



# MOSTAR 2004

IV<sup>TH</sup> MOSTAR 2004 WORKSHOP  
Mostar, July 20-31, 1998

*Jointly organized by*  
Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul  
and  
the City of Mostar

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The permanent coordination unit of the *Mostar 2004 Project* is based at the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), P.O.Box 24, Besiktas 80692, Istanbul, Turkey; Phone: 90-212-2591742, Fax: 90-212-258 4365, e-mail:ircica@supeonline.com

# MOSTAR 2004

IV<sup>th</sup> WORKSHOP  
MOSTAR, JULY 20-31, 1998

Under the high patronage of  
His Excellency Alija Izetbegović,  
President of Bosnia nad Hercegovina

Jointly organized by

Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul  
and  
the City of Mostar

in collaboration with

The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Geneva; The *Stari Mostar* Foundation, Mostar;  
the UNESCO, Paris; The World Bank, Washington; and The World Monuments  
Fund, New York



### Important Information for Participants

*Mostar was established in the 15<sup>th</sup> century at a strategically important position crossing the Neretva river. This bridge (Old Bridge) is still a main city landmark.*

*The city is a historical center of the region of Hercegovina, which is well known by its beauty and the intermingling of cultures.*

*Today, in the post-war organization of the state of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Mostar is part of the Federation of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and the center of the Hercegovina-Neretva canton.*

*In the city, the process of reconciliation is under development, but still encounters several problems due to the aggressors' only doubtfully admitting that the aggression on the Bosniak population was totally unsuccessful.*

*The city has a dynamic government, which during the last three years has reactivated life in the city, the eastern, historic part of which was totally destroyed.*

*The distance between Mostar and Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Hercegovina, is 130 km; that between Mostar and Dubrovnik is 140 km, and Mostar and Split, 180 km.*

*The most appropriate international airport is in Sarajevo, 120 km far from Mostar.*

*Mostar has a sub-Mediterranean climate with a very hot summer. Temperatures can exceed 40 C during the month of July.*

*The Neretva river runs very fast and its waters are cold, but it is a very popular place for swimming and kayaking.*

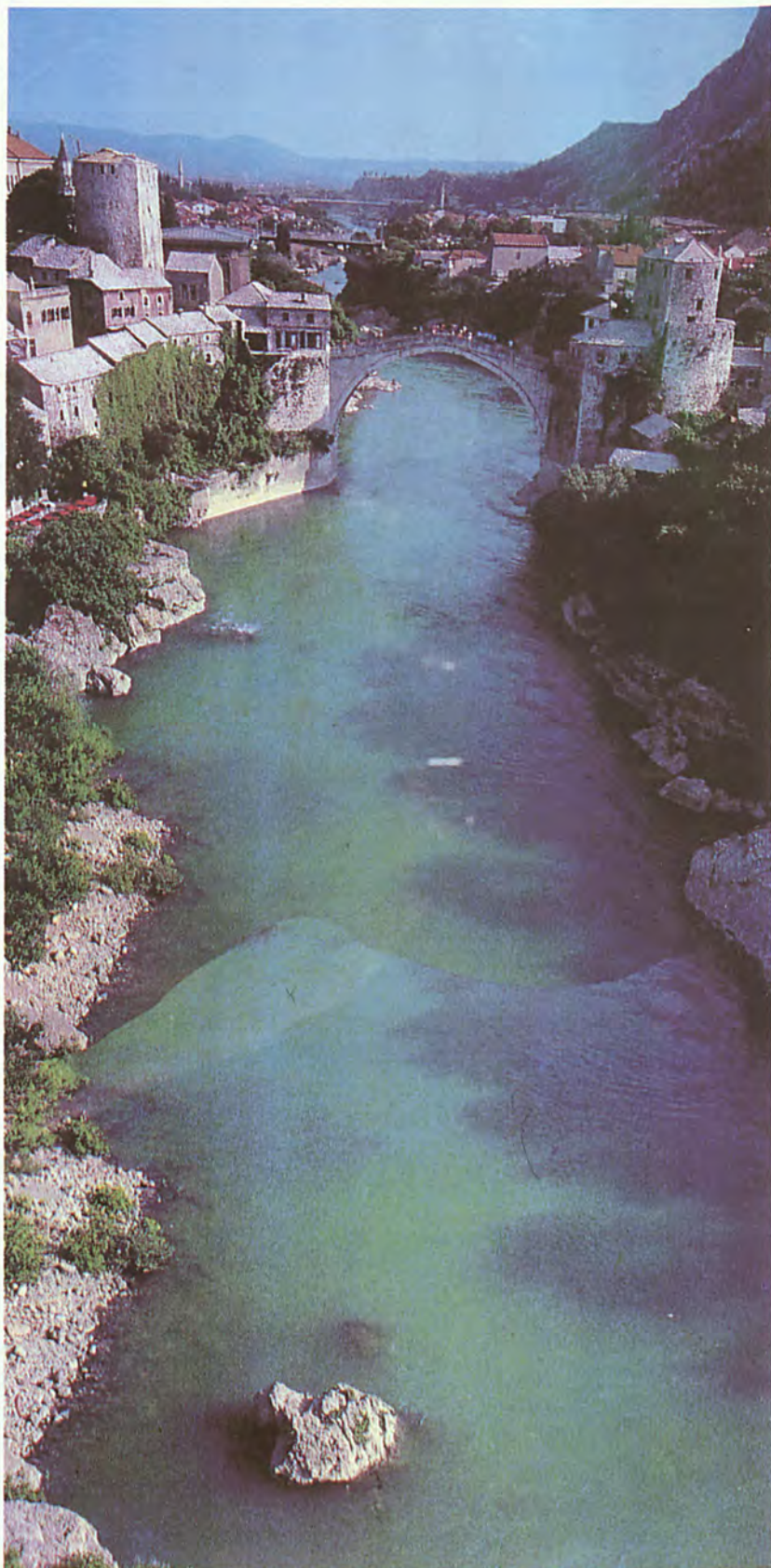
*The city, before the war, was very attractive for visitors; today, local people are trying to re-establish a tourism sector. Only a few hotels are operating in Mostar, but you can find many small restaurants and café bars. Grilled meat and a cup of espresso coffee are the most favourite kind of food and beverages, especially in the vicinity of the Old Bridge.*

