ The foundation of the Saudi State: the call for religious reform, basic principles, historical developments

⇒ The Late King Abdul Aziz: his life, personality, method of government and administration

⇒The unification and construction of Saudi Arabia during the reign of King Abdul Aziz: restoration of the city of Riyadh, the history of unification, political construction and developmental construction

⇒The continuation of the construction of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after the Late King Abdul Aziz: the Late King Saud, the Late King Faisal, the Late King Khalid

⇒Saudi Arabia under the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques: King Fahd, his life, personality, method of government and administration; Major achievements in his reign: developmental progress, the Custodianship of the Two Holy Mosques under King Fahd, Saudi Arabia's status in the Arabian Gulf, the Arab and Muslim world and the rest of the world

⇒Development of the Saudi systems of government: the basic (organic) government systems, the Council of Ministers system, the Consultative Council system, the system of the regions, judicial organisation, laws and regulations governing education, labour and social security, laws, civil codes

⇒Development of governmental institutions: Higher councils, Ministries, governmental agencies and organisations

⇒Education: the beginnings, progress, present state and future prospects of public education, higher education, technical and vocational education, and Saudi archaeology

⇒Scientific research and its institutions: scientific progress, research institutions, technological achievements

⇒Social development: basic social principles and variables, social welfare and youth's welfare

⇒Intellectual and cultural activities: art and culture, Saudi literature, information and mass communication

⇒Economy and infrastructure: development plans, agriculture, industry, trade and commerce, oil and mineral resources, transportation and communications

⇒Health-care services

⇒Security and defence

⇒The private sector and its role in development

⇒The religious status of the Kingdom

⇒The Kingdom's achievements in the service of Islam and Muslims, the call to Islam, Muslim solidarity, Muslim organisations, Saudi educational and cultural institutions abroad, study grants and scholarships, Saudi foreign aid, fostering Muslim causes and defending the rights of Muslims world-wide

⇒Saudi international relations: with the Gulf States, Arab States, Muslim States, other countries, and with regional and international organisations.

The conference's wide inter-disciplinary purview is likely to generate an intensive exchange of views between researchers concerned with the different aspects of the Kingdom's history of development.

King Abdullah bin Hussain International Award 1999

The Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al-Albait Academy) of Jordan and Durham University, U.K., announced that the King Abdullah bin Hussain International Award for 1999 will be devoted to the field of arts. The Award theme will be "Arts in the Omayyad period". The entries, to result from research, are to be submitted by the beginning of January 1999 and to comply with the following conditions:

- the researcher may deal with one branch or more of arts, such as architecture, music, painting, etc. The research should include the origins of the field selected and the impact of other civilisations on it, besides highlighting its authentic aspects.
- the research must be a source of further knowledge
- the researcher should be a citizen of an Arab State or a resident of an Arab State since 1992 at the latest
- the text should not be less than 7500 words and not exceed 125000 words
- the research should be written in Arabic language; it can be a previously published article provided that the date of publication does not precede 1992
- if it is unpublished, it should be submitted in typescript form
- it should be presented in five copies
- it must not have received any international award from any other institution.

The Award (US\$20 000,-) will be dedicated to the best research following the evaluation of the international and specialised Jury; it may be distributed to more than one entry. Award presentation ceremonies shall take place in the Summer of 1999 in both Durham and Amman. In case the winning entry(ies) are previously unpublished, the joint commission will provide for it at its expense. Application forms can be obtained from: The Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al-Albait Foundation), P.O. Box 950361, Amman 11195, or fax no. 962 6 5526471, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Symposium to tap the Muslim world's information sources

King Abdul Aziz Public Library (Riyadh) organises, in cooperation with the Islamic Development Bank (Jeddah), a Symposium on "Islamic World Information Sources" to take place on 19-22 September 1999. The symposium aims at:

- identifying the sources of information
- evaluating the accuracy, truthfulness and origin of the information
- classifying the information on the Islamic world.

The symposium will open ways for producing systematic information for the benefit of researchers and the general public world-wide. In this way it will also try to respond to the needs pointed out by the Organising Committee in its foreword to the Symposium Guide, that "while all realities of the whole world are being uncovered and made known to the whole universe through all means, the Islamic world has always suffered and still suffers from absence of accurate and factual information. It has always been a victim of false and biased information that contributed a great deal to the development of negative attitudes and concepts about Islam and Muslims in the mind of other peoples. In addition to this, information blackout imposed in certain parts of the world, kept vital information about Muslims' conditions and realities away from the rest of the world".

Research and studies to be presented will focus on the identification and assessment of the present sources of information of the Islamic world listed as:

- A. Information sources and research studies in the following forms: published monographs, chapters or sections of books included within other sources of information, dictionaries, glossaries, encyclopaedia and directories, official reports and statistical bulletins, unpublished documents.
- B. Research studies on information centres about contemporary Islamic world issues: the centre's relations with problems facing the contemporary Islamic world, methods of gathering information, methods of processing information, methods of using information, and methods of disseminating information,
- C. Studies related to cooperation among information centres in the Islamic world: at the local level, at the Islamic world level, at the international level, availability of information to researchers through on-line search and information technology.
- D. A plan to establish an Islamic information network, taking into consideration the financial means, site (location), human resources, hardware and software, network capability to solve the lack of information on Islamic world issues.

Seminar on Human resources development to take place in Dhaka

An international seminar on "Human Resources Development for Sustained Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation in the Member States of the OIC" will be organised by the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT), a subsidiary of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh, on 13-15 September 1998. The seminar will

provide the grounds for an exchange of information in the fields of engineering, scientific and socio-economic information among educators, employers, researchers, policy-makers and other experts interested in the theme of the seminar. Papers are invited in the following broad areas:

- Country papers on human resources development for sustained economic growth and poverty alleviation in the Member States of the OIC
- Eradication of illiteracy and poverty alleviation
- Technical and vocational education and poverty alleviation
- Technology development and sustained economic growth
- Human resources development and sustainable growth
- Economic development and poverty alleviation
- Sustainable poverty alleviation and human resources development
- Other related topics.

The Eighth Islamic Summit Conference (Tehran, December 1997) welcomed the idea of IIT's convening this seminar in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh. It is expected to offer a forum for all those concerned to interact and discuss the related issues including challenges, constraints and opportunities and to recommend actions and strategies for further deliberations in other appropriate OIC fora. All correspondence should be addressed to: Prof. Dr. A. M. Patwari, Director General, IIT and Chairman, Seminar Steering Committee or Prof. Dr. M. Anwar Hossain, Professor, IIT and member-secretary, Seminar Steering Committee, Islamic Institute of Technology, Board Bazar, Gazipur, Dhaka, Bangladesh; telephone: 880 2 9800064, ext. 207; fax: 880 2 9800970; e-mail: mce@iit.bangla.net

Thailand to host an International Seminar on Islamic studies in Southeast Asia

An International Seminar on "Islamic Studies in the ASEAN Region: History, Approaches and Future Trends" will be organised by the College of Islamic Studies, Prince of Songkla University, in Pattani, Thailand, from 25-28 June 1998. The seminar, to be held at the University's Pattani Campus, is being sponsored by the Toyota Foundation, Japan and co-sponsored by the Center for IMT-GT* Studies, Prince of Songkla University. The seminar brochure states its objectives follows:

- * to survey the history and approaches to Islamic studies in Southeast Asia and to assess their contribution to the growth and development of Southeast Asian Muslim politics and communities
- * to promote mutual understanding between Muslims and followers of other religions in the region for peace and harmony, by highlighting the significance of Islam to the educational, cultural, economic and political life in Southeast Asia
- * to discuss problems, issues and challenges facing Islamic studies in the ASEAN countries in relation to the 21st century
- * to highlight the significance of the College of Islamic Studies, Prince of Songkla University, in implementing the Thai Government policy of development and social harmony in the area of human resources appertaining to the IMT-GT.

Papers to be contributed to the seminar are expected to address the following issues:

- a. history and contributions of institutions of Islamic studies in the ASEAN region
- b. analysis of approaches to Islamic studies in the ASEAN countries: problems and issues pertaining to Islamic studies research in Southeast Asia
- c. the Southeast Asian dimension of Islamic studies; educational and research priorities in the areas of culture, economics, society

and politics in relation to the IMT-GT program

- d. reforming and improving the standards of Islamic studies in the ASEAN region
- e. neglected/unsettled issues in Islamic studies in the ASEAN region
- f. impact of change and development on Islamic studies in the ASEAN
- g. cultural and inter-religious dialogical aspects of Islamic studies in Southeast Asia
- h. advancement of Islamic studies in the ASEAN: quest for new approaches and methodologies.

The seminar is designed so as to initiate and stimulate an intellectual and academic discourse about the 400-years-old tradition of Islamic studies in Southeast Asia. Such a discourse is expected to contribute in surveying and analysing the history, methods and trends of Islamic studies in the region and suggest ways to enhance the methods of teaching and research. It will also underline the role played by Islamic studies towards building the Southeast Asian Muslim societies and communities with their distinctive features of religious tolerance, social consensus and cultural pluralism - Islamic studies have indeed been instrumental in the spread and assimilation of Islam in the region. Today's traditional and modern institutions employ a variety of approaches and methods of research and teaching in Islamic studies, in Southeast Asia and across the world. Muslims constitute the largest religious community in three ASEAN countries, which are also members of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference - namely Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. Muslims represent significant religious minorities in other countries of the region, i.e. Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, Myanmar, and Laos. The total Muslim population in the region exceeds 280 million.

* *Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle*

“Islam and Democracy” symposium in Ankara, Turkey

The Turkish Religious Foundation of Turkey is organising a symposium on “Islam and Democracy” to take place in Ankara, Turkey on 24-26 April 1998 in the framework of the commemoration week of the birth of Prophet Mohammed and the celebrations of the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of Turkey. Paper presentations and discussions will be arranged under eight working sessions. The first and second sessions will be titled “Muslim communities’ experience of coexistence I, II”, the third session “The birth of democracy and democracy models implemented in some Western countries”, the fourth and fifth “Models of administration applied in some of today’s Muslim countries, I, II”, the sixth and seventh “Islam and democracy from the theoretical viewpoint” and the eighth “Towards a new model”. Papers under the first theme will focus on the historical circumstances surrounding the emergence of Islam, the periods of the Prophet and the four Caliphs, the Abbasid, Omeyyad, Andalusian, Indian, and Ottoman models. The third session will hear papers on the historical conditions of the birth of democracy, its examples in Western Europe and the U.S.A., while the fourth and fifth sessions will focus on the political systems of Muslim countries. The sixth and seventh sessions will dwell upon the Islamic principles governing the concept of democracy with reference to society (liberty, equality, etc.) and to political principles (as applied in government and justice). The eighth and last session will look into current and future challenges and synthesise the debates. Scholars, intellectuals and media personalities are expected to attend the symposium.

Study Group on “The Future of the Balkans” recommends international action for peace

A Study Group of thirty young personalities from the Balkans, Central and Western Europe, the USA and Russia concluded its work at its third meeting in Istanbul on 8 March, issuing an “International Call for Action” on ten topics identified as crucial to ensuring peace and stability throughout Southeast Europe: security; the private sector and international integration; democratic institutions; civil society, NGO and grassroots movements; media; education; minority rights; refugees and displaced persons; emigrants; Kosovo. The group was established by the International Commission on the Balkans after the publication of the Commission’s report and recommendations in September 1996^{*} with the task of analysing the Commission’s recommendations, elaborating on them and proposing action guidelines for their implementation. Its previous meetings were in Berlin and Sarajevo, respectively, in April and October 1997.

