

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



NEWSLETTER

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The **Newsletter** is published quarterly: three issues in the official languages of the O.I.C. (English, French, Arabic) and one in Turkish

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Istanbul, a glimpse into the past (Photograph album), Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu (ed.), 2nd edition, IRCICA, 1992, 130 p., 124 photos, text in English, Arabic and Turkish



A visual documentation of Istanbul in the 19th century... A nostalgic visit to its palaces, mosques and fountains, a tour on the Bosphorus, a promenade on quayside places This album presents photographs of Istanbul selected from the Photograph Albums of Yıldız Palace. These albums comprise a collection of nearly 35000 photographs covering a period of approximately forty-five years, from 1865 to 1908. The whole collection was reproduced by IRCICA and formed the basis of its archives of historical photographs. In addition to preparing catalogues of these archives for the use of researchers, the Centre undertook the publication of thematic albums. This is the second and enlarged edition of the Istanbul album which was printed in 1987 under the same title. It provides cross sections of life in old Istanbul, views of monuments, streets and districts, accompanied by explanatory texts in three languages.



EDITORIAL

IRCICA's schedule for the last couple of months included several conferences, art exhibitions, and new publications. An important meeting held in this period was the Tenth Session of the Governing Council of IRCICA hosted by the State of Kuwait. The Governing Council made a number of recommendations to advise and assist the Centre in the implementation of its work plans. These recommendations were later approved by the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural, and Social Affairs at its 18th Session, which was the second session of the Commission in its capacity as the General Assembly of all the OIC subsidiaries. The Commission also approved the work plans which were proposed by the Centre and the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) for 1994-1995. The proceedings of these meetings are summarised in this issue.

Our series of art exhibitions this winter aroused a lot of interest. A number of exhibitions on Islamic arts and heritage are scheduled to take place in the coming weeks at the headquarters and abroad. A unique collection that we hope to display on various occasions is the prize-winners' works at the Third International Calligraphy Competition. ICPICH dedicated this competition to Ibn el-Bewwab, a great figure in the history of calligraphy, on the occasion of the millenium of his death. The competition was finalised last December with satisfactory results. As was noted by the jury, the remarkably high rate of participation in this competition and the wide geographic distribution of prize winners indicate that interest in this art is growing world-wide.

Each of our four new publications resulted from a different research project. The two volumes on Arab-Turkish relations, a collective work by Arab and Turkish scholars, clarifies many issues of common interest and will also serve as a reference for students of recent history. The Centre's first publication in the series of studies on Bosnia and Hercegovina came out in January; it is a study on the demographic history of Bosnia. Other publications are forthcoming in the same series. The catalogue of the locks and keys of the Holy Ka'ba, another new publication, is both a documentary source on the valuable collection of locks kept at Topkapı Museum in Istanbul, and a study on the history of Islamic craftsmanship in this area. Last but not the least, the proceedings of the international seminar on Crafts: Prospects for Development will be interesting reading for all those who are dealing with the traditional arts and crafts of the Muslim world. Other research works and seminar proceedings are forthcoming; we shall introduce them in the future issues of the Newsletter.

As announced previously, we plan to publish a fourth issue of the Newsletter in the Turkish language at the end of every year. Accordingly, the new dates of publication of the English, Arabic, and French issues will be March, June, and September.

Ehmededdin İhsanoğlu

**TENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF IRCICA
HELD IN KUWAIT, November 1993**



Inaugural ceremony. From right to left, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, H.E. Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah, H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, and Prof. Ahmed Issa

The Governing Council of IRCICA held its Tenth Session in the State of Kuwait on 13-15 November 1993. The session was held under the auspices of H.E. Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah, Minister of Information of the State of Kuwait, and upon the kind invitation of Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Director of Dar Al-Athar Al-Islamiya (Kuwait) and member of the Governing Council.

The opening ceremony was attended by Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah, Minister of Information of the State of Kuwait, H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, as well as by other high officials of Kuwait, representatives of the diplomatic missions of the Member States, personalities from the cultural and academic circles, and members of the mass media. The Minister of Information made a speech expressing his great pleasure that the Tenth Session of the Governing Council was being held in Kuwait. The Minister expressed his appreciation of the success achieved by the OIC in dealing with issues facing the Muslim Ummah. He also commended IRCICA on its achievements in various cultural fields.

Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Director of Dar Al-Athar Al-Islamiya and member of the Governing Council, spoke of dialogue between civilisations, as an expression of rapprochement and mutual recognition between peoples of different religions, cultures, and races. Formulating the concept of a global civilisation which would be based on principles of human morality irrespective of racial, political, or military considerations, she emphasized the role played by Kuwait, whose endeavours in this direction are prompted by feelings of sincerity and understanding. Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah expressed her deep sorrow at the ravages caused at Dar Al-Athar Al-Islamiya. She said that the real significance of the collection at Dar Al-Athar Al-Islamiya was far beyond its material value, however high the latter may be, because these artifacts represented the products of ten centuries of creative work produced over an area which spread from China to Andalusia.

H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference delivered a statement expressing his appreciation of the success achieved by

IRCICA in the fulfillment of its mission, in contributing to the assessment of the Islamic identity while preserving and developing the respective national components, as well as in protecting the Islamic heritage and enriching it further. The Secretary General also praised the Centre's efforts to foster affinities between peoples and to correct the misunderstandings about the Islamic history, arts, and culture. He appealed to the Member States to provide greater moral and material support to IRCICA in order to enable it to continue its lofty mission in the service of the Islamic civilisation. H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid expressed his sincere thanks and gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, who has never failed to exert conscientious efforts and extend continuous support to the joint Islamic action.

Prof. Ahmed Mohammed Issa, Vice-Chairman of the Governing Council, spoke on behalf of H.E. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Sharif, Secretary General of the International Islamic Call Society (Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) and Chairman of the Governing Council, in his absence. He expressed his profound gratitude to the State of Kuwait, to H.E. the Minister of Information, and to Governing Council member Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, for the warm hospitality extended to them. After reviewing some of IRCICA's recent activities, the Vice-Chairman questioned the adequacy of current steps taken by Muslims to preserve their heritage. Pointing out that the Islamic cultural heritage has not yet been given the importance it deserves, he emphasized the necessity to take practical and decisive measures in order to preserve the heritage that is being destroyed in India, in the Balkan region, and even in the Islamic countries.

Then, IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu delivered an address expressing his highest esteem and his deepest gratitude to His Highness Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, to His Highness the Crown Prince, and to the Government of the State of Kuwait, for the privilege given to the IRCICA Governing Council by having its Tenth Session held in Kuwait under the auspices of H.E. Sheikh Saud Nasser Al-Sabah, Minister of Information, and at the kind invitation of Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah. Speaking of academic studies dealing with

the Islamic culture and civilisation, the Director General referred to the hypothesis formulated under the label "the clash of civilisations", according to which Islam was a "threat to the West" and conflicts of the future would be "conflicts between civilisations". He pointed out that such ideas are devoid of any justification and are fraught with great danger because they can sow discord among civilisations; all the more so because civilisations being permanent entities, conflicts which could emerge among them would also be permanent, and therefore, disastrous for the future of mankind. Underlining that the concept of civilisation is eternal because it is inherent in the identity and character of nations and communities, he said that unlike the concept of ideology, that of civilisation is neither hypothetical, nor transient; therefore, such ideas, which may have dangerous implications for the future of civilisations, should be categorically rejected. He also emphasized that Islam does not pose any threat to other civilisations and has never aimed to cause any harm to them; on the contrary, Islam has made important contributions to the advancement of world civilisation since long time ago. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu concluded his address by reiterating his gratitude to H.H. Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait, to the Republic of Turkey, host country of the Centre, and to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for their continuous moral and material support to the Centre. The Director General also expressed his thanks to H.E. the Secretary General and the General Secretariat of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, as well as to the members of the Governing Council, for their valuable guidance and assistance, and in particular, to Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah for her kind invitation to hold the Tenth Session in the State of Kuwait.

After the opening ceremony, the participants visited an exhibition of calligraphies that Kuwaiti artists Mr. Ali Abdurrahman Al-Bedah, Mr. Walid Al-Farhoud, Mr. Abdullah Othman, Mr. Emir Al-Bannai and Ms. Mouna Ayyadah had organised on this occasion. They also visited the Centre's exhibitions of "Historical photographs of the Muslim world", and "IRCICA's publications".

The working sessions were attended by the following members: Mr. Mohammed Mokhtar Naciri, Director of Cultural and Social Affairs

at the General Secretariat of the OIC, representing H.E. the Secretary General; Sheikha Husa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah (Kuwait); Raja Fuziah Bte Raja Tun Uda (Malaysia); Prof. Ahmed Mohammed Issa (Egypt); Prof. Dr. Afif Bahnassi (Syria); Prof. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı (Turkey); Dr. Abdullah Hassan Masry (Saudi Arabia); Ambassador Dr. Omar Jah (Gambia); Prof. Dr. Gulzar Haidar (Pakistan); Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu (IRCICA Director General). The following members of the Executive Bureau of IRCICA were present at the meeting: Ms. Zeynep Durukal, Mr. Ahmed Lajimi, Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, and Mr. Halit Eren.

Governing Council members invited Sheikha Husa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, host of the meeting, to chair the working sessions. The Agenda was adopted as proposed. IRCICA Director General presented a Report on the Centre's activities for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94, a work program for 1994-95, and an account of the Centre's financial situation. The activities report and the work program were examined and approved. The Governing Council commended the Director General and his colleagues on their devoted efforts which had enabled the Centre to achieve great progress in thirteen years with limited financial means. The Council also noted the Centre's recent advances in various fields of research, publication, and studies on Islamic culture.

The Governing Council examined the activities being carried out by the Centre, including studies to be published in the near future and preparations for the organisation of conferences and seminars in cooperation with different OIC Member States. It noted that the Centre had not only implemented its work programs, but also closely followed the global developments in the field of Islamic culture and heritage, and revised and expanded its activities accordingly. Regarding studies on the situation in Bosnia and Hercegovina, Council members requested the Centre to continue its initiatives to disseminate printed and audio-visual documents on this subject worldwide. They

recommended that the Centre's books dealing with the Islamic architecture and cultural heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina be published in Arabic as well as in English. Sheikha Husa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah expressed her readiness to provide the means for the Arabic translation and publication of these works. The Council emphasized the necessity to secure a more active support and involvement of the Member States' pertinent authorities and institutions to the Centre's activities.

At the end of the session, the Director General of IRCICA invited the members of the Governing Council to consider contributing, individually and collectively, to rebuilding Dar Al-Athar Al-Islamiya and restoring its collection. Expressing sorrow at the arson committed against the museum while the State of Kuwait was under occupation, the Governing Council members declared their readiness to contribute, with their competence and experience, to the reconstruction of the museum and the restoration of its collection. They agreed on the need to make the museum collection known worldwide by means of travelling exhibitions of artifacts, by producing television series and information booklets, as well as through IRCICA Newsletter.

Several cultural activities took place in Kuwait on the occasion of this meeting. In addition to the calligraphy exhibition of Kuwaiti artists held concurrently with the inaugural ceremony, participants at the meeting could see, on the second day of the meeting, a performance of "Aziza Ya Kuwait", a live, multimedia representation of the history of Kuwait until the present day. Furthermore, public lectures were given on 15 and 16 November, on the following themes: "The Muslim world and Modern Sciences" by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, "Critical Reading of Past, Thoughtful Making of Future: the Challenge of Architecture" by Prof. Dr. Gulzar Haidar, "Art and Craft Terminology: an important necessity" by Prof. Ahmed Issa, and "Islamic Architecture in the Present Century" by Dr. Afif Bahnassi.

**EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC COMMISSION
FOR ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, January 1994**

The Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural, and Social Affairs was held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 8-12 January 1994. In accordance with the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Dakar, Senegal, Dec. 1991), the Commission acts, in addition to its original tasks, as the Joint General Assembly of the OIC subsidiaries.

The session was opened by H.E.Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. In his address, the Secretary General pointed out that in general, the OIC Member States continue to face serious economic difficulties, despite the recent signs of recovery in the world economy. Emphasizing that the year 1993 was marked by major economic events at world level which are bound to have an impact on the economic future of the Member States, he said that the indebtedness of some of them is so constraining as to constitute a major obstacle to their development. Dr. Hamid Algabid pointed out the necessity to promote cooperation among the Member States in the cultural and social fields and referred to the activities of institutions working in this field.

