



O.I.C.
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY,
ART, AND CULTURE



NEWSLETTER

August 1996 No. 40

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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 (OIC)

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We are pleased to note that IRCICA enjoys a growing interest in the world especially in the fields of culture and information, what opens new prospects for its bilateral and multilateral cooperation with international, regional and local institutions. In this context, the memorandum of understanding for cooperation UNESCO and IRCICA signed last June will enable the two institutions to further expand the conceptual and operational procedures of their joint activities. The memorandum is also an important component of the overall cooperation between the OIC and UNESCO as regards the coverage of the fields of IRCICA's mandate, because it formalizes the cooperation guidelines that used to be set pragmatically in the context of specific joint projects and brings them out as a general framework applicable in different fields of common interest. Another recent development in the same context is that the Coordination Meeting between the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its specialised institutions, held in Geneva last June shortly after we signed the memorandum of cooperation with UNESCO, decided to create a new priority area in the framework of the OIC-UN cooperation titled "Development of arts and crafts and promotion of heritage". IRCICA was designated as the focal point of the OIC in this priority area.

In July 1996, IRCICA collaborated with Dowling College (New York) to organise the 18th Mediterranean Conference in Istanbul. It is noteworthy that in recent years the Mediterranean has been the subject matter of many conferences, research projects and cultural activities aiming to increase cooperation among countries of the region. Dowling College's Mediterranean Conferences contribute to this trend with their focus on civilisational history, on the cultural and scientific exchanges between peoples and their influence on social and intellectual life, literature and arts. As reflected in previous issues of the Newsletter, some of the conferences visiting scholars gave this year at the Centre were also on similar topics, such as inter-cultural dialogue and relations

between the Muslim world and the West, and the like.

The Centre makes preparations to organise an international symposium on the "Transfer of Modern Science and Technology to Turkey and Japan", jointly with the Kyoto-based International Research Centre for Japanese Studies. The symposium will be held on 7-11 October 1996 on the premises of IRCICA. We shall publish news on its proceedings in the next issue.

Meanwhile, the Centre continues its preparations to hold two major conferences. The first one is the International Symposium on Islamic Civilisation in West Africa to be organised under the high patronage of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, jointly by the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire Cheikh Anta Diop (IFAN) and IRCICA, with the support of the International Islamic Call Society (Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), on 26-30 December 1996 in Dakar. The second event is the First International Seminar on Arabesque in Traditional Crafts of OIC Countries to be organised jointly with the Ministry of Culture of the Syrian Arab Republic, with the assistance of UNESCO and the Mashareq institution (Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), on 4-11 January 1997 in Damascus.

Activities aiming to promote the Islamic arts, to which the Centre contributes with its research, publications and exhibitions, and the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage with its many projects and programs, continue to be appreciated in the interested circles. This issue features recent work done in this field.

To the great sorrow of the IRCICA family including all the previous and present members of its Governing Board, Prof. Ahmed Issa, a very dear member of this family since the Centre's establishment and Vice-President of its Governing Board, passed away last June. A few months ago, we had published news about his receiving the Honorary Doctorate from Marmara University in Istanbul. We will always remember him with respect and gratefulness.

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

UNESCO AND IRCICA SIGNED A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR COOPERATION

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation on 8 June 1996. Mr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza, Director General of UNESCO and Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, signed the Memorandum of Understanding during a ceremony that was held at Topkapı Palace, Istanbul.

The Memorandum of Understanding sets objectives and draws a framework to further expand the cooperation that has been growing for years between the two organisations, in different fields of common interest. The Minister of Culture of Turkey Mr. Agah Oktay Güner was present at the ceremony, together with the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan,

who also signed a memorandum of understanding with UNESCO; high officials from the Turkish Government and UNESCO, representatives of diplomatic missions, personalities from cultural circles and representatives of the press were also present.

Mr. Agah Oktay Güner, Minister of Culture of Turkey made a speech at the ceremony, emphasizing the importance of better acquainting peoples from different cultures with each other. The Minister said that nations need to have a full consciousness of their own culture and at the same time, exchange knowledge with other cultures; this would create affinities and friendship between them. IRCICA Director General spoke of the importance of promoting mutual understanding and dialogue between peoples as a contribution towards establishing global peace. He pointed out

the tasks incumbent upon the international cultural organisations and the efforts deployed by UNESCO and IRCICA towards this aim. Then, the Director General of UNESCO took the floor, underlining there ought to be no such issues as conflicts between civilisations but on the contrary, there are points of common understanding that UNESCO and IRCICA will jointly try to bring out and promote. He said that the agreement between the two institutions is a practical step for promoting cooperation in the common and similar fields of their mandate. During the ceremony, the Director General of UNESCO and the Minister of Culture of Azerbaijan Mr. Polat Bülbüloğlu also signed a memorandum of understanding, pertaining to cooperation between Türksoy, the newly established cultural institution of the Turkic countries, and UNESCO.



The Director Generals of UNESCO and IRCICA sign the agreement

The UNESCO-IRCICA memorandum of understanding aims to establish cooperative links between the two institutions to enhance a direct cooperation in the relevant fields of common concern. The memorandum was drawn up taking into consideration the active cooperation already existing between IRCICA and UNESCO in fields related to Islamic culture, arts and crafts. It underlines the important role IRCICA plays in establishing a better understanding of Islamic civilization worldwide, reflecting the image of Islamic culture as a part of world civilisation and bridging the gap between

cultures. It draws a framework and lays the foundations to facilitate the implementation of joint projects by the two parties. The memorandum of understanding also takes into consideration the increasingly active cooperation and joint efforts made by the two institutions to organise joint activities in the context of projects they had already planned, such as studies and information dissemination on the various aspects of Islamic culture; and projects implemented within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development. Recalling the resolution taken by the Seventh Islamic Summit

(Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, December 1994) and assigning IRCICA to "make contacts with the Member States to prepare an exhibition on Islamic heritage and culture aimed at publicizing the different dimensions of that culture and its role in building up human civilization and its values and ideals", the agreement foresees that UNESCO and IRCICA shall work together to promote the project of organizing a travelling exhibition on Islamic heritage and culture with a view to mobilizing political, technical and financial support necessary for the success of this project.



UNESCO Director General receives IRCICA's plaque of appreciation. On the left, the Minister of Culture of Turkey Dr. Agah Oktay Güner

Within the framework of this memorandum the two sides also agree to consult regularly on matters of common interest for the purpose of achieving their objectives and coordinating their respective activities, and to exchange information on the developments occurring in each

other's activities and projects of relevance to each other with a view to achieving effective coordination between them. In addition, and in the interest of their respective activities in the fields of arts, culture and crafts, UNESCO and IRCICA shall seek each other's technical cooperation.

The Director General of UNESCO and the Director General of IRCICA shall each appoint a focal point with a view to ensuring the implementation of the provisions of the memorandum of understanding.

IRCICA assigned to be the focal point of the OIC for a new UN-OIC priority area entitled Development of arts and crafts and promotion of heritage

An important step was taken in the framework of IRCICA's activities within the context of OIC-UN cooperation recently, during the Coordination Meeting between the lead agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialised institutions (Geneva, 26-28 June 1996). As specified under item 106 of the report of this meeting, IRCICA was assigned to be the focal point of the OIC for a new UN-OIC priority area aiming to develop arts, crafts and heritage. As stated in the decision on the "Identification of possible new areas of cooperation", the meeting agreed to create a new priority area of cooperation entitled "Development of arts and crafts and promotion of heritage" for which the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) will be the focal point of the OIC and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will be the focal point of the United Nations system.

The agenda items taken up by the Coordination Meeting were: Review of cooperation and appraisal of progress achieved in the jointly agreed priority areas of cooperation related to development of science and technology, trade and development, technical cooperation, assistance to refugees, food security and agriculture, education and eradication of illiteracy, investment mechanisms and joint ventures, human resources, environment, review of existing cooperation in

other jointly-agreed areas, identification of possible new areas of cooperation and consideration of proposals for enhancing the mechanisms of cooperation between the two organizations. During the first plenary session of the meeting on 26 June, statements were delivered by the Director General of the United Nations Office in Geneva, on behalf of the Secretary General of the United Nations, and by the OIC Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The meeting had before it different working papers prepared by the participating organizations, agencies and institutions of the two organizations, which were introduced by their respective representatives in the first plenary session. Representatives of the following UN system participated in the meeting: DPA; DDSMS; UNCTAD; UNDP; ILO; UNEP; UNHCR; FAO; UNESCO and UNIDO. In addition to IRCICA, the following OIC institutions and agencies participated in the meeting: OIC General Secretariat; IFSTAD; ICDT; SESRTCIC; IIT; OIC-Department of Science and Technology; OIC-Economic Affairs Department; ISF and Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry. IRCICA was represented by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General and Mr. Nazih Maarouf, Head, Crafts Development Program.

The meeting made a number of recommendations

calling focal points to exchange their work programs and associate with each other in some of their scheduled activities of mutual interest; agree on medium-term (three to five years) cooperation programs, to the extent possible; consult each other at the time of program - budget preparations; formalize their relations through the signing of memoranda of understanding; incorporate in their respective work programs the activities, projects and programs on which agreement has been reached for joint implementation, among others.

IRCICA has expanded its cooperation with different UN agencies within the overall framework of cooperation established by periodic meetings of the OIC and UN systems. Some of the points of cooperation which were agreed upon between IRCICA and different UN agencies and which appeared in the final report of this meeting are:

Para 20. IRCICA-DDSMS (Department for Development Support and Management Services): As a follow-up to the previous meeting, the two parties expressed their interest in close cooperation in the field of craft development programs. In order to provide all possible assistance, the two parties agreed to exchange information on the relevant institutions of developing countries.

Para 21. IRCICA-UNDP/ UNICEF: It was agreed that IRCICA and UNDP would organize, with the support of UNICEF, a TCDC regional workshop on reconstruction and rehabilitation programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNICEF will provide the services of a consultant to contribute to the rehabilitation of basic services benefiting children and mothers, within the framework of the proposed regional TCDC workshop. Also, UNDP and UNICEF shall provide IRCICA with their annual reports.

Para 22. IRCICA - UNIDO: IRCICA welcomed the initiative made by UNIDO for promoting one of the common issues that concerned IRCICA, namely the promotional brochure for introducing textiles in West Africa, as this meets part of IRCICA's needs on crafts data on OIC countries. Furthermore, the two parties agreed to join hands for further widening the existing crafts development program undertaken by IRCICA, and to strengthen their efforts in the areas they both identified at the last UN-OIC meeting. UNIDO will also work with IRCICA to further enhance their joint efforts in the project Mo-

star 2004 involving the workshops on the rebuilding of the old town of Mostar in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Para 62. IRCICA - ILO: IRCICA and ILO discussed the possibility of enhancing activities in fields of common concern. IRCICA proposed to collaborate with ILO for programming a scheme aimed at emphasizing the support to be given to crafts people, assisting them to reach excellence in their work and providing them with favorable working conditions. It asked the ILO to seek possibilities for providing IRCICA with publications and data on the state of crafts people, to be used for the preparation of the directory project of crafts in member states.

UNESCO and IRCICA, paras:

76. The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the existing cooperation which received added impetus from the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the two Director Generals on 8 June 1996.

77. The two sides agreed to consult regularly on matters of common interest in the fields of arts, crafts and culture, and to seek each other's techni-

cal cooperation in the development and implementation of projects in those areas. They also agreed to endeavour to promote a travelling exhibition on Islamic heritage and culture, and to continue their efforts towards the organization of the International Seminar on "Arabesque in Traditional Crafts of OIC Countries" (Damascus, January 1997).

78. Furthermore the two organizations agreed to continue their joint efforts in the existing fields of cooperation which include Arabia Plan activities, projects within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development; establishment of the Rabat Museum of Islamic Crafts and Arts; cultural development in the Republics of Central Asia and Caucasia and rebuilding the cultural heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

79. The two organizations agreed, as a follow-up to their consultative meeting of December 1995, to exert efforts for the implementation of joint activities, particularly the organization of an international symposium on "Islamic Arts Today and the International Market".

THE EIGHTEENTH MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE

**jointly organized by Dowling College,
Long Island, New York
and IRCICA on 8-11 July 1996**



The Mediterranean Conferences are organized by Dowling College of Long Island, New York, U.S.A. for the purpose of bringing together scholars and researchers from universities all over the world for a dialogue of civilizations in the Mediterranean. The participants present papers and hold discussions on a wide range of cultural subjects pertaining to the Mediterranean in a historical perspective. Dowling College, an institution renowned for its international relations and research in cultural areas, held the previous seventeen conferences each year in a different Mediterranean country. The Eighteenth Mediterranean Conference was organized in two parts, the first part in Rome, and the second part in Istanbul, jointly with IRCICA, on the Centre's premises at Yıldız Palace, between the dates 8-11 July 1996.

