



NEWSLETTER



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IRCICA PUBLICATIONS



ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

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(In Arabic, Turkish & Persian)

IN THE LIBRARIES OF TURKEY

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY
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ISTANBUL



ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

THE MUSLIM PIOUS FOUNDATIONS AND REAL ESTATES IN PALESTINE

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY
ART AND CULTURE (IRCICA)
ISTANBUL

ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

International Directory
of
**ISLAMIC
CULTURAL
INSTITUTIONS**
(Revised and Enlarged New Edition)



RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY
ART AND CULTURE (IRCICA)
ISTANBUL



ORGANISATION DE LA CONFERENCE
ISLAMIQUE

**L'ENSEIGNEMENT
ARABO-ISLAMIQUE
AU SENEGAL**
Dr. Mamadou Ndiaye

CENTRE DE RECHERCHES SUR L'HISTOIRE,
L'ART ET LA CULTURE ISLAMIQUES
ISTANBUL

The following IRCICA publications and documentary films can be ordered from the Centre by a letter addressed to the attention of the "Book Sales Section":

CATALOGUE OF ISLAMIC MEDICAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARIES OF TURKEY, edited by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU; prepared by RAMAZAN ŞEŞEN, CEMİL AKPINAR and CEVAT İZGİ, *History of Science Series no. 1, Istanbul, 1984; 24, 525 p.; 24 cm. (Arabic) Price: US \$30 post included.*

This catalogue has been published on the occasion of the Third Congress on Islamic Medicine (Istanbul, 1984). It presents approximately 1000 original manuscripts and lists their copies available in the collections of 129 major libraries of Turkey. About 5000 items are covered.

THE MUSLIM PIOUS FOUNDATIONS AND REAL ESTATES IN PALESTINE, by MEHMED İPŞİRLİ, MOHAMMED AL-TAMIMI, *Istanbul, 1982; 30, 235, 4 p.; 27 cm. (Arabic) Price: US \$50 post included.*

A publication containing information deciphered and processed from a 16th Century Ottoman State Tahrir Register pertaining to Waqfs and Muslim properties in five regions of Palestine: Al-Quds, Gaza, Safad, Nablus and Ajlun. There are indexes for names, places and terms.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS (Revised and Enlarged Edition), prepared by ACAR TANLAK, AHMED LAJIMI, *Istanbul, 1989; XI, 235, 4 p.; 24 cm. (English), Price: US\$ 10 post included.*

The Directory gives the addresses of 4371 institutions in 109 countries, engaged in research and cultural activities in fields related to Islamic history, art and culture.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT ARABO-ISLAMIQUE AU SENEGAL (ARAB-ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN SENEGAL), by MAMADOU NDIAYE, *Istanbul, 1985; VII, 253, 9 p.; 24 cm. (French) Price: US \$10 post included.*

This work is one of the first objective studies on the introduction and preservation of the Arabic language in Black Africa and especially in Senegal. It also sheds light on the archive documents belonging to the colonial period and which restricted the teaching of the language of the Holy Qur'an in these countries. Enriched with statistics, the book gives the history of the evolution of the teaching of this language and the difficulties and problems encountered during this process.

EDITORIAL

Communications continue to flow in from readers of this periodical in various parts of the world. Recent letters and especially those received from universities, research institutions, museums, students and artists, inquire mostly about the possibility of putting announcements in this bulletin about their activities, studies, books published or exhibitions. Actually, the major aim of this Newsletter is to disseminate this type of information, what we try to do in our sections on cultural events, book surveys, as well as in introducing various institutions. Therefore, we would be pleased to receive information from institutions and personalities regarding their work, objectives and programmes, in order to publicize them here for the information of concerned parties. The present issue offers examples in this respect; as you will see, we included valuable articles contributed by friends of this Centre, informing us about institutions and their activities and various events.

This is part of an overall objective of our Centre, which is to promote cooperation among institutions and personalities working in fields related to Islamic culture, history and arts. In fact, since the beginning of our activities, this objective guided us in undertaking several projects in addition to issuing the Newsletter. These projects resulted in publications such as directories of cultural institutions and the organisation of series of encounters at different levels, on different topics, all aiming to create an environment of mutual awareness, regular communication and

working relationships among parties involved in these fields. After ten years of activities, a glimpse at past achievements of IRCICA in this area is rewarding as it reveals increasing interest in its publications and higher participation in its scholarly meetings over the years. The experience gained on this score will certainly guide us in developing new programmes and orientations in future.

The Tenth Anniversary of IRCICA will be celebrated mid-1990 and in a happy coincidence, in the same year as the Twentieth Anniversary of its parent organisation, the Organisation of Islamic Conference. We give brief information in the following pages about celebration programmes of the Twentieth Anniversary of the OIC, which we shall cover amply in our next issue.

The Second International Yaquut El-Mustasimi Calligraphy Competition organised by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) is completed as of the end of December. The list of winners is published as usual in the section devoted to ICPICH activities. We were proud to observe a much higher rate of participation than at the first competition held in 1986. ICPICH plans to exhibit winners' calligraphies on various occasions and to publish reproductions of them. I take this opportunity to congratulate the winners and wish success to all participants in future competitions.

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE



H.M. the King late Faisal bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, one of the founders of OIC, inaugurates the Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers (Jeddah, 1972)

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) celebrates the Twentieth Anniversary of its establishment this year.

In accordance with a decision taken by the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers (Malaysia, 1974), 12 Rajab of each year is fixed as the commemoration day marking the anniversary of the establishment of the OIC. In the present year 1410H, this date corresponds to 7 February 1990.

The Twentieth Anniversary will be celebrated by international programmes to be held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, host country of the headquarters of the OIC General Secretariat. Celebration programmes will also be held in the Member States.

The opening ceremony of the festivities will take place at the OIC headquarters and be presided over by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques H.M. King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud. All Member States will be represented at the ceremony to be held in the presence of former OIC Secretaries General, officials of international organisations and Islamic institutions, Heads of diplomatic missions, representatives of the press and other personalities.

An exhibition about the activities of OIC subsidiary

organs and institutions will be organised on this occasion, from 4-7 February 1990. IRCICA and ICPICH will participate in the exhibition with documents and illustrations representing the products of Islamic culture and civilisation in different fields.

H.E. the Secretary General of the OIC and the Directors of OIC institutions will give a press conference on the occasion. Press statements are expected by H.H. Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit and H.R.H. Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers. A documentary film on the OIC prepared by the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation -ISBO will be broadcast by the Member States. The celebration programmes will also include televised round-table discussions and distribution of information bulletins.

According to the OIC's agenda for this year, the following high-level decision-making bodies of the OIC shall meet after the celebration programmes: the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (24-28 February 1990, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia) and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers (18-23 May 1990, Cairo, Egypt).

IRCICA ACTIVITIES

NEW PUBLICATION



INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS (Revised and enlarged edition)

A major project of IRCICA is a survey of institutionalised research in Islamic studies. The purview is to draw a roster, as exhaustive as possible, of institutions engaged in subjects related to Islamic civilisation, more specifically in Islamic history, art and culture, and to disseminate information about them.

The importance IRCICA attaches to this project is justified by the necessity felt by research institutions to promote contacts, cooperation and coordination among themselves. A precondition for what is, no doubt, increased awareness among institutions working in similar fields. IRCICA's project aims to contribute to such awareness.

Three directories were published until now as information accumulated in the data bank instituted for the purpose, in 1981, 1982 and 1984 respectively. The third edition titled "International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions" aroused interest around the world. To better satisfy the demands received, the Centre prepared a fourth edition of this Directory, revised and enlarged on the basis of information collected through questionnaires and from various references.

The fourth edition which appeared recently contains the names and addresses of 4371 institutions in 109 countries. The institutions are presented according to their countries of location and grouped as academies, learned societies and research centres, libraries and archives, museums, universities and educational institutions.

IRCICA GREETING CARDS A SET OF HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

IRCICA aims to introduce in the world the unique collection of thousands of historical photographs maintained in its archives. These photographs taken in different parts of the Islamic world towards the end of last century form the collection which is known as Yildiz Palace Albums. They were never published before.

In addition to preparing catalogues of the collection for the reference of researchers, IRCICA undertook to print selected photographs in the form of greeting cards. The cards are presented in boxes of ten together with envelopes. Information



*Mohammed Ali Pasha Mosque and the citadel,
CAIRO (view around 1880)*

is provided on the back of each card, in English, French, Arabic and Turkish.

Beside its informational dimension, this activity of the Centre is expected to support scholarly activities, as the proceeds of the sales will be allocated to research in history, art and culture. Hundreds of boxes have already been supplied to institutions through the world.

Orders are met immediately for US\$ 3,-per box, post included. Discount is applicable for a minimum order of 20 boxes. Individual requests shall not be less than for five boxes.



Galata Bridge and New Mosque, ISTANBUL (around 1890)

RESEARCH:

Islamic Manuscripts in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

A research project was undertaken about two years ago in cooperation with the National Archives of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in order to prepare a union catalogue of manuscript works found in the libraries of the TRNC. The project is under the patronage of H.E. Rauf Denktas, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The National Archives of the TRNC forwarded to IRCICA the necessary background information about the manuscripts. Until now, 1664 copies of works have been located in the Mahmud II Library, followed by 252 works assessed in the Selimiye Library, 15 works at the National Archives and 6 works in the Laleli Library. It has been found out that around 85% of the manuscripts are in Arabic and the remaining in Turkish and Persian. The catalogue will be ready for publication when final revisions are completed. It will be arranged subject-wise according to the topics of the manuscripts.

SYMPOSIUM:

“Manuscripts in Islamic Languages in East and South-East Europe”

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences and IRCICA collaborate in the organisation of a symposium on



Wuzer Khan Mosque, LAHORE (1890-95)

“Manuscripts in Islamic Languages in East and South-East Europe”. The meeting will be held in Balaton-Almadi, Hungary, on 4-6 May 1990.

The aim of the symposium is to assess and make known the libraries and other collections in East and South-East Europe, comprising manuscripts in Islamic languages. Contributions by specialists to attend the symposium are expected to bring information about the history and present state of such collections of manuscripts, as well as catalogues published and other studies concerning them. Discussions are expected to be held during the meeting, on issues of preservation and maintenance of the manuscripts and their use as references. Proceedings of the symposium shall be published thereafter.