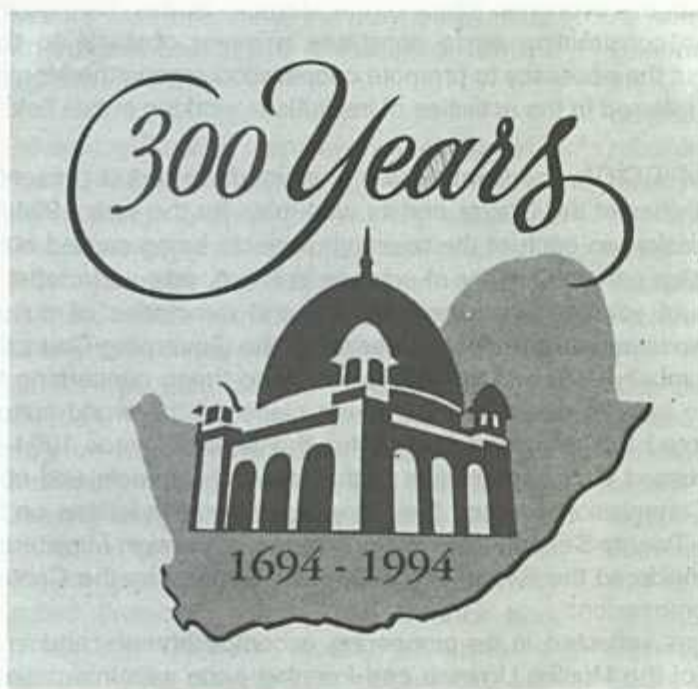
In its capacity as the General Assembly of IRCICA, the Commission examined the report presented by the Director General on the current activities of the Centre and its work plan for the year 1994-95. The Director General informed the Commission on each of the research projects being carried out in various fields, including the history of Muslim nations, history of science in Islam, arts and crafts, as well as the preparation of bibliographies of sources on Islamic culture and directories of cultural institutions. He also outlined the recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Governing Council of IRCICA which was held in Kuwait in November 1993, with special reference to those concerning the expansion of the Centre's activities in the face of developments taking place on the world cultural scene. The Director General also presented the proposed budget for the financial year 1994-95. Heads of delegations at the meeting expressed their appreciation of the research projects and other activities carried out by the Centre. The Commission adopted the following recommendations on the activities of IRCICA, for submission to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to be held in April 1994 in Tunis: "Having considered the Report of the Director General on the Centre's activities and future plans of action, the Commission:

1. Commends the efforts of the Centre as reflected in its pioneering accomplishments and in its activities aimed at meeting the needs of the Muslim Ummah and keeping pace with international developments in the field of culture and Islamic heritage in the optimal way, thus calling for satisfaction and appreciation of the efforts exerted in this respect.
2. Approves the Report which comprises the activities and future plans of action of the Centre. It also approves the Report and Recommendations adopted by the Tenth Session of its Governing Council, takes note of its Draft Budget for Financial Year 1994-95, and recommends its submission to the Permanent Finance Committee for necessary action.
3. Thanks the State of Kuwait for kindly hosting the Tenth Session of the Governing Council of the Centre and providing all facilities which ensured its success.
4. Welcomes the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the Eleventh Session of the Centre's Governing Council and to provide all the facilities that would ensure its success.
5. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the host country (The Republic of Turkey) and to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the material and moral support they extended to the Centre, thus enabling it to carry out its functions in a satisfactory manner.
6. Congratulates the Centre for its constructive initiatives to serve the just cause of Bosnia and Hercegovina, particularly with regard to its culture and heritage.

During the period of the session, the Centre's delegation made visits to various cultural institutions in Jeddah to discuss possibilities of cooperation. The Director General accompanied Secretary General H.E.Dr. Hamid Algabid on a visit to H.R.H. Prince Saud bin Abdulmohsen, Vice Amir of Makkah Al-Mukarramah, which was an opportunity for the Director General to present to the Vice Amir the latest publication of the Centre on the keys and locks of the Holy Ka'ba.

Commemoration of the pioneers of Islam in South Africa through the Third Centenary Celebration of the arrival of Sheikh Yusuf of Macassar at the Cape of Good Hope

Muslims in South Africa are preparing to celebrate the thrid centenary of the arrival of Sheikh Yusuf of Macassar, on 2 April 1694, to the Cape Muslim community. This important event in the history of Muslims of South Africa will be commemorated by ceremonies and various cultural activities. Preparations are being made by the Sheikh Yusuf Tricentenary Commemoration Committee, Cape Town, with the following objectives:



Initiation, planning, and organisation of community-based activities which will center around the theme: "Three Hundred Years of Islam in South Africa", Establishment of lasting academic, cultural, social, and economic exchanges with the international Muslim community to contribute to the development of South African Muslims, Development of creative solutions to the multi-faceted problems of the South African Muslim community.

Mission Statement: to reaffirm and promote the spirit of the pioneers of Islam in South Africa through the commemoration of the third centenary of the arrival of Sheikh Yusuf of Macassar, and to strive for the development of a dynamic Muslim society

Sheikh Yusuf of Macassar, or Abidin Tadia Tjoessoep, his real name, founded the first Islamic community at the Cape. His sanctuary at Faure witnessed the first teachings of the Holy Qur'an to slaves and Khoi-Khoi, and the first recitation of dzikrs in the Khalwathia order of Naqshbandis of which Sheikh Yusuf was a member. He was the first Sheikh of the Naqshbandi order to have visited the shores of South Africa. He passed away at Macassar, near Faure, on 3 May 1699. He was known for his courageous struggle against oppression, religious subjugation, and colonial exploitation in South-east Asia. After his arrival to the Cape of Good Hope, he struggled for the freedom of the South African Muslim community; although religious freedom came in 1804, it had not removed the prejudice against Muslims under the policy of Apartheid.

The Tricentenary Commemoration Committee has announced 1994 as the Year of Sheikh Yusuf. Awareness programs organised during the month of Ramadan will be followed by a wide range of events such as prayer meetings, conferences, concerts, publications, children's days, exhibitions of history, art, and crafts, television and radio programs, music evenings, issue of a Sheikh Yusuf commemorative postage stamp, sporting events centered around the theme of the arrival of Sheikh Yusuf, and conferences with overseas input. The Committee on behalf of the Muslims invites all people and all religious communities to join in the tricentenary celebrations.

In his letter of 21st September 1993 addressed to the Commemoration Committee, President Nelson R. Mandela pointed out the significance of the tricentenary commemoration of the arrival of Sheikh Yusuf of Macassar at the Cape and his resistance to colonialism.

Although the official figure given for the number of Muslims in South Africa is about 600.000, Tahir Salle and Dr. Abdul Wahab Barday of the Sheikh Yusuf Tricentenary Commemoration Committee who are both members of the African National Congress (ANC) say that this figure is possibly over a million out of a total population of 37 million.

Interested institutions and personalities who wish to participate in the commemoration are invited to contact the Sheikh Yusuf Tricentenary Commemoration Committee, P.O. Box 15291, Vlaeberg, 8018 Cape Town, Republic of South Africa; telephone: 24 18 64; fax: 23 7460.

**Seminar on "The Arabs and Turks: A Dialogue on the Future"
organized by the Centre for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS) in Beirut**

This seminar organised by the Centre for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS) on 15-18 November 1993 dealt with Arab-Turkish relations in history and at present. It was opened by Dr. Khair el-Din Haseeb, Director General of the Centre for Arab Unity Studies and Mr. Vahit Halefoğlu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey. Forty-four scholars from thirteen countries (Egypt, France, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Senegal, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, U.A.E., U.S.A.) participated in the seminar. The proceedings will be published in book form in Arabic and English.

The papers were on the following topics: "The importance of the historic Ottoman heritage and its effects on Arab relations"; "Basic constants and variables in the dynamics of Arab and Turkish national consciousness since the declaration of the Turkish Republic"; "The intellectual and political choices to the Arabs and the Turks"; "Present Arab-Turkish economic relations"; "The water issue and its effects on Arab-Turkish Relations"; "Circumstances of Arab and Turkish women"; "Turkey in the new geopolitics and its effects on the future of Arab-Turkish relations"; "The realistic bases for the future of the Arab-Turkish relations"; "Towards a new plan of action at the information and educational levels to change the existing Arab and Turkish images in the Arab and Turkish school books and media"; "The place of Arab-Turkish relations within the framework of the Islamic world"; "The Arab and the Turkish great powers' strategies order"; "Prospects of Arab-Turkish relations in economic, financial and technological fields"; "Towards practical formalities to improve Arab-Turkish relations at different levels".

Following the presentation of papers and the interventions of the commentators, a general discussion was held at the end of each session. IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu chaired the session on "The Arab and the Turkish great powers' strategies order" and was the commentator at the session on "The place of Arab-Turkish relations within the framework of the Islamic world".

Further information about the academic activities and publications of CAUS can be obtained from: Centre for Arab Unity Studies, Sadat Tower Building, 9th Floor, Lyon Street, Al-Hamra, P.O. Box: 113, 6001, Beirut, Lebanon; telephone: 869164 - 801582, telex: marabi 23114 le, fax: (961-1) 865548 - (1-212) 4781303.

***Al-Ithniniyah* intellectual evenings:
a new cultural encyclopedia
published in Jeddah
by Sheikh Abdulmaksud Khoja**

Sheikh Abdulmaksud Khoja, businessman and well-known personality of the Saudi literary and cultural circles, has been hosting intellectual evenings at his residence in Jeddah each Monday since 8 November 1982, from the beginning of the winter season until the end of spring. These meetings bring together members of the Saudi academic and cultural circles with writers, poets, thinkers, etc. from other countries who are on visit to Jeddah. Having recorded on cassettes all the talks and lectures held during these meetings since the first one, Sheikh Abdulmaksud Khoja decided to publish them in a series of volumes, in chronological order, together with biographic information on each of the speakers.



Sheikh Abdulmaksud Khoja with H.E. Sheikh Muhammad Al-Awadi on his right and H.E. Mr. Ahmed Al-Mubarak on his left

The first eight volumes of *Al-Ithniniyah* (Monday meetings) as the publication is titled, are in high-quality printing. They contain the texts of the discussions held during 112 Monday evenings. The publication represents an authentic and useful endeavour to promote intellectual discourse among cultural circles of the Muslim world.

**About the Juma Al-Majid Centre for
Culture and Heritage: new Dubai
headquarters to house one million books,
and, the Centre's new journal**

The Jury of the architectural competition for the design of headquarters for the Juma Al-Majid Centre for Culture and Heritage met under the coordination of Unesco. A British architectural company won the competition. The new headquarters of the Centre will be located in the Karhoud district of Dubai. The founder and Chairman of the Centre, Mr. Juma Al-Majid, a well-known businessman and philanthropist of the Muslim world, has declared that a distinguishing feature of the winning design is its big dimensions which will allow the Centre to house a library collection of one million volumes and to host cultural activities, conferences, book markets, etc. in various halls. The architecture will be a modern interpretation of the Arab style. The construction of its new premises will allow the Centre to further expand its joint projects and working relations with other cultural centres and libraries around the world.

While these preparations were going on, the Centre published, in June 1993, the first issue of a quarterly journal in Arabic titled *Afaaq Athaqafah wa Turath* (Prospects for culture and heritage). This is a cultural, literary, and scholarly journal which contains news on the activities of Juma Al-Majid Centre for Culture and Heritage, as well as book reviews and various news on cultural and academic events including news about studies and research, literary publications, and cultural activities in the United Arab Emirates and in the world.

The first issue contains, among others, valuable articles on the following subjects: the interest of Muslim scholars in education in psychology; numismatics: silver coins dating from the beginnings of Islam until the period of Abdulmalik bin Marwan; a book on the beginnings of publications in Arabic in Istanbul and Bilad al-Sham; the works of Sheikh Taher Al-Jazairi; and, about Al-Molla Ali Al-Qar'i on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of his death. The editors are Mr. Abderrahman Farfour, Vice-Chairman of the Centre, and Mr. Mizar Abaza. The editorial board is composed of Mr. Mohammed Mout'i Al-Hafiz, Director of the Centre, Majid Al-Laham, and Khalid At-Tabbah. More information can be obtained from: *Afaaq Athaqafah wa Turath*, P.O.Box 55156, Dubai, United Arab Emirates; fax: 696950.

Mimar Sinan University conferred the distinction of Honorary Doctorate to IRCICA Director General

Mimar Sinan University (Istanbul) celebrated, on 3 March 1994, the 111th anniversary of its foundation as the *Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi* (Academy of Fine Arts). The ceremony at the main auditorium was attended by Prof.Dr. Mehmet Sağlam, Head of the Council for Higher Education; the Presidents of a number of universities; the deans of various faculties and other academic authorities; members of some diplomatic missions in Istanbul, among others. During the ceremony, Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and Head of the Department of History of Science, Istanbul University, was presented with the title of Honorary Doctorate of Mimar Sinan University.

Prof.Dr. Gündüz Gökçe, President of Mimar Sinan University stated that the University Senate had unanimously decided to confer the title of *Doctor honoris causa* on Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu in recognition of "the leading contributions he made, through his efforts in both administrative and academic fields,

towards ensuring that the artistic and cultural relations among Islamic countries be studied from a wide perspective, starting from their roots in the past and their various manifestations until the present time; that the links between them be highlighted, and new syntheses be reached".

Thanking the President, the Vice-Presidents, faculty members, and the Senate of the university, Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu said that for his entire professional life, since the publication of his very first article in 1964, he had always been concerned with the need to develop affinities among Islamic countries in the cultural and artistic fields; similarly, he was always firmly convinced of the necessity to make the Islamic contribution to world civilisation known in the West by presenting its scientific evidences and artistic expressions. The Director General said that for the last fourteen years, he had also geared all his activities as the head of IRCICA towards the same objectives.



(Left to right) Prof.Dr. Gündüz Gökçe, Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

Obituary

Moroccan philosopher Mohammed Azia Lahbabi passed away



Prof. Mohammed Aziz Lahbabi, Moroccan scholar, poet, and novelist passed away. Lahbabi was known in international circles as a humanist and Third World man. He wrote over thirty works which were translated into more than thirty languages. His scholarship in philosophy and prolific authorship brought him many awards and distinctions including the international award *Bravo* (London-Paris, 1955), the Mediterranean Africa Award (for the totality of his literary and

philosophical works), the title of Officer of the Throne (Morocco), Golden Medals (Rome and Bologna, 1969), the titles of Founding President of The Union of Maghreb Writers (1959-1968), President of the Philosophy Society of Morocco, as well as membership in the jury for the Prize of Mediterranean Africa and in the International Society of Philosophy, among others. He was elected *Prince of the Short-story* in 1982, a title he was presented with at the City Hall of Paris by Presidents L.S. Senghor and J. Chirac. He was a member of the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Academy of Overseas Sciences (France), the Mediterranean Academy (Italy), the International Academy of Art (Geneva), and a corresponding member of the Arab Academy (Egypt). Prof. Lahbabi carried out the following assignments:

1952: Research attaché, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris;

1959: Chair Professor of General Philosophy, Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Rabat

1961: Dean of the Faculty of Letters, Mohamed V University

1969: Honorary Dean; Professor at the University of Algiers and later Advisor for Scientific Research (Ministry of Higher Education, Algiers)

From 1974 onwards, Prof. Lahbabi devoted himself to research and authorship. Several university studies have been conducted on Lahbabi's literary and philosophical works. Some of his publications, in French and in Arabic, are:

- *Misères et Lumières* (Misery and light), poems, published in Paris, Casablanca
- *Libertés ou libération?* (Freedoms or liberation?), Paris, Algiers
- *Du Clos à l'Ouvert* (From the Closed to the Open), twenty articles on national cultures and human civilisation, Casablanca, Algiers
- *Ma Voix à la Recherche de sa Voie* (My Voice in Search of its Path), poems, Paris, Casablanca
- *Espoir Vagabond* (Wandering Hope), novel, Paris, Rabat
- *Le Personnalisme Musulman* (Islamic Personalism), Paris
- *Les Déracinés* (The Uprooted), scenario
- *Le Monde de Demain* (The World of Tomorrow), Casablanca, Sherbrook
- *Ivre d'Innocence* (Drunk with Innocence), poems, Paris
- *The Thinkers of Islam*, Rabat
- *From the Being to the Person* (a study on realistic personalism), Cairo
- *Islamic Personalism*, Cairo
- *The Exir of Life*, science-fiction novel, Cairo
- *From Freedom to Liberation*, Cairo
- *The Thirsty Generation*, novel, Beyrouth, Rabat.