There were thirty-four participants from universities in different countries, among them, New York State, Nevada, North Carolina and Harvard Universities, Dowling College and Bryn Mawr College (U.S.A.), Helsinki University (Finland), University of Budapest (Hungary), Sorbonne University (France), Marmara University (Turkey); scholars from Spain and Germany also participated in the discussions. Ten sessions were held, and the session topics were Islam and Western Europe, Islam and the Indian Continent, Neo-Platonic Society, recent Mediterranean Studies, Moors in the Western Literature, Recent Greek Studies, Women and Islam, Literature and the Mediterranean Coast.

Many distinguished guests were invited to the opening on 8 July, among them, the Governor of Istanbul, the Metropolitan Mayor of Istanbul, the representative of the Minister of Culture of Turkey, the President of Istanbul University, the Consuls General of various countries in Istanbul, university members and outstanding newspapermen of the Turkish press.

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu welcomed the guests and in his speech gave a general outline of the history of the Mediterranean as a cradle of civilizations and occasionally, an arena of conflicts. Pointing out that the Mediterranean has given birth to the major religions and cultures and that their relationship formed a major part of civilizational history, the Director General said that Mediterranean civilisations can cooperate to promote affinities among themselves drawing from their common heritage, and that in this framework, the academicians have an important role to play, that of better introducing peoples of different cultures to each other. Next, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Mayor of Istanbul, took the floor, and expressed his hope that the Mediterranean would become a sea of peace with the combined efforts of the surrounding countries, where tolerance and respect would be shown to the religion and lifestyle of every society. Mr. Rahmi Çubukçu, representative of the Minister of Culture, read the message of Mr. İsmail Kahraman, Minister of Culture of Turkey, who wished the participants success in their conference. Prof. Dr. Bülent Berkarda, President of Istanbul University also made a speech emphasizing the historical importance of the Mediterranean as the birthplace of major intellectual, cultural and artistic currents which influenced the cultural development of mankind; he expressed appreciation of the Mediterranean Conferences which contribute to unity in the region through studies in social sciences.

The Metropolitan Mayor of Istanbul was presented with a medal by the President of Dowling College Dr. Victor P. Meskill for welcoming the 18th Mediterranean Conference to the city of Istanbul, and Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu was awarded an honorary doctorate in science by the President for his contributions to research in history of science and culture.

At the closing ceremony, Dr. Norman Holub from Dowling College, the organiser of the Mediterranean Conferences, was awarded by IRCICA with a plaque of appreciation for his efforts and contributions to the organisation of the very successful 18th Mediterranean Conference.



**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ISLAMIC CIVILISATION
IN WEST AFRICA**

**to be organized in Dakar, Republic of Senegal,
on 26-30 December 1996**

The International Symposium on Islamic Civilisation in West Africa will be organized under the high patronage of H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, jointly by IRCICA and the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire Cheikh Anta Diop (IFAN, Dakar, Senegal), with the sponsorship of the International Islamic Call Society, Tripoli, Lybyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The symposium will be an important forum of scholars and researchers to assess and promote scholarly activities on the history and cultural heritage of West Africa.

The major objectives of the symposium are:

- * to establish an academic forum where specialists from African and other countries would communicate the results of their research on different aspects of the theme, exchange information, views and experiences
- * to draw from this debate indicators of the present state and future prospects of research in this field
- * produce a reference work on this theme by publishing the proceedings of the symposium.

The logistical and technical administration is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Senegal in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and the Presidency of the University of Dakar.

The International coordinator of this Symposium is Mr. Ahmed Lajimi, IRCICA.

The main session themes will be:

1. History of the introduction of Islam to West Africa
2. Interpretations of the meaning of the Holy Quran in local languages (oral translations)
3. Islamic education in West Africa
4. Islam in the colonial period
5. Interactions between the Islamic culture and the regional culture as manifested in arts and other forms of cultural expression
6. Contributions of West Africa to Islamic culture and civilisation

A high rate of requests for participation has already shown promising prospects for the success of the symposium towards the realisation of its objectives. A comprehensive information brochure is being prepared for publication, to be distributed to the prospective participants ahead of the symposium.

Many cultural activities will take place on the occasion of the symposium. They include a visit to Gorée Island, a visit to the crafts centres, an African Evening, and a public conference to be attended by the press, students, and other interested persons.

**THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON
ARABESQUE IN THE TRADITIONAL CRAFTS OF OIC COUNTRIES
will take place in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, on 4-11 January 1997**

The First International Seminar on Arabesque in Traditional Crafts of OIC Countries will be organized jointly by IRCICA and the Ministry of Culture of the Syrian Arab Republic in Damascus, with the cooperation of UNESCO and co-sponsorship by the Mashareq establishment (Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). The seminar will be accompanied by the following activities: an international walk of intellectuals, writers, artists, artisans and delegates of participating countries for "Revival and Preservation of the Islamic Urban Heritage", site visits to see the arabesque masterpieces used in Islamic architecture, workshops of arabesque artisans-at-work, folkloric performances and popular live concerts from Syria and from other regions, exhibitions of arabesque masterpieces, exhibitions of cultural publications and materials, and cultural tours.

This international seminar is considered to be the first forum to discuss the experiences of the Member States in the field of traditional arabesque craft development and to explore major issues that will determine the future directions concerning creativity in traditional arabesque of OIC countries during the coming decades. Deliberations will be made on problems and prospects to be highlighted by country presentations and specialized papers. The seminar proceedings will be published in book form.

The seminar's general theme is:

- 1- "Arabesque in the crafts of OIC countries: Past, present and future".
Sub-themes are:
- 2- The intrinsic relationship between design and the Islamic ornaments: revival and re-use of the traditional designs.
- 3- Technical cooperation for developing skills and the exchange of applied techniques.
- 4- The geometric dimension of the decorative arts, familiar geometrical patterns such as: triangle, tetragon, pentagon, sextagon, circle, star shape, lines, areas, and grounds.
- 5- Creativity in decorative botanical patterns used in crafts
- 6A- decorative designs and patterns in calligraphy
- 6B- paper and slide presentation on traditional Islamic paper marbling and hand paper arts.
- 7- The concept in decorating styles on metallic crafts: engraved calligraphy, incrustation, repousee (beating on the reverse side), grafting and opening, interlacing and other methods.
- 8- Creativity in wooden decorations: Doors, windows, traditional trunks and other objects.
- 9- Decorative wall panels in coloured ceramic.
- 10- Variety in the decorative patterns of carpets and kilims.
- 11- What are the limits that Islamic decorative art can come across in its interaction with modern technology?
- 12- Education and training, a necessity for qualified skillful craftsmen. Emphasis on arabesque education within the designated program.
- 13- Economic and financial aspects in the development of ornamental arts.
- 14 - Patronage and government: Their main role for developing arabesque in crafts.
- 15 - Arabesque as an integral element of Islamic architectural heritage.
- 16A- The influence of the Islamic decorative art on European art.

- 16B- An analysis of the meaning of Arabesque in its relation with unity, its development through ages and places and its effect on the contemporary European art.
- 17- Exploring new marketing opportunities for Islamic crafts in the world.

The seminar aims to realise the implementation of the following recommendations:

- * to assess the present state of arabesque in crafts in the Islamic world and to determine the economic, social and cultural measures that need to be taken for the future development of this sector;
- * to discuss measures that can be taken to guard against the loss of Islamic values and traditions with a view towards maintaining the uniqueness of Islamic crafts heritage;
- * to organise competitions in order to develop these arts and to increase the creativity of young artists;
- * to give incentive prizes to young people with the aim of encouraging them to produce new works.
- * to establish an international training centre for arabesque of OIC countries in Syria for the purpose of educating and training craftspeople on the different styles and methods newly created in the field of traditional decorations in all the countries of the Muslim world;
- * to develop a strategy for global cooperation on this subject.
- * to prepare a coloured catalogue of the most beautiful masterpieces of arabesque designs, which will include photographs of new creative and original pieces in this sector. This catalogue will be a product of the first documentary study which presents the necessary information and methods related to these arts. At present, no such work exists in libraries of OIC Member States.

Participation will include OIC Member States; international organizations and institutions working in this field; policy makers, architects, planners, crafts administrators, craftspeople, specialists and traders dealing with these arts; and, artisans who will display their own works.

Each participating country will nominate a craft specialist to present a country report on the present state of arabesque in the concerned country. Each country will contribute colour slides, photographs, posters, brochures, books and other materials related to arabesque innovation in Islamic crafts. These materials will constitute the nucleus of an exhibition on traditional arabesque.

Seminar Coordinators

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The King Faisal Foundation celebrated its twentieth birthday

The King Faisal Foundation celebrated its twentieth birthday on 13 May 1996 in Riyadh, under the high patronage of His Royal Highness Amir Sultan bin Abdulaziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Aviation and Inspector General, on behalf of His Royal Highness Amir Abdallah bin Abdulaziz, Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister, and Head of the National Guard.

The foundation was established upon the initiative of the late King Faisal bin Abdulaziz's sons and was started right after his death in 1975. It operates under the high patronage of His Majesty King Fahd bin Abdulaziz, Custodian of the Holy Places.

In 1979, the Board of Trustees launched an international prize bearing the name of King Faisal. This prize initially covered three fields of study which were subsequently increased to five, and an annual award of \$100.000 which was later doubled. This prize covered many fields, namely: service to Islam, Islamic studies, Arabic literature, medicine and sciences. The prize has become internationally recognized and 111 scien-

tists, scholars and researchers from 31 different nations have been awarded prizes until now.

The foundation comprises different sections and departments, among them the King Faisal Research Centre for Islamic Studies, libraries, manuscript restoration centres, printing houses and halls for Islamic art exhibitions and others, and the King Faisal Memorial Hall. The foundation also holds lectures, conferences, seminars and exhibitions and does charitable works such as social help, assistance to studies, teaching and research grants.

The funds are drawn from the legacy of King Faisal as well from donations by the Saudi royal family and various benefactors. The organization has been very active during the last twenty years in many diverse fields, including exhibitions for the revival of the Islamic heritage, manuscripts and documents. The main library has a collection comprising 90.000 titles in 160.000 volumes, 250.000 articles, more than 23.000 original manuscripts some of which are 1200 years old, as well as a manuscript restoration section where modern methods

and techniques are employed. The foundation plans to build premises that would stretch over 216 sq.m. with a 800-m. tower, meeting rooms, reception halls and residential facilities.

IRCICA's Director General was among the guests taking part in the celebrations. Since its inception, the Centre has had close working ties with the foundation, which assisted the restoration of the Yaveran building in Yıldız Palace in 1986 with financial support. On the occasion of the celebrations, the Director General met with Their Royal Highnesses the members of the foundation's Board of Trustees among whom are Amir Abdallah al-Faisal, Amir Muhammad al-Faisal, Amir Khalid al-Faisal, Amir Sa'ud al-Faisal, Amir Abd al-Rahman al-Faisal, Amir Sa'd al-Faisal, Amir Bandar al-Faisal, Amir Turki al-Faisal. The Director General was also received by H.R.H. Amir Sa'ud al-Faisal at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; themes of the meeting were some cultural issues on the Muslim world. The Director General briefed H.R.H. Amir Sa'ud al-Faisal on the Centre's activities for which H.R.H. expressed support and interest.

Conference on Relations between the Muslim World and Europe held at Al-Albait University, Jordan

Under the patronage of H.R.H. the Crown Prince Hassan bin Tallal of Jordan, a Conference on Relations between the Muslim World and Europe was organised by Al-Albait University, Mafrag, Jordan, on 10-13 June 1996. The University of Lund, the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at the University of Uppsala, and the Swedish Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, cooperated in the organisation of the conference, which aimed to continue the deliberations of the Euro-Islam Conference held in Stockholm in June 1995. The participants attended the conference in their per-

sonal and academic capacity, as scholars and members of institutions from Muslim countries and Europe concerned with the promotion of mutual understanding, respect and peaceful coexistence among peoples of the world. IRCICA Director General attended the conference and chaired one of the sessions. With the papers, deliberations and recommendations of the participants, the conference addressed many issues on how to formulate new and better policies for the European Union and Muslim countries which will contribute to further improving bilateral relations

between them, encouraging dialogue between their peoples by correcting any popular misunderstandings and stereotypes that might hinder the development of their relations. A multidisciplinary approach to the subject matter involving legal issues, human rights, conflict resolution, the role of the mass media and other subjects led to thorough and comprehensive discussions throughout the sessions. Hence, with its recommendations and its report, the conference has been an important step forward in this series of inter-religious dialogue.

Conference on Contemporary Art in the Arab World by the Fine Arts Department, University of Yarmouk, Jordan

The Fine Arts Department of the University of Yarmouk will organise the first Conference on Art in the Arab World in its premises, on 7-9 November 1996. Researchers dealing with the subject will participate in this scholarly undertaking in support of art and education in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and in the other areas of the Arab world. The conference will revolve around the following subjects:

- 1- Contemporary art in the Arab world, future perspectives: The contemporary Arab artist: their duties and rights, creativity, techniques and methods, the artist and his environment.
- 2- Artistic creativity: the artist, the critic and society: Contemporary fine art and its message, identity and authenticity, the artist and the critic in

contemporary thought, freedom of the artist and his place in Arab society.