The International Commission on the Balkans is a panel of leading figures from Europe and the U.S. which was established in 1995 by the Aspen Institute Berlin and the Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to examine the inter-related problems of the region and to propose a concerted, long-term approach to promoting regional stability. The Commission made study visits to Bulgaria, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia,

^{*} *Unfinished Peace: Report of the International Commission on the Balkans, with a Foreword by Leo Tindemans, distributed by the Brookings Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 1996, 197 p.*

Croatia, Serbia, Kosovo, Moscow, Turkey, Greece, Brussels, Paris, London, Bonn, New York and Washington, D.C. One of its consultative meetings with academics, intellectuals and journalists in Turkey was held at IRCICA in October 1995. The formation of this Commission was motivated by the same spirit as when the Carnegie Endowment had set up, eighty-two years earlier, the international commission which inquired into and drawn up a report on the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, a report re-published in 1993.

The Study Group evaluates the state of affairs regarding each of the ten aforementioned topics and the progress achieved by existing international efforts. It puts forward noteworthy proposals of measures, programs and projects for governments, local and international organisations, and citizens to implement. Without claiming to be exhaustive, the report is comprehensive enough in suggesting a number of lines of action relevant for each topic, but its policy recommendations, which are formulated in general terms, certainly ought to be interpreted and considered in light of the particular circumstances of each of the countries concerned.

The "Bosnian manuscripts ingathering project"

A project is launched by concerned scholars and librarians in the U.S.A. and Canada to call international cooperation towards re-assembling copies of the collections of historical manuscripts of the libraries and archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina which were destroyed during the war and assisting their

librarians in this regard. The project is in connection with the Oriental Institute as well as other public and private libraries and manuscript collections of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Oriental Institute in Sarajevo, which was established in 1950 and destroyed on 17 May 1992, was the major archive in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all former Yugoslavia concerned with the preservation of historical documents dating from the Ottoman period. The archive was enriched with the addition of microfilms and photocopies from various European and Eastern sources and particularly from the archives of Istanbul. It had a collection of over 7000 original manuscripts.* The library was burnt down by incendiary shells. Several other libraries and archives such as Gazi Husrev Beg Library and the National and University Library were also attacked and blitzed. Today, despite their losses, the libraries of Bosnia and Herzegovina continue to be active in research, documentation and publishing and strive to gather copies of their previous holdings in their extant forms: photocopies, microfilms or photographs that were taken by visiting researchers or sent to libraries abroad before the war. The project's initiators include Amila Buturovic (York University, Toronto, Canada), Andreas Riedlmayer (Harvard University, Cambridge, U.S.A.), Irvin C. Schick (MIT and Harvard University) who work in collaboration with Prof. Fehim Nametak, Director of the Oriental Institute. Their immediate aim is to compile a database indicating the

* Article by Dr. Enes Kujundzic, Director of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IRCICA Newsletter, no. 34, July 1994, p. 22

present locations of copied materials outside Bosnia and Herzegovina. Then it would be possible to obtain copies of the copies of lost manuscripts. The project's Internet address is <http://www.applicom.com/manu/ingather.htm>.

Introducing cultures through their gardens: an Ottoman garden comes in on the Missouri scheme

A project is underway to build an authentic Ottoman Turkish garden on the 79-acre grounds of the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis (U.S.A.), which is both a historical landmark and a world leader in tropical botanical research. Missouri Botanical Garden features a number of modern and traditional gardens, greenhouses, and conservatories of major botanical and horticultural collections from all continents. The project to build an Ottoman Garden on its grounds is carried out by the Edward L. Bakewell, Jr. Trust in St. Louis. Construction is expected to begin in the Summer of 1998.

With the addition of the planned Ottoman garden to the existing Western, Japanese and Chinese gardens, says Director Peter H. Raven, the Missouri Botanical Garden will be "the first in linking Near Eastern, Far Eastern, and Western garden traditions – and thus cultures".

Messrs. Edward L. Bakewell and Anderson D. Bakewell visited IRCICA in June, 1996 to consult with Prof. Dr. İhsanoğlu on the modalities of the project.

The Ottoman Garden will feature structures including a pavilion, a kiosk, a pool and fountains, which will introduce visitors with Islamic gardening, architectural and decorative traditions. Nearly one million people per year visit the Missouri Botanical Garden which also plays a remarkable educational role by means of the public events taking place in its auditorium and several display halls.

IRCICA publications available on CD-ROM

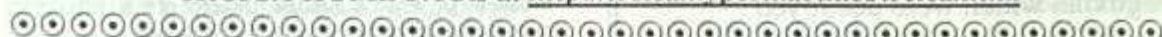
Revised and updated CD-ROM copies of the following publications of IRCICA are now available:

- * *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions* (fourth edition published in 1991)
- * *Ottoman Yearbooks (Salnames and Nevsals)* (published in 1982)
- * *the Guidebook to Ottoman Archives* (published in 1986)
- * *The Muslim Pious Foundations and Real Estates in Palestine* (published in 1982), and
- * the issues no. 20 – 40 of the Newsletter.

CD-ROM copies of the above publications can be obtained at request from IRCICA for US\$ 10.- each.



IRCICA HOME PAGE at <http://ircica.hypemart.net/ircica.html>



CULTURAL DATA ON OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

This section presents summary information reflecting some aspects of cultural life in the OIC member countries. Sets of information drawn from the Centre's data files of statistical indicators and directories of cultural institutions are published here as brief country surveys. The purpose is to disseminate part of the data that is being collected in the framework of the Centre's projects entitled International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions and Studies on the Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States, and to invite the concerned countries to assist the Centre in updating the information published here. Below are summary statistics concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran and a list of the cultural institutions.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Summary information*

Area	1 648 000 sq. km.
Population (1995)	67 300 000
Av. annual pop. growth	3.5 %
Share of urban population	58 %
Share of Muslim population	95 %
Capital city	Tehran
Major cities	Esfahan, Mashhad, Tabriz, Qom
Adult literacy rate	Male: 78.4 % Female: 65.8 % Average: 72.1 %
School enrolment ratios (1993)	First level, Gross: Male 109%, Average 105% Second level, Gross: Male 66%, Average 74% Third level, Gross: Male 20.5%, Average 15%
Student/teacher ratios	First level: 32 (1993) Second level: 43 (1993)
Expenditure for education	Share in total Gov. outlays: 22.8% (1993) Share in GNP: 5.4 % (1993)
Number of periodical publications	Daily newspapers 22 Weeklies and other periodicals 400
Facilities per 1000 inhabitants	Daily newspapers: 20 (1992) Radio receivers: 229 (1992) Television receivers: 62 (1992)
Libraries	National Library in Tehran and Tabriz; 20 university and college libraries; 8 Government libraries; 5 public libraries in Tehran, Tabriz, Esfahan and Qom; 16 specialised libraries of institutions

Cultural institutions

ACADEMIES

Bagher-UI Oloum Foundation
Houzeh Elmieh Qom, Qom

Farhangistan Olom Iran

The Iranian Academy

Ministry of Culture and Higher Education

Tehran

Moasseseh-e Dar Rah-e Hagh

Ayatollah Mesbah Yazdi, Ghom

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Arab Centre for Documentation and Islamic Bibliography
P. O. Box 37185/3347, Qom

British Institute of Persian Studies

P. O. Box (11365-6844) 2617

Dr. Ali Shariati Avenue, Gholhak, Tehran 15

* Sources: UNESCO, IRCICA, and *World Guide to Libraries*, K. G. Saur, Munich, 1995

Centre for Cultural Research and Studies
Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance
Kamaleh Molk St., Tehran

Centre for Fundamental Research
Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance
Dr. Fatemi Aven, Vali-e Asr Ave.
Tehran

Centre of Great Islamic Encyclopedia
(Markaz-e Da'erat'l-Ma'arefe bozorge Eslami)
23 Golastan Ave., Niyavaran Str.
P. O. Box 19575/197, Tehran

Centre for Iranian Anthropology
Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
Ostad Nejatolahi Str., No. 285, Tehran 15

Centre for Islamic Studies and Research
Houzeh Elmeh Qom
P. O. Box 37185-3693, Qom

Cultural Studies and Research Institute,
(CSRI), Mo'asseseye Motale'at va Taghigate
Farhangi
Mo'asseseh Building, 64 St., Seyyed
Jamal-eddin Ave., Tehran

Dehkhoda Language Institute, (Loghat Nameh)
Faculty of Letters and Human Science,
University of Tehran

Khiyaban Wali Asr, Estgah Pasyan, Za'faranich
Tehran

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
Cultural Institute
8, Zartosht Ave., Tehran

The foundation for Islamic Encyclopaedia
No:23, Shahid Ba'Honar Ave., Tehran

The Foundation for Islamic Revolution's History
Shahid Ba' Honar Ave., Tehran

General Office of Traditional Arts
Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
Someyya Ave., Opp. Arad Hospital, Tehran

Institut Français d'Iranologie de Tehran
58, Ave. Azarbayjan, P. O. Box 11-1968
Tehran

Institute for Cultural Research and Studies
Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
A.S.B. Building, Chakaveh St.
Seyyed Djama'ud-Din Asad Abadi Ave.
Tehran

Institute for Political Studies and Researches
P. O. Box 11365-7588, Tehran

Iranian Centre for Archaeological Research
(Markaz-e Bastan Shenasi-e Iran)
Khiyaban-e Emam Khomeini, Khiyaban-e Siim-e
Tit,
Muzeh-e Iran-e Bastan, Code 11364, Tehran

Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation
Sazeman-e Miras-e Farhangi-e Keshvar
Azadi Ave., Zanjane Jenube,
P. O. Box 13445/719, Tehran

Iranian Documentation Centre
Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
Phalestine St. Enghelab Ave., Tehran

Iranian National Commission for UNESCO
Ministry of Culture and Higher Education,
Phalestine St., Tehran

Iranian National Documents Organisation
No: 66, Beh Afarin St.
Behjah Abad Ave., Tehran

Iranian Society of Islamic
Philosophy and Sciences
Chahar Rah Amir Akram
Khiyaban France, Kocha Nizami, Tehran

Islamic Cultural and Communication Organisation
Bozorgh Risalet
Ruberuyh Musalla-i Bozorg, Tehran

Islamic Research Foundation
Astan-e Ghods-e Razavi, Mashhad

The Islamic Revolution's Cultural
Documentation Organisation
(Sazeman-e Madaarek-e
Farhangie-Enghlab-e Eslami),
Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance,
Postal Code (14100-6313),
Baharestan Square Kamalol Molk St., Tehran

Islamic Revolution's Documentation Centre
Dr. Ali Shari'ati Ave., Tajrish, Tehran

Islamic Thought Foundation
No: 5, Takhti Sq., Dr. Beheshti Ave.
Tehran

Jahad-e Daneshgahi
Enghelab Ave.
P. O. Box 14155-4364, Tehran

Nahjol Balagh Foundation
No:8 Kou-e Afshin
Sepahbod Gharani Ave., Tehran

National Organisation for the Preservation of
Historical Monuments of Iran
60 Larestan St., Ostad Motahari Ave., Tehran

Organisation for the History of Iranian Culture
(Mouasseseh Taarikh Farhang Iran),
Tabriz University, Tabriz

Organisation of Research and Educational
Planning, Ministry of Education
(Sazeman-e Pazhuhesh, ve Barnameh Rizi
Amouzeshi)
Iranshahr Shomali Ave., Martyr Mossavi Bldg.,
Tehran 15847

Quran Foundation
P. O. Box 2121, Tehran

Research Centre for Islamic Sciences
Shohadah Square, Qom

The Secretariat for the Board of Trustees for
Public Libraries of Iran
Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance
Dr. Fatemi Ave., Vali-e Asr Ave.
Tehran

Shiit's Encyclopaedia
Phalestine St., Enghelab Ave.
Tehran

University of Tehran
Center for International Studies
P. O. Box 41-3729 Code 14, Tehran

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

National Library
Si-ye Tir Str., Imam Khomeini Ave.
Tehran 11364

Iran National Archives
Behjatabad, 66 Zahed Ave.
(Former Zahed), Tehran
Allameh Tabatabai Library (ATL)
P. O. Box 67, Shiraz

Allameh Tabatabai University, Central Library and
Documentation Centre
Payan-e Nour Lash Karak Rd.
University Building, Tehran