Prof. Lahbabi's enthusiastic and pluralistic philosophy was dedicated to human dignity and brotherhood. May God bless his soul.

In this new section of the Newsletter, IRCICA will publish brief information on cultural life in the OIC member countries retrieved from its data banks. The information extracted from data files of statistical indicators and directories of cultural institutions will be published in the form of brief country surveys. Each issue of the Newsletter will contain one country survey. 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 with the updating of the information given here. The brief country surveys will be ordered according to the member countries' rate of response to the questionnaires which were circulated in the framework of the above projects, i.e. starting with those member countries whose institutions provided relatively ample information to the Centre. A list of the cultural institutions of the Republic of Tunisia is published in this issue, together with summary cultural statistics. The institutions are listed in categories according to the classification made in the Centre's International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions.

TUNISIA

Summary information*

School enrolment ratios (gross):	First level	118 % (age group 6-11)
	Second level	40 % (age group 12-18)
	Third level	8 %
Government expenditure on education as % of GNP	6.5 %	
Expenditure on science as % of GNP	0.22 %	
Number of libraries (public, university)	340	
Number of museums (arch., ethnog., etc.)	38	
Number of daily newspapers	12	
Number of non-daily newspapers	34	
Number of other periodicals	146	

* Varying years from 1988 to 1991

Cultural institutions

Academies

**Académie Tunisienne des Sciences, Lettres et Arts
"Beit Al-Hikme"
(Maison de la Sagesse)
Dar al-Bey
25, Ave. de la République,
Cathage - Hannibal 2016**

Learned societies and research institutions

Association Tunisienne de Bibliothécaires, Documentalistes et Archivistes
BP 575, Tunis

Association Tunisienne d'Histoire et d'Archéologie (ATHA)
16 bis, Rue El-Mbazza'a, Tunis

Centre des Arts et Traditions Populaires (Markaz Al-Funun wa Al-Taqlid Al-Shabiyya)
Carthage-Hannibal

Centre Culturel International de Hammamet
Hammamet

Centre de Diffusion Culturelle et de Documentation Pédagogique de Tunis
87, Ave. de la Liberté, Tunis

Centre de Documentation et d'Information (Ligue Arabe) (Markaz Al-Tawthiq wa Al-Maaloumat (ALDOC))
37, Ave. Kheireddine Pacha, Tunis

Centre de Recherches sur le Maghreb Arabe Contemporain
22, Ave. de Paris, Tunis 1000

Centre d'Etudes de Carthage
33, Rue Garibaldi, 1001 Tunis

Centre d'Etudes de la Civilisation et des Arts Islamiques
Palais de Raqqada, Kairouan

Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation sur le Développement Culturel
Ministère des Affaires Culturelles
Rue 2 Mars 1934, La Kasbah, Tunis

Centre d'Etudes Islamiques à Kairouan, Ministère de l'Éducation, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de Recherche Scientifique, Université du Centre, Ave. Beit El Hikma, BP 209, 3100 Kairouan

Centre d'Etudes Maghrébines à Tunis, Immeuble Moncef Bey, Avenue Moncef Bey, B.P. 404, Tunis

Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CERES)
Université de Tunis, 23, Rue d'Espagne, Tunis

Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Littéraires et Scientifiques
Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique
Rue de Kairouan, Tunis

Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Ottomanes, Morisques, de Documentation et d'Information
BP 50, 1118, Zaghouan

Centre d'Etudes, de Recherches et de Publications, Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Politiques et Economiques, Université de Tunis, Campus Universitaire 1060, Tunis

Centre de Hautes Etudes d'Art Dramatique
Hammamet

Centre des Musiques Arabes et Méditerranéennes "Ennejma Ezzahra"
Baron d'Erlanger Palace
8, Rue du 2 Mars 1934
2026 Sidi Bou Saïd

Centre National Pédagogique
42, Ave. Ali Trad, Tunis

Centre National des Recherches Scientifiques
27, Rue Beaudelaire, Tunis

Club Culturel Abou El Kacem Echebi, Rue de Bellevue Al-Ouardia, Tunis

Comité Culturel National
105, Ave. de la Liberté, Tunis

Institut des Belles Lettres Arabes (IBLA)
12, Rue Jamaa al-Haoua Bab Ménara 1008, Tunis

Institut Educationnel Primaire
17, Rue de l'Iraq, 1002
Tunis-Belvédère

Institut de Musique "Al-Rachidia"
5, Rue du Dey, Tunis

Institut National d'Archéologie et d'Arts (INAA)
4, Place du Château, 1008 Tunis

Maison de la Culture Ibn Khaldoun
Rue Ibn Khaldoun, Tunis

Maison de la Culture Ibn Rachid
Ave. de Paris, Tunis

Union des Ecrivains Tunisiens
Maison de la Culture Ahmed Kheireddine, BP 18, Tunis

Libraries and archives

Bibliothèque Nationale (Dar al-Kutub Al-Wataniyya)
20, Souk el-Attarine, BP 42
1008 Tunis

Archives Nationales
Présidence de la République
Place du Gouvernement
La Kasbah, Tunis

Bibliothèque Centrale
13, Rue du Prince, Tunis

Bibliothèque Fadhel Ben Achour
Rue Fadhel Ben Achour
2070 La Marsa

Centre de Documentation Nationale, 77, Rue Ibn Khaldoun, 1001 Tunis

Centre des Langues Modernes "Khaloudonia", Bibliothèque
Mosquée Zeitouna, Tunis

Université de Tunis, Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines, 94, Blvd. du 9 Avril 1938, Tunis

Museums

Musée National du Bardo
2000 Le Bardo, Tunis

Musée National de Carthage
BP 3, 2016 Carthage

Antiquarium de Salacta
5126 Salacta

Centre des Arts et Traditions Populaires
Dar ben Abdallah, Rue Ben Abdallah, 1000 Tunis

Musée Archéologique de Carthage
2016 Carthage

Musée Archéologique d'El Djem
5160 El Djem (Thysdrus)

Musée Archéologique de Mactar
6140 Mactar

Musée Archéologique de Sfax
3001 Sfax

Musée Archéologique de Sousse
4000, Kasbah, Sousse

Musée des Armes
2010 La Manouba, Tunis

Musée d'Art Islamique de Kairouan
3100 Kairouan

Musée d'Art Islamique du Ribat de Monastir
5000, Monastir

Musée d'Art Moderne
Le Belvédère 1002, Tunis

Musée d'Art et Tradition Populaire
Mahdia

Musée d'Art et Tradition Populaire
Sfax

Musée de Céramique
Bab Ménara 1008, Tunis

Musée Bourguiba
5000 Monastir

Musée Dar Jellouli
3001 Sfax

Musée du 2 Mars 1934
5070 Ksar Hellal

Musée du 18 Novembre 1939
9040 Teboursouk

Musée d'Enfidaville
4030 Enfida

Musée du Mouvement National
Bab-Souika, 1006 Tunis

Musée des PTT
1000 Tunis

Musée Sidi Ben Aïssa
7100 Le Kef

Musée Sidi Boulbaba
6002 Gabès

Musée Sidi Zitouni des Arts et Traditions Populaires de Jerba
4180 Hourmt Souk, Jerba

Musée Skifa El Kahla
5100 Mahdia

Universities and educational institutions

Conservatoire National de Musique de Danse et d'Arts Populaires
20 Ave. de Paris, Tunis

Institut Supérieur de Formation des animateurs Culturels
16, Rue Mikhail Nouaima
1005 Al-Omrane-Tunis

Université de Tunis, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Bizerte, Bizerte

Université du Centre, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Sousse, Sousse

Université de Tunis, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Tunis, Tunis

Université de Tunis, Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Politiques et Economiques
Campus Universitaire
1060 le Belvédère, Tunis

Université de Tunis, Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines
94 Blvd. du 9 Avril 1938, La Kasbah ou Route Oued Ellil, La Manouba-Tunis

Université de Tunis, Faculté de Sharia et Usul Al-Din, Ave. Ali Trad, Tunis

Université de Tunis, Faculté Ez-Zitouna de Théologie et des Sciences Religieuses
4, Rue Abou Zakaria el Hatsi Montfleury, Tunis

Université de Tunis, Institut Bourguiba des Langues Vivantes
47, Ave. de la Liberté, Tunis

Université de Tunis, Institut de Presse et des Sciences de l'Information (IPSI)
7, Impasse Mohammed Bachrouch, Montfleury, Tunis

Université de Tunis, Institut Supérieur de Documentation (ISD), 3, Place Ali Zouaoui BP 600, 1000 Tunis

Université de Tunis, Institut Supérieur de l'Education et de la Formation Continue
43 Rue de la Liberté, 2019 Le Bardo, Tunis

Université de Tunis, Institut Technologie, d'Art, d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (ITAAUT)
Route de l'Armée Nationale, Tunis

The headquarters of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) are in Tunis: ALECSO, Avenue Mohammed V, B.P. 1120 Tunis.

Students of the history, culture, and contemporary issues of the Muslim world would be interested in learning more about these two institutions which play an important role in the promotion of studies in their respective fields: the Centre for Middle Eastern Studies (CMES), Harvard University, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and the State Archives of the Turkish Prime Ministry, Ankara and Istanbul, Turkey. The Centre is thankful to Ms. Nancy Hamlin Soukup, Publications Coordinator, CMES and to Mr. İsmet Binark, Director General of the State Archives, Ankara, for the information given about their institutions.

**THE CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY**

The objective of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies is to enhance Middle Eastern and Islamic studies both inside and outside of Harvard University, as well as to stimulate academic and public interest in subjects related to the Middle East and the Islamic world. The Center coordinates Harvard's various academic programs covering the entire Muslim world.

Founded in 1954, the Center's mission is to promote knowledge and understanding of the Middle East and the wider Islamic world through quality scholarship and teaching, publications, and the other forms of communication that scholarship engenders. The Center also serves as a focal point and meeting place for over two hundred scholars from the U.S.A. and abroad. Its research and teaching programs are directed to an understanding of the Muslim world through the study of its history, cultures, languages, religion, literature, fine arts, politics, and social and economic structures. Graduates of these programs teach at major universities of the world.

The academic staff of CMES are drawn from the departments of Anthropology, Economics, Fine Arts, Government, History, History of Science, Comparative Literature, Near Eastern Languages and Civilisations, and Sociology, as well as from the other graduate and professional schools of the University. The Center cooperates with many units of the University to sponsor lectures, seminar series, and conferences. While its major focus is on the medieval and the modern periods, the quality of the Center's programs is enhanced by Harvard's strength in the major fields of study on the pre-Islamic Near East. The Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilisations offers courses in more than a dozen ancient and modern languages as well as courses in archeology and the religion and history of ancient Near Eastern cultures.

The Center has established ties with other academic institutions on regional, national, and international levels. It functions as a National Resource Center with ties to other major universities across the country. Through the Affiliates Program, the Center has established links with colleges and universities on a regional basis. Faculty members in Middle Eastern or Islamic studies at other institutions affiliate themselves with the Center as affiliates in research. Numbering more than 70, these scholars participate actively in all the programs of the Center and have access to libraries and other resources at Harvard. On a larger scale, the Center is a member of the Middle East Studies Association (MESA) as well as other national organisations that focus on particular countries, languages, or topics in Middle Eastern and Islamic studies, such as the American Institute for Maghribi Studies (AIMS), the American Research Center in Egypt, the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), the American Research Institute in Turkey, the American Institute for Iranian Studies, the American Oriental Society, the Arabic-Speaking Academic Immersion Program (ASAIP), the Association for Middle East Women's Studies, the Center for Arabic Studies Abroad (CASA), the Eastern Language Consortium for Intensive Summer Programs in Persian and Turkish, and the New England Council for Middle East Studies.

The Center has also fostered international ties. A joint project with the Center for Islamic Studies, Oxford University, will lead to a multi-volume atlas of the social and intellectual history of the Muslim world. Another major cooperative project is the Moroccan Studies Program instituted in 1985 jointly by Harvard University and Mohammed V University, Rabat, and funded by the Moroccan Government. This program aims to promote the study of North Africa as a crossroads of Mediterranean, African, and Middle Eastern cultures from earliest Islamic times to the present, through faculty and student exchanges, conferences and colloquia, and courses in the anthropology, politics, and history of the region. It also comprises a monthly seminar series (Morocco Forum) to which both scholars and the general public are invited.

Turkish and Ottoman studies is another important field which has a long tradition of research and teaching at Harvard University. Courses on Ottoman history have been taught at the University for the past 100 years. The program has grown stronger in recent years with the addition of new faculty members in area studies and the enhancement of the Turkish language program. In 1993, the Center announced the establishment of a special fund for Turkish Studies. The initial gift of \$10,000 to the fund was donated by Mrs. Nezahet Nurettin Ege, Turkish educator, writer, lecturer, and philanthropist, in memory of her late husband Ragip Nurettin Ege, former Turkish Educational Attache to the U.S.A. The gift also marks the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the first official cultural link between Turkey and the United States on 11 June 1933. The purpose of the fund is to create a permanent chair of Turkish Studies at Harvard, which will complement existing studies in the field of Turkish and Ottoman studies.