- 3- Role of the organisations (public and private) in the protection of fine arts: Contemporary visual arts and education, role of the universities, art programs in the Arab world, and art education.

International Seminar on "Discovery of Islamic Arts: Sources and Contemporary" held within the program of the 18th Asilah Cultural Moussem, Morocco

The seminar was organised by Al-Mouhit Cultural Association in collaboration with the Aga Khan Prize for Ar-

chitecture on 8-10 August 1996, within the program of the summer university of Al-Mutamid Ibn Abbad in Asi-

lah, Morocco. Deliberations were made over three days on the following themes: Architecture and Islamic

decoration; Influence of the Islamic art on the present fashion; and, Influence of Islamic art on contemporary design.

Upon the invitation extended by H.E. Mr. Mohamed Benaissa, Ambassador of Morocco in Washington, D.C. and President of Al-Mouhit Cultural Association, Mr. Nazih Maarouf, Head, Crafts Development Program, attended the seminar on behalf of IR-CICA Director General and presented a paper titled "Craft development as a step for promotion of Islamic arts". Among the participants were Mr. Sūha Özkan, Secretary General of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, Geneva; Prof. Mohammad Al Assad, Jordanian University; Prof. Khaled Azzam, The Prince of Wales' Institute of Architecture, London; Prof. Nadia Errzini, Specialist in Islamic Arts, Morocco; Prof. Mohamed Melehi, Vice-

President of Al-Mouhit Cultural Association; Prof. Abdelhalim Redwi, Artist, Saudi Association for Culture and Art, Riyadh; Prof. Assaad Al Arabi, Specialist in Aesthetics and Art Critic, Paris, and a number of art specialists from different countries.

Among the many recommendations taken at the seminar, a declaration by the name of ASILA was issued emphasizing the main role of Islamic art in the cultural life of the Muslim world. In this declaration, the participants "recognized the threats that the Islamic arts are facing and the extent of the dangers some essential sectors of this heritage are suffering and taking in to consideration the awareness efforts to be taken for better understanding the value of arts which necessitates financing, education, and training among others", and called for further efforts "to raise more

awareness of the real contribution made by Islamic arts as a wealth for civilisation and humanity; to seek opportunities of training and education for the artisans through the establishment of schools and academies that will gather craftspeople, architects, traditional designers and marketing experts; to call the concerned authorities to take the necessary measures to protect the creative artists and encourage them not to leave this field and look for better living conditions; to set up certain measures and activities for advancing marketing systems to assist artisans; and, to create special funds for the development of Islamic arts, to appeal to the media channels to extend extra efforts for addressing the issue on a local, regional and international level and show its importance for the growth of tourism and economy in the Member States.

The Eleventh International Book Fair of Doha, Qatar to take place in December 1996

The National Library of Qatar will organize the Doha 11th International Book Fair on 18-27 December 1996, under the supervision of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the State of Qatar. The fair grounds will be the Qatar International Exhibition Centre in Doha. There will be four main sections in the fair:

1. The section of Regional and International Organisations (for display)
2. The section of publications in Arabic (display and sale)

3. The section of publications in languages other than Arabic (display and sale)

4. The section on Information Technology (computers, compact disks, microfilms, etc.)

The organizers will assist the participating publishers in many ways to facilitate their activities, such as by providing promotion in the local press media, radio and television, and international TV channels through the Qatar Space Channel. Furthermore, a Guide of the

Doha 11th International Book Fair will be published, to comprise the names of the participants and lists of their publications, as well as information on facilities of display, transport and accommodation to be provided to them.

For more information, please write to: *Qatar National Library, Ministry of Information and Culture, P.O. Box 205, Doha, State of Qatar; phone: (0974) 42 99 55 - 43 39 51, fax: 42 99 76.*

CULTURAL DATA ON OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

This section gives brief information reflecting the 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 in the form of brief country surveys. The purpose is to disseminate part of the data collected in the framework of the Centre's projects titled *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions* and *Studies on the Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States*. It is hoped that the institutions concerned will assist the Centre in updating and completing the information given here. The addresses of some of the cultural institutions of the Republic of Indonesia are given below, together with summary statistics.

INDONESIA

Summary information *

Area	1 926 million sq. km. comprising 13667 islands.	
Population	192 million (1992)	
Annual population growth	1.97 %	
Share of urban population	25 %	
Share of Muslim population	90 %	
Capital city	Jakarta	
Major cities	Bandung, Surabaya, Semerang	
Languages	Bahasa Indonesia is the national language. English is widely used. Other languages spoken throughout the country include Arabic, Japanese, Chinese and Dutch.	
Adult literacy rate	84 % (1992)	
School enrolment ratios (1992)	First level	115 % (Gross) 97 % (Net)
	Second level	43 % (Gross) 37 % (Net)
	First level	23
Student/teacher ratio (1992)	9.8	
Educational expenditure as % of government budget (1992)	9.8	
Number of daily newspapers	68	
Number of non-daily newspapers	92	
Number of periodical publications	117	

* Sources: SESRTCIC, *Statistical Pocketbook of the OIC Countries 1995*; UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook 1994*; IRCICA

Learned societies and research institutions

The Asia Foundation

Jl. Darmawangsa Raya 50
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12160

**Office of Religious Research
and Development (AGAMA)**

Jl. M.H. Thamrin, No: 20, Jakarta

**Directorate of Protection and
Development of Historical and
Archeological Heritage, Ministry
of Education and Culture**

Jl. Cilacap, No: 4, P.O.Box 2533, Jakarta Pusat

Dewan Da'wah Islamiyyah Indonesia

Kp. Bali 1/53, Tanah Abang, Jakarta

**Islamic Cultural, Educational and
Science Organisation (ICESCO)**

c/o International Islamic Organisation (IIO)
Fl. Let Jen, S. Parman No: 66, Slipi Raya, Jakarta

International Islamic Organisation (IIO)

Fl. Let Jen, S. Parman No: 66, Slipi Raya, Jakarta

**Islamic Institute for Research and
Development (LIPPM)**

Cikini Raya 95, Lantai V, P.O. Box 3067
Jakarta Pusat

Foundation for Cultural Cooperation

Jl. Gajah Mada 13, Bandung

Istiqial Festival Foundation

Fl.14, Bank Pacific Bldg.
8, Jl. Jend, Sudirman
Jakarta 10220

Institute for Qur'anic Calligraphy

Fakultas Adab IAIN, "Syarif Hidayatullah"
Ciputal, Jakarta-Selatan

National Institute for Cultural Studies,

Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Jl. Jenderal Gato Subroto,
P.O. Box 165, Jakarta - Selatan

Majelis Dawah Islamiyah Indonesia

Jl. Pejamban, Jakarta Pusat

Scientific Council of Indonesia

Medan Merdeka, Selatan 11
Jakarta, Java Barat

Council of Ulema Indonesia

Complex Masjid Agung Al-Azhar
Keboyovan Baru, Jakarta - Selatan

National Centre for Language Development

Jl. Diponegoro 82, P.O. Box 2625
Jakarta Pusat

National Institute for Cultural Studies

Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan
Jl. Tenku Tjkk Ditiro 42, Jakarta

**National Institute of Economic and
Social Research**

Jl. Gondangdia Lama 39
P.O.Box 310, Jakarta

**The National Research Centre
of Archeology (Pus Pan)**

Jl. Cilacap 4
Jakarta Pusat

Tunas Melati Foundation

Dacrah Istimewa, Yogyakarta,
Jl. P. Mangkubimi 38, Yogyakarta, Java

Libraries and archives

The National Library

Merdeka Barat 12, P.O.Box 3624, Jakarta Pusat

National Archives of Indonesia

Jl. Ampera Raya, Cilandak III
Jakarta-Selatan

Biblioteka Bogoniensis

20 Jl. Ir. H. Jamanda
Bogor 146/394

**Central Documentation and Library
of the Ministry of Information**

Medan Merdeka Barat 9, Jakarta

Central Library of Mataram State University

Jl. Lemuru Baru, P.O.B. 200
Ampenam, Lombok, NTB

Central Library of Udayana University

Jl. Jendral Sudirman
P.O.Box 105, Denpasar, Bali

Central Library of 17 August

1945 University
Jl. Teuku Cik Ditiro, 46, Jakarta

Library of the Indonesian

Conservatory Museum

Kepatihan, Surakarta

Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Central Library (LIPI)

Jl. Cisit, Sangkuriang, Bandung

Indonesian Islamic Library Center
Masjid Istiqlal P.O. Box 4419
Jakarta 10001

**Islamic Teaching Foundation of
Al-Awwabin Library (ITFAL)**
Jl. Raya Bogor Kel.
Rambutan RT 006 RW 02 No:1
Kec. Pasar Rebo
Jakarta Timur 13830

National Language Institute
Jl. Diponegoro 72
Jakarta, Java Barat

Public Library, Cultural Institute
Merdeka Barat 12
Jakarta, Java Barat

Indonesian Press Institute, Library
Jl. Pegangsaan Timur 19-B, Jakarta

**Main Library of Palangka
Raya University**
Kampus Tunjung Nyaho, Palangka Raya
Kalimantan Tengah

**Malang Institute of Teacher
Training and Education, Main Library**
6 Jl. Surabaya 5, Malang 65114, East Java

Mulawarman University, Main Library
Kampus Gn. Kelua, Samarinda

National Archives, Library
Jl. Gajah Mada 111, Jakarta-Barat-Jakarta

**Library of Alauddin State Institute
of Islamic Studies**
Jl. Sultan Alauddin 63, Ujung Pandan

**Hidayatullah Jakarta
Syarif Library (IAIN)**
Jl. Ciputat Raya, Jakarta-Selatan

Islamic Library
Jl. P. Mangkubumi 38, Yogyakarta Java

Hatta Foundation Library
Malioboro 85, Yogyakarta

**Library of the Central Museum,
Ministry of Education and Culture**
Medan Merdeka Barat 12, Jakarta

State Library
Malioboro 175, Yogyakarta

Political and Social History Library
Department of Education and Culture
Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan 11, Jakarta

Public Library of Makassar
Jl. Lamadu Kelleng No. 3,
P.O. Box 16, Ujung Pandang

Muslim University of Indonesia, Library
Jl. Kaktua No. 27, Ujung Pandang

**Moluccas Provincial Library,
Dept. of Education and Culture**
Jl. Rijali S.K. 31, Ambon

**West Java Provincial Public Library,
Department of Education and Culture,
Library Development Centre**
Jl. Cikapundung Timur 1, Bandung, Java Barat

Provincial Library of West Nusa Tenggara
Jln. Majapahit Kekalik Mataram
23125, Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat

Provincial Library, Medan
Jl. Iskandar Muda 270, Medan
**Provincial Library, Sumatera
Selantan Palembang**
Jl. Kebon Duku 24 Ilir
Palembang

State Library of Riau
Jl. Diponegoro 18,
P.O.Box 25, Pekanbaru

Provincial Library
Jl. Kompleks Gelanggand, Remaja-Menado

Regional Library of Bali
Jl. Pahlawan 5 (pahlawan Str. 5)
Singaraja

Provincial Library, East Java
Jl. Walikota, Mustajab 68 Surabaya
East Java

Provincial Library of Yogyakarta
Malioboro 175, Yogyakarta

Legal Documentation Center
University of Indonesia
Jl. Cirebon 5, Jakarta Pusat

**Library, National Scientific
Documentation Center**
Jl. Jendral Gato Subroto, P.O.B. 3065/Jkt., Jakarta

**Library, National Centre for
Language Development**
Jl. Daksinapati Barat IV Kompleks
U.I. Rawamangun, Jakarta 13220, Timur

Gadjah Mada University, Central Library
Gedung Unit V Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta

Public Library
Jl. Hamza Fansuri 23, Banda Aceh

Public Library
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman 5, Banjarmasin

Public Library Jakarta
Jl. Budi Kemuliaan 3, Jakarta

Public Library
Jl. Salemba 18, Jakarta Raya

Public Library
Jl. Tempello 1/10, Kupang

Public Library
Jl. Kekalik-Mataram, Mataram

Public Library
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman 52, Padang

Public Library
Jl. Ade Irma Suryani
Nasution 3 Palangkaraya

Public Library
Jl. Sutoyo Kompleks,
Prefab Segiri, Kotak Pos. 95, Samarinda

Public Library
Jl. Remuda 147, Semarang

Public Library
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman 35, Ujung Pandang

Cenderawasih University, Library
Abepura P.O.Box 422
Jayapura, Irian Jaya

Diponegoro University, Library
Jl. Imam Barja, Sh. 1, P.O.Box 270
Semarang

**Hasanuddin University
Central Library**
Jl. Mesjid Raya (old campus), Ujung Pandang

University of Indonesia, Library
Kompleks U.I. Rawamangun
P.O.Box 001/Jng, Jakarta

Islamic University of Indonesia, Library
Jl. Cik diTiro, P.O. Box 56
Yogyakarta, Java