LECTURES:

A history of science in Arabic: “Tabakat al-Umam”

Prof.M.Saber Khan from the University of Calcutta in India gave a lecture at IRCICA on 14 September 1989. The lecture was about the work titled “Tabakat al-Umam” by Abu'l-Kasim Gazi Sahib al-Andalusi, Arab scholar of 11th century Andalusia. According to the lecturer, this was the first history of science book written in Arabic, reflecting all the information that was available to Muslims at that time in Toledo, Andalusia.

Prof. M.Saber Khan pointed out that three works of Abu'l-Kasim Gazi Sahib al-Andalusi had survived: one on the history of Arabs and non-Arabs, another book on astronomy, and “Tabakat al-Umam”. Several manuscripts of the latter are available in world libraries. The lecturer explained this was a major bio-bibliographic reference about scientific achievements of different nations in history. The author grouped nations of the world into two, as those who contributed to the development of sciences and those who did not. He wrote that God's chosen nations were the first group, given the opportunity to contribute to science. He devoted one chapter to each of the nations he included in this group, namely Indians,

Persians, Byzantines, Greeks, Egyptians, Chinese, Chaldeans, Arabs (of the East and the West) and Israelites. About each of these nations, he emphasized astronomy, mathematics and medicine, citing works written and eminent figures in these fields.

Manuscripts in Fatih Library of Istanbul

IRCICA's Saturday lectures on the first and third week each month are followed with interest by the public. The lectures are recorded on cassettes and kept in the Centre's archives as reference material.

Dr. Mehmet Tayşi, Director of Fatih Public Library in Istanbul gave a lecture at IRCICA on 2 December. The Fatih Public Library possesses a highly valuable collection of rare manuscripts and masterpieces of Islamic culture, in various fields, including literature, history, geography, medicine and music. The lecturer gave the history of the establishment of the library at the end of last century and said that its founder Ali Emiri Efendi had travelled up to Yemen in order to collect the works. This was followed by detailed explanations about the library's holdings as well as those of other libraries annexed to it. The lecturer mentioned original works contained in the library, giving full bibliographic information about them. The holdings of Fatih Public Library constitute important references for historians and social scientists in general.

Cooperation with Malaysian institutions

* Encik Aziz Deraman, Undersecretary of Culture, Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Malaysia made an official visit to IRCICA on 13 October 1989. The meeting provided a fruitful opportunity for an appraisal of the cooperation established between IRCICA and the concerned authorities of Malaysia, covering various fields from the joint research project on the History of Islamic Civilisation in South-East Asia to exchanges of information and publications. Prospects for increased cooperation in future were also discussed. During the meeting, IRCICA Director General expressed deep



Encik Aziz Deraman

appreciation for the assistance and cooperation extended to the Centre by the Government of Malaysia and in particular, the Department of Culture, while Encik Aziz confirmed his Department's readiness for further working relationship and joint action with IRCICA. Undersecretary of Culture Encik Aziz Deraman is also the Chairman of the Malaysia National Committee for IRCICA. His impressions recorded on the Centre's book were as follows:

"I would like to thank Prof. Dr. E. Ihsanoğlu and IRCICA staff for giving an opportunity to visit the Centre. I pray that all the good works and lively image of IRCICA will continue for the future Muslim generations and towards global friendship and understanding."

*Haji A. Aziz Deraman,
Undersecretary, Ministry of Culture,
Malaysia, 13 October 1989*



Haji Jumaat bin Dato Mohd Noor delivering his speech

* Haji Jumaat bin Dato Mohd Noor, Director General of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Language and Literature Bureau), attached to the Ministry of Education of Malaysia and Mrs. Rohani Rostam, Chief Librarian of the same organisation visited IRCICA on 20 November 1989. The meeting aimed at expanding the cooperation existing between Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka and IRCICA, which is mainly in two areas: library information and exchange, and the Dewan's acting as the Regional Secretariat for the Research Project on Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World. On top of discussion topics during the visit was the possibility of joint publication projects by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka and IRCICA. The meeting led to the signing of a Cooperation Agreement which provides, among others, the formal grounds for the translation of some of IRCICA's publications into Malay language. The guests were

familiarised with IRCICA's activities and shown IRCICA Library's collection of books about Malaysia. Impressions of Mr. Haji Jumaat Noor about the Centre were as follows:

"I extend very special congratulations and commendations to Prof. Ihsanoğlu and the colleagues at IRCICA for the noble and inspiring work in moulding and establishing this Centre. I wish you further success. May God Bless You."

*Haji Jumaat Noor, Director General,
Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka,
Malaysia, 20 November 1989*

Other Distinguished Visitors:

- Representatives of the Islamic Community, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, visited IRCICA on 9 November. Messrs. Salim Sabic, Chairman of the Community Centre and Mustafa Ceric, Imam of Zagreb Mosque and their colleagues received information about the Centre's activities. They had talks and exchanges of views as a background for their project to establish an Islamic Research Institute in Zagreb.

The guests also informed IRCICA about various Islamic cultural activities they organise in Zagreb. Their impressions recorded on the Centre's book were as follows:

"Our meeting was very productive. Your activities really encourage us in the efforts we take at the Zagreb Mosque. Like you, we believe the best way for Islam and Muslims in the world is through work and science. The research institute we plan to establish in Zagreb will be another step in the same spirit. And, we believe cooperation in Islamic studies would be very useful towards the achievement of this goal."

*Mustafa Ceric, Imam of the Community
Centre-Zagreb, 9 November 1989*

- Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, President of the Royal Society of Fine Arts of Jordan had meetings in Istanbul with IRCICA as well as artistic circles and museums. We are happy to record here her impressions noted on the Centre's book:

"I express all my appreciation of the honourable accomplishments of this Centre, made possible through the efforts of those who work here and especially Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu. These are unique accomplishments in the field of Islamic civilisation and should constitute an example for similar institutions. I wish all success to this Centre in all its undertakings."

*H.H. Princess Wijdan Ali,
President Royal Society of Fine Arts,
Amman, Jordan, 20 November 1989*



The delegation being briefed on the Calligraphy Competition

SPOTLIGHT ON CULTURAL EVENTS

ENGLAND

Exhibition of Contemporary Art from the Islamic World

London saw a high-profile artistic event in the Exhibition of "Contemporary Art from the Islamic World" from 14 September to 14 October 1989. The exhibition was organised by the Royal Society of Fine Arts (Amman) in association with the Islamic Arts Foundation (London), under the patronage of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan bin Tallal of Jordan and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. The exhibition, held at Barbican Centre, comprised 233 paintings, sculptures and ceramics by 207 artists from 24 Islamic countries. The works displayed belong to the collection of the Jordan National Gallery in Amman, which was opened in 1980.

Coinciding with the exhibition, a book titled "Contemporary Art from the Islamic World" was published, edited by H.R.H. Princess Wijdan Ali, President of the Royal Society of Fine Arts, Jordan with the assistance of Mr. Suhail Bisharat, Director of the Jordan National Gallery. The book was published by the Scorpion Publishing Ltd., London, on behalf of the Royal Society of Fine Arts. This is a publication of high artistic and academic value which contains outlines, by prominent art historians, about the state of development and characteristics of modern art in historical perspective, in the following countries: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, the Gulf countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates), Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen Arab Republic. These explanations are supplemented with photographs of paintings and sculptures by prominent artists of these countries together with biographical information about them. The foreword by H.R.H. Prince Hassan bin Tallal is followed by the Director's Note by Mr. Suhail Bisharat and the Introduction by Princess Wijdan Ali. The book is a useful reference for present and future generations.

"Dagestan Today" Exhibition

"Dagestan Today, Village Tradition in the North Eastern Caucasian Mountains" was the title of an exhibition of textiles, jewellery, metalwork and ceramics held at Zamana Gallery in London.

The exhibition opened on 5 October continued until 17 December 1989. It was organised in collaboration with Robert Chenciner (coordinator), the Dagestan ASSR Ministry of Culture and USSR National Commission for UNESCO. A rich collection of artifacts representing the arts and crafts and cultural history of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Dagestan were on display, including carpets, clothing, woodwork, jewellery, household articles, paintings and armoury. These artifacts were shown for the first time outside Dagestan. They reflected Islam's influence on the pre-Islamic traditions of the region.

Dagestan (the "Land of the Mountains") is a small country in Caucasus, with nearly two million inhabitants scattered over seven hundred small villages, speaking thirty-three different languages. The population, a mixture of mainly Turkic, Persian and Caucasian people, has preserved its customs and traditions over centuries. The information provided here was extracted from the exhibition's brochure.

FRANCE

History of science in Islam International Society established

The "International Colloquium on the History of Arabic Sciences and Philosophy" of Paris established an International Society for the History of Arabic and Islamic Sciences and Philosophy. The colloquium was held at the "Institut du Monde Arabe" on 22-25 November 1989. It brought together over 60 scholars and researchers of different disciplines and from various countries to discuss and assess the state of research and findings of studies pertaining to the history of Arabic sciences. Paper presentations were organised in two groups under the following session topics spread over the four-day meeting period:

- Mathematics
- Biological sciences and medicine, alchemy, geography
- Current tendencies in research in "rational theology" (kalam)
- Astronomy
- Writing of the history of Arabic philosophy
- The transmission of sciences
- Optical and mechanical sciences, "technology", music/acoustics
- Science and society in modern times
- Philosophy: The Greek tradition and new synthesis.

IRCICA Director General contributed to the meeting a paper titled "Some notes on studies in the field of history of Ottoman sciences". The Colloquium established an International Society for the History of Arabic and Islamic Sciences and Philosophy, with the following objectives:

- To create a link among specialists of the history of Arabic and Islamic sciences and philosophy who focus on the classical period or modern times, which also implies the coverage of issues related to the transfer of European sciences and philosophy to the Arab and Islamic world starting with the 19th century and issues of science policy.
- To promote exchanges among specialists of these disciplines, the dissemination of information and research results, by encouraging, especially, publications in these fields.
- To allow periodical scholarly meetings towards the achievement of the Society's objectives.

Professor Muhsin Mahdi from the Department of Eastern Languages and Literature, Harvard University (Boston, U.S.A.) was elected President of the Society and Professor Roshdi Rashed from the "Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique" (CNRS, Paris, France), Vice-President. It was decided that the Society would be directed by a Council formed of 15 members from different disciplines and institutions; IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu was one of the members elected to this Council.

ITALY

Symposium on Religious Education in Modern Society

A symposium on "Religious Education in Modern Society" was jointly organized by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research (Al-Albait Foundation) of Amman, Jordan and the Pontifical Council for Interreligious Dialogue, Vatican. The symposium took place in Rome on 6-8 December 1989. In their inauguration speeches, H.E. Prof. Dr. Nassir Al-Din Al-Assad, President of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research and Francis Cardinal Arinze from the Secretariat for Non-Christians, Vatican, emphasized that religious education should aim at enhancing an intellectual interreligious dialogue besides deepening the faith of its believers. In the discourse, Pope John Paul addressed to the participants indicating that religious education must "teach respect for others and openness to them as children of God, independently of race, religion, economic status, gender language or ethnic group".