Central Asian Studies, traditionally a strong area of study and research at Harvard, is a subject of renewed scholarly interest at CMES. The research and teaching program in this field is being expanded with new activities. The curriculum now includes the Central Asia Workshop (a weekly seminar series focusing on topics in the history, culture, and politics of the region), a graduate seminar on research and methodology in Central Asian Studies, and a course in anthropology entitled *Central Asia: A Crucible of Communism and Islam, Culture and Politics, as the Soviet System Forms and Falls Apart*; other courses at introductory and advanced levels are envisaged, as well as the instruction of Central Asian languages.

An important feature of CMES is its outreach program. Its Teaching Resource Center (TRC) serves as a focal point for information, news, bibliography, books, periodicals, films, audiocassettes, and artifacts on or from the Middle East, North Africa, and the entire Islamic world, to meet the needs of teachers and pre-college students as well as the interested public. TRC organizes seminars for teachers, on a variety of topics. It also publishes a Newsletter entitled *Middle East Resources*, which produced issues on Morocco, Religions of the Middle East, and Books on the Middle East: Bibliographies for Schools, sent to about 2,000 educators throughout the country.

Publications of the Center include the *Harvard Middle Eastern Monograph Series* which began in 1959 and were revived in 1990. Works published in this series include dissertations and collections of articles and translations from original non-western texts on Middle Eastern and Islamic studies. *The Middle East at Harvard*, the Center's Newsletter, is published three times a year. *The CMES Calendar* is a semi-monthly publication listing all current programs, conferences, and other events related to the Center. *The Harvard Middle Eastern and Islamic Review*, the new semi-annual journal of the Center, consists of articles on the history, culture, and current events of the Middle East and the Islamic world; it includes review articles, book reviews, and other items of scholarly interest.

The Centre for Middle Eastern Studies has a formal linkage with the Research Center for Islamic History, Art, and Culture (IRCICA). An agreement for cooperation between the two institutions was signed in September 1993 by Prof. William A. Graham, Director of the Centre for Middle Eastern Studies and Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA who is also member of the Advisory Council of CMES. The agreement calls for the planning of joint projects, research and conferences, and the exchange of scholarly publications.

THE STATE ARCHIVES OF THE TURKISH PRIME MINISTRY

The Documentation Centre, the Ottoman Archives, and other activities

The Directorate General of State Archives of the Turkish Prime Ministry are composed of three Departments: the Department of the Archives of the Republic of Turkey, the Department of Documentation, and the Department of the Ottoman Archives. The first two Departments are in Ankara, and the Ottoman Archives, in Istanbul. Library and archive services offered by the Directorate General carry special importance for researchers in social and administrative sciences.

The *Department of the Archives of the Republic of Turkey* was established in 1976. Some of the functions and responsibilities of the Department are: to collect, classify, preserve, repair and restore the documents in the archives of the Republic of Turkey; to render the relevant materials available to researchers concerned; to follow the progress of archive techniques in the world and translate books published abroad into Turkish to make these techniques known in the country; to establish museums and organise exhibitions of specific collections; to study and collect the catalogues of documents on Turkish history and culture which are kept in collections outside of the country. The Department carries out various studies on the documents kept in its collections as well as on library and archive techniques. The results of these studies are published in the form of monographs and bibliographies. Some of the Department's numerous publications are (original titles: in Turkish):

Bibliography of archives and archive techniques (sources published in Turkish and other languages), prepared by İsmet Binark, LXXIX, 285 p., 1979

İsmet Binark, *Archives and archive techniques*, XXIV, 245 p., 1980

Proceedings of the Seminar of archive and documentary techniques, Oct. 1989, 2 vols., 1989

International Congress on Archives, Montreal, Sept. 1992, 2 vols.

İsmet Binark, *A short history of the Turkish Archives, their value and importance, activities to develop the archive services*, paper presented at the Meeting of the Directors of National Archives of Balkan Countries held in Belgrade, 1991 (in Turkish and English).

With its collection of 16 000 books, reports, photographs, and other documents and 850 titles of periodicals, the *Department of Documentation* provides invaluable reference services to researchers. The Department's computerized data base consists of the following data banks:

- * Data bank on monographs: (bibliographic entries of 12 000 books, reports, theses, etc. - as of January 1994)
- * Data bank on periodicals (850 periodicals)
- * Data bank on conference papers (14 000 scientific and academic papers presented at symposia and conferences)
- * Data bank on articles (30 000 articles published in journals and other periodicals)
- * Data bank on current information (entries on news published in the press)
- * Data bank on subject titles (12 500 subject titles pertaining to monographs, articles, news, etc.)
- * Data bank on contributors (20 000 writers - the authors of books, articles, theses, etc.).

The bi-monthly *Information Bulletin* of the Department of Documentation contains news on developments concerning the bibliographic data base as well as scientific and academic events such as seminars, conferences, etc., for the benefit of research centres, libraries, and researchers. The Department also publishes bibliographies and catalogues of references on current issues of general interest as well as specific themes in social sciences. Some of the Department's publications are:

Turkey-European Community Bibliography (1957-1990), XLVII, 837 p., 1990

Turkey-European Community Bibliography II (1990-1992), XXXIII, 150 p., 1992

Bosnia-Herzegovina Bibliography, XLVI, 410 p., 1993

A Bibliography of Turks out of Turkey, 2 vols., LXV, 1379 p., 1992, vol. I: Turks in Altay and Siberia, vol. II: Turks in Turkestan.

"Return of the moon"

The *Department of the Ottoman Archives* preserves the documents and other materials of the archives pertaining to the Ottoman State.

In the Ottoman period, the official documents of the State kept at Topkapı Palace were brought together and organised in the form of an imperial archive (*Hazine-i Evrak*- documentary treasury) for the first time in 1846. In 1923, the archive was brought under the direction and protection of the Turkish Prime Ministry. Later, upon establishment of the Directorate General of State Archives under the Prime Ministry in 1984, the Department of the Ottoman Archives was attached to the Directorate General as one of its three departments.

The Department of the Ottoman Archives has the following tasks and responsibilities: to assess, collect, and preserve archival documents pertaining to the pre-Ottoman and Ottoman periods; to classify, protect, and duplicate these materials by means of modern methods and techniques; to undertake scientific and technical studies on these materials; to prepare collections of specific documents, organise exhibitions, and prepare publications to make these documents known in the local and international academic circles; to follow the scientific developments occurring in the world in the field of archive administration, translate books and documents on these subjects into Turkish; to collect the catalogues and samples of documents concerning the Turkish history and culture in the pre-Ottoman and Ottoman periods; to organise computerized archive services.

The Department of the Ottoman Archives has numerous publications. Some of them are listed below (original titles are in Turkish):

Ottoman Fermans, 208 p., 1992

Archive documents on Bosnia-Hercegovina (1516-1919), XXVIII, 685 p., 1992

Archive documents on the relations between the Ottoman State and the khanates of Caucasia, Turkestan, and Crimea (1687-1908), XLVII, 240, 197 p., 1992

Archive documents on the relations between the Ottoman State and the Turkish khanates of Azerbaijan (1578-1914), I, XXVIII, 427 p., 1992

Archive documents on the relations between the Ottoman State and the Turkish khanates of Azerbaijan (1575-1918), II, XX, 483 p., 1993

Guide to the Prime Ministry's Ottoman Archive, XXVI, 634 p., 1992

Reychman, Jan - Ananiasz Zajaczkowski, Handbook of Ottoman-Turkish Diplomats, enlarged english translation: A.S. Ehrenkreutz, Turkish translation: M.F. Atay, XXIV, 257 p., 1993.

A Handbook of the Directorate General of State Archives is available in English, French, and Arabic.

The address of the Directorate General of State Archives is: İvedik Cad., no. 59, 06180 Yenimahalle, Ankara; fax: (312) 315 10 00, and of the Department of the Ottoman Archives, Ticarethane Sok., no. 12, 34410 Sultanahmet, Istanbul; fax: (212) 511 75 86.

Selected exhibits from the collections of the Museum of Ethnology, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. IRCICA is thankful to the Department of Public Relations and Press of the Museum for providing information about these exhibitions.

"Dreaming of paradise", Islamic art collection of the Museum of Ethnology, Rotterdam



A large-scale exhibition of Islamic art was opened at the Museum of Ethnology, Rotterdam in December 1993. It illustrates the richness of Islamic heritage by a large number of exhibits including architectural elements, manuscripts, textiles, and jewellery from the past. Most of the items in 'Dreaming of paradise' come from the museum's own collection; others are on loan from various Dutch collections. This is the second wide-ranging exhibition which is held in the Netherlands since 1927.

By naming the exhibition 'Dreaming of paradise', the Museum administration aimed to reflect the fact that the selected objects on display, full of warmth and vitality, powerfully express belief and piety. They reflect the optimistic perception of life on the part of both the craftsmen and the users, whose optimism comes from their seeing earthly life as a gate to paradise. Every object is a reflection of a dream of a good life leading to an even better one.

An illustrated publication accompanying the exhibition appeared in Dutch and English versions. Other educational materials will also be available to accompany the exhibition. An audio-visual programme, based on a selection of coins, tiles, garments, textiles, and miniatures, first gives the visitor an overall view of the external aspects of Islamic art. These objects are exhibited in a replica of the inner courtyard of a medrese. The second part of the exhibition emphasizes mainly the various aspects of belief and the perception of religion. Some objects on display are functional in nature (pottery, clothing, etc.), others are illustrative (manuscripts with religious representations). The exhibits include unique items such as a *falname* (a 35-page album from 16th-century India which was used for interpreting dreams and telling fortunes) lately purchased by the museum. The third and final section of the exhibition displays examples of court culture, particularly lacquerwork from Iran and furniture from Syria.

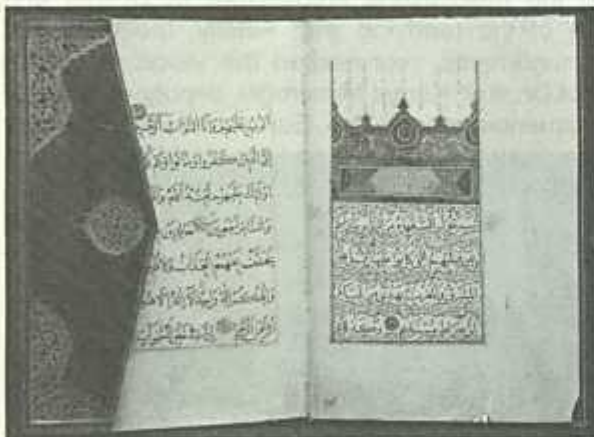
The exhibition and the publication mark the implementation of a new policy in the museum: it was recently decided that the Islamic cultural area will be one of the main centres of policy focus. The foundation titled Centre of Islamic Culture, established in 1992 in Rotterdam in order to promote knowledge and interest in Islamic art and culture, supports the museum to realize its aims in this field. In the coming years the foundation will continue to extend this support to the museum. It will also organize talks, performances, conferences, and workshops.

"Return of the moon", Bushman art from the Kalahari

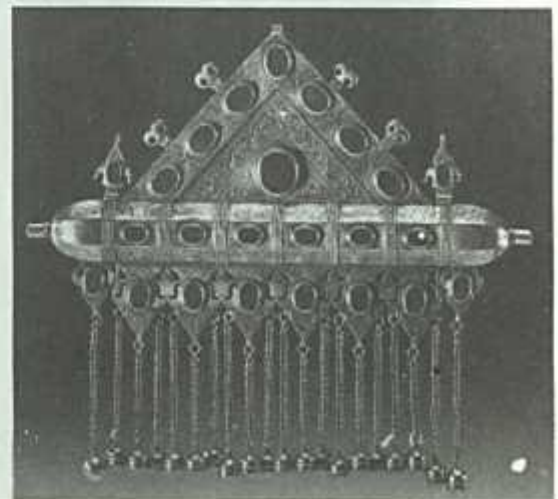
The exhibition of Bushman art opened in November 1993 includes paintings by contemporary Bushman artists in a fascinating setting. It is displayed in combination with rock engravings thousands of years old by the distant ancestors of the Bushmen, for the first time in the Netherlands.

The art of the Bushmen, known to be the oldest people in Africa, expresses creativity and vitality. Paintings on both canvas and paper depict images of the surrounding landscape and the animal world. Despite the existence of an unmistakable connection between the various works, each artist has a unique style and imagery. The title of the exhibition 'Return of the moon' expresses the faith of the Bushmen in their future. The exhibition was initiated by the Kalahari Support Group (KSG) and supported by the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV).

"Old age in Africa" (September 1993 - March 1994) and "Venda Contemporary art from South Africa" (May - August 1994) are two other interesting exhibitions prepared by the Museum using selected items from its collections. For further information or for a photograph/slide: Public Relations and Press Dept., Ellen Bommeljé/Cécile de Rijk, Museum of Ethnology, Willemskade 25, 3016 DM Rotterdam; phone: 010-411 22 01 (information line). Opening hours: Tuesday-Saturday 10.00 - 17.00, Sundays and public holidays 11.00 - 17.00. Public transport from Central Station: by tram-line 5, get off at Westplein; by metro - Leuvehaven station.



A 16th century copy of the Quran (Turkey) and a silver talisman container from Afghanistan (from the Museum's brochure-photos: Erik Hesmerg)



Preparations for the International Symposium on Islamic Civilisation in West Africa

One of the priority projects under IRCICA's program of symposia and conferences is the organisation of an International Symposium on Islamic Civilisation in West Africa. The Centre has started the necessary preparations to organise this symposium in Dakar, Republic of Senegal. The symposium aims to draw scholarly contributions from specialists of the history and culture of West Africa in order to assess the state of studies in this field and enhance cooperation between institutions and researchers concerned. The proceedings will be published in the form of a book for a wide dissemination.

The OIC Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, chaired by H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal, will hold its Fifth Session in Dakar, in the spring of 1994. This meeting will be an excellent opportunity for the Centre's delegation to discuss the preparations of the symposium with the Senegalese authorities.

Photographs of Bosnia and Hercegovina displayed at the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, and at universities in the U.S.A.