Islamic University of Nusantara, Library
Jl. Terusan Halimun 37, Bandung

Jambi University Library
Jl. Yos. Sudarso, Telanaipura, Jambi

Jember University Library
Jl. Veteran 3 Gedung tri Ubaya Sakti
Jember, East Java

Jendral Soedirman University Library
Kampus unsoed Grendeng,
P.O.Box 15, Purwokerto, Central Java

Krisnadwipajana University Library
Jl. Tegal 10, Jakarta, Java Barat

Lambung University Library
Jl. Lambung Mangkurat 3, Banjarmasin

Padjadjaran State University Library
Jl. Diparti Ukur 35
Bandung, Java

Tanjungpura University Central Library
Jl. Imam Bonjol, Pontianak, Kalbar

Museums

National Museum
Jl. Merdeka Barat 12
Jakarta Pusat

Bali Museum
**Directorate General of Culture,
Department of Education and Culture**
Jl. H. Agus Salim No. 60A-Jakarta Pusat
[Jl. Letnan Kolonel Wisnu 1], [Denpasar, Bali]

Museum of Indonesian Culture
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat 12, Jakarta

Universities and Educational Institutions

**Alauddin State Institute of
Islamic Studies (IAIN)**
Alauddin 63, Jl. Sultan Alauddin
Ujung Pandang

State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN)
Syarif Hidayatullah
Jl. Ciputat Raya Kebayoran Lama
Jakarta-Selatan

**State Institute for Islamic
Studies of Walisongo**
Jl. Walisongo 3-5, Semarang

**Sunan Kalijaga State Institute
of Islamic Studies**
Jl. Marsda Adisucipto, Yogyakarta

**Research Institute, Pattimura
Ambon University**
P.O.Box 95, Jl. Jenderal Achmad Yani, Ambon

Institute of Research, Lampung University
Kampus Unila-Gedung Meneng
Tanjungkarang

Faculty of Law, Airlangga University
Jl. Airlangga 6, Surabaya

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Airlangga University**
Jl. Airlangga 6, Surabaya

Faculty of Letters, Diponegoro University
Jl. Imam Barjo, SH 1-3,
P.O.Box 270, Semarang

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Diponegoro University**
Jl. Imam Barjo, SH 1-3, P.O. Box 270
Semarang

**Cultural Research and Study Centre,
Gadjah Mada University**
Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta
**Faculty of Letters and Culture,
Gadjah Mada University**
Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Gadjah Mada University**
Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta

Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University
Jl. Mesjid Raya, Ujung Pandang (old campus)
Biringkanaya, Ujung Pandang (new campus)

**Faculty of Politics and Social Sciences
Hasanuddin University**
Jl. Mesjid Raya Ujung Pandang
(old campus) Kambus Tamalaura
Biringkanaya, Ujung Pandang (new campus)

Academy of Arabic, Ibnu Chaldun University
Jl. Pemuda, Kav. 97, Rawamangun
Jakarta, Timur

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Ibnu Chaldun University**
Jl. Pemuda Kav 97
Rawamangun Jakarta, Timur

**Faculty of Theology,
Ibnu Chaldun University**
Jl. Pemuda Kav 97
Rawamangun Jakarta, Timur

**Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Indonesia**
Kompleks UI Rawamangun, P.O. Box 001
JNG Jakarta

**Faculty of Letters, University
of Indonesia**
Kompleks UI Rawamangun, P.O. Box 001
JNG Jakarta

**Institute of Archeology, University
of Indonesia**
Kompleks UI Rawamangun
P.O.Box 001, JNG Jakarta

Institute of Literature, University of Indonesia
Kompleks UI Rawamangun
P.O.Box 001, JNG Jakarta

**Institute of History, University of
Indonesia**
Kompleks UI Rawamangun
P.O.Box 001, JNG Jakarta

**Institute of Language, Islamic
University of Indonesia**
Jl. Cik Di Tiro 1, Lt. II
3091 Yogyakarta 55223

**Faculty of Islamic Education,
Islamic University of Indonesia**
Jl. Cik Ditiro 1, P.O.Box 56
(Terman Taman No. 1)
Yogyakarta, Java Tengah

**Faculty of Islamic Law,
Islamic University of Indonesia**
Jl. Cik Ditiro 1, P.O.Box 56
(Terman Taman No. 1)
Yogyakarta, Java Tengah

**Faculty of Theology, Islamic University of
Indonesia in Cirebon**
31, Jl. Kapten Samadikun
Cirebon

**Faculty of Education, Islamic
University Jakarta**
Jl. Prof. Muh. Yamin 57, Jakarta

**Faculty of Law and Social Sciences,
Islamic University Jakarta**
Jl. Prof. Muh. Yamin 57, Jakarta

Islamic University of Bandung (UNISBA)
Jl. Taman Sari 1, Bandung

**Faculty of Education,
Islamic University Nusantara**
Jl. Terusan Halimun 37, Bandung

**Faculty of Education,
Islamic University of North Sumatra**
Jl. Singamangaraja, Teladan
Medan Sumatra

**Faculty of Islamic Education,
Islamic University of North Sumatra**
Jl. Singamangaraja, Teladan
Medan Sumatra

Islamic University of Surakarta (UNIS)
Jl. Kartopuran 241 A Surakarta (office) -
Jl. Honggowongso 65 Surakarta (campus),
Surakarta, Java

Faculty of Letters, Jember University
Jl. Veteran 3, P.O.Box 59,
Jedung Tri Ubaya Sakti Jember
East Java

Faculty of Education, Jember University
Jl. Veteran 3, P.O.Box 59
Gedung Tri Ubaya Sakti Jember, East Java

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Jember University**
Jl. Veteran 3, P.O.Box 59
Gedung Tri Ubaya Sakti Jember
East Java

Faculty of Education, Lampung University
Kampus Unila, Gedung Meneng
Tanjungkarang

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Muhammadiyah University**
Kampus Cirenden, Kebayoran Lama
Jakarta, Selatan

**Faculty of Education, Muhammadiyah
University**
Kampus Cirenden, Kebayoran Lama
Jakarta, Selatan

Muslim University of Indonesia
Jl. Kaktua No. 27
Ujung Pandang-Sulawest Selatan

**Centre for Islamic Studies,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
National University**
Jl. Sawo Manila Pejaten
Pasar Minggu, Jakarta 12510

**Faculty of Literature,
Padjadjaran State University**
Jl. Dipati Ukur 35, Bandung, Java

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Padjadjaran State University**
Jl. Dipati Ukur 35, Bandung, Java

Faculty of Educational Sciences,

Pattimura Ambon University
P.O.Box 95, Jl. Jenderal Achmad Yani, Ambon

**Faculty of Social Sciences,
Pattimura Ambon University**
P.O.Box 95, Jl. Jenderal Achmad Yani, Ambon

Faculty of Education, Riau University
Jl. Pattimura 9, Pekanbaru, Sumatra

Faculty of Letters, Sam Ratulangi University
Campus Unsrat, Kleak Manado

**Faculty of Political and Social Sciences,
Riau University**
Jl. Pattimura 9, Pekanbaru, Sumatra

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Sam Ratulangi University**
Campus Unsrat, Kleak Manado

Faculty of Education, Sriwijaya University
Bumi Sriwijaya, Palembang, South Sumatra

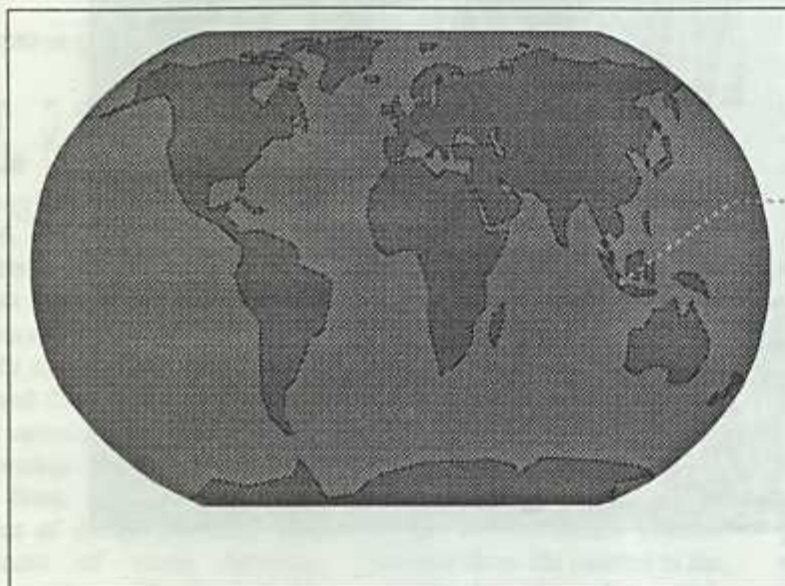
Faculty of Letters, University of North Sumatra
Jl. Universitas 9, Kampus Usu, Medan

**Faculty of Political and Social Sciences,
University of North Sumatra**
Jl. Universitas 9, Kampus Usu, Medan

Syiah Kuala-Unsyiah University
Darussalam-Banda Aceh 23111

Faculty of Fine Arts, Udayana University
Jl. PB Sudirman, P.O.Box 105, Denpasar Bali

Faculty of Letters, Udayana University
Jl. PB Sudirman, P.O.Box 105, Denpasar Bali



INDONESIA

Exhibitions

"Bosnia and Hercegovina" exhibition during the UN Habitat II Conference in Istanbul

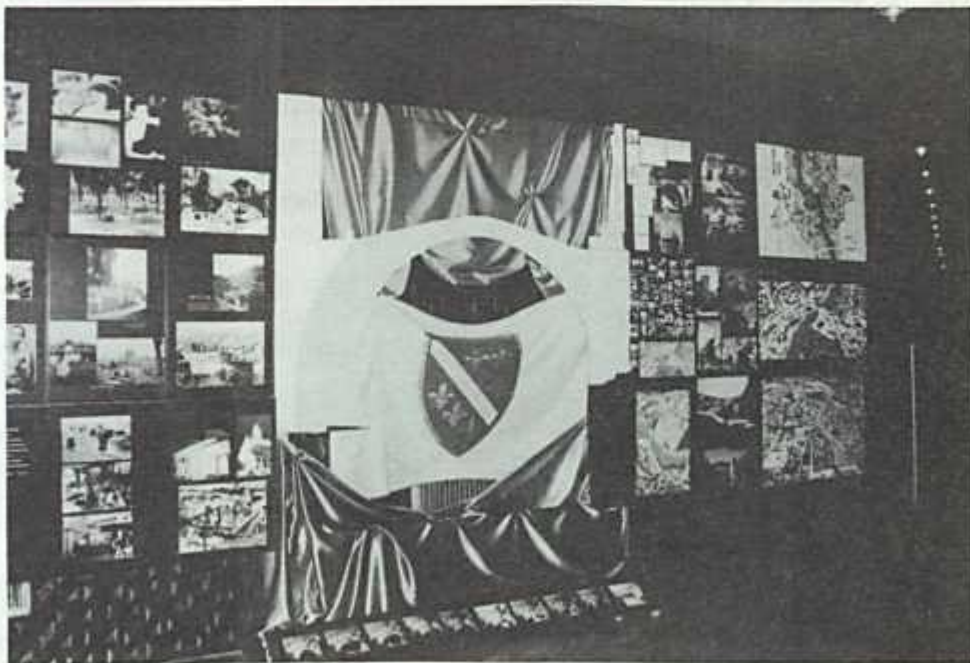


The Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina and IRCICA jointly organised an exhibition on "Bosnia and Hercegovina before and after the war" on the occasion of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II Conference) that was held in Istanbul from 3-14 June 1996. The exhibition took place at the Atatürk Cultural Centre in Taksim, a location which was part of the Conference Valley in Is-

tanbul. The exhibition was jointly inaugurated on the 4th of June by H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Morankic, Minister for Physical Planning and Environment of Federal Bosnia and Hercegovina, and H.E. Mr. Ali Talip Özdemir, Minister of State, Republic of Turkey.

The exhibition comprised around 150 photographs representing the multicultural architectural heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina and

showing the state of the cities and monuments before, during and after the war. Also on display were plans, maps and architectural drawings related to the restoration and preservation of this heritage which were produced by the participants at the Mostar 2004 architectural workshops organised by the Centre in 1994 and 1995. Documentary films and slides were also presented to the thousands of visitors who attended the conference.



Calligraphy exhibition of the Özçay brothers at IRCICA

Another exhibition organised in the framework of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II Conference) was the exhibition of calligraphies by Mehmet Özçay and Osman Özçay, with gildings by their sister Fatma Özçay. The exhibition took place at the Centre's hall in Çit Qasr, from 31 May to 21 June 1996. It consisted of fifty-five plates.

This exhibition, sponsored by Hayat Kimya San.A.Ş., was the first individual exhibition of the Özçay brothers. They had participated in joint exhibitions, and won awards in the calligraphy competitions organised by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage. The Özçays are known for their meticulousity and the beauty of their compositions. The works on display reflected the influence of the

styles of Sami Efendi (1838-1912) in their jaly thuluth writing and of Şevki Efendi (1829-1887) in their thuluth-naskh. Mehmet Özçay gives particular importance to writing Hilye (text describing the physical features of Prophet Mohammed) and wrote over thirty of them until now. The exhibition comprised some of them but the majority of the works displayed were Verses of the Quran.