The papers presented by Patriarch Michel Sabbah, Prof. Dr. Abdul Aziz Kamel, Prof. Dr. Abdul Aziz El-Khayyat, Rev. Vincent J. Dominico S.J., Dr. Rosaleen Sheridan and Prof. Dr. Wahhab El-

Zuhaili focused on the role of religious education in implementing positive orientation towards science, and in achieving harmony and peace in a pluralistic society. The main issues discussed in smaller groups were as follows: the extent to which religious education is relevant to the process of identity formation and in bringing up "open" and "tolerant" individuals; the aspects of religious education which can help to live in a pluralistic world; the aims of religious education, both formal and informal; and the responsibility of the State in the provision and supervision of religious education.

The symposium concluded that religious education is a life-long process. Besides teaching the pillars of faith and enhancing the religious culture of believers, religious education must inculcate an understanding of the common heritage of humanity. It must also teach mutual respect for and warm and inclusive attitudes towards the members of various religions. This can pave the way for solving the problems and conflicts faced by humanity in the contemporary world. Information about the symposium was contributed to IRCICA Newsletter by Dr. Nilufer Narli, participant from Turkey.

Symposium on Islamic architecture in North Africa

The Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre of Rome, Italy will convene an international symposium on the theme of "The Italian Presence in the Architecture of the Mediterranean Islamic Countries, 1857-1980". The symposium is planned to be held in Rome on 28-30 June 1990. Prof. Attilio Petruccioli, Director of the Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre and faculty member at the Department of Architecture and City Analysis, University of Rome, explained that throughout the nineteenth century, Italian architects and engineers had contributed to defining the landscape in cities such as Istanbul, Alexandria, Tunis and Algiers; in the meantime, Islamic architecture and its derivations had spread out in Italy through different channels. Prof. Petruccioli expects the symposium will be particularly helpful in documenting these mutual influences reflected in the architectural works of the period.

JAPAN

Conference on Urbanism in Islam

An International Conference on Urbanism in Islam brought together social scientists from around the world at the Middle Eastern Culture Centre, Mitaka, Tokyo on 22-28 October 1989. The conference was organised under the sponsorship of the Research Project "Urbanism in Islam, A Comparative Study" (a priority area research project group supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture) and the Middle

Eastern Culture Centre. His Imperial Highness Takahito Mikasa was the Honorary President of the Conference.

288 scholars participated in the conference: one from each of Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, France, F.R. of Germany, Italy, Kenya, Morocco, Pakistan, Switzerland, Sudan, Tanzania, the United Kingdom and the U.S.R.R.; two scholars from China, Lebanon, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia; three scholars from India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Palestine and Turkey; four scholars from Syria; five from Iran; eight scholars from Egypt; twelve from the U.S.A. and 219 from Japan.

At least six research papers were presented in each session, followed by discussions. Session topics were as follows:

- I. Comparative aspects in urban studies
- II. Methodology in urban studies
- III. City planning and the structure of urban society
- IV. The city's external network
- V. Urban images of Muslim intellectuals
- VI. Urbanism and lifestyle
- VII. The relationship between rural and urban societies
- VIII. Centre and periphery in Islam
- IX. Modern cities in economic change
- X. Urbanisation and ethno-religious movements
- XI. Cities and political power
- XII. Intra-city networks and popular movements.

Papers presented at the conference have been published under the title "Proceedings of the International Conference on Urbanism in Islam (ICUIT), Oct. 22-28, 1989, Vol.1-Vol.V". The book is available at the following distributor: "The Daisanshokan Co.Ltd., 1-16-15, Okubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; fax:81-3-208-6623". Reports of the conference are also published in the Newsletter of the research project which can be requested from: "Research Project Urbanism in Islam, c/o Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo, 7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan".

MALAYSIA

1990 Cultural Promotion Programs

1990 is proclaimed Visit Malaysia Year. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism will undertake several international and regional cultural events to take place throughout the year, some of which will also coincide with the Islamic Heritage Year. The program of activities is rich and varied; it includes festivals, competitions, exhibitions and conferences. Some of the planned cultural events are:

- "World Islamic Civilisation Exhibition" covering an exhibition on Islamic heritage and arts and an international seminar (1st June to 31st August in Kuala Lumpur)
- Exhibition of ancient Malay manuscripts, at the National Library (June-November, Kuala Lumpur)
- International Folklore Festival (1st-7th February, various regions)
- National Handicraft Month (August, in Alor Setar and Kedah).

TANZANIA

Research project on Arabic literature in East Africa

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania attaches importance to the study and preservation of Arabic literature in East Africa. To this aim, the Government envisages to undertake a research project on the "Development of Arabic Literature in Zanzibar and the Coastal Strip of East Africa, from the year 1800 to 1950".

The project proposal document kindly forwarded to IRCICA by the Embassy of Tanzania in Riyadh is very informative with regard to the importance the East African coast bore as a trading ground for Arabs, Persians and Indians since ancient times. The document also relates that a lively activity was carried out in the region and specially in Zanzibar from the 18th to early 20th century. A lot of manuscripts and other historical literature of the region are waiting to be explored.



Brunei History Centre is another research unit under the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports

The research project aims to assess and study the old Arabic writings of Zanzibar and the East African Coast and to prepare a bibliography covering the Arabic literature which originated in the region during the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

The research will cover the written sources in the East African coastal towns including some parts of Somalia and Mozambique, the Islands of Unguja and Pemba which comprise Zanzibar, Comores, Seychelles, Mauritius and Madagascar and the references at the Zanzibar National Archives and Museum Library and the libraries of the Sultanate of Oman and England.

The project will be executed in three phases; the first phase from January to April 1990 will involve preparatory work and arrangements. The second phase to end up in July 1991 will comprise studies in different regions and collection of the material, while the compilation of the report will be a third phase to end up in December 1991. Lists and bibliographies of books and manuscripts in Arabic produced in East Africa have already been compiled.

The estimated cost of the project, calculated to cover expenses of the minimum necessary manpower of two researchers, is US\$ 34000,-. Financial assistance is needed for the realisation of this project which will study, for the first time, the Arabic literary heritage in East Africa in a historical perspective and surely uncover a number of reference sources not known before.

TUNISIA

Fourth Islamic Countries Fair next October

The International Tunisian Fair Company has been entrusted by the Tunisian Government with organising the Fourth Session of the Islamic Countries Fair. The event shall take place from 5 to 14 October 1990.

The Fair is a biennial event which emphasizes economic cooperation and especially trade and economic relations among Islamic countries. Beside economic aspects, the upcoming session will devote a specific exhibition area to cultural aspects of the Islamic world including its history, art and architecture.

It is planned that Islamic countries will display works of art, manuscripts, museums items and other cultural and artistic heritage properties. There will also be other cultural activities throughout the fair period.

The International Tunisian Fair Company organises periodical events on its exhibition grounds and runs an International Trade, Business and Convention Center on an area of 18 hectares

along the northern shores of the Lake of Tunis. The main objectives of the Center are: to develop interrelations between Arab and African countries and among Islamic countries in general; and, to strengthen business relations between these countries and other countries of Europe, America and Asia.

Bibliography about Al-Quds being published by "Beit Al-Hikma"

The National Foundation for Translation, Establishment of Texts and Studies "Beit Al-Hikma" publishes the "Bibliography of Al-Quds Al-Sharif" compiled by Dr. Rached Al-Imam, Professor of Modern History at the University of Tunis. The bibliography is arranged in four volumes and covers all kinds of references related to Al-Quds city and its history including books, articles, documents, government decrees, etc. The first volume, already published, covers the references concerning the history of Al-Quds from the foundation of the nucleus of the city in about the third millenium B.C. until 1516, date of the beginning of the Ottoman period. The second volume covers the period from 1516 until 1988. These two volumes are in Arabic. The third and fourth volumes, under print in English and French respectively, cover studies and researches about the city and its history. Useful indexes are appended to the bibliography. The first two volumes contain annexes about the Quranic verses related to Al-Quds, sayings of the Prophet (P.B.U.H.) emphasizing the importance of this city for Muslims, and international documents and United Nations resolutions concerning Al-Quds.

TURKEY

Exhibition of ceramics

A large exhibition of Iznik ceramics was held in Istanbul from 16 September to 15 December. This exhibition at the Museum of Turkish-Islamic Arts is considered as one of this year's outstanding art events.



The city of Iznik in North-West Anatolia was the centre of Ottoman tile manufacturing throughout the 13th-17th centuries, the most brilliant period of this traditional art. Tile workshops in Iznik were based on a guild system. Motifs created by the artists of the Ottoman Palace were applied here on pottery; these designs inspired tile-makers in other regions for centuries. They were mostly floral, with motifs of roses, tulips, daffodils, rosettes... The aesthetical and technical perfection reached by the cobalt blue-white tiles was further enhanced with the introduction, in the 16th century, of new production techniques and other colours such as turquoise, green and violet.

The exhibition at the Museum of Turkish-Islamic Arts comprised over 200 articles of pottery produced in Iznik and selected from collections of various countries including Austria, Denmark, England, West Germany, Hong-Kong, Kuwait, Lebanon, Portugal and the U.S.A. "The Pottery of Ottoman Turkey", a book co-authored by Prof. Nurhan Atasoy and Dr. Julian Raby was published on the occasion of this event. It is a 284-page scholarly and artistic publication of high quality with 991 black and white and colour illustrations.

U.S.A

Exhibitions on Islamic countries' arts and crafts

Exhibitions representing arts and crafts of Islamic countries take place in various cities of the U.S.A.

- The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York exhibits "Jewellery and ornaments from Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali and Senegal". This exhibition to continue until mid-March 1990 demonstrates the arts and crafts of West Africa in the last and present centuries.
- At the University of Minnesota School of Architecture, Minneapolis there will be an exhibition of colour photographs by Peggy Crawford showing the architectural heritage of the Arab Republic of Yemen, from 12 February to 23 March 1990.
- An exhibition of "Early Indonesian Textiles" was held at the Textile Museum, Washington D.C. The exhibition reflecting the Islamic craft traditions ended in the first week of November.
- "Saudi Arabia: Yesterday and Today" was the title of a comprehensive exhibition reflecting the cultural traditions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, held at the Convention Center, Dallas from 9 to 23 December. It showed artifacts, traditional music and dances and scenes of life.