*Contact telephones in Mostar:*

*Area code for Mostar: ++387-(0)88-*

*1. Workshop Host organization:*

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| <i>Institute for Preservation of Cultural Monuments (Zavod za zaštitu), Mala Tepa street,</i> | <i>551 178</i> |
| <i>2. Muslibegovića house (lodging)</i>   | <i>551 379</i> |
| <i>3. Sahinagića house (lodging)</i>  | <i>578 300</i> |
| <i>4. City Council 551-115</i>  |                |
| <i>5. Foundation Stari Mostar</i>   | <i>551 792</i> |
| <i>6. Training Center (Centar za obuku)</i>   | <i>551 127</i> |



*The Old Bridge on the Neretva River in Mostar*



*Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu  
Director General, IRCICA*

*Welcome  
to the 4<sup>th</sup>  
Mostar 2004 Workshop*



*Safet Oručević  
Mayor, City of Mostar*

Mostar is one of the best-known towns in the Balkan region, famous for its Old Bridge and its surrounding historic area, a place traditionally known by the harmonious encounter among different religious, cultures, and peoples. Due to the recent war, Mostar faced with one of the most difficult periods of its long history and became the worldwide known example of the destruction and demolition of a historical and cultural tradition of exceptional importance.

The destruction of the Old Bridge symbolizes more than any single event of the war tragedy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This destruction was an attempt to eradicate the reality of a multi-ethnic state and the thousand year-long history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is our cruel recent past. But today we wish to turn to the future. If tearing down of the Old Bridge is a symbol of the destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, then its rebuilding will symbolize the restoration of this country and the reconciliation of its people who will come together to rebuild the Old Bridge, and all of Mostar's bridges, linking them as a people once again. We wish the Old Bridge to become a symbol of the restoration of the multi-ethnic society of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

All events behind us could not destroy the positive spirit and the understanding which were inherited from historical experience. In our day, restoration and preservation of the tangible heritage will not only re-establish the structures of Bosnia and Herzegovina but also set the example, for present and future generations, of international commitment towards preserving and continuing peace among peoples of different cultures. With this spirit and motivation, the Mostar 2004 program is aiming to secure more international support for the actual implementation of the reconstruction providing a technical and an academic contribution to the rebuilding process during the last five years.

Three preceding workshops put together more that three hundred participants from more than forty universities, from twenty-five countries, who devoted their hearts and their minds to the noble cause of rebuilding the cultural and architectural heritage of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This workshop, the fourth in the series of Mostar 2004, is different than the previous three, it will incorporated in the intensive activities to take place in the city. It is hoped that 2004, the symbolic target year of celebration of the restoration of Mostar, will also be a landmark year in the rebuilding process of the cities and monuments of the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At this crucial stage, we wish to emphasize that Mostar 2004 is not merely a reconstruction of the major architectural monuments and their surroundings, but it aims to rehabilitate the neighbourhood, and to develop the urban area of Mostar, and in that manner presents the re-establishment of a heritage of coexistence and mutual tolerance, of which the Bosnian people are the heirs and have been the custodians for centuries. Therefore, the world community's active participation along with the Bosnian nation's dedication to implement this project, through support and funding, will certify to the humanity's commitment to re-establishing the Bosnian heritage, a historical and living example of dialogue among different cultures. By rebuilding the Old Bridge and its surroundings, we are in fact rebuilding human values and norms that transcend religious and ethnic barriers.

