



Newsletter



O.I.C. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture
December 2003

No. 62

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(Putrajaya, Malaysia, 16-18 October 2003)**

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in Tirana, Albania**

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(IRCICA)*

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Editor in Chief

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

Editorial Board

Zeynep Durukal
Semiramis Çavuşoğlu
Ahmed Lajimi
Mohammed Tamimi
Mihin Lugal
Acar Tanlak

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 24
Beşiktaş 80692
Istanbul, Turkey

Yıldız Sarayı, Seyir Köşkü
Beşiktaş 80692
Istanbul, Turkey

Phone: (90 212) 259 17 42

Fax: (90 212) 258 43 65

e-mail:

ircica@superonline.com

home page: <http://ircica.org>

library: <http://library.ircica.org>

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During the last four months, that is, since no. 61 of the Newsletter appeared, IRCICA's activities concentrated on congresses highlighting regional aspects of the history and the heritage of Islamic civilisation: namely, the international symposia on "Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans", held in Tirana, Albania, and "Islamic Civilisation in Eastern Africa", held in Kampala, Uganda. We may recall that several other regions of the world were already covered in the same series of symposia organised by IRCICA. These regions were: South Asia (1986), Southeast Asia (1989), West Africa (1996), Caucasia (1998), the Balkans (2000), and the Volga-Ural region (2001). Eastern Africa is now added to the list, together with the second symposium on the Balkans. On the other hand, another scholarly meeting, one that will provide an overall scholarly study of the Islamic civilisation with emphasis on its contacts and exchanges with other civilisations, is in preparation: the congress on "Cultural contacts in building universal civilisation: the role of Islamic contributions" to be held in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates on 17-19 January 2004. The congress is placed under the patronage of His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al Qassimi, UAE Supreme Council Member and Emir of Sharjah, and is being organised jointly by IRCICA and the American University of Sharjah.

Some of our long-term research projects yielded new publications, which we briefly introduce in the Newsletter as usual. Moreover, a major cultural event organised recently was the ceremony of IRCICA Awards 2003. The six personalities and four museum institutions, which were selected from around the world by the Governing Board of IRCICA and approved by the Islamic Conference of Ministers at its 30th session held in Tehran, Iran (28-30 May

2003), received their awards in the two established categories: the IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research and the IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship. The award ceremony was held on 22 October 2003, within the framework of the 19th Ministerial Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) chaired by H.E. Ahmet Necdet Sezer, the President of Turkey. The Ministerial delegations of the OIC Member States, representatives of international organisations and media institutions from around the world participated in this ceremony.

The Sixth International Calligraphy Competition is in progress. This competition, dedicated to the illustrious Iranian calligrapher Mir Imad al-Hassani (961-1024 H/1554-1615) on the 400th year of his death, will be finalised around the middle of 2004. We have received more than 1500 applications for this competition until now, from 40 countries. The number of participants in this competition grew steadily since it was initiated in 1986, and we are most pleased to see that it helped to increase international cooperation and communications among calligraphers, both senior and junior, from within and outside the OIC Member States.

The coming period will be equally active; we shall highlight the forthcoming conferences in the next issue of our Newsletter. I would like to take this occasion to thank all those who follow our activities either through this periodical or our website. It gives us pleasure that this site, as well as IRCICA Library's site, are visited frequently, which is an indication that IRCICA renders service to those who want to learn more about the history, the cultures, the arts and the sciences of the Muslim world.