U.S.S.R.

Global Forum on Environment

An international congress of large scale, the "Global Forum on Environment and Development for Survival" will be held in Moscow on 15-19 January 1990. The initiative of organising the congress in Moscow was decided at the first conference of the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival which took place in Oxford, U.K. in April 1988; the conference had brought together parliamentary and religious leaders representing Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism.

The "Global Forum on Environment and Development for Survival" is organised by the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival (founded in 1985) and hosted by the Supreme Soviet, the Religious Communities of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity. The aims of the congress are: to encourage further cooperation of world leaders, both governmental and religious, towards a comprehensive international consensus and commitment connected with the protection of life on the Earth and to stimulate new approaches towards an international strategy to overcome global ecological crisis. Thus it is expected to highlight among others, the following crucial aspects of today's ecological agenda:

- The moral responsibility of mankind in providing concomitant development of man's requirements and natural processes
- Protection of the variety of human civilisations
- Measures in the military field for ecological security and sustainable development
- Development of an international policy which addresses to ecological crisis and other global problems.

The congress is expected to bring around 200 members of the world's parliaments and religious representatives, along with scientists, environmentalists, journalists, observers from key international organisations, together with around 200 of their counterparts from within the Soviet Union. A multitude of issues will be brought up during the congress, including problems related to human settlements, agriculture, population growth, waste management, industrialisation and urbanisation, as well as ethical questions related to these.



ISLAMIC HERITAGE YEAR 1410H/1989

YAQUT EL-MUSTASIMI SECOND INTERNATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY COMPETITION

Announcement of Results

The Second International Yaqut El-Mustasimi Calligraphy Competition organised on the occasion of the Islamic Heritage Year 1410H/1989 is finalised.

Through international competitions of calligraphy, ICPICH aims to preserve, encourage, revive and develop the "Classical Islamic Calligraphy" within the framework of its original principles and traditional spirit and to protect it from trends emerging under foreign influences which are not in accordance with the traditional spirit.

On the other hand, in order to encourage young artists to emulate the examples of the great masters while commemorating them, each competition is held in the name of a master of calligraphy. The first competition commemorated famous calligrapher Hamid Al-Amidi, in the year 1986. In the same spirit, the second competition was held in memory of Yaqut El-Mustasimi (?-698H/1298), a most famous calligrapher of the 13th century who had played a great role in establishing Islamic calligraphy as one of the fine arts.

The Jury of the competition composed of specialists in calligraphy met on 18th December 1989 at the Secretariat of the Commission (IRCICA), under the Chairmanship of Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Secretary of the Commission and Chairman of the Organising Committee, with Mr.Ahmed Ziya Ibrahim as Vice-Chairman. The jury was composed of:

- Mr.Ahmet Ziya Ibrahim, Master in calligraphy, Saudi Arabia.
- Mr.Mohammed A. Abdullah, Master in calligraphy, Egypt
- Mr.Yusuf Thannoun, Calligrapher, Iraq
- Dr.Muhammed Sharifi, Master, High School of Fine Arts, Algeria
- Syed Anwar Hussain Nafees Raqam, Master in calligraphy, Pakistan
- Mr.Uğur Derman, Calligraphy expert, Turkey
- Prof.Dr.Ali Alpaslan, Istanbul Univ., Faculty of Letters, Turkey
- Mr.Hasan Çelebi, Calligrapher, Turkey.

1780 calligraphies entered by 450 artists from 30 countries were examined, discussed and evaluated. The entries were in fourteen styles namely jaly thuluth, thuluth, naksh, jaly ta'lik, ta'lik, jaly diwani, diwani, qufi, muhaqqaq, reyhani, ijaze (riqaa), riq'a, maghribi and shikeste. The Jury reached its decision by a process of elimination in several steps; while abiding by the rules of the competition, it took into consideration the level of quality expected from such an international competition. Noting that some of the works were



not up to the expected standard, the Jury decided that some Awards and Mentions be withheld. In conclusion, 12 Awards and 38 Mentions totalling a cash prize of US\$24,500 were distributed among 31 participants from 11 countries. The results were announced on 25 December 1989, at a press conference.

The Jury found out that there were quite a number of works from countries where the art of calligraphy was recently flourishing, which deserved encouragement. It was recommended that some Mentions be bestowed upon these works to encourage the development of calligraphy in these countries. On this recommendation, thirteen of the best works of this nature from 10 countries were

selected and 13 calligraphers awarded with Mentions under the name of "Jury Awards".

Winning entries were on display for one week in Istanbul. In future, travelling exhibitions may also be organised in the Member States of the OIC. A catalogue of winners' calligraphies will be published.

This competition will be held every three years. ICPICH takes this opportunity to congratulate the winners and wish success to other participants in the future competitions.

The list of winners is given below. Names of the winners are listed in alphabetical order.

LIST OF WINNERS

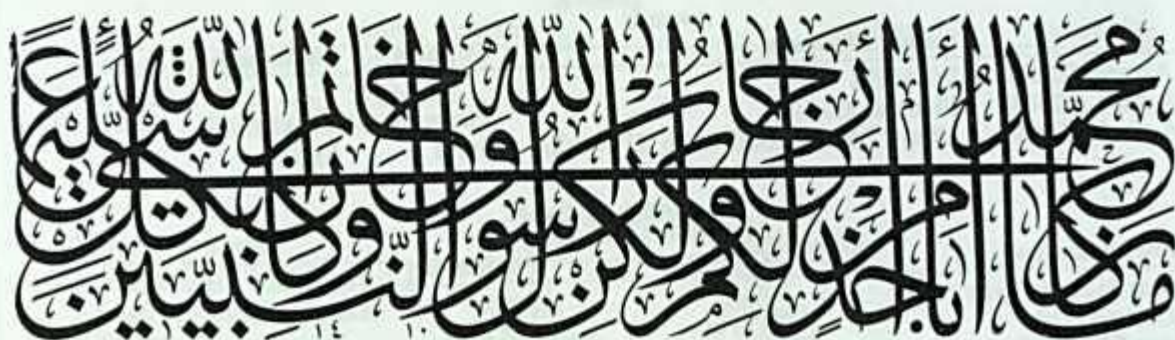
Styles 1

Jaly Thuluth:

Awards			
	Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
I. Award (3000\$)	Davud Bektaş	Turkey	Turkish
II. Award (1500\$)	Osman Özçay	Turkey	Turkish
III. Award (1000\$)	Mehmet Özçay	Turkey	Turkish

Mentions (300\$)		
Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
1. Abdullah Osman	Kuwait	Egyptian
2. Adnan Al-Sheikh Osman	Syria	Syrian
3. Ali Hamid Ar-Ravi	Iraq	Iraqi
4. Berat Gülen	Turkey	Turkish
5. Salah Shirzad	U.A.E.	Iraqi

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First award in Jaly Thuluth (by Davut Bektaş)

اِنَّ احْسَنَ الْحَدِيثِ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ قَدْ افلَحَ مَنِ زَيَّنْتُمْ لِرَبِّهِ
 فِي قَلْبِهِ وَادْخَلَهُ فِي الْاَسْنَانِ لِمَنْ يَعْبُدُ الْكُفْرَ وَاخْتَانَ عَلَيَّ
 سِوَايَ فَاجْزَيْتِ النَّاسَ اِنَّ صِدْقَ الْحَدِيثِ بِلُغَةِ الْحَبَشَةِ
 مَنِ احْتَبَّ اللَّهَ وَاجْتَبَا اللَّهَ مَنَّكَ لِقُلُوبِكُمْ وَلَا تَمْلُؤْ
 كَلَامَ اللَّهِ وَذِكْرَهُ وَلَا تَقْسِرْ عَلَيْنَا قُلُوبَكُمْ عِبَادُ اللَّهِ
 وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِي شَيْئًا اِنْقُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ نِقَاتِهِ وَصِدْقِ قَوَائِمِهِ
 فَاتَعَبَلُوا نِافِلَهُ كِبَرًا وَتَحَابُّوا بِرُوحِ اللَّهِ يَلْبَسُكُمْ

Second award ind Thuluth (by Osman Özçay)

Thuluth:

	Awards		
	Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
I. Award (3000\$)	Withheld		
II. Award (1500\$)	Osman Özçay	Turkey	Turkish
III. Award (1000\$)	Mehmet Özçay	Turkey	Turish

Name, Surname	Mentions (300\$)	
	Country	Nationality
1. Nasır Abdul Aziz el Meimun	Saudi Arabia	Saudi
2. Withheld		
3. Withheld		
4. Withheld		
5. Withheld		

Naskh:

	Awards		
	Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
I. Award (2500\$)	Withheld		
II. Award (1250\$)	Mehmet Özçay	Turkey	Turkish
III. Award (750\$)	Ubeyd Muhammad Salih El Nabki	Syria	Syrian

Name, Surname	Mentions (300\$)	
	Country	Nationality
1. Abbas Husein Ilyas Attai	Iraq	Iraqi
2. Hüseyin Öksüz	Turkey	Turkish
3. Jasim El Najafi	Iraq	Iraqi
4. Jamal Abdulkarim Al-Turk	Jordan	Jordanian
5. Salah Shirzad	U.A.E.	Iraqi

Jaly Ta'lik:

Awards			
	Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
I. Award (2000\$)	Withheld		
II. Award (1000\$)	Withheld		
III. Award (600\$)	Ali Toy	Turkey	Turkish

Mentions (300\$)		
Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
1. Ibrahim Hasan Ali Al-Masri	Egypt	Egyptian
2. Osman Hamid Hasan Ibrahim	S.Arabia	Egyptian
3. Withheld		
4. Withheld		
5. Withheld		

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كل علم ليس في القرتاس ضاع
كل سر جا وز الالاشين شاع

Third award in Jaly Ta'lik (by Ali Toy)

Ta'lik:

Awards			
	Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
I. Award (1500\$)	Withheld		
II. Award (750\$)	Withheld		
III. Award (500\$)	Withheld		

Mentions (300\$)		
Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
1. Abdul-Husein Ridwi al-Rikai	Iraq	Iraqi
2. Adnan Al-Sheikh Osman	Syria	Syrian
3. Ali Toy	Turkey	Turkish
4. Mahmud Ibrahim Salamah	S.Arabia	Egyptian
5. Mukhtar Alim Mufid Ar Rahman	S.Arabia	Bangali

* * *

Jaly Diwani:

		Awards	Country	Nationality
		Name, Surname		
I. Award (1500\$)	Withheld			
II. Award (750\$)	Withheld			
III. Award (500\$)	Adnan Al-Sheikh Osman		Syria	Syrian

		Mentions (300\$)	Country	Nationality
		Name, Surname		
1.	Farah Adnan Ahmed Izzet		Iraq	Iraqi
2.	Hüseyin Öksüz		Turkey	Turkish
3.	Mahmud Ibrahim Salamah		S.Arabia	Egyptian
4.	Muntasir Fathi Al Hamdan		Jordan	Jordanian
5.	Withheld			

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Third award in Jaly Diwani (by Adnan al-Sheikh Osman)

Diwani:

		Awards	Country	Nationality
		Name, Surname		
I. Award (1000\$)	Nasir Abdulaziz el Maimun		S.Arabia	Saudi
II. Award (600\$)	Ahmed Majid Khayata		Syria	Syrian
III. Award (400\$)	Jasim el-Najafi		Iraq	Iraqi

		Mentions (300\$)	Country	Nationality
		Name, Surname		
1.	Abdurrahman Muhammed Yusuf Hamid		Palestine	Palestinian
2.	Hamdi Abdurrahman Zaid Sarhan		Egypt	Egyptian
3.	Jalal Amin Saleh		S.Arabia	Jordanian
4.	Osman Hamid Hasan Ibrahim		S.Arabia	Egyptian
5.	Taj As sir Hasan Seyyid Ahmad		U.A.E.	Sudani

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Qufi:

		Mentions (300\$)	Country	Nationality
		Name, Surname		
1.	Jalal Amin Saleh		S.Arabia	Jordanian
2.	Umeyme Yusuf Al-Nuaimi		Iraq	Iraqi



***Islamic Heritage Year:
Ministry of Education of Saudi Arabia
sets schedule***

Upon decision of the 14th Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in 1984, the current year 1410H was proclaimed Islamic Heritage Year. Various Islamic countries participate in the commemoration with cultural programmes and activities highlighting Islamic cultural heritage.

On this occasion, the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia introduced topics related to Islamic heritage in the curricula of the current year at different levels of education, in general as well as professional-technical and artistic schools. Thus, depending on the courses and practices applied, topics of study related to various aspects of Islamic heritage will be assigned to the students. Their resulting works, either written, artistic or craft products, will be exhibited in the schools. Reports will be prepared at the end of the year to evaluate the results of the programme.

***Aga Khan Award 1989 to the
Restoration of Omari Mosque, Lebanon***

The Restoration project of the Great Omari Mosque in Sidon, Lebanon has received the Aga Khan Award for Islamic Architecture 1989. The project, realised by the Centre for Conservation and Preservation of Islamic Architectural Heritage (Cairo, Egypt) was completed in January 1986 and the mosque was inaugurated one month later.

Prof. Dr. Eng. Saleh Lamei, Director of the Centre for Conservation and Preservation of Islamic Architectural Heritage has kindly provided the ICPICH Secretariat with the detailed brochure of the gigantic and magnificent restoration work on a monument which was seriously destroyed and damaged by the war. The Omari Mosque is located on a hill overlooking the sea in Sidon, 45 kms. south of Beirut on the Mediterranean Sea. Its history goes back to the 13th century: the brochure of the restoration project relates from various sources that the building was not founded as a church but as a fortress and converted into a mosque in 1291. It was known as the Great Mosque and called Al-Omari Mosque as a tribute to Omar ibn Al-Khattab. It is also mentioned that some damages were caused by sea storms, an earthquake and a bombing in the 19th century, and that repairs were made during the periods of the Ottoman Sultans Abdulaziz and Abdulhamid II towards the end of the last century. The monument was seriously destroyed in the present century by Israeli bombing, to which were added environmental elements such as dampness and exposure to storms as well as unsuitability of the construction material to the environmental and climatic conditions. The restoration work was performed in the light of extensive historical studies and taking into account the principles and elements which were common in Islamic architecture in Lebanon and the Arab World during the era after the building started to be used as mosque at the end of 13th century. The restoration team and particularly its Head, Prof. Dr. Eng. Saleh Lamei deserve to be warmly congratulated for the technical excellence of the work as well as its significance from the viewpoint of heritage preservation.



Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM HYDERABAD, INDIA

Window to Rich Islamic Heritage ()*

Muslim rule endowed India with a rich heritage. The 800 year long Muslim era, particularly the later Mughal half of it, witnessed multifaceted development in the field of architecture, calligraphy, art and craft. These material contributions of the Muslim era in India are scattered everywhere and in numerous forms. But perhaps a most elaborate attempt to present them under one roof is the Hyderabad's Salar Jung Museum.

The founder of the museum, Yusuf Ali Khan or Salar Jung (a title conferred upon Prime Ministers of erstwhile Nizams of Hyderabad) collected over 40,000 art objects. Salar Jung was a member of the Hyderabad nobility. After tenure under the Nizam of Hyderabad (1912-14), he engaged in a lifelong career of art collector. He had a refined aesthetic taste and love for art he inherited from his family. Salar Jung never contemplated turning his art treasure into a museum for public view. It remained a private property till his death in 1949. The central government acquired the property and moved the collection to a new building on the banks of River Musi. It was thrown open for public in 1951.

In multiple ways, the SJM is unique and a trendsetter in Indian museology. It has on display an array of bright artifacts, of exquisite style, entirely intact and in pristine form, letting a fresh whiff of breeze into otherwise musty concept of museum. The collection has a truly universal range with a special section devoted to Western paintings and sculpture, Japanese, Chinese and Tibetan objects, Egyptian furniture, Iranian glassworks, French and Far Eastern porcelain, Arab arms, manuscripts and a library. On account of the diversity and richness of its collections, it is considered as a centre for the comparative study of decorative arts in the world, with emphasis on Islamic art and craft. The lively display of the museum holds mirror to the great cultural interaction and synthesis that took roots in the Indo-Gangetic plain and Deccan Plateau and reflects the various phases of Islamic art. One can reconstruct the history as to how Indian culture and Islamic art that arrived from Central Asia and Iran mutually influenced each other. Explained below are few sections of the SJM collection.

Mughal Miniatures: In the huge gallery of miniatures a sizeable number belongs to the Sultanate School of painting. Chief ingredients that shaped this famous school of painting were Mughal imagery, Indian creativity, Persian craftsmanship and European realism. A majority of the miniatures are leaf from memories of Mughal monarchs such as Akbarnama, Baburnama, etc.

SJM has also the richest selection of paintings representing Deccani school. Deccani paintings depict a variety of life scenes under Adil Shahis of Bijapur, Barid Shahis of Ahmednagar, Nizam Shahis of Bidar, Qutub Shahis of Golconda and Imad Shahis of Berar, five sister regimes on the Deccan plateau.

Textile and costumes: The available pieces in SJM represent the magnificent tinctural colours, rhythmic and graceful movement of animal, bird and human motifs with concomitant vegetation. A thriving export trade of garments with Persia had greatly influenced the designs, fashions and motifs on Deccani textiles.

Glassware: Persian and Central Asian influence reigns supreme in the Museum's fascinating glass and crystal collection. Delicate designs evolved during the period at once remodelled the Indian concepts of art in glassware and crockery which were earlier dominated with human figures. Thus motifs of flowers, creepers, and geometrical patterns came into dominance. Study shows that Mughal glass objects in most cases contain air bubbles, and have thinner walls. Gilding was the forte of Mughal glass blowers. A large number of exotic candelabrum, bottles, winecups, rosewater sprinklers, decanters, hakikas, hokkas, dishes, chandeliers cut and engraved with floral patterns are on display.

Jade: Jade objects form perhaps the most impressive part of the collection. Jade abrading attained its zenith in Mughal India. Jade does not receive an impression from metal tools and can be fashioned by friction of stones. Mughal courts patronised the craft. Pieces such as winecups, bookstands, belt buckles, mirror back frames, arms rests, dagger hilts etc. exhibit linear rhythm, spontaneity and technical perfection.

Arms and armouries: Over 1,200 defense and war objects make up a rich collection of arms. These include Persian and Arabic swords, muskets, shields, cartridges, cannon balls, pistols, revolvers actually picked up from royal armouries and battlefields.

Ivory: Ivory work was a typical Indian craft which received a refreshing touch with the arrival of Muslim artisans. SJM exhibits include ivory papercutters, bookstands, handfans, intricately carved and inlaid boxes, procession scenes, etc.

Carpets: An impressive array of over 150 Persian and Kashmir carpets unfold the wonderful skill of Muslim weavers. The richly embellished rugs exhibit infinite patterns, a special characteristic of Islamic art.

Metalware: Dining vessels were a Mughal introduction in India. SJM collection of metalware in silver, brass, bidri etc. represent a lavishly tasteful series of items including ewers, dishes, basins, cups and jars and cutlery.

Calligraphy and manuscripts: SJM's manuscript collection has on display over 8500 manuscripts in Arabic, Urdu and Persian. Over 350 copies of the Holy Quran, in a few folios, exhibit the variegated and ornate styles employed to produce copies of the Quran. Quite a few are penned by celebrities such as Yaqut al-Mustasimi, King Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur and Hyder Yar Khan Bahadur. Oldest of them is a fragment of the glorious Quran written on a parchment in Kufic style in the third century Hijri. Sixty-eighth of its folios are safe with the Museum's library. "Tahafut al-Falasifah", Imam Ghazali's treatise on philosophy which was compiled in Archaic Naskh in Rajab 507 (corresponding to Nov. 1113) only two years after the author's death - is the Museum's enviable possession. Copies of the Holy Quran originally written by Yaqut Al-Mustasimi in 687 Hijri, bearing the signatures of three Mughal kings, Jehangir, Shahjehan and Aurangzeb and another by the fourth Caliph Ali are also in the Museum.

SJM library has 43000 volumes of rare books embracing all fields of knowledge from art, architecture and archaeology to physical and biological sciences, 29000 alone in English. The oldest book in the collection is "The General History of Turks" authored by Richard Knolles and printed in 1631 AD. Many Arabic manuscripts too have their English translations. The oldest of such manuscripts is a travelogue: "Ancient Accounts of Indian and China by Two Mohammedan Travellers" who toured these nations in 569 Hijri.

With its rich collection of Islamic artifacts and archive documents, Salar Jung Museum (SJM) is an impressive window to Islamic heritage.