At the request of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, IRCICA's exhibition of *Photographs of Bosnia and Hercegovina before and during the war* was taken to Strasbourg by Mr. Acar Tanlak (researcher, IRCICA) for display during the 44th regular session of the European Parliament (23 Sept. - 3 Oct. 1993). The exhibition was inaugurated by Miguel Angel Martinez, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe together with Secretary General Catherine Lalumière and Head of Turkish parliamentarians Prof.Dr. Sait Kemal Mimaroglu. The collection of 350 photographs was divided into three parts. The first part comprised photographs of cities and monuments before the war, representing the multicultural architecture of Bosnia and Hercegovina. The second part showed scenes of the terrifying war. Finally, the third part comprising plans and drawings of cities and monuments, represented the vision for future reconstruction. Speaking at the inauguration, Prof.Dr. Sait Kemal Mimaroglu, deputy of Istanbul and Head of the delegation of Turkish parliamentarians at the European Parliamentary Assembly pointed out the threat posed by the ongoing war to Europe and the world at large and appealed to the participants to cooperate to stop this tragedy and establish peace in the region as soon as possible.



From right to left: Prof.Dr. Sait Kemal Mimaroglu, Ms. Catherine Lalumière, Ambassador Ismet Birsel (Turkey) and other Turkish deputies at the inauguration

At the invitation of various American universities, the photograph collection was later taken to the United States by Dr. Amir Pasic (architect, IRCICA) for a series of exhibitions. It was displayed at the following venues: Harvard University, Massachusetts (15-19 Nov.), Temple University, Phil. (22-24 Nov.), City College, New York (29 Nov.-3 Dec.), *Restoration '93* exhibition, Boston (6-8 Dec.), Yale University, New Haven (9-11 Dec.), Columbia University, New York (13-15 Dec.). This one-month travelling exhibition had a considerable impact on the American academic circles and helped to arouse interest in the architectural and cultural heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Ebru exhibition by Feridun Özgören

Marbled paper (*Ebru*) works of the well-known Turkish artist Feridun Özgören were exhibited at IRCICA from 17 January to 6 February 1994. The artist also gave a public lecture on the art of ebru on 7 February. This was his second exhibition at IRCICA: he had organised his first exhibition at the Centre in 1988, together with his wife the painter Nan Freeman.

Born in Istanbul in 1942, Mr. Özgören studied economics at Istanbul University. Starting from 1973, he specialised in bio-statistics at Michigan University, where he later worked as researcher. He lives in Boston since 1981. In addition to possessing the most advanced skills in the art of marbled paper making, Mr. Özgören is also an accomplished musician. He plays the *tambur* and is a member of the Eurasia music group in Boston. He is also interested in the manufacture of instruments used in classical Turkish music.

The exhibition comprised around thirty of his works. His lecture was attended by a wide audience of artists and art lovers.



Mr. Özgören gave a lecture on the art of Ebru. On his right is Mr. Niyazi Sayın, specialist of ebru and classical Turkish music

Zeki Kuşoğlu's works of gold, silver, wood, and mother-of-pearl carvings

Zeki Kuşoğlu is known particularly for his delicate technique of carving and engraving with precious materials. Over one hundred objects and wall plates of wood and metal engraved with gold, silver, and mother-of-pearl were displayed at his exhibition opened on 11 February. The artist also gave a public lecture on 26 February on the theme "The necessity of teaching the traditional Islamic arts and crafts".



On a finished plaque, Dr. Kuşoğlu shows how he cuts ornately designed Quranic verses into metal

His exhibition comprised carved and engraved boxes, vases, cups, and numerous other functional and decorative objects made of wood, metal, and other materials, and plates with metal and mother-of-pearl engravings of calligraphies and portraits.

Born in 1943, Zeki Kuşoğlu graduated from the High School of Applied Fine Arts in 1964. He specialised in graphic arts at the Kassel Academy of Fine Arts (Germany) from 1965 to 1969. He is now an associate professor at Marmara University's Department of Graphic Arts. Out of his twenty-five personal exhibitions, ten were organised in various countries around the world, on behalf of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and the Department of Culture of the Turkish Foreign Ministry. Mr. Kuşoğlu is the author of six books and over fifty articles on traditional arts. He named his exhibition at IRCICA "A contemporary interpretation of yesterday" because his art aims to combine the traditional elements of culture with the needs and taste of the present.



Remarks on IRCICA by distinguished visitors

"I am writing with a painful heart because of the destruction of Islamic culture in our homeland Bosnia and Hercegovina. I believe that this eminent institution will help us to rebuild and restore all that is destroyed. I greatly appreciate this institution which is a place for our spiritual revival." (original: Bosnian)

Dr. Enes Durakovic
 Minister of Culture
 Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina
 9 February 1994



*Minister of Culture H.E. Dr. Enes Durakovic (on the right) and
 Ambassador of Bosnia and Hercegovina H.E. Mr. Hajruddin Somun*

"I feel honoured to visit the Centre for the second time. At the time of my first visit, the Centre, and its library in particular, were still at their establishment phase. I can observe today that, thanks God, the Centre has achieved great progress and done a great number of studies under the supervision of Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu. I congratulate all the staff members for their pioneering efforts and wish them continuous success." (original: Arabic)

Meriam Abdulkarim Awadi
 Deputy Minister
 Ministry of Planning, State of Kuwait
 6 Jan. 1994



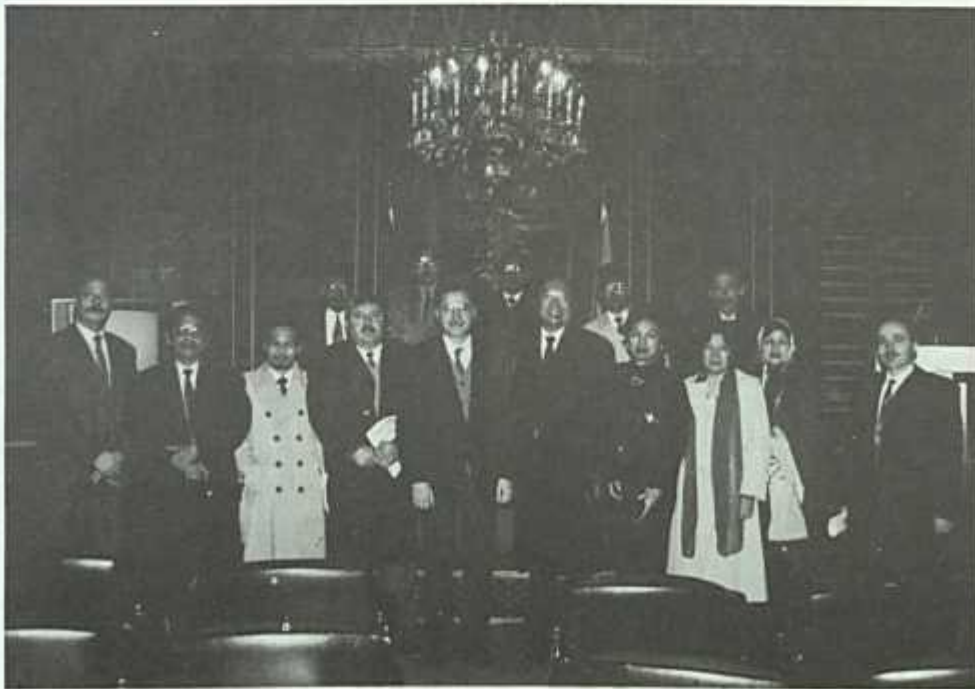
"It gives me a great pleasure to visit this great research centre. I admire the obvious activities the Centre is involved with and the role being played by the Director, my friend Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu. I wish him and his colleagues all success and I pray to Almighty Allah to bless them all."

Dr. Mahmoud Mohammed Safar
 Minister of Haj, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 5 November 1993



"My delegation and I had the honour to be shown around the Centre. I am very impressed with the work being done by the Centre for the Muslim world and in fact for mankind."

Abang Abu Bakar bin Datu Bandar Abang Haji Mustapha
 Minister, Prime Minister's Department,
 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
 26 November 1993



Group photo with the Malaysian Ministerial delegation

"I am proud to express my feelings of appreciation of all the work that I saw being done here. I visited the Centre at the invitation of my brother Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General, whose continuous efforts helped to develop this cultural institution which has now become a pillar of the Islamic culture. ..." (original: Arabic)

Alif Abduhwadoud Mohamed Al-Barakati
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Supplies and Commerce
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
6 September 1993

"I visited the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art, and Culture, subsidiary of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, for the first time today. I greatly appreciated the activities that the Centre carries out through coordinated efforts, in an atmosphere of perfect harmony. ... I saw that the Centre's efforts were directed towards the right objectives. ..." (original: Arabic)

Ambassador Fathi Hassan
Consul General of the
Arab Republic of Egypt, Istanbul
24 November 1993

"We are honoured to be the first Muslims from South Africa to have visited this very important institution. We believe that this is the beginning of a long and fruitful relationship between IRCICA and the Muslims of South Africa."

Tahir Salle, Abdul Wahab Barday
Members of the Executive Committee
Sheikh Yusuf Tricentenary, Cape Town, South Africa
12 January 1994

Obituary

Mr. Ali Ihsan Yurt, staff member of IRCICA passed away



IRCICA staff deeply regrets the demise of Mr. Ali Ihsan Yurt, a former member of the Centre's department of studies on manuscripts. Ali Ihsan Yurt was a specialist of the classical literature on Islamic culture and science. He worked at the Centre from 1986 to 1988. During this period, he contributed significantly to the Centre's research on the history of

science by scanning and examining numerous historical references. Mr. Yurt was also a writer, bibliophile, and publisher. His book titled "Akşemseddin, the teacher of Fatih" (Sultan Mehmed II the Conqueror) will appear soon in the series of the Turkish Religious Foundation. His study on "Kemaleddin el-Bekri es-Siddiqi" is included in the Encyclopedia of Islam published by the same Foundation. From 1965 until 1986, Mr. Yurt was Director of Publications at Sönmez Publishing House (Istanbul); during the same period, he set up the Ülker Publishing House, and printed some important reference books on the Turkish folkloric culture.

Ali Ihsan Yurt passed away on 30 December 1993. May God bless his soul.

* **Dünden Bugüne İSTANBUL Ansiklopedisi** (Encyclopedia of Istanbul from the past to our day), published by the Ministry of Culture of Turkey and the Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey, Istanbul, October 1993 -



The city of Istanbul has an important place in the history of civilisations. Throughout its two-thousand-five-hundred-years-old known history, Istanbul flourished as world centre of culture and commerce at the meeting point of Asia and Europe. It acquired special significance as the capital city of the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman Empires. Books on the history of Istanbul are innumerable. Some references on Istanbul date back to the 4th century AD. For example, a description of the city can be found in the biography of Emperor Constantine written by Eusebius, the Bishop of Kaiseria in Palestine. Ammianus Marcellinus, his contemporary, wrote a book on Byzance and Constantinople. Arab historians and geographers such as Waqidi, Masudi, Ibn Hurdadbih, and Yaqut el-Hamawi wrote about the unique characteristics of "Constantinia", its natural beauties, magnificent walls, and wealthy population. A great number of monographies and travel books written during the Ottoman period describe the city, its architecture, its traditions; Evliya Çelebi, as well as several travellers from the east and the west, wrote extensively about Istanbul. In our time, researchers from around the world study the characteristics of Istanbul from various viewpoints. The historical, economic, and social importance of the city is known world-wide.

With the support of the Ministry of Culture, the Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey has undertaken the project to publish a comprehensive encyclopedia of Istanbul. This publication will be, in a way, a synthesis of all the accumulated knowledge and information about any aspect of the city. The encyclopedia will have eight volumes of 560 pages each. It will comprise around ten thousand entries prepared by nearly two hundred specialists. Weekly fascicles are being published since 30 October 1993 (two volumes published until now); there will be seventy-two of them in total. The Encyclopedia of Istanbul will be a valuable acquisition for libraries and individual collections. For additional information and subscriptions: Tarih Vakfı, İstanbul Ansiklopedisi, Yıldız Sarayı, Arabacılar Dairesi, Barbaros Bulvarı, 80700 Beşiktaş, İstanbul; fax: (212) 227 37 32.

 IRCICA is thankful to Mr. Necdet Sakaoğlu, member of the Editorial Committee of the encyclopedia, who provided the above information.

* **Pedang-Pedang Islam dan Tukangnya** (Islamic Swords and Swordsmiths), Ünsal Yücel, Translated by Usman Haji Khalid, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Council of Language and Literature, Malaysia), Kuala Lumpur, 1993, 132+7 p., in Malay

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka has published the Malay language edition of the catalogue of *Islamic Swords and Swordsmiths* which was originally published by IRCICA and the Ministry of Information of Kuwait in 1988. The first edition in Arabic, prepared by the late scholar Ünsal Yücel, has been translated into the Malay language by Usman Haji Khalid. The publication resulted from cooperation established between Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka and IRCICA in the field of publishing. The Centre greatly appreciates the valuable contribution that Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka has made to the literature on Islamic history and crafts by making the book available to the Malay-speaking readership.



Pedang-Pedang Islam dan Tukangnya

UNSAL YÜCEL

Terjemahan
Usman Haji Khalid

Penerbitan dan Penjualan
Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
1993



Pedang-Pedang Suci

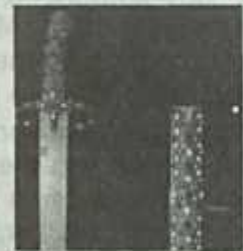
Terdapat 22 buah pedang di Museum Topkapı dan satu daripadanya disimpan sempenya kaluar dengan Sultan Daud II di darul taat daripada koleksi dengan Rasulullah s.a.w., semuanya berkarya di bawah bendera Khalid al-Bayhaqi dan beberapa orang sahabat. Ia, berwujud yang dikenali oleh para ulama yang menuliskan pedang-pedang ini, sebagai kemuliaannya, dengan berkilauan, terutama pada masa kemudiannya oleh masyarakat Islam yang berpedang pedang ini di samping nilai-nilai sejarah yang ada padanya.