The 1998 workshop will take place under the auspices of the cooperation between the City of Mostar and the O.I.C. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture – IRCICA, based in Istanbul, and it is convened under the high patronage of His Excellency President Alija Izetbegović.

## TOWARDS THE NEW MILLENIUM

Architectural heritage is deeply intertwined with a person's sense of identity, existence, and belonging to a particular place and time. One is often not aware of this interconnection until that heritage is destroyed, leaving the psyche rudderless in a disintegrating world. In such a climate the speedy reconstruction of the familiar icons of architecture become essential to the national healing process, signalling the return to a more civilized environment where *self* and *place* can once again be reunited.

Keeping memories alive is an immediate need to be supported even before reconstruction begins. In August 1992, in the state of shock caused by massive killing and destruction, the idea of rebuilding Mostar started to develop while battles still raged on the frontlines and Bosnian settlements were still under siege. A cultural frontline was opened: MOSTAR 2004.

Mostar has an extraordinary symbolic meaning for all Bosnians, as reflected by its Old Bridge. 2004 was chosen as the celebration year for a rebuilt Mostar. Mostar 2004 is a pilot project for the rebuilding of a multicultural Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Within the international architectural education community there is great interest in assisting the reconstruction of Bosnia whose rich multicultural architectural heritage was a persistent target of the war in Bosnia and Hercegovina. This interest is based on the underlying premise that the speedy reconstruction of Bosnia's architectural heritage is a basic prerequisite to the national healing process. The identification of *self* with *place*, as exemplified by architectural symbols as they existed in times of normalcy --- the village square, the local mosque, church, synagogue, or, for example, the famous bridge over the Neretva river built at Mostar in 1566 --- is an integral part of the human psyche. When such objects of self identity are destroyed, much of human spirit goes with it.

MOSTAR 2004 proposes an integrated process of rebuilding, based on Mostar's experiences before the recent war. This process has been strengthened by an international network of supporters who have moved with coordinated energy and enthusiasm to bridge the cultural void brought on by the war.

An immense contribution is being made for the reconstruction of Mostar by European administration for Mostar, the World Bank, UNESCO, IRCICA, Council of Europe, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, the World Monuments Fund, by many specialized governmental organizations (from Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Italy, Hungary, and other countries), as well as by individuals (e.g. maestro Luciano Pavarotti).



*Late Dr. Irfan Ljubljankić, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, (Mostar 2004 Workshop One, Istanbul, August 1994, Closing Ceremony)*

*Mostar 2004 is based on three integrated components:*

- A. *The preservation of cultural heritage* as the essence of Bosnian existence.
- B. *Strategic planning* for the city as an open framework for all rebuilding needs.
- C. *Education* to train, at initial stages, the experts who would be capable of working on real life problems.

The reconstruction of the cultural heritage intends first and foremost to bring together the divided city of Mostar. Promotion of awareness on Mostar's long multiethnic history is meant to serve as a positive model for the future of a united Bosnia and Hercegovina.

MOSTAR 2004 can be used as a replicable framework for the preservation of the building heritage in Bosnia and Hercegovina and worldwide.

Several activities of extraordinary importance for the future viability of the project are carried out this year::

1. Support at the inter-governmental level to establish a unique system for the preservation of monuments in the whole of Bosnia and Hercegovina using Mostar as a pilot project.
2. Preparation of the necessary economic conditions for the rebuilding projects of key importance for Bosnia.
3. Establishment of a contemporary documentation centre for the building heritage.
4. Implementation of a training program on the preservation of heritage with a special accent on artisans and handicraft works

During the fourth workshop to take place in July 1998, in Mostar, special attention will be devoted to three important subjects: rehabilitation of the neighborhood, restoration of individual monuments, and strategic planning of the historic area.