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

THE TENTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE (Putrajaya, Malaysia, 16-18 October 2003)

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Knowledge and Morality for the Progress of Ummah) was held in Putrajaya, Malaysia on 16-18 October 2003. The conference received substantial international attention. It was attended by delegations representing all Member States, observer states, international and regional organisations, as well as OIC affiliated and specialised organs, and a number of associations and institutions related to the activities of the OIC:

The opening ceremony began with the address of H.H. Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, Head of State of Qatar and Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference (Doha, Nov. 2000). H.E. Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, Prime Minister of Malaysia, delivered a comprehensive opening speech in which he addressed the challenges facing the 1,3 billion-strong Muslim world; reminding the capacities and resources the Muslim world possesses, the Prime Minister underlined that what is needed to face these challenges is to work

willingly and with determination. Next, in view of the utmost importance that the Organisation attaches to the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds, H.M. Mohamed VI, King of Morocco, Chairman of the Committee of Al-Quds, addressed the opening session with a comprehensive speech reviewing the activities of the Committee. The Summit was addressed by H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, the Secretary General of the OIC; the Secretary General reviewed the current international situation and its impact on the Muslim world and the Member States, and highlighted the role of the General Secretariat in strengthening Islamic solidarity and combining the Ummah's capabilities to face the challenges. The opening session was also addressed by H.E. Dato Seri Abdullah A. Badawi, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia and Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement Summit; H.E. Mr. Amr Moussa, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States; and H.E. Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, Special Representative of H.E.Mr. Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary General.



Following the announcement of the "Mahathir Award for Islamic Studies", H.E. Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, Prime Minister of Malaysia, received the token of gratitude presented by Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA; H.E. Dato Seri Syed Hamid bin Syed Jaafar Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, is present (second from left on the picture)

The opening ceremony continued with the "Announcement of the Mahathir Award for Islamic Studies" by the Director General of IRCICA and the presentation of a token of gratitude to the Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia. Addressing the opening ceremony of the Summit Conference, Prof. Ihsanoğlu said that the OIC Member States, through their support and patronage of cultural institutions, their regional and national efforts and the personal initiatives of their leaders, and particularly by establishing IRCICA twenty-three years ago and endowing it with the means to achieve its present scholarly status and universal scope, have manifested their commitment to developing research and learning and promoting the arts and the sciences in the Muslim world and on global scale. In this regard, he said, "I wish to express our endless gratitude, our profound respect and admiration to His Excellency Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia and Chairman of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference, for the close interest, the generous patronage and the continuous support accorded to IRCICA on many occasions, and not only for this support but also for his remarkable endeavours in developing culture, education and scholarly research in his country, for having given impetus to Islamic arts, to studies on Islamic civilisation and its heritage, and thus, for his excellent leadership in bringing out the immense riches and the boundless potentials of Islamic civilisation and its place in world civilisation." The Director General then announced that in order to give permanence to this expression of gratitude, the Centre instituted a scholarly award with the name of "Mahathir Award for Islamic Studies" and that this idea was approved by the Government of Malaysia. The award program aims at promoting studies on Islamic culture and civilisation among young scholars, and in its first term it will be directed to studies on the Malay world. Following this announcement, Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu presented the Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia with a plate bearing artistic calligraphic writings in Arabic and in English of the Hadith of Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) saying "The most blessed of mankind is the one most beneficial to mankind", written and gilded in the classical style by eminent artists of Istanbul, and thus reflecting one aspect of IRCICA's activities, that relating to Islamic arts.

The conference discussed and took a large number of resolutions relating to political, information, legal and Muslim minority affairs, economic affairs, cultural and social affairs, organisational matters, and financial and administrative matters. It expressed its commitment and

determination to continue to work assiduously to promote and preserve human rights and fundamental liberties, and called for more transparency, cooperation, tolerance, respect for religious values, cultural diversity, and promotion and protection of human rights in the world.

The Summit Conference expressed its appreciation for the activities of IRCICA to raise awareness of the world public opinion regarding Islamic cultural heritage, and its efforts to maintain and preserve this heritage. In its resolution on the activities of IRCICA, the conference

1-Takes note of the report submitted by the Director General of the Centre, containing its action plans for 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 and also the report and recommendations adopted by the eighteenth session of the Governing Board of the Centre.