() Contributed by Mr. Maqbool A. Siraj, Editor, Feature and News Alliance of New Delhi, India. The Editorial records its deep appreciation for this very informative article.*



*Central Asian tea set (19th century)
from the Museum's metalware section*

BOOK SURVEY

- * Findley, Carter Vaughn, **Ottoman Civil Officialdom, a social history**, Princeton University Press, New Jersey, 1989, 399p., 24x16cm (English)

This study is a sequel to the author's previous book -Bureaucratic Reform in the Ottoman Empire: The Sublime Porte, 1789-1922 (Princeton, 1980). Both works are products of a research program which is being carried out since twenty years by Carter Findley, Professor of History at Ohio State University. His first book cited above focused mainly on the organisational aspects of administrative reforms in the Ottoman State. In his new book, the author shifts focus from the administrative system to the officials themselves. He analyses the achievements and failures of the reforms as they were reflected in the officials themselves; the extent to which Ottoman Civil Officialdom was influenced by the reforms and how; whether its social base broadened and its qualifications rose; their economic position in consequence of the reforms, and several other cultural and social ramifications of the changes brought into the Ottoman State administration. The author makes use of extensive documentation about the lives and works of both individuals and groups of bureaucrats. This brings the human element into the analysis of social origins, educational background, intellectual orientations, working conditions and career opportunities of civil servants before and after the reforms. On the other hand, the study of employees, salaries and commodity prices and the study of civil servants standard of living is based on a quantitative analysis of numbers of employees, salaries and commodity prices, which by itself is a contribution in that it brings to the fore statistical evidence on the subject. The book is an exemplary combination of high-level scholarship with a pleasant reading.

- * Talbi Mohamed, Bucaille Maurice, **Reflexions sur le Coran**, (Reflections on the Quran), Editions Seghers, Paris, 1989, 245p. 21.5 x 13.5cm.

The two authors approach the interpretation of the meaning of the Holy Quran from different angles and independently. The thoughts and arguments of Professor Mohamed Talbi, member of the Faculty of Letters of Tunis University and specialist of medieval Islamic history, are presented in the first part of the book. Prof. Talbi delves in spiritual considerations related to the reading of the Quran, based on the principle that the Quran is addressed to whole mankind at all ages. His thoughts are centered around the "keys" to reading and

understanding the Quran and based essentially on the teachings concerning the vocation of man in the universe. First, he elaborates upon the eternal, continuous and inimitable nature of the Quranic Revelation and various approaches to its understanding- Muslim and non-muslim approaches. Then he argues on the precepts and concepts which should guide the reading of the Quranic text.

The second part of the book is by Dr. Maurice Bucaille, a medical doctor who has been involved since years in the study of the relationship between religion and science, and written works which were highly acclaimed. His reflections in this book are titled "The Quran and modern science". Here, the author communicates reflections about Quranic teachings in the light of facts known, through modern knowledge and science on the heavens, the Earth, the flora and the fauna, human reproduction, the origin of man, the Creation. This is followed by a recapitulation of Muslim contributions to science in the past, which constituted an opportune manifestation of Islam's favorable outlook towards science. Dr. Bucaille adds to these some observations concerning the damage that translations using inappropriate scientific terminology may cause on the meaning of Quranic verses. The book is instructive and calls for further reflection.

- * Forthcoming: **Arabic Sciences and Philosophy, A Historical Journal**, Cambridge University Press, Vol.I : March and September 1990.

This international journal will be devoted to the history of sciences, mathematics and philosophy in the world of Islam between the 8th and the 18th centuries, in cross-cultural context. Its publication is expected to bring a new vitality and impulsion in research in history of science.

The journal aims to shed new light on the growth of these disciplines as well as on the social and ideological context in which this growth took place. At the same time, Arabic Sciences and Philosophy will also focus on the interrelations between the Arabic, Greek, Indian sciences and philosophy on one hand and Latin, Byzantine, Hebrew, Italian and other European sciences and philosophy on the other. It will contain original studies in English, French or German with abstracts in all three languages.

Subscription forms for 1990 may be obtained from: "Journal Publicity Department, Cambridge University Press, The Edinburgh Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 2RU, England".

* **Ottoman Architectural Works Outside Turkey**, Filiz Yenişehirlioğlu (ed.), Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, July 1989 (first edition, hardback and paperback), 256 p., 32x22cm. (Bilingual in English and Turkish)

This work is the product of a project which was undertaken by the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 1987. The aim of the project was to assess, document and make known the architectural works built, restored and reconstructed during the Ottoman period and which are today outside the boundaries of Turkey. The domain of the work is therefore vast. The monuments covered are scattered over a large geographical area in various countries, namely Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus-Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, South Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Palestine, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, U.S.S.R., Yemen A.R., Yugoslavia. Largely illustrated with 328 colour and 62 black and white pictures, the book presents the monuments according to the countries where they are located. A brief history is given for each country, together with general information about architectural works erected in the Ottoman period. The introduction to the book is an informative overview of Ottoman architecture, its characteristic as to style, its functionalism in the relation with the fulfillment of the social responsibilities of the State and main features of provincial and regional architectural works. The texts were written by Assoc.Prof.Filiz Yenişehirlioğlu, Department of Archeology and History of Art, Hacettepe University, Ankara. The foreword is by H.E.Mesut Yılmaz, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey. The publication was compiled and coordinated by the Directorate General for Culture Relations of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and sponsored by the Turkish Bank of Waqfs.

This is the first comprehensive study of the Ottoman architectural heritage outside Turkey. At the same time, it can serve as a reference for further research.

* **Melaka, the Transformation of a Malay Capital** c. 1400-1980, Kernal Singh Sandhu, Paul Wheatley (eds.), Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Oxford University Press, Kuala Lumpur, 1983, 2 volumes, 805 + 10, 597 + 184 p., 25,5x20 cm. (English)

This book is an abundant source of knowledge about Melaka, a historical city of special significance for Malaysians and at the same time, an outstanding contribution in urban studies. Melaka as an Islamic administrative centre emerged early fifteenth century. The Melaka Sultanate became the prosperous capital of a large thalassocracy to where are linked the roots of the Malay world's present administrative system. But later, over a period of more than three centuries marked by a series of colonial regimes, the city progressively declined until it became a regional centre in the modern Malaysian federal State.

This book presents studies by fifty-one authors about the multifarious aspects of this historic process, its repercussions on, and ensuing changes and adaptations in the social and administrative structures, the community and its institutions and various components of the urban space as a reflection of societal organisation. The Editors' Introduction uncovering the historical context and the ecological setting at the origin of Melaka is followed by contributors' studies presented in sections dealing, respectively, with the history of Melaka, the territory of Melaka, Melaka Town, ethnic diversity in Melaka, the modernisation of Melaka, and the Editors' interpretative summary, "From Capital to Municipality". A rich Appendices section provides historical maps, prints and drawings of Melaka and a Bibliography of Melaka Studies.

The book was published by the Oxford University Press under the auspices of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies of Singapore. The Institute is an autonomous regional research centre established in 1968. Its studies focus on issues of development, modernisation and social change in Southeast Asia.

* **Ihsanoğlu, E., Chief Instructor Ishak Efendi, Pioneer of Modern Science in Turkey**, Publ. of the Turkish Ministry of Culture no.1091, Ankara, 1989, 106+40 p., 19.5x13.5 cm. (Turkish and English)

This is the first study about the life and works of Chief Instructor Ishak Efendi (?-1836), an eminent figure in the history of Turkish science and culture. Ishak Efendi contributed to the development of education and science in the 19th century Ottoman State, especially while he was the Chief Instructor at the Mühendishane-i Berri-i Hümayun (Imperial School of Military Engineering). He was esteemed in his time as well as in later periods; today, he is known as one of the important personalities of the past century with regard to his efforts towards the establishment of modern scientific education in Turkey.

It is known that the processes by which scientific and technological innovations are received, applied and assimilated at different levels of the society are a particular subject area within the history of science. The study is a contribution in this regard, since it takes into account that it would be neither possible nor appropriate to isolate Ishak Efendi and his works from the conditions, institutions and developments of his time; it examines Ishak Efendi's life and works in a general perspective, throwing light on various aspects of the Ottoman scientific, educational and cultural life in the pre-Tanzimat period.

The book is the outcome of researches conducted for about ten years on Ottoman archive documents, printed and manuscript works and newspapers of 19th century with reference to Ishak Efendi and the scientific-educational developments of his period. It also reflects an extensive study of works written by Ishak Efendi. A comprehensive summary in English is added to the Turkish text, together with reproductions of historical documents and an index of names and terms.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

This section will introduce briefly some of the cultural institutions of Negara Brunei Darussalam: the Brunei Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre, the Language and Literature Bureau, the Islamic Dawah Centre and the Malay Technology Museum, each dealing with different aspects of Brunei's Malay Islamic culture and heritage. This is followed by an introductory article about an educational establishment of India which provides teaching in Islamic studies.

BRUNEI ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS TRAINING CENTRE

A number of cultural institutions were established in Brunei Darussalam, to deal with different aspects of Brunei's Malay, Islamic culture, to make it known and uphold its basic elements. Brief information is presented below on the major cultural institutions of Brunei.

Imposing in its architecture as much as the genuine creative activities it houses, the Brunei Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre is one of the most impressive institutions in the country. It endeavours to preserve and promote skills dating back many centuries.

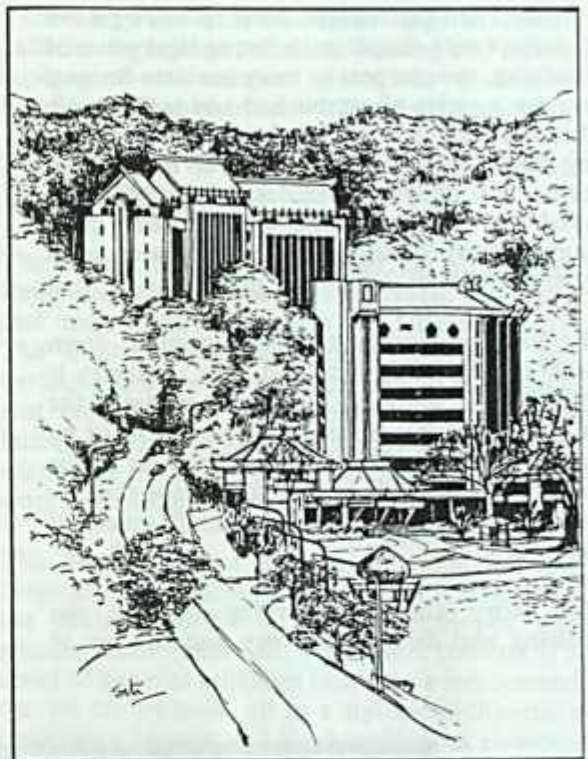
The Centre was established in 1975 with the following main objectives:

- To encourage people to be active in the production of arts and handicrafts, with the help of various facilities provided by this Centre;
- To provide the necessary training for youth interested in arts and handicrafts of Brunei;
- To popularise arts and handicrafts products to encourage their marketing.