*We continue to hope that all planned activities will give beneficial results and that a celebration of the reconstructed Old Bridge and its surroundings will be materialised on September 15, 2004, in the united city of Mostar, in a united Bosnia and Hercegovina.*

*Mr. Safet Oručević, Mayor, City of Mostar, H.E. Haris Silajdžić, Prime Minister of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, H. E. Alija Izetbegović, President of Bosnia and Hercegovina, in Mostar July 2, 1997*

## REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, RECONSTRUCTION, PLANNING FOR THE CITY



*The project to rebuilding the Old Bridge and restoring the Old Town in Mostar, is coming in new phase after UNESCO and World Bank have entered into a partnership with the City of Mostar.*

*The project will be organized around three components: (i) the rehabilitation of the Bridge monumental complex; (ii) the restoration of the meaningful monuments in and around the Old Town; (iii) the preservation of the historic character of the Old Town neighbourhoods through a mix of architectural guidelines and financial incentives for residents.*

*Much of the work has already been done in the historic area after the war: A Rehabilitation Plan has been prepared for the Old Town by UNESCO, earlier Mostar 2004 workshops have produced numerous ideas and suggestions regarding various aspects of the City's landscape and planning. These will be useful inputs in the design of the proposed project, which provides an opportunity to "change gears" and bring its three components to an operational stage.*

*The 1998 Workshop therefore be of a different nature from its predecessors, in that work it produces has a unique opportunity to be "action - oriented", in that it can be factored into the design of the overall project, under the guidance of the group of selected experts, which will ensure the historic and cultural integrity of the preservation and restoration work to be undertaken. (After: "A World of Welcome to the 1998 Workshop Participants", Patrice Dufour, World Bank)*

Mostar. Konak <sup>110/30</sup> Albrechtskaserno. MOCTAP.  
Verlags-Buchhandlung: Pačeb & Kisić, Mostar. No. 561

*Two pictures from the postcards collection of Šemsudin Serdarević:  
(above) View from Kapetanovina toward the bazaar;  
(right) Main street, view from the Vučijakovića Mosque towards the North*



## Three 1998 Issues

### Historic Area & City

- Definition of the historic area
- Which type of plan we need
  - Public participation
  - Preservation guidelines

### The Radobolja river area

- Kapetanovina
  - Spile
- Neziragina Mosque
- Franciscan Monastery
- Regulation of the Radobolja river
  - Hamam
  - Baščine garden

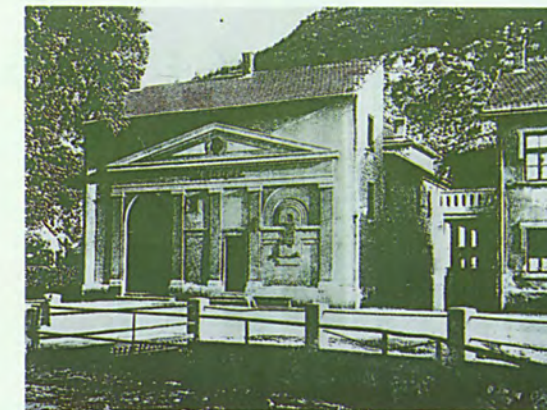
### The Main street area

- Municipality hall
- Vakuf Palace of Karadjozbegova Mosque
- Neighborhood between Old Bridge and Luka bridge
  - Hotel Konak
- The Orthodox Church complex
  - Muslibegovića kuca
  - Alajbegovića kuca
    - Kuća Šain
    - Bišćevića kuca
  - Roznamedžijina medresa

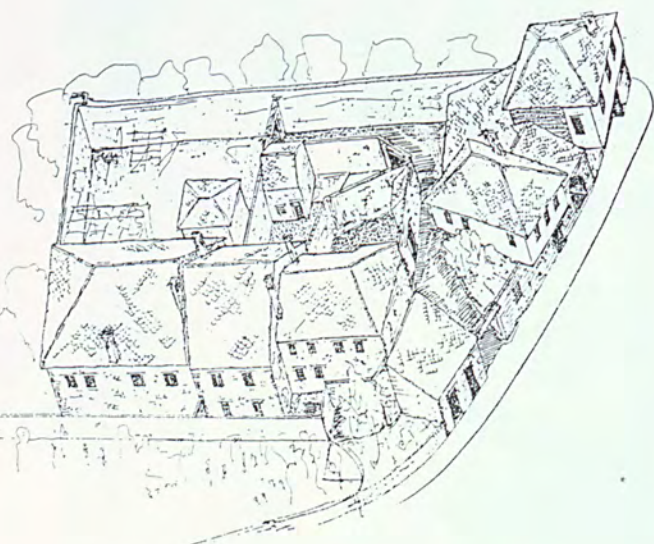


MOSTAR: HISTORIC AREA Land Use Proposal

### The Radobolja River area



*The Hrvoje Hall, photo dated in 1930 (top)  
Regulation of the Radobolja River, Plan from the Master plan 1990 (middle)  
Area around the Old Bridge, photo dated March 1998 (bottom)*