Lectures given at the Centre

* Ambassador Ingmar Karlsson, Swedish diplomat and writer, gave a lecture at IRCICA on 9 May 1996. The lecture, titled "Some points concerning a European Islam policy", addressed many issues of current concern for the world opinion. The lecturer reviewed the international debate and various views about the relationship between Islam and the West; he pointed out that topics of disagreement or differences of views between communities of the world should be treated as concrete issues in their specific contexts

rather than as issues of a cultural confrontation between Islam and the West; in other terms, those topics, which tend to be on functional rather than geographical lines, should not be allowed to accumulate and become consolidated to the extent that they would be exploited by extremists on both sides. Ambassador Karlsson spoke at length on the conditions of Muslim immigrants in Europe and the States' policies towards them. He pointed to the prerequisites of a policy which would integrate them to European society by taking into ac-

count and respecting those who, while respecting the values of society, wish to maintain their own cultural and religious identity. Thus, he said, a 'domestic' leadership will have to emerge in Europe, permitting the elimination of the label attached to Islam as an alien and dangerous culture.

Born in Sweden in 1942, Ingmar Karlsson specialized on political science and the history of ideas. He entered into service in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1967. He was the Ambassador of Sweden to China

from 1984-86 and to Germany from 1987-91. Since February 1992 he is Ambassador and Head of Policy Planning in the Ministry. Amb. Karlsson is the author of seven books: *Gud med oss* (religion and politics in the Middle East - 1984), *De obotfardigas förhinder* (myths in the struggle for Palestine, 1987), *Kina i vara hjartan* (reflections about the Middle Kingdom facing the 90's,

1987), *Korset och halvmanen* (the religious minorities in the Middle East, 1991), *Landet i mitten* (Germany and the new Europe, 1991), *Det lilla Europa* (a guide to the minority peoples of Europe, 1992), *Islam and Europe - Confrontation or Co-existence* (1994). Ingmar Karlsson is a regular contributor to the cultural pages of *Svenska Dagbladet*



* Professor Hajo Funke from the Political Science Institute of the Free University of Berlin gave a lecture titled "Bosnia: A Challenge for the Christian and Muslim States in Europe" at the Centre's conference hall on 24 May 1996. Prof. Funke underlined that it was a moral obligation for both the West and the East, both 'Christian-

influenced' and 'Muslim-influenced' states, to overcome the conflict in Bosnia and to help the agreement process going on in Dayton. As a political scientist, Prof. Funke has been concerned with the situation in Bosnia since the beginning of the war, visited the country several times and was actively involved in the international debates over the issue.

Describing the latter as a deep European, Western and international crisis, and the attack on Bosnia as one of the bloodiest aggressions since World War II, the lecturer elaborated upon three main questions: first, how and why did the war happen, where he analyzed, from a historical perspective, the mobilisation of the Ser



bian extremist movement into an attack to divide and conquer Bosnia. Secondly, he looked into what was, and what is now, the responsibility of the other States of the international community and especially the West and Europe; and third, into what the most important challenges of the international community are, today, to meet the threat facing Bosnia.

Born in 1944, Prof. Hajo Funke studied political science, philosophy and sociology during the six-

ties. Some of the main focus areas of his research and publications have been, especially starting with the eighties, ideological currents such as nationalism, extremism, racism, and also the political situation and peace conditions of the Middle East. Since 1992 he focused on the situation in Bosnia. Prof. Funke is a Fellow of the Berlin Science Center on industrial sociology, work and health conditions of the labour force; he is also a Fellow of the Center of European Studies at Harvard University, U.S.A.



* Prof. Dr. Mustafa Fayda, in his lecture on 18 May 1996, spoke of the "Economic developments in the period of the Caliph Omar". Dr. Fayda gave a panorama of the said period stressing its importance both as part of the Rashidi period and because of its particular characteristics compared to the periods of the other three Caliphs. Mentioning the relationship between territorial conquests of the period and economic issues, he said that both the lands and the population which came under Muslim rule in this way were matters of economic policy, especially with respect to the distribution of lands conquered and the tax system to be applied. He explained the

tax rules Caliph Omar applied with respect to land ownership and agricultural production in the light of their Quranic bases and by referring to original documents. Prof. Mustafa Fayda has done research on this topic for years. Mr. Fayda is a graduate of the Faculty of Theology of Ankara University. His PhD thesis completed in 1972 was on "The spread of Islam in Southern Arabia", and his thesis for the title of Assistant Professor completed in 1979, on "The non-Muslims during the time of Caliph Omar". In 1985, he became full professor at the Faculty of Theology of Marmara University. He is now the Head of the Department of Islamic History and Arts of the same faculty.



* On 1st June, Prof. Dr. Kerim Silivrili gave a lecture at IRCICA to commemorate Calligrapher and Tughra-maker Ismail Hakkı Altunbezer on the fiftieth year of his death. The lecturer, a student of the late Altunbezer, spoke of the personal characteristics of Altunbezer as an artist and a teacher, remembering how close and helpful he was to his students whom he considered as his own children, and how generously he imparted artistic knowledge and skills to them. Dr. Silivrili gave information on Altunbezer's works, including his inscriptions on various mosques of Istanbul, and on his own views about

his works. At the end of the lecture, he showed examples of these works.

Prof. Kerim Silivrili graduated from the Department of Decorative Arts of the State Academy of Fine Arts in 1945. He took gilding courses from Ismail Hakkı Altunbezer and Muhsin Demironat, and learnt the art of Turkish tile motifs from Feyzullah Dayıgil. For years, Silivrili taught the art of tile decoration and also performed academic functions: from 1952-1970, he was Deputy Director at the Academy and Director of the Turkish Institute for the History of Arts; from 1972-1975, he chaired the Department of Painting and from 1972-1982, the Department of Basic Arts and Sciences.

The distinguished visitors' impressions on the Centre



The Acting Prime Minister of the Islamic State of Afghanistan signs the Visitors' Book

* "I visited the Islamic research centre in Istanbul. The work Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu and his colleagues are doing is unique in its quality. May Allah Almighty grant them the best rewards."

Eng. Ahmad Shah Ahmad Zai, Acting Prime Minister, Islamic State of Afghanistan, 5 June 1996



* "Allah gave me the chance to visit this centre where I met distinguished brothers who appreciate the value of arts and culture and who protect the noble heritage. Those who possess such a high culture, arts and noble history will no doubt be the leaders of humanity as it advances towards the twenty-first century. ..."

*Dr. Ibrahim Ahmed Omar, Advisor to the President of the Republic of Sudan
28 June 1996*



The Minister of Culture of Azerbaijan Mr. Polat Bâlbüloğlu received information on the Centre's activities

* "I warmly thank you for your great achievements. I sincerely wish you continuous success. Better introducing Muslim nations to each other is indeed a pious act."

*Polat Bâlbüloğlu,
Minister of Culture of the
Republic of Azerbaijan,
5 June 1996*

The distinguished visitors' impressions on the Centre

* "I have the pleasure of visiting this institution of knowledge and learning which is a monument of faith. ... The Islamic source of our national identity and style can be reaffirmed only through such conscientious efforts."

*Agah Oktay Güner, Minister of Culture of Turkey,
8 June 1996*

* "I am indeed very impressed with the work, the achievements and the valuable projects of the Centre. The whole Muslim world is beholden to and should feel proud for the work of this Centre."

*Dr. Mohammed Kemal Hasan, Deputy Rector (Academic),
International Islamic University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
13 May 1996*



* "My colleagues and I were most impressed with the outstanding work being done at your centre. We feel honoured to participate with you in the name of world peace. We also look forward to enhancing our relationship as the years unfold."

*Victor P. Meskill, President, Dowling College,
New York, U.S.A., 11 July 1996*



* Mr. Ahmed Al-Jallouli, well-known Tunisian art collector and bibliophile, visited the Centre on 12 August 1996 for the second time, and expressed his appreciation of the progress achieved in the Centre's activities since his first visit on 14 June 1993, when he had written the following words in the Visitors' Book: "I had the honour of visiting the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in the historical Yildiz Palace established by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. I was planning this visit since the time I first met my brother the Director General Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, who is scholarship personified and who carries the honour of his ancestors. With warm hospitality, he briefed me on the Centre's achievements in the service of our history and culture. May God bless him and help him advance in the right path leading to success."

*Ahmed Al-Jallouli
Art collector and bibliophile, Tunis*

BOOK SURVEY

Selected publications of the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul

The Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul is publishing series of books of high artistic and cultural value concerning various aspects of Istanbul. These books will appeal to interested readers who wish to learn more about the historical features of the city as well as art historians. Three of them are introduced here.

* Ömer Faruk Şerifoğlu, **Su Güzeli: İstanbul Sebilleri** (Water the beautiful, fountains of Istanbul), Preface by Recep Tayyip Erdoğan; Introduction by Çelik Gülersoy; Foreword by Ömer Faruk Şerifoğlu, published by İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Kültür İşleri Daire Başkanlığı (Department of Cultural Affairs, Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul), İstanbul, 1995, 191 p.

This appealing book describes the characteristics of 143 *sebils* (public fountains) in İstanbul. The author notes that the first contemporary work on water fountains, including 125 *sebils*, was prepared by İzzet Kumbaracılar and published in 1938 in İstanbul. This work takes Kumbaracılar's book as a guide, but updates the information by referring to additional sources. It includes maps indicating those fountains which remained until the present day. They were mostly built by sultans, pashas, the mothers of sultans and dignitaries in the palace. The author added to the text literary words quoted from past and modern authors and poets. He notes that this book also aims to attract the attention of the

public to those fountains which are in need of repair and preservation.

The introductory article is on the historical development of the fountains and their connection with water. Here, starting with the origin of the first one built during the Prophet's time, the fountains in the Seljuk, Mamluk and Ottoman periods are described. The author notes that, unfortunately, those fountains which are still extant no longer fulfill their original functions. They are either abandoned or used for different purposes such as restaurants, coffee-houses, shops and the like. The fountains covered in the book are classified according to the quarters (Eminönü, Fatih, Surdışı, Beyoğlu, and Üsküdar) where they are located. Under each part information is given about each fountain in chronological order. To the extent possible, their photographs, engravings, inscriptions and plans are included as well. The author also includes those fountains whose whereabouts are unknown. A comprehensive bibliography and a glossary are included at the end of the book.

* Hatice Aynur, Hakan T. Karateke, III. Ahmed Devri İstanbul Çeşmeleri: 1703-1730 (Fountains of İstanbul of the period of Ahmed III), published by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Metropolitan Municipality of Greater İstanbul, İstanbul, 1995, 313+1 p.

Public fountains were in the past an indispensable element of daily life. The reign of the Ottoman Sultan Ahmed III (1703-1730), a period known as the Tulip Age, was marked by a considerable increase in public works throughout the country and especially in İstanbul. Water distribution networks were built during this period particularly in the Uskudar district to solve the city's water shortage, a historical phenomenon. The monumental fountains in front of Topkapı Palace and the

wharf of Uskudar, built directly upon the orders of Ahmed III, represent the transformation that the architectural style of fountains underwent during that period.

This illustrated book records the fountains built during the said period all over the city, including those which did not survive to our time. The first part of the book is a review of the architecture related to water and springs in Muslim societies; the second part, a history of İstanbul's fountain architecture, and the third, a short history of the period of Sultan Ahmed III. These parts are followed by the main text of the book concerning the inscriptions, which are classified under the following titles: the inscriptions of existing and demolished fountains, the inscriptions cited only

in Divans (poetry books), and poems which do not have chronograms. A chapter on the words related to water mentioned in verses inscribed on the fountains, a glossary of terms, an index and a bibliography complete the book. The number of photographs printed in the book is close to

200. Through this work, 216 public fountains were inventoried; out of them, 135 are known to have been built during the reign of Ahmed III. 76 of them are mentioned only in poetry books and 5 of them don't have chronograms.

* Ahmet Eken, *Kartpostallarda İstanbul* (Istanbul in Postcards), published by the Department of Cultural Affairs, Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul, Publ. nr. 10, Istanbul, 1992, 272 p.

postcards were published about Istanbul, the capital city of the empire.

This is a beautiful album that gives a view of Istanbul at the turn of the century as portrayed in coloured and black and white postcards. In the introduction the author briefly examines the history of photography and postcards both in the world and in Turkey. Eken notes that following the publication of the first postcards with pictures ("Cartes Postales Illustrées") in 1891, their publication gradually became widespread in the Ottoman Empire. These postcards depicted the photographs of almost "everything"- views from the cities, important buildings, well-known persons of the period, scenes of daily life, etc. The greatest number of

The album has two parts: the first part treats places and buildings in chronological order including the historical walls of the city, palaces dating from the Byzantine and Ottoman periods, historical monuments, mosques, churches, the main quarters on the Anatolian and European sides, etc. In the second part people and different views from daily life give a panorama of the entire city. Here the reader is carried into the spell of the daily life and learns about the various pedlars in the streets, Turkish ladies in their traditional costumes, the educational institutions (Medical School, Austrian School, Lycee of Galatasaray, etc.), firemen and members of the fire brigades, the covered bazaar, street letter writers and many other aspects of life in the city.