The Centre has five sections:

- The silvercraft section located on the seventh floor of the building, provides one to three years' training to up to 16 students per year. People talented in hand skills as well as mathematics are admitted to the course. Those who complete three years' training are given the opportunity to go abroad to acquire new focuses on the technical and creative aspects of the skill.

A wide range of silver articles are produced here, such as vases, fans, jars, bowls, boxes and pen holders. They are embossed with admirable geometrical and floral patterns combining Malay



The Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre and beneath, the Foreign Affairs Building

traditional elements with Islamic motifs, to produce and decorate a variety of objects of silver such as boxes, pen holders, etc.

- The brasscraft section, which provides training on the whole series of skills and techniques involved in the production process of brassware, from the preparation of the moulding substances and material to the casting and shaping of the product. A great variety of objects are produced and displayed in this section, from household equipment to musical instruments.

- The cloth-weaving section; passed down through several centuries, weaving is one of the outstanding cottage industries of Brunei. It needs patience and dexterity to handle the various traditional hand tools and come up with the intricate designs and production. There are not less than twenty tools of various sizes, interlinked and performing functions which complement each other.

Three years' training is provided in this section of the Centre. There are presently 8 instructresses most of whom are graduates of the Centre and 55 trainees. Over 150 trainees graduated until now from this section only. A student is first taught the functions of the tools before she is taught how to

use them. Then the student starts to work on her first project with simple patterns; at later years of her training, she can pass to more intricate designs. There are a series of established and well-known traditional designs in Brunei, from the ceremonial Yong Sarat to the scattered floral motifs and patterns for daily-use textiles; the motifs are worked out with gold and silver thread on a background of cotton thread, on pieces of a standard length of 2.2 by 0.8 meters.

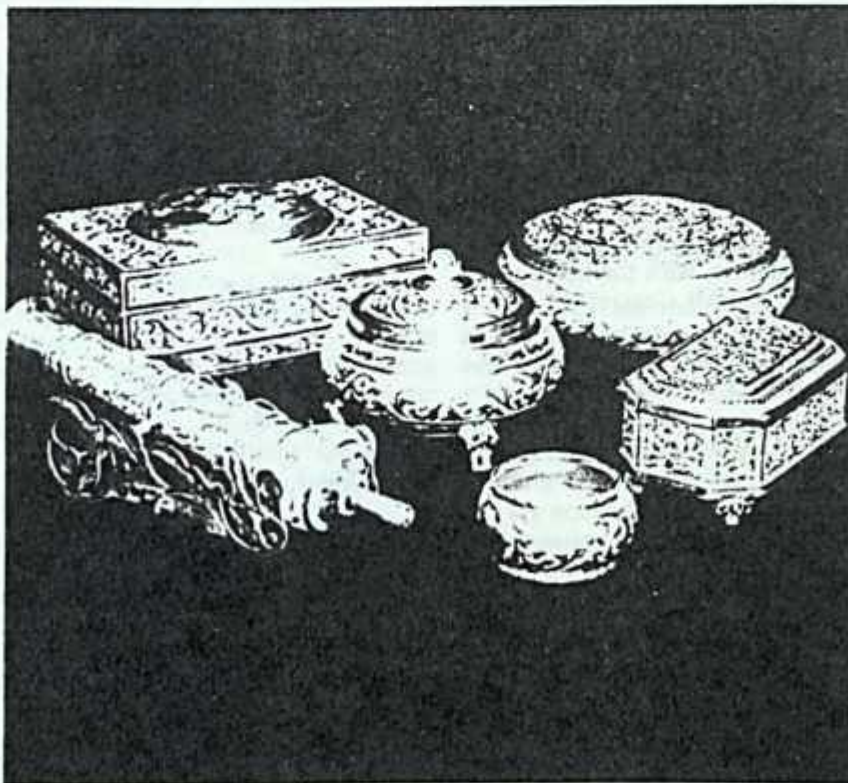
- The basketry and mat making section; from household objects to hats and bags, basketry is largely used in daily life. Its raw material is the great variety of leaves and woodbark offered by the rich vegetation of the country. Trainees in this section are taught how to taint and shape the raw material to weave out the nice, multi-coloured basket ware.

- The ivory and woodcarving section; the processing and carving of ivory and the art of

woodcarving from the preparation of the raw material to the decoration and polishing, constitute fine arts of Brunei which are very much appreciated. Students in this section learn how to produce a variety of objects and especially the kris, which is among the most well-known products of this traditional art.

After graduation, the trainees are helped by the Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre to find jobs at handicraft workshops, or to acquire the necessary tools and other materials if they prefer to work at home. The Centre also guarantees them a market for their products.

The Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre is attached to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. It is placed under the direction of Awang Haji Mustafa bin Haji Ahmad, Head of the Centre.



Silver articles manufactured at the Training Centre

MALAY TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM

The Malay Technology Museum was inaugurated early 1988. It houses a permanent display of traditional Brunei Malay technology, covering the period from 1880 to the 1950's. Sited on a land of 37.5 hectares beside the Brunei Museum, the Malay Technology Museum has three large exhibition galleries displaying traditional hunting and fishing equipment and samples of various traditional handicrafts such as brass work and silversmithing.

PUSAT DAKWAH ISLAMIAH (ISLAMIC DAWA CENTRE)

The Islamic Dawa Centre under the Ministry of Religious Affairs, aims to better teach, propagate and make understand Islam and Islamic culture. The Centre organises training programs and various promotional activities, such as exhibitions and competitions. An annual competition of Islamic calligraphy among Asian countries aims to encourage the practice of this art and collect the works of calligraphers of the region.

The Islamic Dawa Centre accommodated the International Seminar on "Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World" in its well-equipped and spacious conference hall. The Centre consists of a series of annexed buildings including a mosque and hostels for trainees, all in a stylistic architecture combining Islamic and local traditional elements in a modern-style expression. The main building comprising the administration and the conference hall also houses an exhibition space for displays of books and documentation.



Islamic Da'wa Centre

DEWAN BAHASA DAN PUSTAKA (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE BUREAU)

The Language and Literature Bureau is one of the Government Departments under the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. It is responsible for the development and propagation of Malay language and literature, as well as cultural research. Activities undertaken by the Bureau to promote and make known Brunei's literature include the organisation of workshops, lectures and competitions. A periodical titled "Bahana" is published monthly to accommodate creative works of local writers.

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka is also the biggest book publisher in the country and provides library services to the whole country. Book production by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka covers many fields: literature, textbooks, general interest publications and children's books. It also publishes "Mekar", children's magazine and "Beriga", a social science journal. The library has branches in different districts and provides mobile library services to villages.



Language and literature bureau

ISLAMIC STUDIES AS A DISCIPLINE IN ST. XAVIER COLLEGE OF BOMBAY, INDIA (*)

The importance given by Indian educational establishments to teaching and research in Islamic Studies as a discipline, indicating valuable heritage and richness, can be explained by the contact of India with the Muslim world and the impact of its culture on all aspects of Indian culture. This discipline which includes Islamic languages and literature with all their cultural aspects, known as Islamiyat, points out its deep impress in the development of human thought and culture as the living media of the vast multitude of peoples of the Muslim world. In other words, Islamicology is the most potent unifying force between Muslim countries and other nations of the world. It is on account of its intrinsic, cultural, literary, and scientific value that Islamic languages like Arabic and Persian, on the one hand, and Islamic culture involving art and architecture, philosophy and thought, and science and medicine, on the other, have been included in the syllabi as an important discipline of study in many of the reputable Indian Universities, including the University of Bombay.

Islamic studies was included in the Indian Universities like the Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi University, Osmania University, Madras University, Calicut University, Mysore University, and Bombay University. Facilities were present for teaching and research at postgraduate level in this discipline along with Urdu which has become a part of it.

Consequently, arrangements were made for research in Islamic Studies at St. Xavier's College; Persian at the University Department of Foreign Languages and St. Xavier's College; and Urdu at the Department of Urdu, Burhani College, Ismail Yusuf College and St. Xavier's College.

The 120 years-old St. Xavier's College of Bombay has been the first in extending patronage to and providing facilities for the study and instruction in modern Indian languages like Marathi, Gujrati, Hindi and Urdu and classical languages like Arabic and Persian as well as Sanskrit and Pali. The College authorities instituted the instruction in

Persian in 1875. But as a department, it started functioning in 1904, with Moulvi Muhammed Abbas as its head; he was succeeded by Moulvi Syed Muhammad Sayeed Reza and thereafter, by Prof. Nizamuddin S. Gorekar. The department has provision for research in Persian studies under his guidance, in addition to Urdu and Islamic Studies.

Arabic as a subject of study was introduced in the College by Moulvi Mohammed Abbas in 1904, followed by Moulvi Reza in 1922. The department of Islamic Studies started functioning in 1958. Dr. Zeenat Shaukat Ali is, at present, lecturing in the subject at the graduate level. The College included Urdu as a full course in the College, starting in 1922. It has been publishing an Urdu journal titled *Karvan-e-adab* and brought out sixteen issues of, high-standard. It has been organising cultural activities in memory of eminent Urdu literature and personalities like Mirza Ghalib, Pandit Chakbast, Hasrat Mohani, Shibli Nomani, Moulvi Abdul-Haq, Maulana Azad and others.

The College produced nearly twenty-five Ph.D. in the subjects of Urdu, Persian and Islamic Studies at the Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture, on behalf of the University of Bombay. A few of these are:

- "India in the Arabic Travelogues" by Dr.A.K. Nizami,
- "Impact of Persian on Indian Life and Letters" by Dr.N.S. Gorekar,
- "Marriage and Divorce: An appraisal" by Dr. Zeenath Shaukat Ali,
- "Influence of Persian Language on Marathi Bakhars" by Dr. Keshav Pawar,
- "Indo-Arab Cultural Contacts during Medieval Period" by Dr.Muhammad Makki Sarhan,
- "Indo-Egyptian Culture in the Islamic Environment" by Dr. A. Muhammad Ibrahim,
- "A Study of Urdu Idioms and Proverbs against Social Background" by Dr. Yunus Agaskar
- "Mulla Wajhi and His Tajul-Haqaiq" by Dr. N.S.Akhtar.