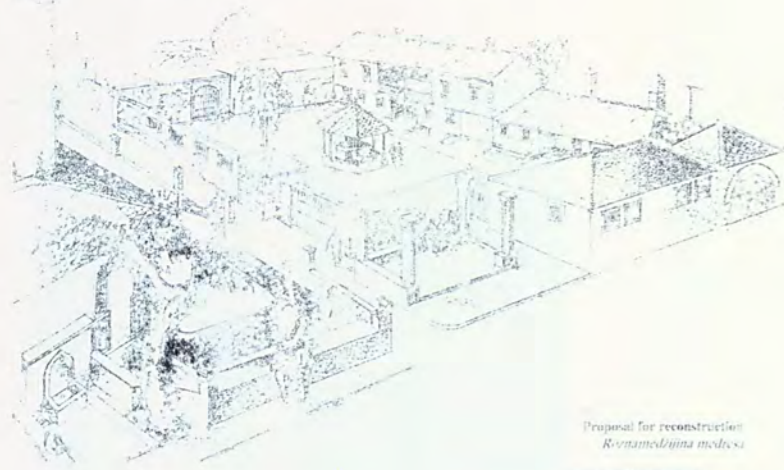
*Neziragina Mosque, a view before the destruction (photo dated 1930)*

*Kapetanovina--restoration proposal, an axonometric view*

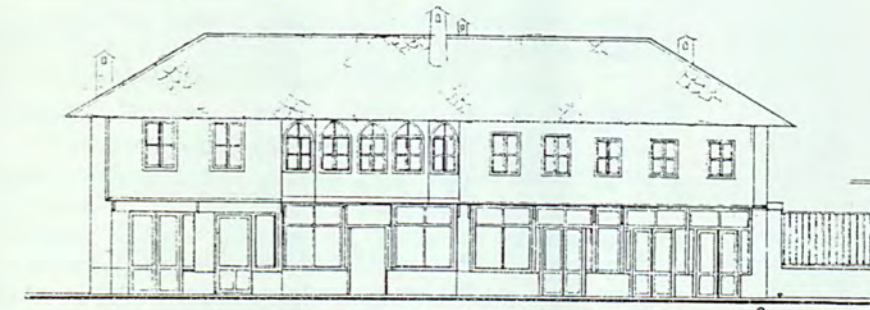
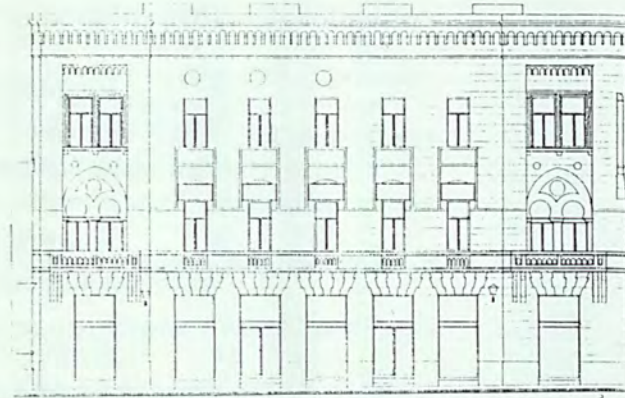
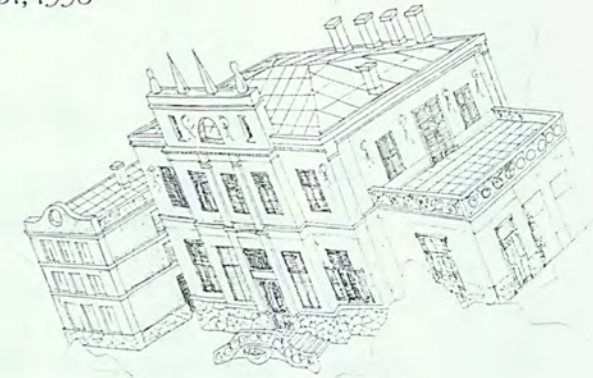
*Priječka carsija, Spile, the Radobolja River, in 1905*