Scholarly publications by UNESCO

* *History of Civilizations of Central Asia, Vol. I: The Dawn of Civilization: Earliest Times to 700 B.C.*, Editors: A. H. Dani and V. M. Masson, Preface by Federico Mayor, UNESCO, 1992 and 1996, 535 p.; *Vol. II: The Development of Sedentary and Nomadic Civilisations: 700 B.C. to A.D. 250*, Editor: Janos Harmatta, Co-Editors: B. N. Puri and G.F. Etemadi, Preface by Federico Mayor, UNESCO, 1994 and 1996, 573 p.

From the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century to the Present Time.

The above two volumes reprinted in 1996 are part of a series of six volumes which also includes the following titles: Vol. III: *The Crossroads of Civilisations: A.D. 250 to 750*; Volume IV: *The Age of Achievement: A.D. 750 to the End of the Fifteenth Century*, Part I: *The historical, Social and Economic Setting*, Part II: *The Achievements*; Vol. V: *Development in Contrast: Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries*; Vol. VI: *Towards Contemporary Civilization:*

One of the aims of UNESCO, as proclaimed in its Constitution, is to develop and to increase the means of communication between peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and better knowledge of each other's lives. UNESCO had given a major early response to this task by publishing, in 1968, the work titled *The History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind*. This universal history was followed by a number of specific works including the *General History of Africa* and the planned volumes on Latin America, the Caribbean, and the various aspects of Islamic Culture. The *History of Civilizations of Central Asia* is an integral part of this wider enterprise. The first problem connected with the latter project was how to define the region geographically; it was

agreed that the study on Central Asia should deal with the civilizations of Afghanistan, North-Eastern Iran, Pakistan, Northern India, Western China, Mongolia and the Soviet Central Asian Republics. Hence, the term "Central Asia" as employed in this book refers to an area that corresponds to a distinct cultural and historical reality. An ad hoc international scientific committee was formed in 1980 to plan and prepare the work that would cover the history of Central Asia in six volumes.

The first volume covers a long period of the early history of Central Asia from the Stone Age and the early Palaeolithic to the Iron Age, in twenty chapters. The editors and authors of the chapters are scholars of Central Asian archeology and ancient history. The volume contains maps and drawings and an appendix that includes explanations on the definition of the term "Central Asia" as used in the book, a

bibliography, references for each chapter and an index. The second volume titled *The Development of Sedentary and Nomadic Civilizations: 700 B.C. to A.D. 250* deals with a period marked by the emergence and development of sedentary and nomadic Iranian tribes who lived partly in the steppe and wooded-steppe zone. In the eighth and seventh centuries, there were two different zones of civilizations in Central Asia, with Iranian nomads in the north and Iranian tribes that lived on farming and husbandry. The nomads were driven back and the sedentary civilization was strengthened after the invasion of Alexander the Great and the numerous Greek settlements. The Greek culture influenced life in the region including economic life. As a result, Central Asia played an important role in the transmission of culture and ideas between civilizations over time. Cultural exchanges increased parallelly to trade.

*** History of Humanity, Scientific and Cultural Development. Vol. I: Prehistory and the Beginnings of Civilization**, Edited by S. J. De Laet, Co-Edited by A. H. Dani, J. L. Lorenzo and R. B. Nunoo, Prefaced by Federico Mayor, UNESCO, 1994, xxix + 716 + illustrations; **Vol. II: From the Third Millennium to the Seventh Century B.C.**, Edited by A. H. Dani and J. P. Mohen, Co-Edited by J. L. Lorenzo, V. M. Masson, T. Obenga, M. B. Sakellariori, B. K. Thapar and Zhang Changsou, Consultant S. J. De Laet, Prefaced by Federico Mayor, UNESCO, 1996, xxvii + 569 + illustrations.

This series includes seven volumes in addition to the above two. Those are Vol. III: *From the Seventh Century B.C. to the Seventh Century A.D.*; Vol. IV: *From the Seventh to the Sixteenth Century*; Vol. V: *From the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century*; Vol. VI: *The Nineteenth Century*; Vol. VII: *The Twentieth Century*. In 1946, UNESCO decided that it was part of its mission to lay the foundations for a collective memory of humanity and of all its parts spread all over the world and expressing themselves in different civilizations. The gigantic task of drafting the *History of Scientific and Cultural Development* started four years later. Publication of the volumes began in 1963. Later, in 1978, the General Conference of UNESCO decided to embark on a new and completely revised edition of this history taking

into consideration that remarkable development was achieved in historiography since the first editions; thus this new edition was prepared, as not only a revision but a radical recasting of the first edition. The first volume of the new edition covers a period extending from the appearance of the first human being up to the invention of writing and the emergence of the first states, some 5000 years ago. The volume has two parts: Part I: *From Anthropogenesis to the Beginnings of Food Production*; Part II: *From the Beginnings of Food Production to the First States*. It also has an afterword, an index and illustrations. Volume II covers the period from 3100 B.C. to the Seventh Century B.C. and is divided in the following sections: A. Introduction (Prehistory to History), B. Thematic Section, C. Regional Section: I- Regions for which written sources are available, II- Regions for which only archeological and anthropological sources are available. This volume contains an afterword, a chronological table, an index and illustrations.

These publications, remarkably extensive sources of knowledge, can most briefly be qualified as contributions by UNESCO to building closer links, mutual respect and solidarity among peoples of the world in recognition of their eternal scientific and cultural interdependence.

INSTITUTIONS FILE

This section briefly introduces the objectives and activities of the Gustave E. von Grunebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies, University of California in Los Angeles. We are thankful to Prof. Dr. Irene A. Bierman, Director of the Centre for kindly sending the necessary information.

THE GUSTAVE E. VON GRUNEBaum CENTER FOR NEAR EASTERN STUDIES University of California, Los Angeles

The Gustave E. von Grunebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies at the University of California in Los Angeles encourages, coordinates, and integrates instruction and research in the humanities, social sciences, the media, urban planning, business, law, medicine, and in all languages essential to an understanding of the Near East. The Center also undertook research pertaining to the large and diverse Middle Eastern communities represented in the United States. As one of the largest research centers in the United States, it has been involved in fostering public education programs and research projects of interest to the academic and professional communities and the public at large. Established in 1957, the Center will be celebrating its fortieth anniversary in 1997.

The Gustave E. von Grunebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies serves as a conduit for contacts with scholars from the Middle East and the Islamic world through a program of residency. Visitors are appointed as Center Fellows and make use of the extensive research facilities at UCLA, including a manuscript collection and library holdings that are the second largest in North America. The Near East Center is also an intellectual home for scholars from various academic institutions in California, as well as for independent scholars who maintain formal affiliation and contribute to the regular program of colloquia, workshops, lectures, conferences, and a variety of outreach activities sponsored annually by the Center.

The Center administers interdisciplinary programs leading to a B.A. in Near Eastern Studies

and to both M.A. and Ph. D. degrees in Islamic Studies. The UCLA doctoral program in Islamic Studies is the only one of its kind in an American public university. The program's interests are broadly based and focus on aspects of Islamic societies worldwide, including Muslim communities in the United States. In this regard, the Near East Center's research and teaching interests reach well beyond the Near East and include the study of Islam from North Africa to the Indian sub-continent, from Arabia to Anatolia and the Balkans, from Southeast and Central Asia to the Americas.

The Center is supported by library holdings of more than half a million volumes and a sizeable manuscript collection in the regional languages. The Museum of Cultural History is rich in material from the Near East and includes archaeological and ethnographical art objects. The Center administers interdisciplinary programs leading to a B.A. in Near Eastern Studies and to both M.A. and Ph. D. degrees in Islamic Studies.

One of the departments affiliated to the Centre is the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures (NELC), which provides instruction in the modern and ancient languages of the Middle East: Akkadian, Arabic, Armenian, Berber, Coptic, Egyptian, Hebrew, Persian, and Turkic. NELC offers a B.A. degree in Ancient Near Eastern Civilization, Arabic, Hebrew, and Iranian Studies. For M.A. and Ph. D. degrees, the major fields are Ancient Near Eastern Civilizations, Arabic, Armenian, Hebrew,

Iranian, Semitics, and Turkic. Other affiliated departments, with the Near East as a field of concentration, include anthropology, archaeology, architecture and urban planning, art history, economics, education, geography, history, music, political science, public health, and sociology. The Center promotes an outreach program featuring an annual summer institute for college educators. In addition, a variety of public events, including lectures and symposia, music and dance performances, poetry recitation, films, and museum exhibitions serve to highlight the riches of Middle Eastern cultures and traditions.

Through the Near Eastern Center, the University participates in a number of inter-university activities in the country and abroad, such as the American Research Center in Egypt (Cairo), the American Research Institute in Turkey (Istanbul), the American School of Oriental Research (University of Chicago), the American Institute of Yemeni Studies (San'a), the Center for the Study of Arabic Abroad (Cairo), and the American Institute of Iranian Studies. The Center also gives administrative support to the American Institute for Maghrib Studies (AIMS).

Some of the Center's publications in the series titled Studies in Near Eastern Culture and Society (SNECS) are: Ismail L. Poonawala, *Bibliography of Isma'li Literature* (1977); Emilie Savage-Smith and Marion B. Smith, *Islamic Geomancy and a Thirteenth-Century Divinatory Device* (1980); James J. Reid, *Tribalism and Society in Islamic Iran, 1500-1629* (1983); George Bournoutian, *Eastern Armenia in the Last Decades of Persian Rule, 1807-1828* (1982); Louis Awad, ed., *Arabic Writing Today, Vol. III, The Literature of Ideas in Egypt* (1986). The Center also publishes the proceedings of the Giorgio Levi Della Vida conferences:

G.E. von Grunebaum, ed., *Logic in Classical Islamic Culture* (1970); G.E. von Grunebaum, ed., *Theology and Law in Islam* (1971); G.E. von Grunebaum, ed., *Arabic Poetry: Theory and Development* (1973); Speros Vryonis, Jr., ed., *Islam and Cultural Change in the Middle Ages* (1975); Amin Banani and Speros Vryonis, Jr., ed., *Individualism and Conformity in Classical Islam* (1977); Afaf Lutfi al-Sayyid Marsot, ed., *Society and the Sexes in Medieval Islam* (1979); Malcom Kerr, ed., *Islamic Studies: A Tradition and its Problems* (1980); Richard G. Hovannisian and Speros Vryonis, Jr., ed., *Islam's Understanding of Itself* (1983); Richard G. Hovannisian, ed., *Ethics in Islam* (1985); Georges Sabagh, ed., *The Modern Economic and Social History of the Middle East in its World Context* (1989); Amin Banani, Richard Hovannisian and Georges Sabagh, eds., *Poetry and Mysticism in Islam: The Heritage of Rumi* (1994).

The Center publishes a newsletter twice a year and, with the UCLA Graduate Students Association, serves as the editorial office for *Jusur: The UCLA Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*.

For general information regarding admission to the University, the "Circular of Information" can be requested from the Office of Admissions, University of California, Los Angeles, California, 90024. For a detailed listing of courses, the UCLA catalog may be obtained from the ASUCLA Student Store, Mailout, 308 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90024. To request Center-sponsored publications or obtain further information concerning the Islamic Studies program, please write to G.E. von Grunebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies, 10286 Bunche Hall, University of California, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024, Phone: (310) 825-1181, Fax: (310) 206-2406.





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



Activities of the Commission

The Commission Secretariat - a focal point for arts

The headquarters of IRCICA, the Secretariat of ICPICH, is very often a meeting place for artists, art lovers, and particularly calligraphers from the Member States and other countries. Brief news were given in the last issue of the Newsletter about study visits, training and other activities that artists, students and specialists of art from various countries had done at the Commission Secretariat. The Spring-Summer 1996 too was an active period in this respect. Mr. Ahmed Ziya Ibrahim, Chairman of the Jury of the calligraphy competitions organised by the Commission, accompanied by Mr. Abdullah Riza, Saudi calligrapher who had an exhibition at IRCICA last year, were in Istanbul and held contacts with the Secretariat from June to August.

The Commission Secretariat was pleased to receive the Moroccan calligrapher Hamidi Belaid, calligraphy teacher at the Mawlawiya School in the Royal Palace, Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco. Mr. Belaid had visited the Secretariat for the first time in 1994 to increase his experience in writing in the various styles of calligraphy and preparing the paper, the ink, and other traditional materials and instru-

ments used in this art. This year Mr. Hamidi Belaid continued his training and research in the field of calligraphy.