The Archives of the Institute for Cultural Studies
and Research
Bonyad-e Mostaza' fan va Dhanbazam -e
Enghelab-e Eslami
Fereshteh Ave., Tehran

The Arts University Complex, Library
No: 499, Vali-e Asr. Ave., Tehran 15917

Astane-Quds Razavi Central Library
(L.A.Q.R.) P. O. Box 91735-177
Sahn Imami Khomeini, Mashhad

Ayatollah Mara'shi Najafi's Library
Ayatollah Mara'shi Ave., Qom

Central Library
University of Esfahan, Esfahan

Dairetul Al Mar'ife Quran,
Cheleston School and Public Library
Aijami'Mosque, Tehran

Fajr Library
Ministry of Culture and Higher Education
Ostap Nejatollahi St.
Ayatollah Taleghani Ave., Tehran

Ferdowsi University of Mashhad
Central Library and Documentation Center
P. O. Box 1163-91735, Mashhad

Imam Sadegh Alayhes-Salam
University Central Library
Shahid Chamran High Way
Tehran

Esfahan Library
Esfahan
4

Islamic Free University
Central Library
Palestine Str.
Enghelab Ave.
Tehran

Ketabkhane Majles-e
Showraye Eslami No. 1
(Parliament Library No. 1)
Felestin Ave., Tehran

Ketabkhane Majles-e
Showraye Eslami No. 2
(Islamic Parliament Library No. 2)
Emam Khomeini Ave., Phalestine St.
Tehran 13174

Ketabkhane-i Melli-e Tabriz
(Tabriz National Library), Tabriz

Library of the Cultural Foundation
P. O. Box 37185/3384, Qom

The Library of the Iranian Society for Music
Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance
Talar -e Vahdat, Hafez St., Tehran

Library of the Faculty of
Law and Political Science,
University of Tehran
University Campus, Tehran

The Organisation for National Documents of Iran,
Library
No: 66, Beh Afarin St.
Behjat Abad Ave., Tehran

Ostad Minavi's Library
Institute for Cultural Studies and Research
No: 8; Kou-e Sa'di
Dr. Ali Shariatti Ave., Tehran

Shahed University
Central Library
Shahid Be'Honar Ave., Tehran

University of Esfahan, Central Library
Esfahan

University of Shahid Chamran
Central Library and
Documentation Centre
P. O. Box 61335-366 Ahvaz, Khuzestan

University of Shahid
Ba'bonar (Kerman), Central Library
P. O. Box 333, Kerman

University of Shiraz Libraries
Shiraz

University of Tabriz,
Central Library and Documentation Centre
Tabriz

University of Tehran,
Central Library and Documentation Centre
Enghelab Ave., Tehran

Al-Zahra University,
Central Library
Vanak Road, Postal Code 19,
Tehran

MUSEUMS

Muze-ye Iran Bastan
(Iranian National Museum,
Khiyaban-e Imam Khomeini, Khiyaban-e Si-e tir
str.
Code 11369, Tehran

Astaneh Moqaddase Qom
Astaneh Square, Qom

Bagh-e Fine Kashan
(Kashan's Fin Garden)
Cultural Heritage Organisation
Kashan

Chehel-Setoun Museum
Esfahan

Dafinsh Museum
Gandhi Ave., Tehran

Decorative Arts Museum
KharimKhan-e Zand Ave., Tehran

Firdowsi Museum, Firdowsi
Cultural Complex, Cultural Heritage Organisation
Tous, Mashhad

Fine Arts Museum
Cultural Heritage Organisation
Sa'd Abad Tajrish-Shemiran, Tehran

Ghalch Falak-ul Aflak
Cultural Organisation
Khorram Abad

Gorgan Museum
Cultural Heritage Organisation
Public Library, Park-e Shahr, Gorgan

Hedayat Museum
Lafehzar St., Tehran

Iran's Glass and Ceramic Museum
Si-e Tir St.
Imam Khomeini Ave., Tehran

Kakh-e Golestan Museum
Meydan Ark., Golestan, Tehran

Kakh-e Mouzeh Mellat
(the People's Palace Museum)
Cultural Heritage Organisation
Sa'dabad Tajrish-Shemiran, Tehran

Kakh-e Mouzeh Nezami
(Military Museum)
Sa'dabad, Palaces Compound, Tehran

Majles-e Shoura-ye Eslami
(Islamic Consultative Assembly Museum)
Baharestan Square, Tehran

Mashhad Museum
Cultural Heritage Organisation, Mashhad

The Museum of Farhang va Mardom
Khaled Estantoli Ave., Tehran

Museum of Martyrs
(Mooseh ye Shohada)
Shahid Fayyazi Ave.
Mohdieh Ave. No:1, 19159 Tehran

Muze-ye Farsh (Carpet Museum)
Ministry of Islamic Culture and Guidance
Baharstan Sq., Tehran

Muze-ye Honarhaye Moasser
(Contemporary Arts Museum)
Park-e Laleh, Kargar Shomali Ave.
Tehran

Muze-ye Mardom Shenassi
(Anthropological Museum)
Golestan Palace, Panzdah-e
Khordad Square, Tehran

Muze-ye Melli-ye Malek
(Malek National Museum)
No. 37, Bazar-e Beyn-ul Haremeyn,
Panzdah-e Khordad, Tehran

Naderi Garden Museum
Cultural Heritage Organisation
Shohada Ave., Mashhad

Natural History Museum
Ghaem Magham-e Farahani Ave.
Tehran

Negarestan Museum
Felestin Str. Intersection, Tehran

Pars Museum
Imam Khomeini Ave., Shiraz

Post Office Museum
Imam Khomeini Ave., Tehran

Qazvin Museum
Cultural Heritage Organisation
Azadi Square, Qazvin

Reza Abbassi Museum
Cultural Heritage Organisation
No. 927 Dr. Ali Shariati Ave.,
Tehran

Saba Museum
Zahri-ul Eslam St., Tehran

Tabriz Museum
Cultural Heritage Organisation
Imam Khomeini Ave.,
Adjacent to the Blue Mosque, Tabriz

Uroumieh Museum
Cultural Heritage Organisation
No. 103 Ayatollah Beheshti Ave.,
Uroumieh

UNIVERSITIES AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Allameh Tabatabaie University
Centre for Practical Research and Studies
Shahid Azodi Str.
KarimKhan Ave., Tehran

Allameh Tabatabaie University
Faculty of Educational Science and Psychology
Karegar Ave., Tehran

Allameh Tabatabaie University
Faculty of Persian Literature and Foreign
Languages
Shahid Chamran High-way, Tehran

Allameh Tabatabaie University
Faculty of Social Sciences
No:11 Ketabi St., Tehran

Art University Complex
Across Bozorgmehr St.,
Vali-e-asr Ave., Tehran

Bagher-ul Oloum University
Qom

Ferdowsi University Dr. Ali Shariati
Faculty of Letters and Humanities
South Motahari Ave., Mashhad

Ferdowsi University,
Faculty of Theology and Islamic Studies
Opposite Park-e Meclat, P. O. Box 2034
Mashhad

Gilan University
Faculty of Letters and Humanity
P. O. Box 401, Rasht

Imam Hossein Alayhes-Salam University
4th Sq. Tehran Pars, Tehran

Imam Sadeqh Alayhes-Salam University
Shahid Chamran Highway, Tehran

Institute of Islamic Law
and Comparative Studies
(Moassesseh Motaleat
Hoghoogh Eslami va Tatbighi)
University of Tehran
Djalal Al Ahmad Highway, Tehran

Islamic Free University
Pasdaran Ave., Tehran

Islamic International University
P. O. Box 188, Ghazvin

McGill Institute of Islamic
Studies, Tehran Branch
36 Labbafi Nejad Amir Akram
Vali-e-asr Ave., P. O. Box 13-145-133,
Tehran

Shahid Chamran University
Faculty of Letters and Humanities
Ahvaz, Khuzestan

Shahid Chamran University
Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology
Ahvaz, Khuzestan

Shahid Beheshti University
Faculty of Letters and Humanities
Evin Ave., Tehran

University of Esfahan
Faculty of Educational Sciences
Esfahan

University of Esfahan
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Esfahan

University of Shahid Ba'honar (Kerman),
Faculty of Education, Kerman

University of Shahid Ba'honar (Kerman),
Faculty of Letters, Kerman

University of Shahid Ba'honar (Kerman),
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Kerman

University of Shiraz
Faculty of Educational Sciences
Shiraz

University of Tabriz
Faculty of Educational Sciences
Tabriz

University of Tabriz
Faculty of Letters
Imam Khomeini Ave., Tabriz

University of Tabriz,
Institute for Iranian Culture and History
Tabriz

University of Tehran
Faculty of Educational Sciences
Shahid Chamran Highway, Tehran

University of Tehran
Faculty of Fine Arts
Enghelab Ave., Tehran

University of Tehran
Faculty of Lettres
Enghelab Square, Tehran

University of Tehran
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Dekhoda Institute for Lexicography
(Loghat Nameh)
Za'farahieh, Vali-e-Asr Ave.
Tehran

University of Tehran
Faculty of Social Sciences
Institute for Social Studies and Research
Baharestan Sq., Tehran

University of Tehran
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Vali Asr Ave. Persian, No: 174
Tehran

University of Tehran,
Faculty of Theology and Islamic Sciences
Shahid Mofatteh Ave., Tehran

Al-Zahra University,
Faculty of Arts
Vanak Road, Postal Code 19
Tehran

Al-Zahra University
Faculty of Theology and Islamic Studies
Vanak Road, Postal Code 19
Tehran

INSTITUTIONS

This section introduces the International Islamic University in Selangor, Malaysia. IRCICA expresses its thanks and appreciation to Dr. Mohammed Akram, Special Assistant to the Rector, International Islamic University Malaysia, for his cooperation in providing the below information.

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA*



The International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) was founded in 1983 by the Government of Malaysia and co-sponsored by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, took the initiative to establish the University at the recommendation of the First World Conference on Muslim Education held in Mecca in 1977. The University operates under the direction of a Board of Governors with representatives from the sponsoring governments and organisations, namely Malaysia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Libya, the Maldives, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and the OIC.

The Constitutional Head of the University is H.R.H. Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah al-Musta'in Billah ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin al-Mu'adzam Shah, Sultan and Ruler of the State of Pahang. The President of IIUM is the Right Honourable Dato' Seri Anwar bin Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Malaysia, and the Rector, Hon. Dato' Dr. AbdulHamid Ahmad AbuSulayman.

IIUM campuses: IIUM has three campuses, in Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya, and Gombak. The main campus is the Gombak campus near Kuala Lumpur, while the Medical School is in Kuantan, on the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. The administrative offices and the Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences Kulliyah**, which are located at the Petaling Jaya campus, at Jalan Universiti in Petaling Jaya, a satellite town to the southwest of Kuala Lumpur. The university's matriculation centre is located at the Pantai Valley campus in Kuala Lumpur.

* Main sources used in the preparation of this section are: IIUM, *Undergraduate Prospectus 1998-99, Postgraduate Prospectus 1997-98*

** Complex of schools, Faculty

Students: The approximate number of students currently enrolled is 7000 at the undergraduate level and 700 at the postgraduate level, including 1000 international students from seventy-three countries. Most of the students live on campus, where rooms in the dormitories are usually shared by Malaysian and non-Malaysian students, which helps to boost friendship between students and reinforce the spirit of unity in cultural diversity IIUM upholds. It has students from all continents.

Academic programs offered by IIUM:

Kulliyah of Laws – Bachelor degrees in Laws (LL.B. or *Shar'iah*)

Kulliyah of Economics and Management Sciences – Department of Accounting, Department of Business Administration, Department of Economics

Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences – Department of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Heritage (Bachelor degrees in *Usul al-Din* and Comparative Religion, Quran and Sunnah, *Fiqh* and *Usul al-Fiqh*), Department of Human Science (Bachelor degrees in Arabic Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, Communication, History and Civilisation, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology)

Kulliyah of Engineering – Department of Engineering (Computer and Information, Manufacturing Systems, Mechatronics)

Kulliyah of Medicine – Department of Medicine and Department of Surgery (M.B., B.S.)

Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design - accepted its first matriculation students in May 1997 and is expected to begin its first undergraduate program in 1999, for Bachelor degrees in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Quantity Surveying, Interior Design, Urban and Regional Planning.

IIUM's Centre for Languages and Pre-University Academic Development (CELPAD) ensures that both Malaysian and international students have a good command of the languages required for their academic work. Its programs meet the students' needs at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels with courses designed to strengthen their general as well as specialised knowledge of the languages required, according to their fields of studies. The Centre has an English language division, a Quranic language division, a Bahasa Malaysia division, and a *Tilawah**** unit. The primary language of instruction is Arabic for studies leading to a Bachelor degree in Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Heritage and in Human Sciences in Arabic Language and Literature, while English and Arabic are requisites for studies in *Shar'iah* law. For all other undergraduate programs, English is the primary medium of instruction.

A Bachelor degree program normally takes four academic years. However, students may shorten the duration of their studies by registering for courses in short semesters or by taking more courses during regular semesters. There are two regular, four-month semesters in an academic year, commencing in September and February, respectively. The optional short-semester starts in July and lasts for two months.

IIUM has an Information Technology Services Centre which provides students and the academic and administrative staff with state-of-the-art computing facilities. Projects are carried out to further develop and expand the campuses' information networks.

*** Recitation of the Quran

As to post-graduate programs offered by the Kulliyahs of IIUM, they are as follows:

Kulliyah of Economics and Management Sciences: PhD and MA in Economics

Management Centre: MBA, Master of Management, postgraduate diploma in Islamic Banking and Finance

Kulliyah of Laws: PhD in Law, Master of Comparative Law, Diploma in Law and Administration of Islamic Judiciary, Diploma in Shari'ah law and practices

Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences: PhD in Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Heritage, Master of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Heritage in *Usul al-Din* and Comparative Religion, Quran and Sunnah, or *Fiqh* and *Usul al-Fiqh*, Master of Human Sciences (in English, Literary Studies, Arabic, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology), Master of Education, Master of Library and Information Sciences, Diploma in Guidance and Counselling, Diploma in Education, Diploma in Islamic Studies

Kulliyah of Engineering: PhD in Engineering, MS in Electrical and Computer Engineering (Computer and Information, Communication, Electronics, Mechatronics), MS in Mechanical Engineering (Manufacturing, Aerospace, Automotive Mechatronics).

Faculty: IIUM's 653 full-time faculty members come from 32 countries, more than 30 % from outside Malaysia.

Libraries: IIUM has four libraries. The Main Library at the Petaling Jaya campus has a seating capacity for 897 users, the Matriculation Centre Library at the Pantai Valley campus in Kuala Lumpur has it for 476 users, and there are two libraries at the Gombak campus. Total holdings of these libraries amount to 320 242 items, which include 28 921 microforms and 14 982 items of audio-visual materials. There are also forty databases related to various disciplines, Users are guided and assisted in their search for in-house and external sources.

The address of the University follows: International Islamic University Malaysia, P. O. Box 70, Jalan Sultan, 46700 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia, Telephone: 603 7555322 / 7553122, Fax: 603 7581862, e-mail: zainuriah@its.iiu.my. For application procedures, please contact The Dean, Admissions and Records Division, International Islamic University Malaysia, at the same address.

IRCICA Director General embraced as one of the "Friends of Bosnia"

The Business Magazine of Bosnia and Herzegovina has selected twelve personalities from the world's political, cultural and economic circles as "Friends of Bosnia" in recognition of their services in support of the Bosnian national causes. Their names and photographs were published in this year's calendar distributed by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu was chosen one of the "Friends of Bosnia", among whom are U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, World Olympic Committee Chairman Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the

World Economic Forum Prof. Klaus Schwab, famous opera singer Luciano Pavarotti and the late Lady Diana. This honour conferred upon IRCICA Director General is in appreciation of the initiatives he took during the period of the war and after to raise awareness in the world opinion on the Bosnian causes, organise research, documentation projects and architectural workshops and mobilise international cooperation for the assessment, preservation and restoration of the cultural heritage assets of Bosnia which were damaged or destroyed. Some time earlier, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina had awarded Prof. Ihsanoğlu the title of Ambassador at Large.

Commemoration of the Pakistani thinker and poet Iqbal

A meeting was held in IRCICA's conference hall on 25 March to commemorate the illustrious Pakistani thinker, philosopher and poet Mohammed Iqbal. The meeting was organised jointly by the Consulate General of Pakistan in Istanbul and the Turkish-Pakistan Women's Friendship Association, in the framework of the celebrations of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Director General of IRCICA opened the meeting



*The Consul General of Pakistan, and
IRCICA Director General*



Souvenir photograph of the speakers

underlining the importance of Iqbal as a philosopher, poet and political thinker. He established similarities between the work of Iqbal on one hand and the Turkish poet Mehmet Akif Ersoy on the other, also pointing to the circumstances in which each one of them lived. Following the address of the Consul General Mr. Rahat Ulain, several researchers took the floor in turn. Prof. Dr. Hüsrev Hatemi spoke of Iqbal's poetry, his style, and his inspiration from Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi. Then, the Pakistani researcher Mr. Mohammed Han Kayani spoke of Iqbal's conception of the "perfect person" and his thoughts

on this subject. He was followed by Dr. N. A. Asrar, Press Attaché at the Consulate General of Pakistan, whose paper covered the life and the works of Iqbal with an emphasis on his thoughts related to human personality, destiny and action. Then, Dr. Mehmet Önder, a Turkish scholar, explained the common features between Iqbal and Mehmet Akif Ersoy, including the admiration they had for Mevlana. Following the speech of Prof. Dr. Mim Kemal Öke, certificates of gratitude were presented to all the speakers by the Turkish-Pakistan Women's Friendship Association.

A delegation of scholars from Uzbekistan visited IRCICA

The Centre was pleased to receive Prof. Ashraf Ahmedov, Director of the International Institute of Central Asian Studies –IICAS in Semerkand (Uzbekistan), Prof. Ubaidulla Uvatov, First Deputy Chairman of the Board of the International Amir Timur Philanthropic Fund in Tashkent (Uzbekistan), and Dr. Abdulrahim Ismailov, Expert in the Cinema Institute, on 25 February to its headquarters. The group visited IRCICA in the framework of a series of study visits to Turkey and other Muslim countries. The purpose of their mission is to make studies in cultural fields in general, determine the available copies of works of famous scholars of the past, particularly Imam al-Bukhari (illustrious exegetist, 9th century) and Fergani (mathematician–astronomer, 9th century). The talks held at IRCICA were an opportunity to explore areas of mutual interest and possibilities of collaboration. It was agreed in principle that IRCICA and IICAS would cooperate in cultural research projects related to Central Asia.



The visitors receive information on projects related to Bosnia and Herzegovina

IICAS was established in 1995 as an affiliate of UNESCO. Its member countries are: Uzbekistan (the host country), Armenia, China, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Pakistan, Russia, S. Korea, Tajikistan, and Turkey.

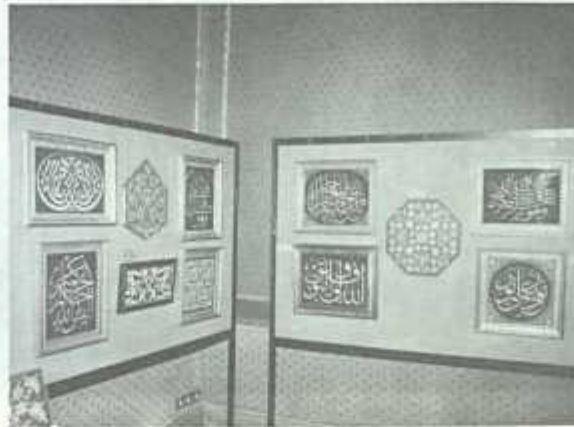
Exhibition: 16th century-style İznik tiles and ornaments

Around one hundred beautiful works of art by Mr. Güvenç Güven and Mrs. Nursen Maylı Güven were displayed at IRCICA from 17 to 27 April. The artists gave the following information on the tiles of İznik* and the ornamental arts (*kalem işi* – pen work): “The monochrome tiles of the Seljukid period were gradually replaced by multicoloured ones from the 15th century onwards thanks to advancements in glazing techniques. This art reached its peak in the 16th century, after further progress in the layering techniques, giving birth to the world-famous Ottoman tiles. However, this art fell into a decline starting from the early 17th century and the perfect quality of 16th-century tiles was never equalled again. In our time, it is being revived in thanks to the devoted efforts of Mr. Faik Kırımlı.



The artists with one of their works

* Northwest Anatolian city – the ancient Nicaea



A view of the exhibition

As to ornaments, they consist of graceful interior decorations applied on the ceilings, domes and walls of buildings, especially of worshipping places and palaces, with paints and thin brushes. They became widespread in the 15th and 16th centuries; utmost beauty and perfection was achieved in this art particularly during the period of Mimar Sinan, as was the case for other architectural arts. These ornaments are applied on stucco as well as on stone, marble, wood, leather and cloth. They are made by the artists in workshops before being mounted because they require a very meticulous and fine work. Our purpose is to achieve the same degree of perfection as in the 16th century.” Mrs. Nursen Maylı Güven is a member of the Traditional arts department of Mimar Sinan University. Mr. Güvenç Güven worked as a specialist in ornamentation at the restoration company of the Waqfs administration in Turkey before establishing his own business on the restoration of old monuments and the ornamentation of new buildings. The couple work together in this field. Both had opened two personal exhibitions before and participated in four other joint exhibitions.

Lectures

“Saturday lectures” at IRCICA stimulate a lot of interest among researchers, students and the general public. Their recordings on tape are valuable additions to the collections of the Centre’s library and documentation department. Some of the lectures given at the Centre in the last couple of months are outlined below.

“The Topkapı Palace Museum”, its history, its structure, various buildings, features distinguishing it from other historical palaces, restorations carried out, and wide-ranging collections of artefacts were introduced by Dr. Filiz Çağman, Director of the Topkapı Palace Museum, in her lecture on 7 February. Dr. Çağman showed slides of the different sections and buildings of the palace explaining their characteristics and the functions they served over the centuries. The construction of Topkapı palace had started in the 1460s by order of Sultan Mehmed II. In later centuries it was enlarged progressively with the



Dr. Filiz Çağman

◀“The Museum of Yıldız Palace”: in his lecture on 21 February 1998, Mr. Sabahattin Türkoğlu, archeologist and Director of Yıldız Palace, spoke of the history of the palace complex and the restoration projects carried out on its grounds to convert some of its buildings into museums and open them one by one to the public. Four of them already serve as museums, including the Palace Theater and the carpentry workshop of Sultan Abdulhamid II. The latter now houses the City Museum.



Mr. Sabahattin Türkoğlu

◀Prof. Dr. Tercan Yılmaz gave a lecture titled “Mamluk influences on Ottoman metal works” (7 March). She outlined her topic as follows: “Relations between the Ottoman and Mamluk states followed a versatile trend with wars about land claims in Anatolia and Syria at intervals and short periods of reconciliation, until the conquest of Syria and Egypt by Selim I in 1517. It is known that the envoys the two Sunni Sultans sent each other on various occasions throughout this period carried lots of precious gifts, among them metal works. Mamluk arts, which were rooted in the rich Ayyubi culture, flourished in all areas and influenced the Ottoman arts.



Prof. Dr. Tercan Yılmaz

The influence is observed especially in the metal artifacts produced during the early and classical periods. Mamluk metalworks served as prototypes particularly for accessories used in mosques such as oil lamps, candleholders and locks. The inspiration was primarily at the design stage since the materials, techniques and decorations put the Ottoman stamp on them."

◀ "Geometrical designs in Islamic arts", a lecture by Prof. Dr. Selçuk Mülayim, Head of the Division of Turkish Arts at the Institute of Turcology Studies, Marmara University, sketched out the origin and development of geometrical designs as applied to Islamic artworks and the different types of patterns and motifs used. A large number of slides were shown to the audience (21 March).