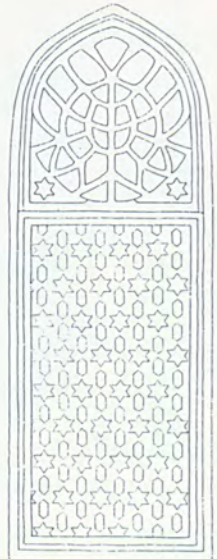
The Main street area



Proposal for reconstruction  
*Roznamedžijina medresa*

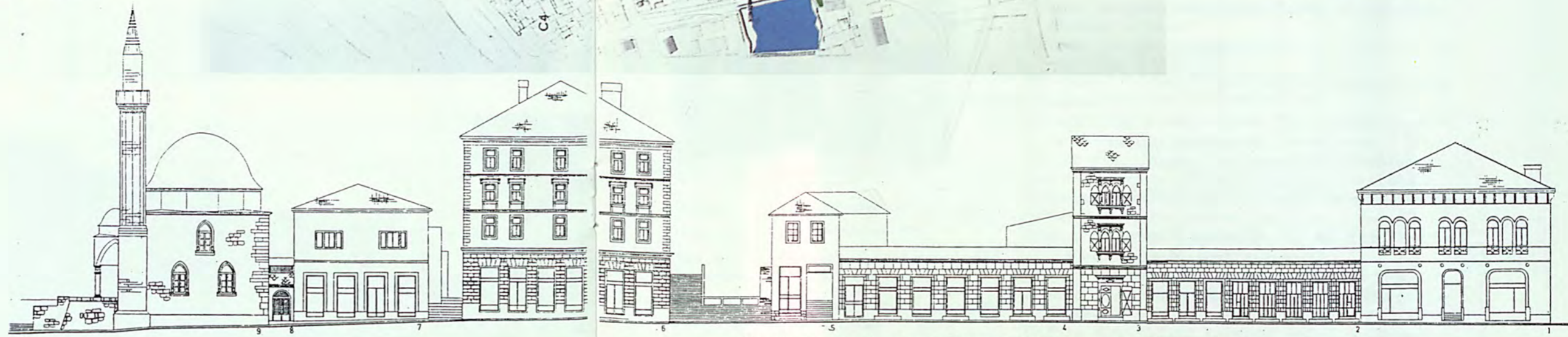


*Metropolit palace (top)*  
*Vakuf palace (middle)*  
*Alajbegovića house (bottom)*



*Roznamedžijina medresa*  
*Proposal for Reconstruction, an axnometric view*

*Window, Roznamedžijina Mosque*



*Ulica Maršala Tita - between the Vučijakovića Mosque and the Dizdareva street*

## SCHEDULE

\*\*Daily timetable: 8:00 Rich breakfast; 9:00 Work in groups; 18:30 Working sessions; 20:00 Dinner (Lunch is not organized)

- *Sunday, July 19*  
Arrival to Mostar
- *Monday, July 20*  
9:00 City tour:  
Information on current activities in the city  
19:00 Opening ceremony
- *Tuesday, July 21*  
Presentation of the works done after the 1997 Workshop
- *Wednesday, July 22*  
Work on selected projects, three teams:  
Planning, Rehabilitation, Restoration
- *Thursday, July 23*  
Work on selected projects
- *Friday, July 24*  
Work on selected projects
- *Saturday, July 25 & Sunday, July 26*  
Weekend in Dubrovnik, Split or the Neretva River Canyon
- *Monday, July 27*  
Work on selected projects
- *Tuesday, July 27*  
Work on selected projects
- *Wednesday, July 28*  
Work on selected projects
- *Thursday, July 29*  
Work on selected projects
- *Friday, July 30*  
Presentation of reports and a plan for  
the Mostar 2004 activities to take place in 1999
- *Saturday, July 31*  
10:00 Closing ceremony  
12:00 Lunch in Blagay
- *Sunday, August 1,*  
Departure from Mostar

## PARTICIPANTS



*Workshop 1995: (from top to bottom):*

*Participants at a studio-Workshop 1995*

*Jury session: Dr. Amir Pašić, Prof. John Stubbs, Dr. Stefano Bianca, Prof. Ronald Lewcock*

*Closing ceremony: Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Dr. Suha Özkan*

*One group from participants*

*Under the patronage of His Excellency*

*Alija Izetbegović, President of Bosnia and Hercegovina*

Mr. Safet Oručević, Mayor of Mostar, and Chairman of the *Stari Mostar* Foundation

Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General, IRCICA, Istanbul

### Faculty and Experts

Professor Zeynep Ahunbay, Head of Restoration Department, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul

Professor Işık Aydemir, Head of Architectural Department, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul

Dr. Stefano Bianca, Director, Historic City Support Programme, The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Geneva

Professor Judith Bing, Department of Architecture, Drexel University, Philadelphia

Professor Carlo Blasi, Faculty of Architecture, University of Florence

Jonatan Calame, Projects Coordinator, World Monuments Fund, New York

Esther Charlesworth, Lecturer, Faculty of Architecture, Melbourne University

Mustafa Deliç, Director, the *Stari Grad* Foundation, Mostar

Zijad Demirović, Architect, Director Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage, Mostar