Di bawah ini akan digambarkan secara ringkas setiap buah pedang yang terdapat dalam koleksi ini.*

Gambar No. 1

Pedang yang diberikan dengan Rasulullah s.a.w.
Panjangnya 87 cm, pedang berwujud 87 cm, 2.70
(31/128)

Merupakan pedang dengan hiasan yang sangat indah dan berkilauan, dibuat pada zaman Islam yang pertama dan dikenali dengan nama Khalid al-Bayhaqi. Pedang ini berwujud yang indah dan berkilauan. Di samping yang berkilauan dengan hiasan yang indah, pedang ini berwujud yang indah dan berkilauan.



Merupakan pedang yang dinamakan "Rasulullah", yang dibuat dengan besi tulah yang sangat indah yang dibuat dengan besi tulah. Pada zaman Rasulullah s.a.w. dan orang-orang yang berpedang pedang ini yang dibuat dengan besi tulah yang sangat indah dan berkilauan.

Pada zaman Rasulullah s.a.w. dan orang-orang yang berpedang pedang ini yang dibuat dengan besi tulah yang sangat indah dan berkilauan.

* Untuk maklumat lanjut mengenai pedang-pedang ini, sila rujuk buku "Pedang-Pedang Islam dan Tukangnya" oleh Ünsal Yücel dan Usman Haji Khalid.



This annotated catalogue presents 114 swords which are part of the collections of the Topkapı Palace Museum and the Military Museum in Istanbul. Colour and black-and-white photographs of the swords are accompanied with explanations on their user, their inscriptions, as well as their historical and artistic characteristics. The first part of the catalogue deals with the swords attributed to Prophet Muhammed, the four Khalifa, and the companions of the Prophet. The second part examines swords used in the periods of the Omeyyads, Abbasids, Ayoubids, Mamluks, in North Africa, and by the Ottomans. The third and last part gives information about 44 swordsmiths. At the end of the book, there are notes, references, and a list of the swords.

* Michael Meinecke, **Die Mamlukische Architektur in Agypten und Syrien (648/1250 bis 923/1517)** [Mamluk architecture in Egypt and Syria, 648H/1250 to 923/1517], J.J. Augustin GmbH, Glückstadt, 1992, 2 volumes, Vol. I: xiv+243 p., 155 illustrations, 140 plates (587 photos), Vol. II: x+576 p.

Dr. Michael Meinecke, Director of the Museum of Islamic Arts in Berlin, has been studying the Mamluk architecture for the last two decades. He started collecting materials on the subject during his five years of service at the German Archeological Institute in Cairo as a consultant, starting from 1969. This two-volume work is the culmination of his extensive research.

The architecture of Mamluks is one of the most important chapters of Islamic cultural history. Mamluks reached the peak of their civilisation in the 13th century and maintained their cultural and artistic predominance up to the 16th, when it was passed over to the Ottomans. During their two and a half centuries of political stability, the palace in Cairo, as well as provincial administrations, were prolific in arts and architecture. Apart from Cairo, many impressive monuments of this architecture are found in Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem as well.

The first volume deals with the genesis, development, and impact of the Mamluk architecture, with an emphasis on Cairo, capital city of the Mamluks. The architectural activity of Cairo had a considerable influence on the regional schools within and beyond the boundaries of the empire. The amply illustrated text is a comprehensive historical and scientific review of the products of this activity. The second volume covers the architectural history of the entire Mamluk Empire. It examines 2279 buildings in total, in chronological order according to the dates of construction. About 500 of them survived, and they are located today in more than fifty cities in nine nation states. The author gives information on the history of their construction, as well as on reconstructions and restorations. The work was prepared with the support of the German Research Foundation and published in the series of the German Archeological Institute of Cairo in a deluxe edition. It is a precious contribution to the literature on architectural history.

* **Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman**, directed by Robert Mantran, Fayard, Paris, 1989, 810+11 p.

This collective work by eminent historians is a remarkable contribution to the literature on Ottoman history. Several history books on the Ottoman State have appeared in the West after Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall's monumental book published one and a half century ago; but these were mostly narrative works of general nature, focusing on political relations between Europe and the Ottoman State. This book deals with the subject from a different perspective, especially by its analytical approach and its focus on the administrative, institutional, economic, and social history of the Ottoman State. Another distinguishing feature of this book is its objectivity. It puts aside the incomplete or biased opinions about Ottoman history reflected in studies of the 19th century and gives a new scholarly account of this history. Furthermore, it also covers such topics as arts and literature which are generally omitted in history books despite their importance as expressions of the spirit, power, and cultural influence of any nation.

The book consists of sixteen chapters, titled (translations of titles in French):

- I. The beginnings: Osman and Orhan (by Irene Beldiceanu)
- II. The expansion of the Ottomans (1362-1451) (by Nicolas Vatin)

- III. The expansion of the Ottomans (1451-1512) (by Nicolas Vatin)
- IV. The organisation of the Ottoman Empire (14th-15th centuries) (by Nicoara Beldiceanu)
- V. The apogee of the Ottoman Empire: events (1512-1606) (by Jean-Louis Bacqué-Grammont)
- VI. The Empire in its grandeur (16th century) (by Gilles Veinstein)
- VII. The Ottoman State in the 17th century: stabilisation or decline? (by Robert Mantran)
- VIII. The Ottoman State in the 18th century: the European pressure (by Robert Mantran)
- IX. The provinces in the Balkans (1606-1774) (by Gilles Veinstein)
- X. The Arab provinces (16th-18th centuries) (by André Raymond)
- XI. The beginnings of the Eastern Problem (1774-1839) (by Robert Mantran)
- XII. The Tanzimat period (1839-1878) (by Paul Dumont)
- XIII. The last step forward (1878-1908) (by François Georgeon)
- XIV. The death of an empire (1908-1923) (by Paul Dumont and François Georgeon)
- XV. Ottoman art
Ottoman art in Turkish territories (by Jean-Paul Roux)
Architecture in Arab countries in the Ottoman period (by André Raymond)
- XVI. Intellectual and cultural life in the Ottoman Empire (Louis Bazin)

The book is both a comprehensive reference for students of the subject and a source of knowledge for the general reader. An Arabic translation by Bechir Al-Sibai has been published in 1993 by Dar al-Fikr, Cairo, in two volumes.

* **The Optics of Ibn al-Haytham**, Translated with Introduction and Commentary by A. I. Sabra, 2 vols., The Warburg Institute, London, 1989

This publication resulted from several years of extensive research carried out by Prof. A. I. Sabra from Harvard University. Volume I is the translation of Books I to III of Ibn al-Haytham's *Optics*. Book I (On the manner of vision in general) deals with the effect of light upon sight, the structure of the eye, the manner of vision, the instruments of sight, etc. Book II (On the visible properties, their causes and the manner of their perception) deals with distinguishing the lines of the ray and the manner of perceiving each of the particular visible properties such as light and colour, distance, position, shape, size, motion, opacity, similarity, etc. Book III is On errors of direct vision and their causes. Sabra aims to publish two other volumes to comprise the English translation of the complete text of Ibn al-Haytham's *Optics* which consists of seven Books in total.

In his preface to Volume II (Introduction, Commentary, Glossaries, Concordance, Indices), Sabra notes that the *Optics* of Ibn al-Haytham was composed in the second quarter of the eleventh century A.D. Until that time no extensive developments had occurred in the study of light and vision since Ptolemy produced the *Optica* in the second century. Ibn al-Haytham's book started to be known and utilized in the Islamic world at the end of the thirteenth century when the mathematician Kamal al-Din al-Farisi wrote a commentary on it. Through a Latin translation titled *Perspectiva* or *De aspectibus*, the book was deeply influential on European thinkers of the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. In 1572, Friedrich Risner edited the medieval Latin translation of the work. Thanks to this edition,

mathematicians of the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries such as Johannes Kepler, René Descartes and others gained more easy and more direct access to this work. In his Introduction (Volume II), Sabra notes that Ibn al-Haytham's work, which bears the same title as Euclid's and Ptolemy's treatises, likewise primarily deals with problems of vision. It aims to provide a systematic examination of the entire science of vision, and to lay it on new foundations.

This translation, introduction, and commentary by Prof. Sabra, published by The Warburg Institute with the financial assistance of the Sabah al-Salem al-Mubarak al-Sabah Foundation, Kuwait, is a monumental effort in the study of the history of science.

*** Nasir al-Din al-Tusi's *Memoir on Astronomy* (al-Tadhkira fi 'ilm al-hay'a),** Commentary by F.J. Ragep, 2 vols., Sources in the History of Mathematics and Physical Sciences 12, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1993

Through this two-volume critical edition of Nasir al-Din al-Tusi's *al-Tadhkira fi 'ilm al-hay'a*, Dr. F.J. Ragep, member of the Department of the History of Science, University of Oklahoma, has made an outstanding contribution to the history of science in Islam. The publication is composed of the following parts: Vol. I, Part I. General Introduction; II. Edition and Translation; III. Commentary Figures; Vol. II, Part IV. Commentary; V. Critical Apparatus; VI. Appendices and Indices.

In the first volume, the author tells us about the life and works of Tusi (597 H./1201 A.D.-672 H./1274 A.D.) He notes that even after his death, Tusi's influence continued in diverse fields such as ethics, natural philosophy, mathematics, Sufism, astronomy, *kalam* (dialectical theology), *fiqh* (law), and logic. He reviews Tusi's activities in the Moghol period, his contributions to the establishment of the Maragha observatory, and his efforts in the field of astronomical research. Then, Ragep deals with the *Tadhkira* in further detail by focusing on the following subjects: the purpose of the book, its ancient forebears, the *Tadhkira* within the Islamic tradition and as genre, the physical principles underlying the *Tadhkira*, modeling (Ptolemaic modeling, Tusi's criticism of Ptolemaic models, Tusi's models), sources mentioned and unnamed by Tusi in the *Tadhkira*, the influence of the *Tadhkira*, commentaries on the *Tadhkira*, and the evolution of the text of the *Tadhkira*. The edition and translation of Tusi's work in Part II focuses mainly on geometry and natural philosophy, the configuration of the celestial bodies, the latitudes of the five planets, the variation in the Moon's illumination and the lunar and solar eclipses, the configuration and circumstances of the Earth, finding the Meridian line and *qibla* bearing, measuring the Earth, etc. The *Tadhkira*, according to Ragep, is a cosmography that sets forth the contents of the *Almagest* within a structure so as to give a physical description of the entire universe. Ragep adds that Tusi avoided too much detail in his work because he wrote the *Tadhkira* both for students of astronomy and for non-specialists. The *Tadhkira's* enormous influence on the subsequent history of astronomy is evident; perhaps for this reason, it attracted many commentaries. This scholarly work is an invaluable reference for historians of science in general and for students of astronomy, in particular.

* Muhammad Sirajuddin, **Living Crafts in Bangladesh**, Markup International, Dhaka, 1992, illustrated, 88 p.

In this charming book of documentary value, Muhammad Sirajuddin, President of the National Crafts Council of Bangladesh, gives an overview of the main traditional crafts of Bangladesh. He informs the reader about the numerous categories of crafts existing in the country, and the different materials- wood or weed, clay or stone, metal or bone, silk or cotton- that Bengali craftsmen use to make works of exquisite beauty with the traditional technology. He also studies some crafts peculiar to specific regions of the country, some of which are no longer alive. The reader will find many interesting facts about the history of crafts in Bangladesh, on the evolution of some craft styles through exchange with neighbouring countries, the development of some other categories of crafts through immigration of craftsmen and/or as a result of deliberate importation through technical co-operation. The high-quality publication contains seventy coloured illustrations of craft items and craftsmen.

* **Iqbal Review**, Journal of the Iqbal Academy Pakistan, Lahore, Editor: Prof. Muhammad Munawwar, half-yearly

Iqbal Review is devoted to research studies on the life, poetry, and thought of Iqbal and on those branches of learning which were his fields of interest: Islamic studies, philosophy, history, sociology, comparative religions, literature, art and archaeology. It is published half-yearly in April and October. The April 1992 issue (Vol. 33, no. 1) contains the following articles on the poetry, the philosophy, and the social and political thought of Iqbal:

1. "The Himalayas" (Translation) by M.A.K. Khalil;
2. "The Concept of Man in Iqbal" by M. Yusuf Azmi;
3. "Realism Versus Anti-Realism" by M. Ashraf Adeel;
4. "Muslim Society and Modern Change" by Muhammad Riaz;
5. "Iqbal on Democracy" by Sultan Khan;
6. "The Human Resources Path to Development: A Challenge to Muslims" by Ghulam M. Hanif;
7. "Whitman, Mayakovsky, and Iqbal" by Inamul Haq;
8. "Iqbal and Radha Krishan" (book review by Mohib Arifi).

It is worth recalling some of the previous issues of Iqbal Review. Selected articles from the October 1990 issue (editor: Shohrat Bokhari) are: "Influence of the Mathnavi on Muslim Thought in South Asia" by Javid Iqbal, "The Origins and Sources of Iqbal's Philosophy" by Waheed Ishrat, "Iqbal: His Life and Work" by Saeed A. Durrani. Vol. 32, no. 1 (April 1991) is a special issue on Sir Thomas W. Arnold (1864-1930), teacher of Iqbal; Dr. Saeed A. Durrani, Chairman, Iqbal Academy (UK) is guest editor for the issue. Some selected articles from the October 1991 issue (editor: Muhammad Munawwar) are: "Iqbal's View on the Material and Spiritual Future of Humanity" by Javid Iqbal; "The Naturalism of Iqbal" by Abdul Qayyum; "Iqbal and Jinnah on Palestine" by Ghulam Ali Chaudhry. Iqbal Academy Pakistan published a special issue titled *Türkçe İkbaliyat* (Literature on Iqbal in Turkish) in 1993, after the special issues in Persian (1986) and Arabic (1991). The Academy plans to publish *Iqbaliyat* in other languages of the Muslim world as well, such as Bengali, Malay, and Indonesian. The Editorial Board welcomes contributions. Articles should be sent to: Editorial Board, Iqbal Review, 27-F Model Town, or P.O. Box 1308, G.P.O. Lahore.