Prof. Dr. Selçuk Mülayim



Prof. Dr. Yıldız Demiriz

◀ Prof. Dr. Yıldız Demiriz, specialist in art history, gave a lecture on "Ottoman gilding arts throughout centuries" (18 April). The lecturer pointed out that the art of gilding, which was practised since the Seljukid period, maintained a special place among all decorative arts throughout Ottoman times. The oldest Ottoman gilding work dates from the fifteenth century; it ornaments a book which was offered to Sultan Murad II. From the sixteenth century onwards gilding was done not only to decorate books but also on plates. Motifs designed at the Paçace's gilding workshop were applied in other branches of decorative arts as well, with modifications of style and composition at different times and under the influence of new artistic currents. The lecturer showed slides illustrating how gilding took the lead in the development of decorative arts over the centuries.

Forthcoming Saturday lectures at IRCICA:

- "The advancement of display techniques in museums", a lecture to be given by Dr. Fethiye Erbay on 2 May
- "The origins of Arab elite during the Second Constitutional period of the Ottoman State, 1908-1918" by Dr. Firuz Ahmad, on 7 May
- "Remarks, observations and recommendations on the organisation of museums" by Mr. Nejat Eralp, on 16 May
- "An example of a museum in the U.S.A.: the Smithsonian Institute" by Prof. Dr. Tomur Atagök, on 6 June
- "The Turkish-Islamic Arts Museum and the art of tiles of Iznik", by Mr. Cihat Soydan, on 20 June.

**Under the high patronage of
the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON
ISLAMIC CIVILISATION IN CAUCASIA
to be held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
in December 1998**

An international symposium on *Islamic Civilisation in Caucasia* will take place under the high patronage of H. E. Haydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in December 1998. The organising committee established at the instructions of the President of the Republic is chaired by H. E. Dr. Elçin Efendiyev, Deputy Prime Minister of Azerbaijan, and comprises State advisors, counsellors and high officials at the Presidency of the Republic, the Ministers of Culture, Finance, Publishing and Information, and Transport, as well as the Mayor of Baku, University Rectors, deans of faculties, the President of the Academy of Science, the President of the State Radio and Television, and other dignitaries. The academic aspects of the organisation will be ensured jointly by the Azerbaijan Academy of Science and IRCICA.

The symposium is expected to contribute in enhancing scholarly studies and international academic cooperation in its field of reference. It aims to establish an academic forum where specialists of the Islamic culture and civilisation in Caucasia will communicate the results of their research and exchange views and information on the different aspects of the main theme. An array of subject areas are expected to come into focus, including the history of development of Islamic culture in Caucasia, its manifestations in societies' life styles, economic and social activities, arts and architecture, cultural heritage, etc. and the mutual process of its interactions with the local cultures. The symposium will not only assess the state of the academic studies undertaken in this field and help to promote them, but it will also shed light on the references and sources of information pertaining to the Islamic culture and civilisation in Caucasia.

The symposium program will comprise five working sessions, on the following themes:

- * Sources related to the history of Islamic culture in Caucasia
- * The historical expansion of Islam in Caucasia
- * Interactions between the Islamic culture and local cultures
- * Contributions of Muslim communities in Caucasia to the Islamic civilisation
- * The state of Islamic culture in Caucasia during the pre-Soviet and Soviet periods.

Two workshops will take place in the framework of the symposium, on the following topics respectively: "Bibliographic assessment of translations of the Holy Quran into the languages of Caucasia" and "Art and architecture in Caucasia".

The symposium is expected to draw a high rate of scholarly participation from around the world. Intending participants are invited to write to the Symposium Secretariat at IRCICA.

Under the high patronage of the President of the Republic of Turkey

International Congress on

LEARNING AND EDUCATION IN THE OTTOMAN WORLD

on the occasion of the 700th Anniversary of the foundation
of the Ottoman State - 1999

The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA, Istanbul), the Turkish Historical Society (TTK, Ankara) and the Turkish Society for History of Science (TBTk, Istanbul) will jointly organise, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, an International Congress on *Learning and Education in the Ottoman World* on 12-15 April 1999, in the framework of the 700th anniversary celebrations of the foundation of the Ottoman State.

The Congress is expected to bring forward new contributions in the field of Ottoman history by providing an opportunity for researchers concerned to communicate their findings and exchange ideas.

The topics of the Congress are:

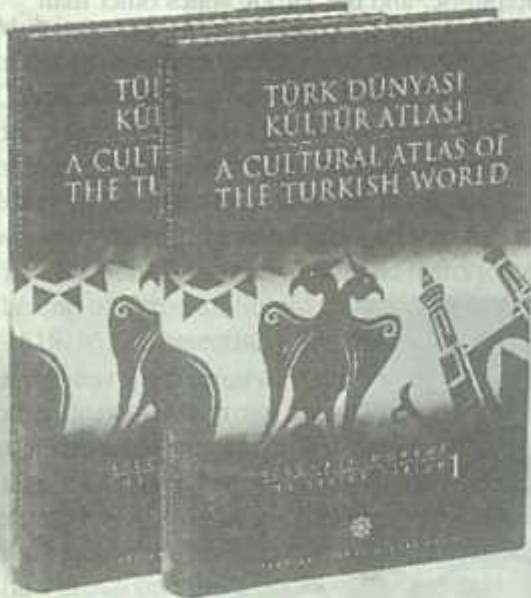
- I Ottoman learning organisations
 - Juridical and religious organisations
 - Central and provincial organisations
- II Educational institutions
 - The Classical Period
 - The Modernisation Period
 - Military technical schools, civil schools
 - Modern education in the provinces (the Balkans, the Arab world and North Africa)
- III Religious life and mysticism
 - Religious coexistence in the Ottoman world
 - Religious groups
 - Mysticism and its impact
- IV Cultural life
 - The Classical Period
 - Cultural transformation and Western influences
 - Music, etc.
- V Science and technology
 - Scientific traditions and the history of classical Ottoman scientific literature
 - Mathematical and natural sciences in the Ottoman world
 - Transfer of Western science and technology
 - Scientific instruments
- VI Environmental activities and public works
 - Urbanisation and city planning
- VII Written works, translations and publishing
- VIII Miscellaneous

Paper presenters are expected to send their abstracts to IRCICA by 30 September 1998 at the latest. The languages of the Congress are English, Turkish and Arabic.

For additional information, please write to the *Congress Secretariat Ottoman 700* at IRCICA, P. O. Box 24, 80692 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey; Fax: 90.212. 258 43 65; e-mail: ircica@ihlas.net.tr or ircica@superonline.com.

BOOK SURVEY

☐ **A Cultural Atlas of the Turkish World, Part I: The Pre-Islamic Period; Part II, Vol. 1, The Seljuk Period**, prepared and published by the Turkish Cultural Service Foundation, Istanbul, 1997 (in Turkish and English)



As explained by Dr. Metin Eriş, Chairman of the Foundation's Board of Trustees in his preface to the first volume, the idea of the project was first formulated and proposed by the board of directors in 1991, in the framework of the Foundation's efforts towards its ultimate goal, that of establishing a "Turkish Historical Geography Culture Park". A meeting of over eighty scholars convened that year found that "before any action could be taken to set up the proposed park, it would be necessary to make a scholarly compilation of all the textual and visual material concerning Turkish history" from its earliest times onwards. This finding led to the idea of producing a cultural atlas of the Turkish world. Then, the executive responsibility for the project was turned over to a committee of specialists in Turkish history. All materials related to the history of Turks beginning from Central Asia, and covering all areas into which

These first two volumes of a six-volume compendium on the history and the civilisation of the Turkish world will certainly be greeted with a warm applause by researchers as well as by the general public. The compendium resulted from an extensive project that was carried out by the Turkish Cultural Service Foundation with the support of the Ministry of Culture of Turkey.

they spread, were collected. Commissions of scholars and experts were set up to deal with the different periods of Turkish history. The research, analysis, and preparation of the texts continued for five years.

The outcome is a comprehensive, high-quality, and profusely illustrated publication that encompasses all aspects of Turkish history: the living geography, political history, language, religion, music, architecture, city planning, folklore, ethnography, economic life, scholarship and intellectual life, arts, military and sports. It is also pleasant reading, supplemented with a great number of maps, plans and sketches drawn specially for this publication and photographs of places, monuments and artifacts. The English and Turkish texts run parallel to each other in facing pages or columns.

The first volume, which constitutes Part I of the compendium, has 245 pages of text that tells us everything about the pre-Islamic Turkish states, empires, khanates, principalities, tribes and communities. There are a rich bibliography and an index at the end of the volume. The second volume, which is the first volume of Part II devoted to the Seljuk period, has 357 pages

abundant in information and an index. It covers the Muslim Turkish states from the Tolunoğlus up to the period of Turks in India. The second volume on the Seljuks is to appear soon. Other volumes on the Ottoman period, the period of the Turkish Republic, and the Turkic states other than the Republic of Turkey will follow.



This work is an indispensable source for all those who are interested in Turkish Studies. Its detailed coverage, as well as its maps and illustrations will greatly facilitate researchers' task.

These volumes can be requested from The Turkish Cultural Service Foundation, at the following address: Yıldız Sarayı, Arabacılar Dairesi, Barbaros Bulvarı, Beşiktaş, İstanbul, telephone: 90.212.259 31 01, fax: 90.212.259 71 33.

□ Muhammed b. Abu'l-Surur al-Bakri al-Siddiqi, *Al-Minah al-Rahmaniyya fi'l-Dawlat al-Othmaniyya* and its appendix, *Al-Lata'if al-Rabbaniyya*, ed. Layla Sabbagh, Dar al-Bashair, Damascus, 1995, 758 p. (in Arabic)

by Prof. Ramazan Şeşen

Muhammed b. Abu'l-Surur al-Bakri, a scholar of the seventeenth century and descendant of Caliph Abu Bakr, was born in ca. 1592 and deceased after 1661. One of his major fields of interest was history. As pointed out by the editor in her introduction of the book, his works in this field can be grouped into three: first, his books on general Islamic history until the end of Ottoman Sultan Osman II's reign (1618-1622); essentially, his book titled *Uyun al-Akhbar wa Nuzhat al-Abshar*, because the other ones in this group are an outline or a supplemented version of this one. Second are his books on the history of the Ottoman state, essentially *Al-Minah al-Rahmaniyya*, and third, his books on Egyptian history. In the third group one finds books on the general history of Egypt and others on Egypt in Ottoman times, where he deals with the administrative structure and the cultural history of Egypt among other subjects. Al-Bakri's books contain some original information on the history of Egypt, North Africa, the policy conducted in this region against the Portuguese, and Yemen. *Al-Minah al-Rahmaniyya* is his first comprehensive Ottoman history, which he wrote at the advice of a scholar friend of his, who had read the final chapters of his earlier book *Uyun al-Akhbar* on Ottoman history but found them insufficient. Thus had Al-Bakri written his *Al-Minah al-Rahmaniyya* in fifteen chapters each devoted to the reign of a Sultan. The book collects concise information from Ibn Iyas's *Beda'i al-Zuhur*, Taşköprüzade's *Al-Shaqaiq al-Numaniye* and other Arabic sources. It becomes more and more informative starting from the chapter on Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror. Regarding the period after the conquest of Egypt by Sultan Selim I onwards, the author describes the policies and activities of the *beylerbeyis* appointed there and gives

some important pieces of information. The book ends with Vizier Mustafa Pasha's appointment as Governor of Egypt by Sultan Mustafa I, a post which he held from Sept. 1617 to 28 Feb. 1618. The appendix, titled *Al-Lataif al-Rabbaniyya*, is about the reign of Sultan Osman II until Vizier Huseyin Pasha's appointment to Egypt on 26 August 1620 (pp. 337-378). This is followed by notes about the *beylerbeyis* of Egypt during Osman II's reign (pp. 379-383). This ends the text, and then come the bibliography (pp. 384-410), indexes (pp. 411-538), maps and drawings (pp. 539-550).