Professor Jerrilynn Dodds, Department of History of Architecture, City College New York, NY

Patrice Dufour, Senior Adviser, The World Bank, Resident Mission Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo

Professor Giorgio Gianighian, Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia

Professor Brooke Harrington, Faculty of Architecture, Temple University, Philadelphia

Professor Muhamed Hamidović, Director of State Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage, Sarajevo

Dr. Colin Kaiser, Head of the UNESCO Office for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo

Professor Nedžad Kurto, Dean, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo

Professor Giorgio Lombardi, Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia

Dr. Hidayet Nuhoğlu, Deputy Director General, IRCICA, Istanbul

Dr. Suha Özkan, Secretary General, The Aga Khan Award for Architecture, The Aga Khan for Culture, Geneva

Dr. Amir Pašić, Program Coordinator, IRCICA, Istanbul

Sead Pintul, Architect, Principal for Planning, City of Mostar

Professor Richard Plunz, Director, Graduate Program in Urban Design, Columbia University, New York

Professor Francesco Siravo, HCSP, The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Geneva

Professor John Stubbs, Vice President, WMF, New York

Professor Zlatko Ugljen, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo

Professor Klaus Wilhelm, Technische Hochschule, Stuttgart

**Researchers**

- Maria Adelaida Pasetti Bombardela, Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia  
Hülya Boytorun, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul  
Alexander Bross, Faculty of Architecture, Temple University, Philadelphia  
Maria Paola Campania, Graduate Program in Urban Design, Columbia U., NY  
Lara Chiaro, Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia  
John Christensen, Faculty of Architecture, Temple University, Philadelphia  
Senada Demirović, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo,  
Sulejman Demirović, Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage, Mostar  
Hilary Dunne, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation Columbia University, New York  
Inaki Echeverria, Graduate Program in Urban Design, Columbia University, NY  
Giovanni Fazzini, Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia  
Christian Foehr, HCSP, The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Geneva  
Lejla Hujic, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo  
Aida Idrizbegovic, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo  
Seniha Koçer, Graduate Program in Architectural Restoration, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul  
Salko Kolukćija, Civil Engineering Faculty, University Džemal Bijedić, Mostar  
Jasenko Krpo, Faculty of Architecture, University of Prague,  
Jasmina Krpo, Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage, Mostar  
Nicholas Lucchini, HCSP, The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Geneva  
Sercen Onur, Graduate Program in Architectural Restoration, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul  
Pelin Özkiz, Graduate Program in Architectural Restoration, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul  
Olca Öztürk, Faculty of Architecture, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul  
Tracy Miller, Department of Architecture, Drexel University, Philadelphia  
Matteo Dario Paolucci, Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia  
Deborah Seitz, Faculty of Architecture, Temple University, Philadelphia  
Beth Surgeon, Faculty of Architecture, Temple University, Philadelphia  
Marina Susa, Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia  
Mine Topçubasi, Graduate Program in Architectural Restoration, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul  
Bengu Uluengin, Graduate Program in Urban Planning, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul  
Michael Webster, Department of Architecture, Drexel University, Philadelphia  
Zlatko Zvonić, Institute for Preservation of Cultural Heritage, Mostar



*(Top two) Workshop 1997, UNESCO presentation:  
Mayor Safet Oručević, Jon Calame and others*

*Zijad Demirović, Muhamed Hamidović, Carlo Blasi*

*(Bottom two) Workshop 1997, Participants at a studio:*

*Ira Jones, Bengü Uluengin, Heather Freeman,*

*Pelin Özkiz, Sulejman Demirović, Zlatko Zvonić, Šemsudin Serdarević, Safet Omerović*

## IRCICA and Mostar 2004

The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) was established in 1980 as the first subsidiary of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to work in the field of culture. IRCICA's activities aim to contribute towards strengthening cooperation among the Islamic countries and promoting dialogue between the Muslim world and other cultures and civilisations, particularly the Western civilisation. Drawing from its accumulated experience and by means of scholarly activities, the Centre aims to project a true image of Islamic culture throughout the world.

The Governing Board of IRCICA is composed of ten scholars and specialists elected from the Member States, the Secretary General of the OIC or his representative, and the Director General of the Centre. The Director General of the Centre is Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu.

The Centre undertook a number of research projects on Islamic culture and civilisation. These projects are carried out by the specialized staff of its different departments. Until now it published more than fifty books on history, history of science, arts, history of arts and cultural heritage. It organised hundreds of cultural and artistic activities including academic conferences and art exhibitions.