**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC
CULTURAL HERITAGE - ICPICH**



**RESULTS OF THE
THIRD INTERNATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY COMPETITION
ORGANISED BY THE COMMISSION
TO COMMEMORATE CALLIGRAPHER IBN EL-BEWWAB
ON THE MILLENIUM OF HIS DEATH (413H./1022)**

The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) has announced the results of the Third International Calligraphy Competition to commemorate calligrapher Ibn El-Bewwab on the millenium of his death (413H./1022).

550 calligraphers from 35 countries participated in this competition with a total of 1200 works in 14 styles, namely jaly thuluth, naksh, jaly taliq, jaly diwani, diwani, qufi, muhaqqaq, reyhani, riqaa (ijaze), riq'a, maghribi and hurde ta'lik. The Jury examined, evaluated and ordered the entries in accordance with the conditions and regulations of the competition. In certain categories of styles where there were no entries fulfilling the standards required at an international competition, the Jury withheld some of the awards. In some other cases, it decided that prizes would be shared by two participants each.

19 prizes, 57 mentions, and 48 incentive prizes, totalling US\$40.200 on the whole, were distributed to 96 participants from 26 countries.

The Jury of the Third International Calligraphy Competition met on 8-15 December 1993 at Yıldız Palace, Istanbul, under the Chairmanship of Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Secretary of ICPICH. The Jury was composed of the following world-famous specialists of calligraphy:

- Ahmet Ziya Ibrahim (Co-Chairman), Master of calligraphy, Medina, Saudi Arabia
- Muhammed A. Abdullah, Master of calligraphy, Cairo, Egypt
- Dr. Selman Ibrahim, Master of calligraphy, Faculty of Arts, Baghdad, Iraq
- Dr. Muhammed Sharifi, Faculty member, High School of Fine Arts, Algiers, Algeria
- Ghulam Hussein Emirhani, Chairman of the Calligraphers Association, Tehran, Iran
- M. Uğur Derman, Calligraphy expert, IRCICA
- Prof. Dr. Ali Alpaslan, Faculty member, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University, Turkey
- Hasan Çelebi, Calligrapher, Istanbul, Turkey

LIST OF WINNERS

1. JALY THULUTH

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1st Award (2500 \$):			
1.(1250 \$)	Tajessir Hasan	U.A.E	Sudanese
2.(1250 \$)	Aydın Ergün	Turkey	Turkish
2nd Award (1500 \$):			
1.(750 \$)	Shafiq-Uz-Zaman	Pakistan	Pakistani
2.(750 \$)	M. Faruk Al-Haddad	Syria	Syrian
3rd Award (1000 \$):			
1.(500 \$)	M. Ali Zahid	Pakistan	Pakistani
2.(500 \$)	Mohamed Mzail	Morocco	Moroccan

MENTIONS (250 \$)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1.	Hüseyin A.S. Al-Hashmi	U.A.E.	U.A.E
2.	A. Karim Sabit	Iraq	Iraqi
3.	Ziad Haidar	Iraq	Iraqi
4.	A. Lateef Madaki	U.S.A.	Indian
5.	A. Hamid Al-Rawi	Iraq	Iraqi

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150.-)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1.	Abdullah O. Muhammed	Kuwait	Egyptian
2.	Osman R. Ünol	Turkey	Turkish
3.	Mohammed Zekeriya	U.S.A.	American
4.	Syed Ahmed	India	Indian
5.	Losseny M. Sherif	Kenya	Liberian
6.	Mahmud Arham	Indonesia	Indonesian

2. THULUTH

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1st Award (2500 \$)	Davut Bektaş	Turkey	Turkish
2nd Award (1500 \$)	Ziad Haidar	Iraq	Iraqi
3rd Award (1000 \$)	Adnan S. Osman	Syria	Syrian

MENTIONS (250 \$)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1.	A. Hussain Al-Rikabi	Iraq	Iraqi
2.	Jassim Al-Najafi	Iraq	Iraqi
3.	Salah Shirzad	U.A.E.	Iraqi
4.	Ahmed A. Rahman	Iraq	Iraqi
5.	Afdaluddin Kiliç	Turkey	Turkish

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150,-)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1. Nassir Al-Meymun	S.Arabia	Saudi
2. A. Karim Sabit	Iraq	Iraqi
3. M. Ahmed Behiri	U.A.E.	Algerian

3. NASKH

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1st Award (2000 \$)	Jamal A. Al-Turk	Jordan	Jordanian
2nd Award (1250 \$)	Mohammed Mzail	Morocco	Moroccan
3rd Award (750 \$)	A. Alhusain Al-Rikabi	Iraq	Iraqi

MENTIONS (250 \$)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
	1. Salah Shirzad	U.A.E.	Iraqi
	2. Ahmed A. Rahman	Iraq	Iraqi
	3. Ubaidah Al-Banki	Syria	Syrian
	4. Bjar Karim	Iraq	Iraqi
	5. Nabil Nur Jassem	Iraq	Iraqi

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150,-)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
	1. Karim Kasim	Iraq	Iraqi
	2. Abbas H. Al-Tai	Iraq	Iraqi
	3.El-Jelani El-Garbi	Tunisia	Tunisian
	4.Nirun Khuntavithi	Thailand	Thai

4. JALY TA'LIK

AWARDS

Awards in this style were withheld.

MENTIONS (250 \$)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
	1. Ali Toy	Turkey	Turkish
	2. M. Farhan Trabulsi	Syria	Syrian
	3. Osman Hamid Hasan	S. Arabia	Egyptian
	4. Ubaydah Al-Banki	Syria	Syrian
	5. Tahsin Kurt	Turkey	Turkish

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150,-)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
	1. M. Adnan Sankanki	Syria	Syrian
	2. A. Rida Jassim Mahdi	Iraq	Iraqi
	3. A. Jalil Olayyan	Syria	Syrian
	4. M. Bakr Jafar	Lebanon	Lebanese
	5. Hamdi A. Rahman	Egypt	Egyptian
	6. Kouichi Honda	Japan	Japanese
	7. M. Imad Mahouk	Syria	Syrian

5. TA'LIK

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1st Award(1000 \$)	Withheld		
2nd Award(750 \$)	Withheld		
3rd Award(500 \$)	Mohammed Mzail	Morocco	Moroccan

MENTIONS (250 \$)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1.	Fazil Neishaburi	Iran	Iranian
2.	Anoshirwan Foroghi	Iran	Iranian
3.	M. Adnan Sanaknak	Syria	Syrian
4.	Ali Toy	Turkey	Turkish
5.	Azad Karim Jafar	Iraq	Iraqi

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150,-)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1.	Ubaidah Al-Banki	Syria	Syrian
2.	A. Jalil Olayyan	Syria	Syrian
3.	Ali Muhammed	Sweden	Swedish

6. JALY DIWANI

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1st Award (1000 \$)	A. Rida Jassim Mahdi	Iraq	Iraqi
2nd Award(750 \$)	Adnan S. Osman	Syria	Syrian
3rd Award(500 \$)	Mahfuz Z. Ubaidi	Iraq	Iraqi

MENTIONS (250 \$)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1.	Ali Ahmed Hasan	Iraq	Iraqi
2.	A. Latef Madaki	U.S.A.	Indian
3.	Fawzi Bulad	Jordan	Jordanian
4.	Salman A. Rida	Bahrain	Bahraini
5.	Mahmud Salamah	Egypt	Egyptian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150,-)

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1.	Munzir Al-Dulaimi	Iraq	Iraqi
2.	Jasim El-Nejefi	Iraq	Iraqi
3.	Ali El-Bedah	Kuwait	Kuwaiti
4.	Talib El-Azawi	Iraq	Iraqi

7. DIWANI

AWARDS

	<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1st Award (800 \$)	Osman Hamid Hasan	S. Arabia	Egyptian
2nd Award (600 \$)	Mukhtar A.M. Rahman	S. Arabia	Bangladeshi
3rd Award (400 \$)	Ali al-Jizawi	Jordan	Jordanian

MENTIONS (250 \$)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1. M. Munir Al-Shami	Syria	Syrian
2. Halil Ismail Yunus	Iraq	Iraqi
3. Ilyas Hamawi	Syria	Syrian
4. A. Rahman Yusuf	Palestine	Palestinian
5. Bassam Eid	U.A.E.	Syrian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150,-)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1. Jamal A. Mawla	Egypt	Egyptian
2. Aytekin Arslan	Turkey	Turkish
3. A. Hamid Iskender	Algeria	Algerian
4. Omar Durmah	Turkey	Sudanese

8. QUFI

AWARDS (250 \$)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1. Mamoun Sakkal	U.S.A.	American
2. Hayri M. Yusuf	Kuwait	Egyptian
3. M. Yusuf Mandi	U.A.E.	U.A.E.
4. Jamal Al-Kabbasi	S. Arabia	Saudi

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150,-)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1. Hasan A. Al-Hadid	Syria	Syrian
2. Marwan Al-Sufi	Syria	Syrian
3. Jalal A. Salih	S. Arabia	Jordanian
4. Munji Ammar	Tunisia	Tunisian
5. Mustafa Al-Shaih	Algeria	Algerian
6. Maha A. Al-Hamouri	Iraq	Iraqi
7. Ilhan Özkeseci	Turkey	Turkish
8. Halima A. Osman	Iraq	Iraqi
9. Yusuf Chenjenhui	China	Chinese
10. Fazıl Shihab Davud	Iraq	Iraqi
11. Muhammed b. Tefat	Algeria	Algerian
12. Ilyas El-Hamawi	Syria	Syrian
13. Sherif Seyyid Ahmed	Algeria	Algerian

9. MUHAQQAQ

AWARDS (250 \$)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1. Nassir A. Meymun	S. Arabia	Saudi
2. Ziad Haidar	Iraq	Iraqi
3. Baver M. Kadir	Iraq	Iraqi
4. Azad Kader Jafar	Iraq	Iraqi

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150,-)

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1. Hakam Ghannam	Iran	Iranian

10. REYHANI

AWARDS (250 \$)

Awards in this style were withheld.

11. IJAZE

AWARDS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1. Salman Akbar	Bahrain	Bahraini
2. M. Hasan Jafar	Lebanon	Lebanese
3. Bjar Karim	Iraq	Iraqi
4. M. M. Rahman	S. Arabia	Bangladeshi

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150.-)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1. Ismail Al-Hamad	Syria	Syrian

12. RIQAA

AWARDS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1. A. Rahman Yusuf	Palestine	Palestinian
2. M. Farhan Trabulsi	Syria	Syrian
3. M. Munir Al-Shami	Syria	Syrian
4. Bakri Shaker	Syria	Syrian

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150.-)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1. A. Razzak Jabbar	Iraq	Iraqi
2. Mahfuz El-Buaishi	Libya	Libyan

13. MAGRIBI

AWARDS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1. Hamidi Balaid	Morocco	Moroccan
2. M. Serrhini	Morocco	Moroccan
3. Jamal Bensaid	Morocco	Moroccan
4. M. Al-Ansari	Morocco	Moroccan

INCENTIVE PRIZES (a book worth US\$ 150.-)

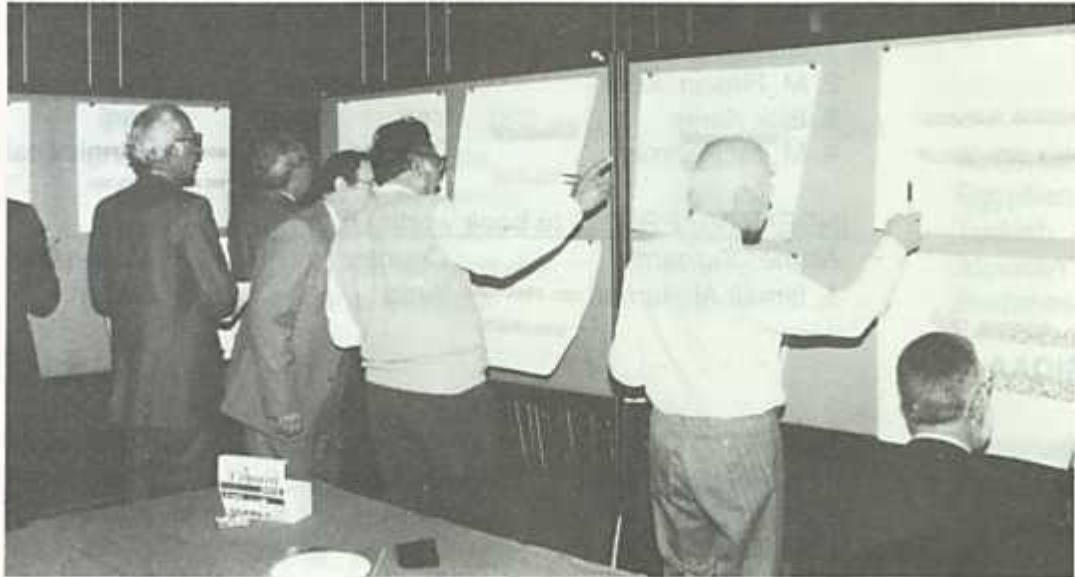
<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1. Al-Samdi Jawad	Morocco	Moroccan

14. KHURDE TA'LIK

AWARDS (250 \$)

<i>Name, Surname</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1. Anoshirwan Foroghi	Iran	Iranian
2. M. Taghi A. Tehrani	Iran	Iranian

As soon as the competition was finalised, the winners' calligraphies have been displayed in Istanbul, at the headquarters of the Commission Secretariat (IRCICA). The Commission plans to organise travelling exhibitions of these works to some member countries of the OIC. It will also publish their reproductions in a catalogue.



The Jury examines the calligraphies

The international calligraphy competition is held once every three years. The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage congratulates the awards winners and wishes success to all participants in future competitions.

The aim of this competition is to preserve, promote, and develop the classical Islamic art of calligraphy by keeping alive its original principles and traditional spirit.