During the same period the Commission Secretariat was also pleased to receive once again the Libyan calligrapher Mr. Mahfouz al-Bouaishi, award winner in the Third Calligraphy Competition organised by ICPICH, for advanced training in calligraphy. Calligrapher Mr. Mahfouz al-Bouaishi had received his first training in Istanbul in the Summer of 1995.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ali Al-Bedah from Dar al-Athar al-Islamiya, Kuwait, who had followed a six-week training program in Istanbul in the Summer of 1995, came to the Secretariat for further study visits in the field of calligraphy and connected arts. Also, Mr. Hussein al-Sirri, calligrapher at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates and award-winner in the first and third calligraphy competitions organised by ICPICH, and Mr. Salah Shirzad, Iraqi calligrapher who works in the United Arab Emirates and award-winner in each of the three calligraphy competitions, made study visits to the Commission Secretariat.

Ijaza - diplome of calligraphy to three young artists

The Algerian calligrapher Mr. Abdulhamid Djouambi (born in Annaba in 1966) and two young Turkish calligraphers Tevfik Kalp (born in Kastamonu ,n 1973) and Mümtaz S. Durdu (born in Tirebolu in 1958) received their "Ijaza" (diploma in calligraphy) in the thuluth and naskh styles, at a ceremony held on 20 July 1996 at the Commission Secretariat. The ceremony chaired by Commission Secretary Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu took place in the presence of master calligraphers Mr. Hasan Çelebi, who taught the young calligraphers, and Mr. Fuat Başar, who signed the diplomas together with him as is the tradition. Many specialists and lovers of this art attended the ceremony.

Mr. Abdulhamid Djouambi, who was trained in calligraphy in his home country Algeria, had come to Istanbul to further his knowledge and skills in this art. After close to two years of training Mr. Djouambi reached an advanced level of skills and ability in writing classical Islamic calligraphy, particularly in the thuluth, jaly thuluth, and naskh styles. He received his Ijaza from his teacher Mr. Hasan Çelebi.



*Souvenir of the diploma ceremony:
Commission Secretary Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu with
Mr. Abdulhamid Djouambi (holding his diploma),
On the right is calligrapher Mr. Fuat Başar*

MUSEUMS FILE

The information given in this section is based on the Guide and the Brochure of the Bahrain National Museum published by the Ministry of Information, State of Bahrain.

THE BAHRAIN NATIONAL MUSEUM

The Bahrain National Museum is administered by the Directorate of Museums and Heritage, Ministry of Information of the State of Bahrain. The museum is located on a 123,000 square-meter sea-front site between the cities of Manama and Muharraq. It is a non-profit educational and scientific organisation, and one of the most important cultural landmarks not only in Bahrain but also in the Gulf area. With its rich collections, the museum traces the progress of man in Bahrain over a period of more than 7000 years.

The Bahrain National Museum was officially inaugurated on 15 December 1988. His Highness Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al-Khalifa, the Amir of the State of Bahrain, presided at the official inauguration ceremony. The museum comprises nine exhibition halls, each having a floor area of 625 square meters. The halls are connected by a large foyer which is used for temporary exhibitions. There are also conservation laboratories, storage facilities, workshops, photographic laboratories, and a library.

The Hall of Dilmun features artifacts dating from more than 7000 years ago and belonging to the formative period (3200-2200 BC), the early period (2200-1600 BC), the medium period (1600-1000 BC) and the late period (1000-330 BC) of the Dilmun civilisation. Dilmun was located at the crossroads of the trading routes between the Indus Valley and Mesopotamia; it played a significant role in the history of the ancient world. The oldest objects displayed in the Hall of Dilmun are tools and weapons of the Stone Age era. Artifacts dating from later periods include seals, cuneiform tablets, correspondence between rulers, reliefs, and pottery.

The Hall of Graves gives evidence of the Dilmun people's belief in an after-life. The practice of burying the dead with their personal effects continued from 3000 BC until just before the advent of Islam. Bahrain is the site of more than 100,000 burial mounds. The reconstructions of different types of graves displayed in this hall illustrate the burial practices in different periods of history.

The Hall of Tylos and Islam displays artifacts of the period when the country was visited by the admirals of Alexander the Great and came to be known with its Greek name, Tylos. The Greek influence can be seen on the pottery, the glassware, tombstones, Greek writing and the silver coins. This gallery also displays archeological finds of the Islamic period. Bahrain was one of the first states to embrace Islam (629 AD). Exhibits of this period are precious and varied.

The Hall of Documents and Manuscripts contains a valuable collection of manuscripts of the Holy Quran, the Hadith, as well as manuscripts on Arabic literature and grammar, religious studies, history, medicine, astronomy and mathematics. This hall also comprises an important collection of documents from the reigns of Shaikh Isa bin Ali Al-Khalifa, Shaikh Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa, and Shaikh Salman bin Hamad Al-Khalifa, as well as more recent documents recording the development of Bahrain during the rule of H.H. the Amir Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al-Khalifa.

The Hall of Customs and Traditions will give the visitor a complete and colourful image of social life and traditions of the people of Bahrain. It displays customs associated with every stage of life, from birth to marriage. Among the exhibits is a rich collection of clothes worn on different occasions. A special section on local traditional architecture, and a model of the traditional house, are centres of attraction in this gallery.

The Hall of Traditional Trades and Crafts illustrates the economic activities of the

people as they developed in the market places, on the sea shores and in the villages. They include pearl-diving, fishing and farming, and also an important craft activity and the ensuing trades of the tinsmith, the goldsmith, the blacksmith, the potter, the weaver, etc.

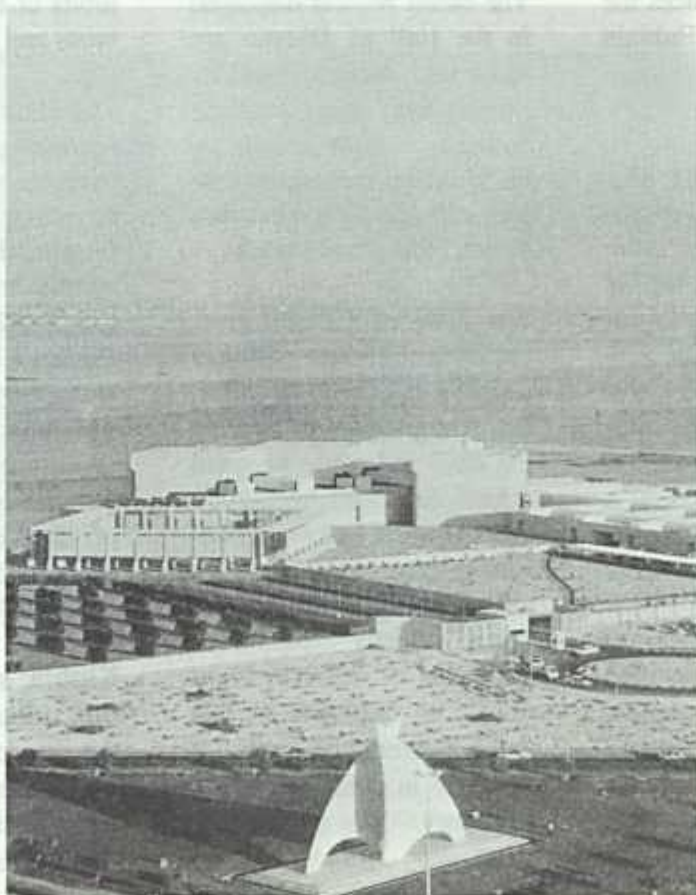
The Hall of Natural History features a selection of the various species of animals, minerals and fossils found in Bahrain, shown in their natural environment.

The Hall of Dinosaurs features the different types of

dinosaurs which dominated the animal world until 65 million years ago.

The Art Gallery displays works representing the various trends in contemporary Bahraini art. The collection comprises paintings, sculptures, calligraphies, graphic arts, ceramics and pottery.

For more information, please write to: Bahrain National Museum, Directorate of Museums and Heritage, P.O. Box 2199, Manama, State of Bahrain; Fax: 293820, Phone: 292977.



**The Centre has lost a very dear member:
Prof. Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Issa passed away**

The Centre has lost a very dear member with the death of Prof. Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Issa. The news of his sudden death shocked us for we had just spent a few days together drawing the outline of a long term project that would require a few years of research. He was expecting to reap the fruits of this new undertaking—as he had in the past when he had presided over or perused into some study himself. As always, we gravitated around him absorbing his thoughts and theories and he worked unrelentlessly knowing neither boredom nor fatigue, always true to the Prophetic saying: "Work for this world as if you were to live for ever, and work for the hereafter as if you were to die tomorrow".

It is in the sixties that we first met with Dr. Ahmad Issa in his rather inaccessible retreat at the Cairo University to discuss some bibliographical projects. Dr. Ahmad Issa spent many years there committed to a position that he never relinquished, even for the many more prestigious and remunerative careers he was offered. A second time, in the early 1980's, I came from Istanbul to visit with Dr. Ahmad Issa—he was retired by then—and asked him to translate our first book into Arabic "Turkish Art and Architecture". I realized, and so did all the IRCICA members who were with me, that Ahmad Issa was not only an expert in libraries or Islamic art and archeology but also a fine scholar and a fatherly kind figure. We asked him to join the Centre in order to help organize our library and to guide us in many of the scholarly projects undertaken. His appointment in April 1985 for a period of three years, speeded the research and publication process in the Centre and even more so, when Dr. Issa thought of starting our own printing house and encouraged us to participate in the international book exhibits, the Cairo exhibit in particular. Dr. Muhammad Issa's cooperation with the Centre culminated with his election in 1990 as a member from Egypt in the IRCICA's Governing Board, and his designation as its vice president for the third and fourth sessions. Dr. Ahmad Issa represented the Centre in many of the OIC official meetings as well as in several international conferences.

Dr. Ahmad Issa was born in the area of Buhayra on April 3, 1915. He obtained his B.A.

in history from the Cairo University Department of Literature in 1940 and pursued his graduate studies in Islamic Arts in that same university until 1943. He was appointed library director and then general director for the Cairo University libraries, a position that he held until April 1975. Simultaneously he took part in many committees, commissions and organisations.

We shall list some of the works that have been translated, written or edited by this fine scholar throughout his years of collaboration with the Centre.

- 1- Union Catalogue of Periodicals in Arabic Script in the Libraries of Istanbul, compiled by Hasan Duman, 1968.
- 2- Turkish Art and Architecture by Dr. Aslanapa, translated by Ahmad Issa in 1987.
- 3- Islamic Swords and Swordsmiths by Dr. Ünsal Yücel, translated by Tahsin Ömer Tahaoğlu, 1988.
- 4- Islamic Art Terms, Ahmad Issa, (author), first edition, 1988.
- 5- Islamic Art, Proceedings of the International Symposium held in Istanbul in April 1983, Ahmad Issa, editor, in collaboration with our colleague Tahsin Ömer Tahaoğlu, Damascus, 1989.
- 6- The Holy Ka'ba, a Study of the Collection of Locks and Keys kept at Topkapı Museum in Istanbul, by Tercan Yılmaz, translated by Tahsin Ömer Tahaoğlu, 1993.
- 7- Islamic Art Terms, Ahmad Issa, (author), second edition, 1994.
- 8- Curtains of the Holy Ka'ba, Dr. Hülya Tezcan, Translation Tahsin Ömer Tahaoğlu, to be printed.

The late Dr. Ahmad Issa was shown respect by all the scholarly organisations in his country and in many other areas. He was a member of the following organisations:

- Member of the committees in charge of the building of the Egyptian Civilisation Museum in Cairo, 1948 and 1949.
- Member of the working team designated by the Egyptian government and the Library of Congress in the USA for studies on the origin of man, a classifi-

- cation and description of the available manuscripts, Library of the Convent of Sainte Christine in Mount Sinai, 1950.
- Helped in the organisation of the Arabic Manuscripts Library of the Arab League in 1951 and 1952.
- Member of the Directors Board of the Egyptian Society for historical studies and secretary for its periodical publication from 1952 to 1964.
- Member of the Archeological Lexicon Society in the Committee for the protection of arts, literature and social sciences in Cairo, 1964-66.
- Administrator of the Arabic Research and Studies Library of the Arab League from 1962 to 1964.
- Editor in chief of the Arabic Book Bulletin (a bibliographical bulletin published by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture) 1968-1972.
- President of the Union Catalogue of Periodicals which is the first project of the kind on computer in the Arab universities. It includes a detailed study of the different stages and rules of the project. The Association of the Arab Universities has decided to follow it as a basis for a comprehensive compendium of the periodicals available in the Arab universities.
- Rapporteur of the first seminar for library directors in Bagdad in 1972.
- Library director of the Islamic University of Omdurman in Khartoum and lecturer in the Library sciences department, 1975-1980.
- Lecturer at the Cairo University faculty of letters--Department of Khartoum; On research techniques, 1978-1980.
- Lecturer for graduate students in the Cairo University Archeology Department, on art terminology, 1983-1984.
- Member of the Archeological and Art Terminology Society in the Arabic Language Academy in Cairo, 1984-1990.
- Member of the Cairo Architectural and Archeological Heritage Department in the National Councils since 1989.
- Publication of a newsletter for the National Council Secretariat General for motherhood and childhood, July 1990.
- Member of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture Governing Board (IRCICA) in Istanbul and vice president for the Governing Board from 1990 to 1996.