IRCICA organised a total of twenty-nine international symposia and seminars in its premises and in different countries, about various topics related to its research projects. It hosted one hundred and fifty public conferences, which were given by visiting scholars from around the world. Until now, the Centre also organised over one hundred and twenty exhibitions of works of art, illustrations and documents. The art exhibitions of the Centre help promote the activities of artists and the various branches of arts and crafts. IRCICA also organized international training programs for the preservation and cataloguing of manuscripts.

IRCICA has a specialized reference library, which contains fifty thousand volumes of books in fifty four languages, nearly one thousand and five hundred periodicals and other materials including microfiches of three hundred doctorate theses in the field of Islamic studies.

The Centre's archives of historical photographs comprise collections of a high historical and documentary value. In addition to the Yıldız Photograph Albums, consisting of thirty-six thousand photographs, the archives comprise personal collections, which raise the total number of photographs in the collection to sixty-two thousand.

Mostar 2004 is a part of the mission of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) to assist the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina to achieve a higher economic and cultural welfare and to maintain security during the post-war reconstruction. The project is based on an agreement signed between the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina and IRCICA. It draws guidance and inspiration on the decisions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, of which IRCICA is a subsidiary organ.

IRCICA was one of the first international institutions to launch an activity program aiming to preserve the cultural and architectural heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina. In this context, the Centre carries out research on various aspects of the country's history and culture. It published books on demographic history, architecture, cultural and social institutions in Bosnia, as well as on the Old Bridge of Mostar, among others. IRCICA also organised exhibitions, conferences, public lectures related to Bosnia, in order to raise international awareness on the ethnic and cultural genocide committed there. Exhibitions of photographs of Bosnia taken before, during and after the war travelled to various countries in the Muslim world, Europe and Asia and to the United States for a total of 26 exhibitions, which were followed by 72 conferences and the publication of nine books.

*The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) launched the first Mostar 2004 workshop in 1994. Five weeks of work by more than eighty participants resulted in definition of a framework for rebuilding the multicultural heritage of Mostar. As a result of these activities, an international support group has been established, with the participation of a number of supporting institutions and individuals from all over the world. Collaboration for the Mostar reconstruction was proved among leading cultural institutions around the world with the support of political organizations and the Bosnian state.*

*Representing the second phase of Mostar 2004, the summer 1995 program was held in Istanbul with 158 participants from 39 universities and 19 countries and formed part of 'The Architectural Heritage Today Program'. This phase covered 44 working days and two workshops: one on Istanbul and the Süleymaniye area, and a second on Mostar 2004. Participants took part in 64 lectures and 156 studio hours.*

*The third phase of 'The Architectural Heritage Today Program', involving preparatory studio works at five universities during the Spring semester of the 1996/97 academic year, comprised two workshops, the first one about the 'Turkish Architecture and Settlements' (Istanbul, June 9-26, 1997) with 36 participants from 10 countries, and, the second one, Mostar 2004 Workshop Three (Mostar, July 2-30, 1997) with over 100 participants from 19 countries.*

The projects related to Bosnia and Hercegovina are coordinated, when necessary and relevant, with another major and large-scale projects of the Centre which is related to the history of Muslim nations. Research, publications, symposia and seminars realized in this field cover the history of Muslim nations in Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Africa, Central Asia and the Balkans, and the history of Turks. Examples of the many activities accomplished under this project are the international seminars on Islamic Civilisation which were held in Islamabad, Pakistan (1986); Brunei Darussalam (1989), and Dakar, Senegal (1996).

Another main research projects is on the history of science. Based on direct sources and historical manuscripts, the research deals with the history of scientific activities, scientific institutions, the works of scholars and scientists from the early centuries of Islam up to the present time, as well as the history of the introduction of modern science and technology to the Muslim world. In addition to publishing a number of reference works on various topics in a series titled *Studies and Sources on the History of Science*, the Centre organised until now five international symposia on the theme of Modern Sciences and the Muslim World.

In the framework of the craft development program, the First International Islamic Crafts Festival was organised jointly by IRCICA and the Ministry of Culture of Pakistan in Islamabad in 1994. Two thousand craftsmen and artists from seventy-three countries participated in the festival. Four million people visited the festival area and country stands. The international seminars on the prospects of development of crafts, were held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco (1991), Cairo (1995), and Damascus (1997).

IRCICA acts at the same time as the Executive Secretariat of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, which is another subsidiary of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. In this capacity the Centre organized several international competitions in the field of calligraphy, architecture and photography.

Worldwide interest in the Centre's activities is reflected in the high rate of participation in its symposia, seminars, exhibitions and other activities, as well as in the demand for its publications.

For more information see IRCICA Newsletter, which is published in three languages and home page of IRCICA at <http://ircica.hypermart.net/ircica.html>