Prof. Sabbagh, who prepared the critical edition, added to it a 184-page detailed introduction and indexes. Her introduction gives information on the author, his family, his works, *Al-Minah al-Rahmaniyya* and its available copies. This part is an elaborate study. While preparing the edition, Sabbagh used four copies of the book, which are available at the National Library of Algeria under no. 1651, in Istanbul University's library under no. 1105, and at the National Library of Egypt under nos. 1926 and 5424. She cross-checked the information obtained from sources and studies in Arabic and European languages and added annotations. She took care to give precise explanations on Turkish names of places and persons. Nevertheless some notes still need to be elaborated upon. For example, the note no. 3 on p. 8 does not bring a correction to the mention that the Ottomans came from the Tatar clan. Although the Tatars too are Turks ethnically, they are not related to the Ottomans, who belong to the Kayı clan of the Oğuz tribe. Also, the place mentioned in the first note on p. 37 must be "Varna". Except for the explanations of very few such words, Prof. Sabbagh's analysis is remarkably accurate and results from extensive and meticulous research. She deserves to be congratulated for her successful accomplishment of a work that requires great perseverance and precision.

☐ Mohamed Sijelmassi, **Mémoire du Maroc, repères photographiques** (Memory of Morocco, photographic landmarks), Editions Oum, 1997, 9+152 p. of photographs+24+captions (in French)

An attractive photograph album enlivened by analyses indicating the landmarks of the collective memory of Moroccans the pictures represent. It depicts aspects of daily life, customs, traditional and popular arts, settlements and urban structures, historical events, and others constituents of collective life today's Moroccans or foreigners may be curious about as related to the period between 1880 and the end of the French protectorate in 1956. This period is marked by many political events and social transformations and therefore represents transition from ancient to modern times. The album contains two hundred black and white photographs, which were selected by Dr. Mohamed Sijelmassi, the greater part from collections developed from the archives of the Foundation of the *Banque Populaire du Maroc* for Education and Culture, and the remaining from various other sources.

Dr. Sijelmassi, M.D. and well-known specialist in Islamic arts, is the President-Director General of Oum publishing house in Casablanca, Morocco. He has twelve other beautiful publications related to different aspects of arts, including Moroccan painting, traditional arts, and calligraphy, the historical cities of Fez and Marrakesh, and other topics highlighting the history and the civilisation of Morocco.

☐ Perihan Sariöz, **Bir Zamanlar İstanbul** (Once upon a time Istanbul), published by Yorum Ajans-İdea İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., İstanbul, 1996, viii+310 p. (in Turkish)

A fascinating album produced from a postcard collection which was assembled by Ms. Perihan Sariöz. It displays historical places and monuments, scenes of urban life, street peddlers, mansions of the wealthy and houses of the poor, and many views of the different districts of Istanbul. The foreword, by Çelik Gülersoy, specialist of architecture and restoration and admirer of Istanbul, points to the importance of the postcard collection as a record of the forever-lost beauties of Istanbul. The preface by Neziha Başgelen, specialist of art history and archeology, tells the history of the postcard as a medium of documentation which was invented in the second half of 19th century and gradually introduced to Turkey. In this book the reproductions of the postcards are grouped according to their subjects and supplemented with rich explanatory texts by Perihan Sariöz. The chapters are titled "The old town surrounded by water", "The city walls and beyond", "The Golden Horn", "Pera and Galata", "The Bosphorus", "The European side", "The Asian side", "The islands", "Fire and firemen", "Merchants, occupations", "Coffee shops".

□ Sami K. Hamarneh, **Directory of Historians of Islamic Medicine and Allied Sciences**, edited by Sharifah Shifa Al-Attas, International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC), Kuala Lumpur, 1995, lvii + 391 p.

This book aims to contribute to the study, revival, updating and dissemination of the heritage of Islamic medical sciences in particular and Islamic culture by providing a comprehensive, if not exhaustive, roster of outstanding contemporary historians who work in this field. It contains the biographies, bibliographies, academic and educational experiences, literary contributions and present addresses of medical historians and scholars whose works contribute in exploring, explaining, and preserving and making known the history of Islamic medical and health sciences. After the *Directory of Historians of Arabic-Islamic Science*, which was published by the Institute for the History of Arabic Science under the auspices of the University of Aleppo, Syria (1980) as a first attempt of its kind, the present one aims to update and enlarge the available information with more biographical and bibliographical data on the medico-literary contributions in this field.

The directory has a Foreword by Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas, Founder-Director of ISTAC, and a preface by Sami Khalaf Hamarneh followed by his autobiography. Then come the entries, arranged in alphabetical order according to the names of the scholars and researchers. IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu is one of the 112 personalities from 33 countries included in

the directory. The index cites the names according to countries of residence.

The International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, was officially inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Malaysia in October 1991. It is a research and post-graduate teaching institution that aims to promote Islamic knowledge in line with the contemporary advancements and taking into consideration the challenges today's world poses to Muslim peoples. As detailed in its Founder-Director's Foreword, ISTAC plans to provide graduate studies with an emphasis on Islamic thought and civilisation in general; currently, it offers three specialised programs, in Islamic thought (theology, philosophy, metaphysics), Islamic science (its philosophy, methodology and history), and Islamic civilisation (culture, history, human and social sciences, education, languages of the Muslim peoples, etc.). In its studies on Islamic history and philosophy of science and technology, ISTAC emphasised Islamic medicine and the allied health sciences, their deontology, pharmaceutical and remedial substances, educational aspects and family care, as well as the participation of professional practitioners in its programs of study. The author of this book, Dr. Hamarneh, taught for years as professor of Islamic medicine and the allied health sciences in leading universities of the world. In 1965, H. M. King Hussain bin Talal of Jordan awarded him the Star of Jordan Medal for his contributions to the history of Arabic-Islamic medicine and pharmacology. Currently he works for ISTAC.

Islamic Studies, Special Issue: Islam in the Balkans, Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University Islamabad, Vol. 36, nos. 2, 3, Summer/Autumn 1418/1997, 444 p.

This special issue of the journal of the Islamic Research Institute is devoted to highlighting the history and culture of Islam in the Balkan region and "the ways in which its spirit and ethos have manifested themselves in this region; enhancing awareness about the contributions of the Balkan Muslims to Islamic polity and civilisation, about responses of the Muslims of Balkans to the challenges with which they have been confronted during the present century and the extent to which the Muslims of the region have enriched Islamic thought, especially in the present times." The articles included in this volume are grouped under the following topics: "Historical perspectives", on which we find seven articles on Muslim culture and the spread of Islam in the Balkans;

"Religion, nationalism, and international politics", a topic extensively covered in nine articles; "Education", which covers the periods during and after the Ottoman rule; and, "Contemporary Islamic Thought", which is reviewed in six articles. The Islamic Research Institute deserves congratulations for the wide coverage of essential themes and the appropriate choice of contributors, in addition to the usually high academic quality of this journal.

The Islamic Research Institute was established in 1960 and started to publish its journal in 1962, quarterly in March (Spring), June (Summer), September (Autumn) and December (Winter). This special issue comes in a series in which "The Heritage of Islamic Spain" appeared in 1991, and "Islam in Central Asia" in 1994. Correspondence can be addressed to: Deputy Director (Publications), Islamic Research Institute, P. O. Box no. 1035, Islamabad - 44000 Pakistan.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE (ICPICH)

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY COMPETITION in the name of Sheikh Hamdullah

Announcement of the Results

The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) is pleased to announce the results of the Fourth International Calligraphy Competition dedicated to the renowned master of calligraphy Sheikh Hamdullah (833 H./926 – 1429 H./1520).

The Commission periodically organises calligraphy competitions in the framework of its activities related to the preservation and promotion of the Islamic artistic heritage. The aim of these competitions is to preserve, foster and develop the classical art of Islamic calligraphy by maintaining its original principles and traditional spirit, and to protect it from trends that emerge under foreign influences and which are not in conformity with its traditional spirit.

The first competition (1986) was dedicated to the memory of calligrapher Hamid Aytac, the second (1989) to calligrapher Yaqut al-Mustasimi, and the third (1993) to master Ibn el-Bawwab. To commemorate the great masters of this art and encourage young artists to follow their example, the Commission decided to continue this practice, and dedicated the third competition to the memory of Sheikh Hamdullah.

Sheikh Hamdullah is an illustrious historical figure of the art of calligraphy. He contributed in laying the foundations of the Ottoman

Turkish calligraphic art. Sheikh Hamdullah was born in Amasya in 1429. He learned calligraphy from Khayr al-Din al-Mar'ashi. He settled in Istanbul in 1481, after Bayezid, son of Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror, succeeded to the throne. With the Sultan's encouragement, he was able to develop six different styles of calligraphy: thuluth, naskh, muhaqqaq, reyhani, tavki' and rika'. He passed away in 1520 in Istanbul after having taught numerous students and produced 47 works, which include complete and partial copies of the Quran, collections of prayers, and exercise books.

The Jury of the Fourth International Calligraphy Competition met at the headquarters of its Secretariat, IRCICA, in Yıldız Palace, Istanbul, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, Secretary of ICPICH, and Chairman of the Competition Organising Committee. The Jury meeting began on 24 April as scheduled, and was planned to conclude by 1 May 1998. However, because of the great number of entries submitted to the competition and some additional work that was required for finalisation of the results, the announcement of the winners was postponed until 6 May.

The Jury was composed of the following world-famous specialists of calligraphy:

- Ahmed Ziya Ibrahim (Co-Chairman), Master of calligraphy, Medina, Saudi Arabia
- Dr. Selman Ibrahim, Master of Calligraphy, Faculty of Arts, Baghdad, Iraq
- Dr. Mohammed Sharifi, Faculty Member, High School of Fine Arts, Algiers, Algeria
- Ghulam Hussein Emirhani, Chairman, Calligraphers Association, Tehran, Iran
- Muhammed Hassan Abu'l Khayr, professor of calligraphy, Cairo, Egypt
- Othman Taha, calligrapher, Damascus, Syria
- Prof. Dr. Ali Alpaslan, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University, Turkey
- M. Uğur Derman, Calligraphy expert, IRCICA
- Hasan Çelebi, Calligrapher, Istanbul, Turkey



The Jury at work

Dr. Mohammed Saleh Gazdar, Head of the Liaison and Coordination Office of the Commission in Riyadh, represented H. R. H. the Chairman of the Commission at the Jury meeting. Mr, Mohammed Tamimi, Competition Secretary, and Mrs. Nesrin Hindawi from the Competition Secretariat also participated in the meeting.

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu opened the Jury meeting with an address outlining the activities that were accomplished by the Secretariat of ICPICH during the last three years, i.e. since the last competition. Then, Dr. Mohammed Saleh Gazdar took the floor to convey the greetings of H.R.H. the Chairman of the Commission. Dr. Gazdar also re-affirmed the Chairman's appreciation of the work accomplished in the framework of the competition and his confidence in the efforts made in this regard by the Secretariat of ICPICH and the Competition Secretariat.

The competition was held in fourteen major styles of calligraphy that are well-known in the Muslim world, namely jaly thuluth, naksh, jaly taliq, jaly diwani, diwani, qufi, muhaqqaq, reyhani, riqa' (ijaza), riqaa, maghribi and khurde ta'lik. The Competition Secretariat presented to the Jury the 1800 entries belonging to 840 participants from 38 countries, having classified and numbered them beforehand. The Jury examined and evaluated the entries, proceeding in stages in accordance with the conditions and regulations of the competition and bearing in mind a minimum quality standard an international competition of this scale would require. It kept the best works in hand at each stage discarding the others until the very best were selected according to the number of prizes allocated in each category. At the final stage the Jury further

observed that in four of the categories, i.e. jaly thuluth, thuluth, naskh and jaly taliq, some of the works selected for the different prizes fulfilled an equal degree of quality; therefore those prizes were distributed to two participants each.