(*) This article is contributed by Prof. Nizamuddin S. Gorekar, Director, Al Urdu Research Institute and Prof. of Persian, Urdu and Islamic Studies at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, India. IRCICA is thankful to Prof. Gorekar for his valuable contribution.



Dr. Fethi Tevetoglu, ex-Assistant Secretary General of the OIC passed away

It is with deep sorrow that OIC circles heard about the demise of Dr. Fethi Tevetoglu, who was the Assistant Secretary General of the OIC for Administrative Affairs from 1976 to 1980.

Dr. Tevetoglu was a medical doctor, but as the same time a politician, thinker, journalist and poet; he has a share in the intellectual history of the Turkish Republic with over twenty books and several articles he authored and numerous conferences he gave on subjects of history and culture.

Fethi Tevetoglu was born in 1916. He graduated from Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine as a military doctor in 1941 and specialised in pediatrics. From 1953 to 1957, he worked at Baylor University Hospital in Texas, U.S.A. Returning to Turkey, he engaged in politics and between 1961-1973, he served as a member of the Senate and Head of the Senatorial Commission for Foreign Affairs.

In 1976, Fethi Tevetoglu took office as the Assistant Secretary General of the OIC. The period of his mandate is marked by devoted services for the reinforcement of solidarity among OIC Member States. Fethi Tevetoglu received several awards, medals of honour and honorary doctorate titles for his professional accomplishments and authorship. He never stopped working until his demise on 27 November 1989. May God Bless his soul.

Demise of Dr. Hassan Fathy, promoter of "appropriate" architectural technology

The world has lost a genius of architecture. Renown Egyptian architect Dr. Hasan Fathy passed away in Cairo on 30 November. He left behind numerous works and a philosophy which influences an entire generation of architects.

Dr. Fathy's life-long involvement was in the re-establishment of traditional construction methods using local capabilities and material, to meet modern housing needs. He did extensive research and put forward new ideas, reviving techniques such as the domed mud-brick houses without the timber centering. Two villages he built in Egypt - "Bariz" in Kharga and especially "Al-Gourna" on the bank of the Nile give marvellous evidences of his findings.

Hassan Fathy was born in Alexandria, Egypt in 1900. In 1926, he graduated as an architect from the Faculty of Civil Engineering of Cairo University. He worked at the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Egyptian Government until 1930, after which he engaged in research and experiments towards the revival of traditional, indigenous types of housing for the developing world. At the same time, he taught at Cairo University from 1949 onwards and was the Dean of the Department of Architecture of the Faculty of Fine Arts between 1953-1957. He also served the Ministry of Education for school buildings and the U.N. Committee for Housing in Saudi Arabia.

He also developed projects for villages in Baghdad and Karachi; upon invitation of the U.S.A., he built "Dar ul-Islam", a Muslim village in New Mexico (for further information, pls. see Newsletter no.13, Dec.1986). Until the end of his life, he was surrounded by young architects and friends from various parts of the world who came to benefit from his ideas as well as his knowledge and experience in Islamic architecture.

Dr. Fathy published several reports and a book "Al-Gourna, a Tale of Two Villages" which attracted great interest world-wide. He was conferred awards and titles in recognition of his services; among others, the Egyptian Order of the Republic in 1967 and the Medal of the International Union of Architects in 1987; lastly, he was conferred the Prize of the world's Best Architect and Constructor.

IRCICA PUBLICATIONS



WORLD BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS OF THE MEANING OF THE HOLY QUR'AN: PRINTED TRANSLATIONS 1515 - 1980, prepared by İSMET BİNARK, HALİT EREN; Edited and Prefaced by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU, Istanbul, 1986; XCIX, 880, 34 p.; 24 cm. (English) Price: US \$80 plus postage (US \$20 for America, USSR, Japan and China; US \$10 all others).

Gives information about 2672 works which are the originals, copies and different editions of 551 complete and 883 incomplete translations and selections in 65 languages. The Preface gives the history of Quran translations from the beginnings of Islam to our time.

UNION CATALOGUE OF PERIODICALS IN ARABIC SCRIPT IN THE LIBRARIES OF ISTANBUL (1828-1928), Compiled by HASAN DUMAN, Istanbul, 1986; 664 p.; 24 cm. Price: US \$25 plus postage (US\$ 10 for America, USSR, Japan and China; US \$5 all others).

Contains information about 1804 titles of periodicals in different languages printed in Arabic script. The preface, the bibliographical explanations and indications for indexes are trilingual in English, Arabic and Turkish.

ANNOATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EARLY TURKISH WORKS ON CHEMISTRY (Printed works, 1830-1923), Prepared by Ekmeleddin İHSANOĞLU, History of Science Series no.2, Istanbul, 1985; IX, 148 p.; 24 cm. (Turkish) Price: US \$10 post included.

Gives the results of researches conducted on more than 250 references assessed through the scanning of numerous sources and about 20 library collections. There are 259 entries of works published between 1830-1923 given in chronological order according to the dates of publication and indexes of authors, educational institutions and the names of printers and publishers.

OTTOMAN ARCHIVES, Prepared by NECATİ AKTAŞ, İSMET BİNARK; Translated by SALİH SADAVİ SALİH; Edited and Prefaced by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU, published by IRCICA and the Centre for Archives and Manuscripts, University of Jordan, Amman, 1986; 14, 251 p.; 24 cm. (Arabic). Price: US \$30 post included.

The Ottoman Archives is a unique and authentic source for the history of many Islamic countries. This work contains a brief history of the Ottoman Archives, a discription of the present classification system used in the archives and explanations of archive regulations and procedures. A glossary of Ottoman archival terms and a bibliography are included.

IRCICA PUBLICATIONS

RAMAZAN ŞEŞEN
CEVAT İZGİ
CEMİL AKPINAR

CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE KÖPRÜLÜ LIBRARY

VOL. I

EDITED BY
DR. RAMAZAN ŞEŞEN
CEVAT İZGİ
CEMİL AKPINAR

İSTANBUL
1986



CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE KÖPRÜLÜ LIBRARY by RAMAZAN ŞEŞEN, CEVAT İZGİ, CEMİL AKPINAR, *Istanbul, 1986; 3 vols. (XII, 609, 34; 647, XII; 639, XII, 22 p.); 24 cm. (Ar.) Price: US \$60 plus postage (US\$ 10 for America, USSR, Japan and China; US \$5 all others).*

The Köprülü Library in Istanbul contains an important collection of manuscripts: nearly 2773 volumes under 3500 titles in the fields of history, philosophy, natural sciences, mathematics, etc. The catalogue provides full bibliographic information about them. The Preface gives the history of the collection.

THE OTTOMAN SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, *1st National Symposium on Turkish History of Science, 3-5 April 1987, edited by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU, published by IRCICA and the Department of History of Science, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University; History of Science Series 3, 1987; VIII, 264 p.; 24 cm. (Turkish) Price: US \$5 post included.*

A collection of papers presented at the symposium which was jointly organised in Istanbul by IRCICA and the Department of History of Science, Faculty of Letters, University of Istanbul. The introduction and papers give information on one of the scientific and professional associations which were established in the Ottoman State. Some scientific and professional associations not known before are introduced. The papers deal with various aspects of the associations, including the process of their establishment, their problems, activities and accomplishments.

ISTANBUL, A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST (Photo-Album) Edited by Ekmeleddin İHSANOĞLU, *Istanbul, 1987; 97 p., 1 map; 22 cm. (English, Arabic and Turkish) Price: US \$20 post included.*

This album contains a collection of the rare photographs of Istanbul almost one hundred years ago, which were chosen from the archive of the Centre. The photographs introduce different sectors of life in Istanbul at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Each photograph has an explanation. This album was published by the Centre in cooperation with the Arab-Turkish Bank in Istanbul on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of their foundation.

IRCICA PUBLICATIONS



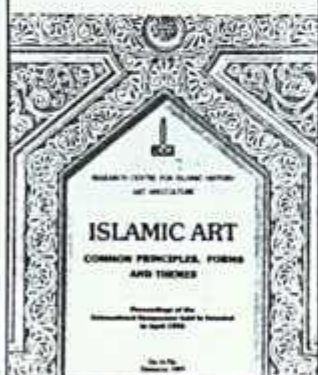
TURKISH ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE by Prof. Dr. Oktay ASLANAPA, translated by Ahmed ISSA, Istanbul, 1987; 21, 442, 282 p.; pictures, 1 map; 28 cm. (Arabic) Price: US \$ 60 post included.

A comprehensive encyclopaedic work covering the history of Turkish-Islamic architecture and various branches of art such as carpet-making, the arts of the book including calligraphy, miniatures and binding, etc. Originally published in English. A glossary of 600 art terms has been added.



ISLAMIC SWORDS AND SWORDMITHS, by Ünsal YÜCEL, translated by Tahsin TAHAOĞLU, IRCICA and the Ministry of Information of Kuwait, 1988; 145 p., pictures, 28x21.5 cm. (Arabic), Price: US \$15 post included.

Descriptive catalogue of 114 swords kept at the Topkapı Palace Museum and the Military Museum in Istanbul, with 186 photographs. These swords were used from the first to the tenth century Hijra (7th-16th centuries A.D.). Chapters deal with: Blessed swords related to the Prophet (P.B.U.H.), the four Khalifas and the companions of the Prophet; Characteristics of the Islamic swords and developments in their forms; Muslim swordsmiths.



ISLAMIC ART, COMMON PRINCIPLES, FORMS AND THEMES, *Proceedings of the International Symposium held in Istanbul in April 1983*, Printed by Dar al-Fikr, Damascus, 1989, 27x20 cm., 454 p. (289 p. in English and French, 165 p. in Arabic), Price: US\$15 surface mail included.

This book contains thirty-nine research papers presented by scholars from various countries at the International Symposium on the Common Principles, Forms and Themes of Islamic Art organised by IRCICA in April 1983. The papers are in Arabic, English and French and deal with architecture, decoration, calligraphy, miniature painting and other fields of Islamic arts.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS

HOLY KA'BA KEYS AND LOCKS, prepared by Tercan Yılmaz

The catalogue describes 56 pieces of locks and keys kept in Topkapı Palace Museum in Istanbul, with colour photographs. The introduction gives information on the method of manufacturing of the keys and locks and materials used as well as explanations on their inscriptions and decorations.

VIDEO CASSETTES

The following documentary films prepared by the Centre are available on a single cassette in Arabic. Diffusion system is PAL. Cassette type to be specified (VHS/BETAMAX). Price: US \$30.-.

- ★ "Life and Works of Calligrapher Hamid Al-Amidi and Calligraphic Arts"
- ★ "Arts of Illumination and Gilding".