The first competition (1986) was dedicated to the memory of calligrapher Hamid Aytac, and the second (1989) to that of calligrapher Yaqut El-Mustasimi. To commemorate the great masters of this art and encourage young artists to follow their examples, the Commission dedicated the third competition to the memory of master Ibn El-Bewwab.

Calligrapher Abu'l-Hasan Alauddin Ali b. Hilal was known as Ibn El-Bewwab or Ibn El-Setri, because his father was the gatekeeper of the palace during the Buwayhid period in Baghdad. He tried his hand at a variety of jobs ranging from engraving to gilding, and later held the position of director at Bahau'd-Dawlah's (the Buwayhid ruler) library in Shiraz. He learned the art of calligraphy from Muhammed b. Asad and Muhammed b. el-Simsimani in his native city of Baghdad and developed his style by studying Ibn Muqlah's works. Ibn El-Bewwab was an expert in Islamic law and knew the Quran by heart. He was also a writer and poet. His poem about calligraphy titled "Qasidah Raiyyah" is very famous. He died in 413H./1022 AD in Baghdad and was buried near the tomb of Imam Ahmed b. Hanbel, whose location is not known.

* **Arab-Turkish Relations**, Vol. I: **From the Arab viewpoint**, Vol. II: **From the Turkish viewpoint**, edited by Mohammed Safiuddin Abu'l-Izz and Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, published by the Institute of Arab Research and Studies (Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation - ALECSO) and IRCICA, Cairo, Vol. I: 1991, 379 p., Vol. II: 1993, 367 p., in Arabic

Price: US\$ 50 including post

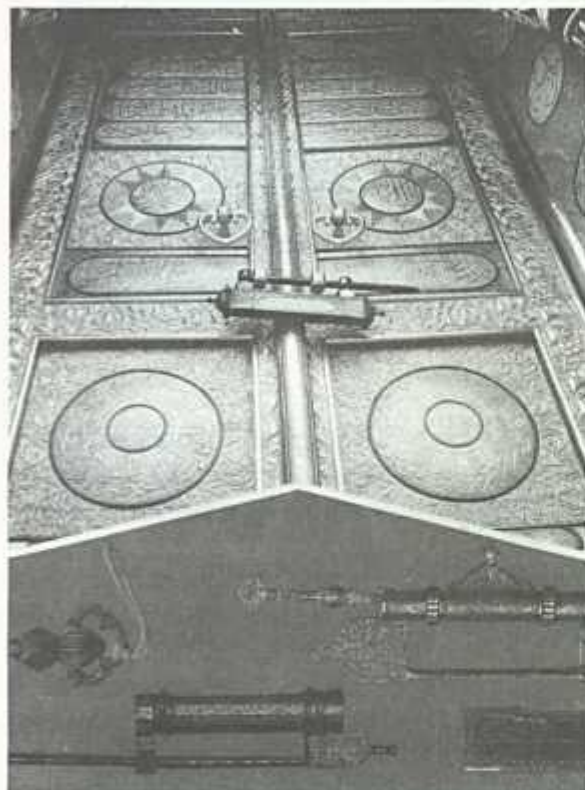
This publication resulted from a joint effort on the part of IRCICA and the Institute of Arab Research and Studies, Cairo. It aims to provide an objective review of the history of Arab-Turkish relations, in order to help to ameliorate relations, foster affinities, and increase solidarity between Arab and Turkish peoples by clarifying many facts and events which influenced these relations at different times.

The two-volume book has been devised in a way to reflect the views of scholars from both sides on major issues of common interest related to the history and present state of Arab-Turkish relations. These issues are treated under eight main themes:

1. Early encounters between Turks and Arabs
2. The role of Turks in protecting the Arab world
3. Arabs under Ottoman unity
4. Separation of Arabs from the Ottoman State
5. Arab-Turkish relations in the inter-war period
6. Arab-Turkish relations during the expansion of Arab nationalism
7. Turkey and the Arab-Israeli conflict
8. Arab-Turkish rapprochement in the light of contemporary political and economic developments.

These themes are dealt with by Arab writers in the first volume and Turkish writers in the second. Prof.Dr. Mohammed Safiuddin Abu'l-Izz, former Director of the Institute of Arab Research and Studies, and Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA edited the first and second volumes respectively, and jointly wrote the Foreword to the book. Scholars who contributed to the first volume are Ahmed Abdurrahim Mustafa, Jamal Zekeriya Kassim, Said Abdulfettah Ashur, Abdulaziz Suleiman Newwar, Abdulwahab Bakr, and Nazli Muawwad Ahmed, and to the second volume, Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Ramazan Şeşen, Salih Sadawi, Mim Kemal Öke, İsmail Soysal, Fahir Armaoğlu and Selim İlkin. It is hoped that the reader will gain a broader outlook and an insight into the major aspects and different phases of the history of Arab-Turkish relations. The publication will appeal to Arab and Turkish students of history, as well as to those who are concerned with foreign affairs making and international cooperation.

* **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, edited by Ahmed Mohammed Issa, Introduction: Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Istanbul, 1993, 6+126 p., 98 photographs; in Arabic
Price: US\$ 40 including post



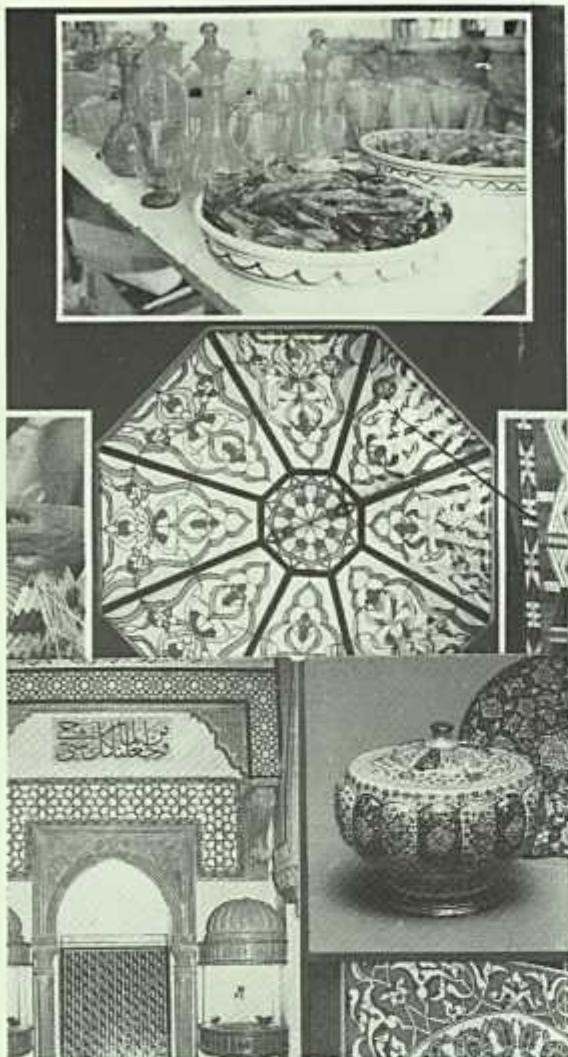
This book describes the collection of 55 locks and keys of the Holy Ka'ba preserved at Topkapı Museum in Istanbul. This collection is considered as unique for its religious as well as historical and artistic value. Caliphs and Sultans of the Abbasid, Mamluk, and Ottoman periods used to send new locks and keys of the Holy Ka'ba to Mecca at times of restoration or on other occasions; these locks and keys form a very significant portion of the Islamic heritage and reflect the utmost importance attributed by rulers of the Muslim world to holy places.

The book consists of two parts. The first part gives information on the history of the collection, the procedures followed to bring them back to the Ottoman palace in Istanbul, and the special 'ceremony of keys' organised on this occasion. These ceremonies are described thoroughly in the historical documents kept in the palace archive.

This chapter also deals with the shape and the mechanism of these locks and keys, the materials used in manufacturing, the technical and artistic characteristics of the locks and keys manufactured in different periods of history, the manufacturer whenever he is known, as well as the motifs and inscriptions carved on the locks.

The second chapter describes each of the locks and keys in the collection, in chronological order according to the Abbasid, Mamluk, and Ottoman periods. The plates numbered 1 to 9 show photographs of the locks and keys of the Abbasid period, numbers 10 to 22, those of the Mamluk period, and numbers 23 to 55, those of the Ottoman period. These colour photographs have been taken in the museum's dimly-lit store-rooms whose limited space did not allow the installation of the appropriate photography equipment.

In order to make this descriptive catalogue available to a large readership, the Centre plans to publish an English edition in the near future.



Prospects for Development of Traditional Crafts in OIC Countries, Proceedings of the International Seminar on Craft: Prospects for Development held in Rabat, 23-25 October 1991, prepared by Nezh Maarouf and Salih Sadawi, Preface by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, IRCICA, 1993, 472 p., illustrated, in English, Arabic, and French
Price: US\$ 50 including post

A collection of the thirty-four papers on traditional crafts in Muslim countries, which were presented at the international seminar on "Craft: Prospects for Development" held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, in October 1991. The seminar was organised jointly by IRCICA and Ribat Al-Fath Association (Rabat), with the assistance of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB, Jeddah).

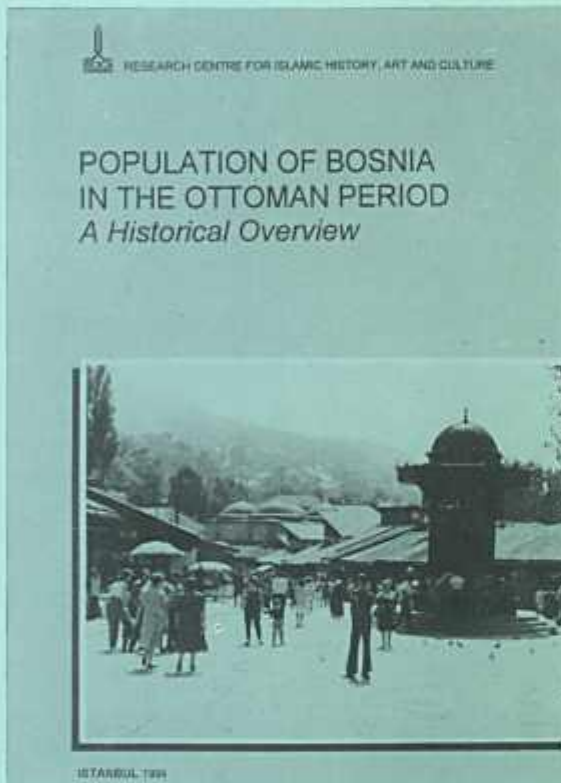
The book contains the Royal Letter of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco published on the occasion of the seminar. The Preface by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu introduces the objectives of the seminar, emphasizing the international cooperation that it is expected to generate for the purpose of developing the craft sector in the Muslim countries. The article by Prof. Jean-Louis Michon titled "Living Crafts in Islam: Past, Present, and Future", keynote address to the seminar, reviews the state of crafts in the Muslim world. It pinpoints the spiritual, religious, and cultural motivations, as well as the economic, social, and financial justifications to stimulate an active programme of preservation and development of crafts at national, regional, and international levels.

There are basically three groups of papers: those presented by international specialists of crafts on general issues concerning the craft sector, country papers by experts on the situation of crafts in their respective countries, and papers by experts from organisations dealing with crafts around the world. The first group of papers, by Mr. Omar Amine Ben Abdallah (Morocco), Dr. Mohammed Sijelmassi (Morocco), Dr. Mohammed Fahim Khan (IDB), Dr. Esin Atıl (Smithsonian Galleries, U.S.A.), Prof. Dominique Bouchart (France), Raja Fuziah bte Raja Tun Uda (Malaysia), Dr. Uxi Mufti (Pakistan), and Dr. Saleh Hassan Al-Zayer (Saudi Arabia) tackle with issues of design, creativity, skill development, economic aspects and marketing of crafts. Country papers are from Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and Yemen. The third group of papers are by specialists from the World Craft Council for Africa, the World Craft Foundation (U.S.A.), the Association of Artisans for Catalonia, the Austrian Institute for Design, and ALECSO, among others.

On the whole, the book reflects a first evaluation of the problems and development prospects of crafts⁴ in the Muslim world, with special emphasis on issues related to design, skill development, quality of production, financing, marketing opportunities, and national policies. It is printed on high-quality paper and illustrated with 134 colour photographs of beautiful craft items from around the Muslim world.

This book is a reference on crafts in the Muslim world, their state of development, main branches and products, problems and prospects. It will be useful for craft experts, researchers, specialists, craft institutions, museums, as well as art and craft lovers. Through the recommendations of participants at the seminar, it will also inspire policy-makers in dealing with issues concerning the craft sector in their respective countries.

Adem Handzic, **Population of Bosnia in the Ottoman Period, A Historical Overview**, Foreword by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Studies on the History and Culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina, no. 1, Istanbul, 1994, 2+39+3 p., in English
Price: US\$ 5 plus post



Since the time of the independent Bosnian State in the middle ages, through the entire Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian periods, the Slavic inhabitants of Bosnia who spoke the Bosnian language called themselves and were called by one name - Bosnians. Historically, the Bosnian population is made up of the followers of

the Bosnian Church (Bogomils), the Christian-Orthodox Church, Catholicism, and Islam. Bogomils having mostly converted to Islam, the people of Bosnia have traditionally been largely Muslims, and then also Christian-Orthodox and Catholics. Furthermore, a large number of Sephardic Jews settled in Bosnia in the early 16th century. These communities blended together harmoniously, and the spirit of Bosnian national identity was kept alive for centuries. This study pinpoints major facts in the demographic history of Bosnia which helped to create this spirit.


The author, the well-known Bosnian scholar Dr. Adem Handzic, is one of the tens of thousands of Bosnians who were forced to leave their homeland. His heart bleeding, he saw the total destruction of the world-famous Institute of Oriental Studies of Sarajevo where he worked for four decades. Having joined IRCICA in 1992, he put his knowledge and experience into studies on the demographic and urban history of Bosnia. This study is the first one he undertook after having left Sarajevo.

This is the first publication in IRCICA's series on the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina. The Centre aims to publish studies in this field in the major languages of the world.

The contents appearing in
this publication are indexed by



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