33 Awards, 60 mentions, and 46 incentive prizes, in total 139 prizes, were distributed to 110 participants from 29 countries. The total amount of the cash prizes, mentions and incentive prizes was US\$ 45.300,-. It must be noted that the last category mentioned above – the incentive prize - consists of a copy of the album titled *The Art of Calligraphy in Islamic Heritage* which was published by IRCICA in 1990, and is worth US\$ 150,-. The Jury found that works deserving recognition were submitted by calligraphers from some countries where this art is still in the process of development. At the Jury's proposal, incentive prizes were allocated to them.



From left to right: Mr. Ahmed Ziya Ibrahim, Chairman of the Jury; Prof. Dr. E. Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and Secretary of ICPICH; Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Secretary of the Competition

A press conference was held on 6 May at the headquarters of IRCICA, the Secretariat of ICPICH, to announce the results of the competition. Some members of the Jury, representatives of the local and international press, artists and art lovers were present at this conference. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu delivered an address expressing his satisfaction that the rate of participation in the competition was high, the quality of the works was good, and participants' geographical distribution was more diversified compared to previous competitions. He expressed his thanks and appreciation to the Jury members, warmly congratulated the winners, and wished all the participants higher success in the future competitions. Prof. Ihsanoğlu also outlined the activities carried out by the Commission Secretariat to promote the art of calligraphy. He answered the journalists' questions on the Commission's work and invited the audience to visit the exhibition of winners' calligraphies that was arranged on this occasion.

The Commission Secretariat is displaying the winners' works at its headquarters in Istanbul. Later, the works will be displayed in some member countries of the OIC. The Commission will also publish a catalogue of their reproductions. All prizes will very soon be forwarded to their winners.

The international calligraphy competition is held once every three years. The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) takes this opportunity to congratulate the winners and to express its wishes of success to all participants in future competitions.

THE LIST OF WINNERS

1. JALY THULUTH

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1 st Award (shared by two):			
(1.250 \$)	Ziyad H. Al-Muhandis	Iraq	Iraqi
(1.250 \$)	Adnan S. Othman	Syria	Syrian
2 nd Award (shared by two):			
(750 \$)	Muthanna A. Al-Obeidi	Iraq	Iraqi
(750 \$)	Adem Sakal	Turkey	Turkish
3 rd Award (shared by two):			
(500 \$)	Ammar H. Al-Zabidi	Iraq	Iraqi
(500 \$)	M. A. Mufizurrahman	Saudi Arabia	Bangladeshi

MENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
M. Farouq Al-Humsi	Syria	Syrian
A. J. Mahdi	Iraq	Iraqi
Mohammed M'zil	Morocco	Moroccan
A. Thabit	Jordan	Iraqi
Nassir A. Meymun	Saudi Arabia	Saudi

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- Hakim Ghannam	Iran	Iraqi
- Tevfik Kalp	Turkey	Turkish
- Hafez A. Mahmoud	Pakistan	Pakistani
- Lubna Saeed	Pakistan	Pakistani
- M. I. Khalfan	U. A. Emirates	U. A. E.

2. THULUTH

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1 st Award (shared by two):			
(1.250 \$)	Ahmed A. Hamad	Iraq	Iraqi
(1.250 \$)	Muthanna A. Al-Obeidi	Iraq	Iraqi
2 nd Award (shared by two):			
(750 \$)	Adnan Othman	Syria	Syrian
(750 \$)	Ubaida M. Al-Banki	Syria	Syrian
3 rd Award (shared by two):			
(500 \$)	A. Thabit	Jordan	Iraqi
(500 \$)	Fahmi A. Mawlud	Iraq	Iraqi

MENTIONS (250 \$)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
- Habib A. Al-Sadi	Iraq	Iraqi
- Ziyad H. Al-Muhendis	Iraq	Iraqi
- Mahfouz Zennun	Iraq	Iraqi
- A. R. Al-Rikabi	Iraq	Iraqi
- Juma Ibrahim	Syria	Syrian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
- Mohammed Zakariya	U. S. A.	American
- A. Bahya	Iraq	Iraqi
- Zehra Dinçer	Turkey	Turkish
- Nirun Khuntavithi	Thailand	Thai
- Islam Mamatov	Uzbekistan	Uzbek

3. NASKH

AWARDS

	<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1 st Award (shared by two):			
(1,000 \$)	Nabil N. Al-Sharifi	Iraq	Iraqi
(1,000 \$)	Ahmed A. Hamed	Iraq	Iraqi
2 nd Award (shared by two):			
(625 \$)	Muthanna A. Al-Obeidi	Iraq	Iraqi
(625 \$)	Sabah M. Erbili	Iraq	Iraqi
3 rd Award (shared by two):			
(375 \$)	Arbilly Bijar	Germany	Iraqi
(375 \$)	Ammar H. Al-Zabidi	Iraq	Iraqi

MENTIONS (250 \$)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
- Ubaida Al-Banki	Syria	Syrian
- Awni A. Al-Nakkash	Iraq	Iraqi
- A. S. J. Al-Zubaidi	Iraq	Iraqi
- A. R. Al-Rikabi	Iraq	Iraqi
- Mohammed M. Al-Suyufi	Syria	Syrian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
- M. S. Durdu	Turkey	Turkish
- Khalid Al-Kurdi	Jordan	Jordanian
- A. S. Al-Laddan	Lebanon	Lebanese
- M. Safarbati	Algeria	Algerian
- Ali Kaddugala	Uganda	Ugandan

4. JALY TALIK

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1 st Award (shared by two):			
(750 \$)	Sedagat J. Kalkharan	Iran	Iranian
(750 \$)	Mohsen Pakari	Iran	Iranian
2 nd Award (shared by two):			
(500 \$)	A. R. Taljangani	Iran	Iranian
(500 \$)	Mohammed M'zil	Morocco	Moroccan
3 rd Award (shared by two):			
(300 \$)	A. R. Özcan	Turkey	Turkish
(300 \$)	A. J. Mahdi	Iraq	Iraqi

MENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- Tahsin Kurt	Turkey	Turkish
- Ogla H. Al-Hamad	Syria	Syrian
- Omar Al-Jumni	Tunisia	Tunisian
- M. Q. Al-Shimali	Syria	Syrian
- K. H. Al-Nashar	Syria	Syrian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- Ammar A. Al-Fakhri	Iraq	Iraqi
- A. I. Riza	Iraq	Iraqi

5. TALIK

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1 st Award:			
(1.000 \$)	Sedagat J. Kalkharan	Iran	Iranian
2 nd Award:			
(750 \$)	Mohammed M'zil	Morocco	Moroccan
3 rd Award:			
(500 \$)	Mehdi Atrian	Iran	Iranian

MENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- Mohsen Pakari	Iran	Iranian
- Abbas Zaroori	Iran	Iranian
- Tahsin Kurt	Turkey	Turkish
- Resul Muradi	Iran	Iranian
- A. Hurughi	Iran	Iranian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- M. I. Salama	Egypt	Egyptian
- Faysal Shihade	Palestine	Palestinian
- H. Alphiya Rafkatavra	Tatarstan	Tatar

6. JALY DIWANI

AWARDS

	<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1 st Award (1000 \$)	A. Othman	Syria	Syrian
2 nd Award(750 \$)	M. Farouq Al-Humsi	Syria	Syrian
3 rd Award(500 \$)	A. H. Al-Tai	Iraq	Iraqi

MENTIONS (250 \$)

	<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
	- A. Thabit	Jordan	Iraqi
	- M. Y. Abbas	Iraq	Iraqi
	- R. W. Yahya	Iraq	Iraqi
	- A. A. Hasan	Iraq	Iraqi
	- Osman H. Ibrahim	Saudi Arabia	Egyptian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

	<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
	- Ali Al-Bedah	Kuwait	Kuwaiti
	- Muntasir F. Al-Hamdan	Jordan	Jordanian
	- A. Latif Medaki	U. S. A.	Indian
	- S. Al-Zaghani	Libyan A. Jam.	Libyan
	- Habibullah Salih	Uzbekistan	Uzbek

7. DIWANI

AWARDS

	<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1 st Award (1000 \$)	H. Khudeyr	Syria	Syrian
2 nd Award (600 \$)	Z. M. Al-Barzanji	Iraq	Iraqi
3 rd Award (400 \$)	Samsanee Rodprem	Thailand	Thai

MENTIONS (250 \$)

	<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
	- M. Q. Al-Shimali	Syria	Syrian
	- Y. I. Sulaiman	Jordan	Jordanian
	- M. H. Ridwan	Saudi Arabia	Egyptian
	- M. J. Al-Kenani	Iraq	Iraqi
	- J. A. Al-Turk	Jordan	Jordanian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

	<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
	- F. S. Abu Ashur	Jordan	Jordanian
	- J. Al-Najafi	Iraq	Iraqi
	- Khairun Nisa Affandi	Indonesia	Indonesian
	- R. Hammad	Algeria	Algerian

8. QUFIMENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- M. Mandi Al-Tamimi	U. A. Emirates	U. A. E.
- F. Shihab	Jordan	Jordanian
- M. R. Bilal	Syria	Syrian
- S. H. Abdul Hakim	U. A. Emirates	Afghani

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- Ö. Faruk Atabek	Turkey	Turkish
- Nassar Mansur	Jordan	Jordanian
- Piyada Charoensuk	Thailand	Thai
- M. A. Osman	Malaysia	Malaysian
- A. Huseyinov	Tajikistan	Tajik
- S. M. Khan	India	Indian

9. MUHAQQAQMENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- R. A. Amin	Iraq	Iraqi
- A. J. Al-Hussain	Iraq	Iraqi
- F. A. Mawlud	Iraq	Iraqi
- H. I. Al-Hamdani	Iraq	Iraqi

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- A. R. Haji	Iraq	Iraqi

10. REYHANIMENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- Ubaida Al-Banki	Syria	Syrian

11. IJAZAMENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- J. A. Al-Turk	Jordan	Jordanian
- Y. I. Sulaiman	Jordan	Jordanian
- I. A. Al-Jurishi	Jordan	Jordanian
- M. Mufizurrahman	Saudi Arabia	Bangladeshi

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- A. J. Al-Kenani	Iraq	Iraqi
- Jilani Gharbi	Tunisia	Tunisian

12. RIQAA

MENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- J. Al-Gurj	Syria	Syrian
- A. Al-Hamed bin Mahmud	Syria	Syrian
- F. A. Al-Azza	Jordan	Jordanian
- Shukri H. Al-Khalidi	Jordan	Jordanian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- F. S. Abu Ashur	Jordan	Jordanian
- Amira A. Yusuf	Syria	Syrian
- Mine Mercan	Turkey	Turkish
- Mebrure Töre	Turkey	Turkish
- M. N. Hasan	Chad	Chadian
- A. Q. Bashir	Sudan	Sudani
- A. M. Djenebo	Burkina Faso	Burkinabe

13. MAGRIBI

MENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- J. Bin Said	Morocco	Moroccan
- M. Al-Muallimin	Morocco	Moroccan
- Bararat Mohammed	Algeria	Algerian
- F. Al-Nasri	Morocco	Moroccan

14. KHURDE TALIK

MENTIONS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- Sedagat J. Kalkharan	Iran	Iranian
- A. Jaferi	Iran	Iranian
- Resul Muradi	Iran	Iranian
- Nassar Mansur	Jordan	Jordanian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (A BOOK WORTH \$ 150)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
- H. Mustafa Khalluf	Saudi Arabia	Syrian

THE RESOLUTION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

The Twenty-Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Doha, State of Qatar, on 15-19 March 1998, reviewed and examined the report submitted by the Commission. The report contained the Commission's activity report for the past and current years and its work program for the coming year. By its Resolution no. 31/25-C, the Ministerial Conference