Dr. Ahmad Issa was granted an honorary doctorate from the University of Marmara in Istanbul, in recognition of his efforts in the field of Islamic arts. A ceremony was held in the university rectorate on November 9, 1995.

Dr. Ahmad Issa wrote and composed many books among which the following:

- "The religious sources of Islamic and Persian art" a translation from English, *Risalat al-Islam* periodical, Cairo.
- "The Islamic social foundations in the middle ages" *Risalat al-Islam* periodical, Cairo.
- "The intellectual status of women in Islamic society" *Risalat al-Islam* periodical, Cairo.
- "The Muslims and Painting" an article published in *Majallat al-Azhar*, Cairo, 1915 and translated into English by Professor Glidden and published in the *Islamic World Revied* in the USA (vol. 45, July 3, 1951).
- "Modern Library Services", A lecture given at Alexandria University, 1973.
- Translation of A.S. Demond's "Islamic Arts" Franklin and Dar al-Ma'arif, Cairo, 1954.
- Translation of Estelle Friedman's "Search into the past" Franklin and Maktabat al-Nahda, Cairo, 1960.
- A translation of Catherine Fawriz's novel "Funds of the Great Bank" Franklin and Maktabat al-Nahda, Cairo, 1965.
- A translation of Archibald Lewis's "Naval and Commercial Powers in the Mediterranean Basin", from 500 to 1100AD.. Franklin and Maktabat al-Nahda, Cairo, 1960.
- A translation of "The Persian Heritage" with other professors from the Faculty of Letters, University of Cairo, 1960.
- A translation from English of "Behzad" a book on the style of the Persian painter Behzad, Cairo, 1960.
- Edited the translation of "Come with me to the Library" Franklin and Maktabat al-Nahda, Cairo, 1962.
- A translation of Joe Ann Cockran's "Come with me to the UN" Franklin and Maktabat al-Nahda, Cairo, 1966.
- A translation from English of Einstein's "Man before History", Franklin and Dar al-Ma'arif, Cairo, 1966.
- Co-translator of "World History Compendium", Franklin and Maktabat al-Nahda, Cairo, 1958-1971.

- Co-editor of "A Shortened Arabic Encyclopedia", Dar al-Sha'b, Cairo, 1965.
- "Books and Libraries in the Civilisation of Islam", Majallat Manarat al-Islam, United Arab Emirates, 1977.
- "Painting. Between Prohibition and Aversion" in press.
- Commentary of some of the obscure terminology in *al-Nujum al-Zahira* of Ibn Taghri Bardi", in press.

Prof. Dr. Ahmad Issa was a man with a sensitive heart filled with lofty feelings and such sensitivity that his eyes would immediately fill with tears if saddened, and his face would lit up with joy when happy. He knew neither flattery nor adulation, always loyal and faithful. When in disagreement, he would never pass the limits set by courtesy. He was logical, meticulous, convincing, and his remarks were always so just that we would consult him in



many matters and felt no one could be more liable or trustworthy than he was. We would seek his company, alone or in group, ask for his advice and guidance and he would concern himself with our problems and questions regardless of the obstacles and difficulties as he was always resolute in his purposes. Ahmad Issa: helpful and generous, to all compassion-

ate and smiling, elegant in his conversation, pleasant in his humor, kind in his teasing, he would tell us jokes that would impart us some wisdom and would speak words that would go straight to our heart.

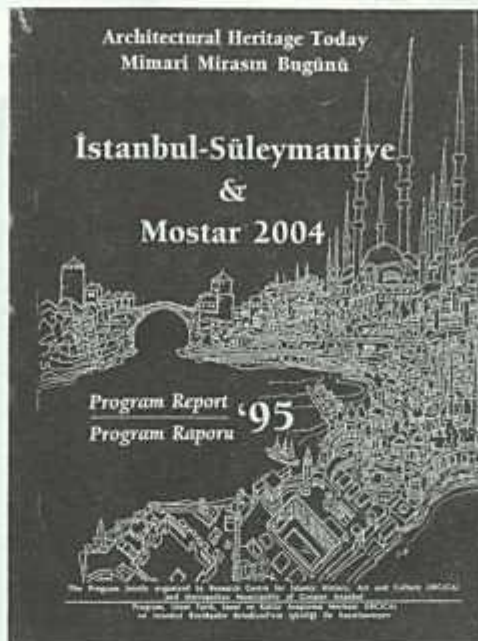
Prof. Dr. Ahmad Issa breathed his last on the twelfth of June 1996 and was buried the next day in the family vault in

Cairo. We pray God that He should shower him with His mercies and graces and to his family and friends, we extend our condolences and sympathies.

Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu

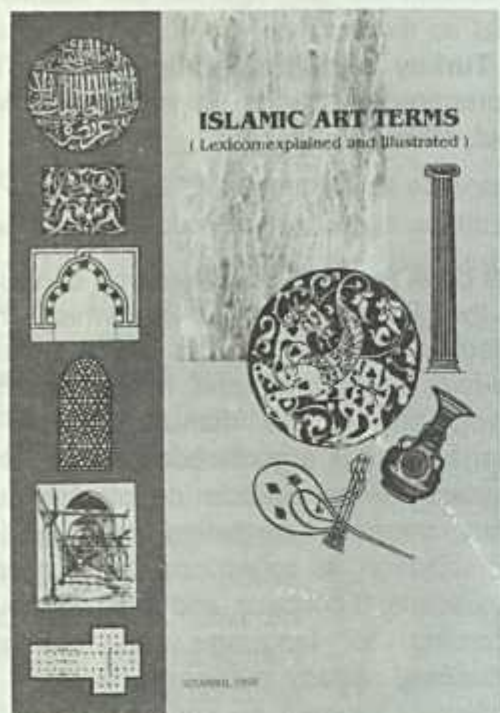


Architectural Heritage Today, Istanbul-Süleymaniye and Mostar 2004, Program Report '95, preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Introduction by Amir Paşiç, Studies on the History and Culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina Nr. 6, IRCICA, Istanbul, 1996



This xi+547-page book is a full report of the program titled Architectural Heritage Today which was carried out during the Summer of 1995 in two phases, comprising Workshop One on Istanbul and Süleymaniye Area (1-27 July 1995) and Workshop Two: Mostar 2004 (24 July-18 August 1995). The program was jointly organised by IRCICA and the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul. There were 158 participants in the program, including the program faculty, seminar participants, lecturers, panelists, and senior students. There were 64 lectures and 156 hours of studio work over a period of 44 days.

The book collects the texts of the lectures given during the program in each of its phases, preceded by Introductory Remarks on Istanbul by Amir Paşiç and İsmet Çeçen covering the architectural history, planning activities and heritage preservation of Istanbul and its Süleymaniye area, and by Norman Ahmed on "Rebuilding Mostar, a replicable framework for the redevelopment of Bosnian Cities", accompanied by introductory articles on the cities of Mostar, Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Stolac, Pocitelj and Foca. Each section is concluded with extensive summary reports on the results of the technical work that has been accomplished in relation with Istanbul/Süleymaniye and the city of Mostar, Bosnia and Hercegovina. Architectural drawings are reproduced in appendix. It is hoped the book will be useful for all those who are interested in urban restoration and preservation.



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

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

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

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

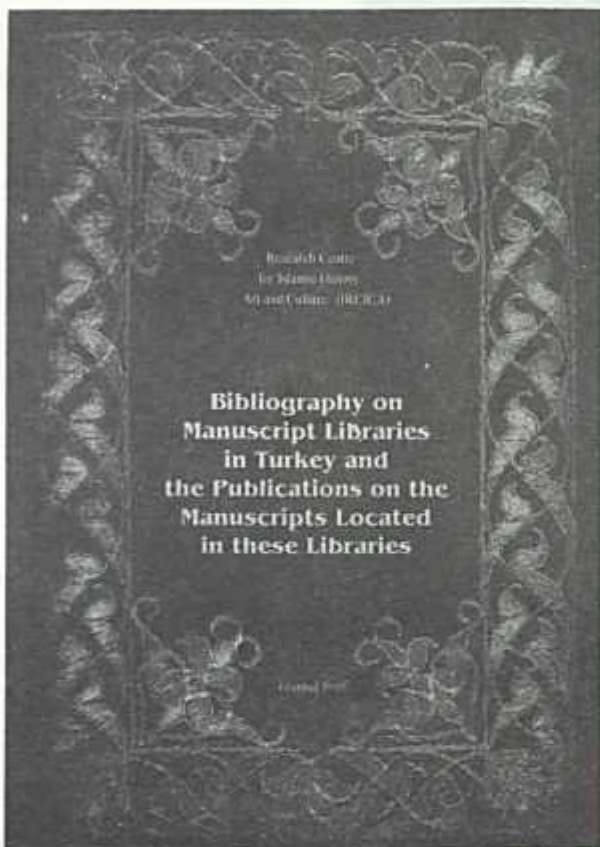
This volume includes eighteen articles by Dr. Adem Handzic dealing with the socio-economic developments of the early Ottoman period in Bosnia.

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



NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

Bibliography on Manuscript Libraries in Turkey and the Publications on the Manuscripts Located in these Libraries, prepared by Nimet Bayraktar and Mihin Lugal, Edited by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Istanbul, 1996



This book resulted from research conducted in the libraries of Turkey which have collections of manuscripts. Its purpose is two-fold: on the one hand, it is an extensive bibliography of the manuscripts, on the other hand, it is a guide book of manuscript libraries. In the section devoted to each library, there is information on its address and affiliation, its collections, the number of manuscripts it contains and their distribution according to language, its catalogue, particularly already published handlists and catalogues as well as various publications and short histories about the library. The previous bibliographies that were published about persons or subjects or about the manuscripts located in a particular library, are also included in this bibliography.

The Introduction by the Editor reviews the development of libraries and librarianship in Turkey. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu traces the history of libraries established in the Ottoman period most of which were founded as waqfs, by referring to the deeds of these waqfs which are primary sources of information on this subject. He also reviews the development of librarianship in the period of the Turkish Republic, the accomplishments of the Cataloguing Commission established under the Ministry of Education, and the various catalogues of manuscripts published in Turkey until the present time.

The first part of the book consists of two main sections: the first is a guide to the libraries, and the second consists of a bibliography about these libraries. The second part of the book contains the bibliography of publications about the works located in the collections of these libraries, arranged in alphabetical order of the names of authors. Indexes have been prepared for names of authors, translators, compilers, personal names cited in titles, the titles of the articles and books and the titles of works cited in them. It is expected that this catalogue will be of great help to researchers concerned.

Candan Nemlioğlu, **Bosna-Hersek, Foça'da Yok Edilen Türk-İslam Kültür Eserleri** (Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Turkish-Islamic cultural works destroyed in Focha), published by the Waqf for Research on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul, 1996 (in Turkish, summary in English)

Focha, one of the oldest towns of Bosnia and Hercegovina, possesses a rich architectural heritage that was built through continual public works over a period of 450 years from 1463 to 1878. However, the Austrian-Hungarian wars, later, World Wars I and II, and finally, the 1992-1995 war, destroyed a great part of this architectural heritage and damaged the rest. On basis of mostly first-hand historical sources, the author over two thousand structures including mosques, schools, and other public buildings in Focha. Following introductory chapters on the geographical features and the history of the Focha region, she studies the buildings dating from the pre-Ottoman and Ottoman periods, classifying them according to type. This main part of the book is followed by a chapter where she examines the inscriptions found on monuments and gravestones and these buildings. The reader will also find a list of the destroyed monuments classified according to centuries, a review of news and articles published in the press about the cultural heritage destroyed in Focha during the war, a bibliography of references, and pictures and plans. Nemlioğlu had visited Focha before the war, in 1990, for a study on the Alaca mosque. She participated in the Mostar 2004 architectural workshop in 1995 to introduce the town of Focha to the participants. Over those years, as her research on the monuments of Focha continued, her sorrow in the face of their destruction grew continuously. This lead her to prepare this book in an effort to contribute to making this historical heritage better known in the world.



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" THE ART OF ISLAMIC CALLIGRAPHY " IN JAPANESE

Heibonsha Ltd., Publishers, Tokyo, has published a Japanese edition of the scholarly and artistic album *The Art of Islamic Calligraphy*.

It has been translated into Japanese by Mr. Kouichi Honda, calligrapher and specialist of Arabic language.

The album was originally published by IRCICA, first in Arabic (prepared by Uğur Derman, edited and introduced by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, historical overview prepared with the contributions of Nihat Çetin, translated into Arabic by Salih Sadawi Salih, Istanbul, 1990) and later in Turkish (Istanbul, 1992). An English edition is presently under print.



The Japanese edition, proposed and produced by Heibonsha Ltd., Publishers in 1996, will contribute in introducing the art of calligraphy to the Japanese readers and constitute a valuable addition to library collections specializing on arts. The album gives the history of the art of calligraphy starting from the early development of the Arabic script until the twentieth century, including the works of the well-known calligraphers of the Ottoman school. It contains 192 colour plates of calligraphies dating from the first century Hijra to the present time with annotations about the writing style and other characteristics of the works and the calligraphers' biographies.