1. Addresses its thanks to the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Turkey, for their moral and material support to the Commission and sponsoring its projects as well as to the Governments of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the State of the United Arab Emirates for paying their arrears to the budget of the Commission.
2. Expresses its appreciation to the efforts exerted by the Chairman of the Commission, H. R. H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz in order to realise its objectives.
3. Expresses its satisfaction at the efforts of the Commission that contribute to promoting general awareness of the preservation of the Islamic cultural, artistic and architectural heritage and in particular its cooperation with IRCICA in organising working sessions on the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
4. Expresses also satisfaction at the opportunities provided to upgrade their skills in the Islamic arts to calligraphers from Member States and other countries and to obtain diplomas, and requests the Commission to pursue its efforts to preserve and publicise the Islamic artistic heritage, encourage artists and specialists and consolidate international cooperation in this field.
5. Also expresses satisfaction at the announcement of the Fourth International Calligraphy Competition in 1997 and commends the program of the Competition Secretariat which draws the attention of the whole world to the arts of Islamic heritage.
6. Appeals to the Member States to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the budget of the Commission.
7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

History of Astronomy Literature during the Ottoman period, prepared by E. İhsanoğlu, Ramazan Şeşen, Cevat İzgi, Cemil Akpınar, İhsan Fazlıoğlu, edited by E. İhsanoğlu, Series on History of Ottoman Scientific Literature no. 1, 2 vols., Istanbul, 1997 (in Turkish, foreword also in English)

Price: US\$ 100.- postage included

This publication resulted from a decade of studies conducted in the framework of IRCICA's broad-scale research project about the History of Science in the Muslim World. The said project aims to highlight the contributions made by Muslim scientists to advancements in different fields of science throughout the past centuries. The project, which was undertaken in the first years of the Centre's activities, covers all the disciplines of mathematical and natural sciences as extensively as possible. It will lead to a series of bio-bibliographic compendia pertaining to the scientific literature produced in each discipline. The first stage of the project related to the corpus of astronomical literature produced during the Ottoman period (1299-1922) and throughout its geography, is finalised. The resulting compendium is published in two volumes.

The introduction to the book reviews the scientific and cultural environment which prevailed under the Seljuks of Anatolia and the Beyliks (emirates), the activities of medreses, hospitals, statesmen's interest in science, the state of astronomical sciences and works of some astronomers of the period, the influence of the Meragha school of astronomy on the Seljuks and the Ottomans, the works of astronomers who lived before or during the Ottoman era but outside of the Ottoman geography and influenced Ottoman astronomers' works, and the astronomical institutions of the Ottoman period.

The main part of the book is divided into two sections. The first section covers the works whose authors are known, from the oldest to the most recent in the order of their dates of publication. It includes the biographies of 582 authors. As to the second section, it covers the works the authors of which are not known. The total number of works on astronomy cited in the book is 2438. It is completed with ten different indexes and a bibliography. The main text is in the first volume, while the second volume contains the bibliography and indexes. This in-depth study of the scientific activities carried out in astronomy during the Ottoman period is expected to fill a gap in studies on history of science and culture.

Selected Rare Arabic Manuscripts in the Libraries of Turkey, prepared by Ramazan Şeşen, foreword by E. İhsanoğlu, published by the Waqf for Research in Islamic History, Art and Culture (ISAR), Istanbul, 1997 (in Arabic, foreword also in Turkish)

Price: US\$ 80.- postage included

This is an enlarged and revised edition of the book *Rare Arabic Manuscripts in the Libraries of Turkey* which was prepared and published years ago by Prof. Ramazan Şeşen, Head of the Department of Bibliographies and Manuscripts at IRCICA. A great number of manuscripts, copies of manuscripts and authors have been added to this new edition, and some corrections have been made. Thus, the number of manuscripts included in the book rose to 3561, that of copies of manuscripts to 4962, and that of authors to 1610. The author also added various indexes to the book, including indexes of the manuscripts arranged according to their subjects and to their titles. This book of xxiv+1147 pages containing 11 photographs of sample manuscripts, is produced in high-quality printing with a beautiful binding.

NEW PUBLICATION

A comprehensive reference on *ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION IN THE MALAY WORLD*

Islamic Civilization in the Malay World, Edited by Mohd. Taib Osman; Foreword by Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister, Malaysia; Prefaces by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General, IRCICA and Haji A. Aziz Deraman, Director General, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Malaysia, published in cooperation by IRCICA and Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 1997, xli+406 p.
Price: US\$ 100.- postage included

This comprehensive book on the fascinating history of the spread and development of the Islamic civilisation in the Malay world resulted from a joint international scholarly project which was undertaken by the Governments of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia with IRCICA as coordinator. It is a highly informative, reliable and objective source for students of the history of the Malay world and all interested readers. It also reflects an indigenous intellectual and scholarly exercise by historians of the region to reappraise and reinterpret the history of the spread of Islam and its historical interplay with the distinct elements of the Malay culture. The Foreword is by Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, who extended his personal support to the project from the beginning, when he was the Minister of Education of Malaysia, and throughout its implementation. There are two Prefaces, by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and Regional Project Director, and Haji A. Aziz Deraman, Director General of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Malaysia and National Project Director.

The idea of the project which bore fruit in this publication was conceived in the very first years of IRCICA's activities, in the framework of the Centre's objective to provide for the publication of reference works on the history of Muslim nations written by their own historians. The idea was translated into concrete cooperation between the countries concerned and IRCICA starting with 1985, when the project's guidelines were agreed upon. Raja Fuziah Raja Tun Uda from Malaysia was appointed the Project Coordinator. The Regional Secretariat in Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka was carried out by Ms. Rohani Rustam (Head), Aizan Mohd. Ali and Zanariah Abdullah. Despite the challenges involved in the implementation of a project of such scale and stature, the commitment and efforts invested by all parties made it progress steadily. Three Regional Workshops were held from 1987 to 1990, followed by three Writers' Consultation meetings in 1993 and 1994. After the completion of the drafts the book was put together and finalised thanks to the valuable efforts of the Editor, Prof. Mohd. Taib Osman from Malaysia. The Introduction by Prof. Mohd. Taib Osman defines the area known as the Malay world on basis of its geographical, linguistic, religious and other features and describes the process of the introduction and spread of Islam in the region which was not a uniform or homogenous one but was nevertheless marked by elements and tendencies commonly observed throughout its geography.

There are eight chapters, by Hussin Mutalib on "Islamic Malay Polity in Southeast Asia", Zainal Kling on "Social Structure: The Practices of Malay Religiosity", Shaharil Talib and Mohammad Raduan on "Economic Life: From Ruling the Waves to Toiling the Land", Azyumardi Azra on "Education, Law, Mysticism: Constructing Social Realities", Ismail Hamid on "Kitab Jawi: Intellectualizing Literary Tradition", Kamaruddin Mohd. Ali on "Architecture: Unity of the Sacred and the Profane", Raja Fuziah Raja Tun Uda and Abdul Rahman Al-Ahmadi on "Malay Arts and Crafts: Islamic Inspiration in Creativity", and Nasir Tamara on "The Ummah: Rising to the Challenges with Special Reference to Indonesia". The book contains fifty-one colour plates, ten maps, a glossary, a bibliography and an index. This high-quality publication is proudly presented to the world of learning and interested readers world-wide.

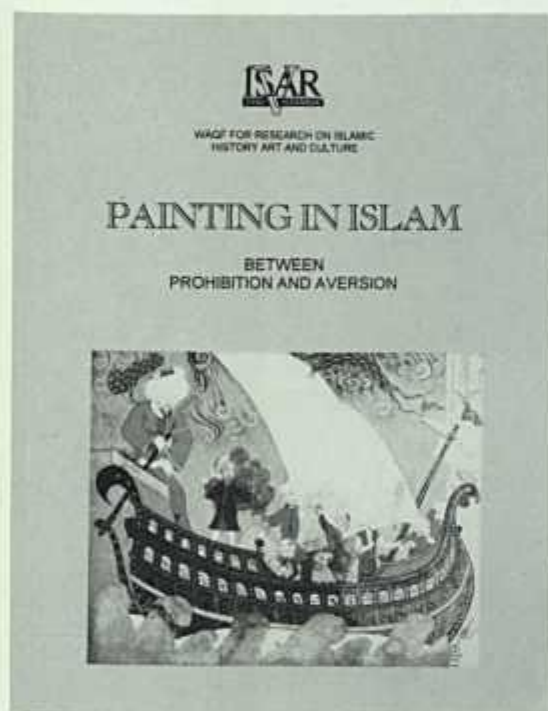


*A mosque in Central Sumatra
(illustration from Dr. Kamaruddin Mohd. Ali's chapter)*

NEW PUBLICATION

Ahmad Mohammad Issa, **Painting in Islam: between prohibition and aversion**, published by the Waqf for Research in Islamic History, Art and Culture (ISAR), Istanbul, 1996 (in Arabic and English)
Price: US\$ 15.- postage included

This study by the late scholar Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Issa, specialist in Islamic arts and Vice-Chairman of IRCICA Governing Board until his demise in June 1996, deals with the controversial issue of the prohibition of, and aversion to, representations and statues in the Islamic world, an issue on which opinions are various depending upon circumstances, understanding and interpretation. The author dedicated this study to Marmara University (Istanbul) for granting him the Honorary Doctorate title in 1995 for his services in the field of Islamic arts. It was published posthumously.



The author's interest in this subject began early in his life, during his post-graduate studies at the beginning of the 1940's. An extensive article he wrote later was published as a series in the journal *Majallat Al-Azhar* in 1951, then translated into English and published in the U.S.A., in the journal *The Muslim World*, Vol. 45, issue dated 3 July 1955. Finally, the Governing Board of IRCICA at its Tenth Session (Kuwait, 1993) recommended that a new edition of this study be published by the Centre taking into account its relevance for all those concerned with arts. Accordingly, the author agreed to revise and enlarge the study, which he did meticulously. Unfortunately, he breathed his last before the publication of his work.

In this work, Professor Issa does not aim to set forth a definitive or formal conclusion to the debate on this issue, but to communicate the findings of his research on the many texts related to the topic and the conviction and opinions he reached in result of his research. His analysis covers the parts related to the topic in the Holy Quran and the Hadith, the Old Testament, the New Testament, and recalls facts and events concerning representations throughout human history. The book is completed with a bibliography and reproductions of representations belonging to different civilisations in history.

NEW PUBLICATION

Curtains of the Haramain Sharifein, prepared by Hülya Tezcan, edited by Ahmad Mohammad Issa, translated into Arabic by Tahsin Ömer Tahaoğlu, preface by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, IRCICA, Istanbul, 1997

Price: US\$ 60.- postage included

With a historical and technical introduction on the curtains of Haramain Sharifein in the first part, and a catalogue of the curtains kept in the Topkapı Palace Museum in its second part, this book is expected to draw large readership. The catalogue in itself is divided into five sections. The first section is related to the curtains of the door of the Holy Ka'ba (entries no. 1-18), the second to the curtains covering its outer surface (no. 19-26), the third to the belts of the Holy Ka'ba (no. 27-44), the fourth to the covers of the tomb of the Prophet in the Garden of the Prophet (Rawda al-Mutahhara) (no. 45-59), and the fifth to the belts of these covers in the Garden of the Prophet (no. 60-67). These articles of highest historical and artistic value reflect the best of the weaving and embroidery arts of the Ottoman period. The oldest artifact in the collection is dated 950 H./1543-1544, corresponding to the period of Sultan Suleyman the Lawmaker's reign.

As known, starting from Yavuz Sultan Selim (1512-1520), the Caliphs sent curtains and many other articles and gifts to the Holy Ka'ba in Mecca and to the Garden of the Prophet in Medina every year, in order to provide for the maintenance and decoration of these Holy Places. Surra processions took place every year on this occasion. The curtains which were replaced by new ones were brought back to the Palace in Istanbul as a blessing, and again met with official ceremonies. In the period of the Turkish Republic, these curtains were placed among the rare artifacts in the Topkapı Palace Museum. In recent years, the Museum's specialists in cooperation with IRCICA have classified the collection; Dr. Hülya Tezcan, expert researcher in the Museum, prepared the catalogue. The book is expected to contribute in making this particular aspect of Islamic history better known.