2-Requests the concerned authorities of the Turkish government and the General Secretariat to coordinate with each other to implement the decisions adopted by the 4th Session of the Board of the Sponsors of the Waqf held in October 2002.

3-Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to H.E. Mr. Abdullah Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the COMIAC and also Government of Senegal, for presenting a "Décoration dans l'Ordre National du Lion" as "Commander de l'Ordre du Mérite" to Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, a king gesture to encourage the Centre in fulfilling the activities entrusted to him for the service of the Islamic Ummah.

4-Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to H.E. Dato Seri Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, for his unremitting support for cultural development and scientific research in the Islamic world, and **expresses** its appreciation to the IRCICA for having created, in collaboration and consultation with the competent Malaysian authorities, the "Mahathir Award for Islamic Studies" in the Centre's recognition of the kindness of His Excellency as an expression of gratitude by the Centre, and for its decision to award the first prize in 2005 to studies on the Malay world.

5-Also expresses gratitude and appreciation to the Ministry of Education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for graciously staging for the first time outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a selected photo exhibition of engravings from Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Madinah Al-Munawarah at the Centre's headquarters in Istanbul.

6- Lauds the efforts made by the Centre and particularly its Governing Board for the implementation of the Resolution of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference and the Twenty-ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign ministers and commissioning IRCICA to attach the name of H.R.H. Prince Faysal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdelaziz – may Allah rest his soul in peace to an important sector of its future activities in the field of Islamic Heritage in appreciation of His Highness's unflagging support, during the Chairmanship of the Islamic Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, to issue a commemorative medal or plate on this occasion, and to invite to the ceremony the son of the deceased, His Royal Highness Prince Nawaf Ibn Faysal Ibn Fahd, to present him with the plate, or medal together with the certificate delivered on this occasion and commends the activity of the Director General of the Centre in this respect and his meeting with HRH Prince Nawaf Ibn Faisal bin Fahd to crystallize this project.

7-Commends the organization of a series of successful international workshops on architectural heritage today which continued through the Eighth Workshop on Architecture "Mostar 2003" held in Mostar from 16 to 27 July 2003 and welcomes the 9th Architectural Workshop to be held in Mostar next year.

8-Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the Centre for organizing the International Congress on "Islamic Arts and Crafts" jointly with the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and the Organization of Culture and Islamic Relations, Islamic Republic of Iran, in Isfahan on 4-9

October 2002, and expresses its thanks and gratitude to Islamic Republic of Iran for the patronage extended, support and means provided to ensure the success of this gathering.

9-Welcomes the project of the Centre to organize an International Congress on "The Role of the Islamic Civilization in the Building of World Civilization: A Basis of Understanding" in Sharja, UAE during the academic year 2003-2004, under the patronage of H.E. Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed al-Qassimi, Member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Sharjah and in collaboration with the American University in Sharjah.

10-Welcomes the project of the Centre to organize an International Symposium on "The Calendar as a "Civilizational Symbol" in conjunction with the International Islamic Call Society (Tripoli), in Istanbul on 23rd to 25th September, 2003.

11-Welcomes also the project of the Centre to organize an International Symposium on "Islamic Civilization in Eastern Africa" jointly with the Islamic University in Uganda, in Kampala on 15-17 December 2003.

12-Welcomes also the project of the Centre to organize the second International symposium on "the Islamic Civilization in the Balkans" in Tirana, capital of Albania, on 4-6 December 2003.

13-Welcomes also to organize the "First International Conference of Islamic Archaeology" during 2004/2005, the conference is expected to become a solidarity forum of excellence which will regularly bring together archeologists, scholars, curators and specialists of Islamic archaeology from around the world.

14-Welcomes the project of the Centre to organize the 6th International Calligraphy Competition in the name of the Iranian Calligrapher Mir Imad Al-Hasani in 2004.

- 15-Expresses its** appreciation for the Centre's efforts aiming to preserve the Islamic Cultural Heritage and Identity of the Islamic communities in non-member countries of the OIC; and requests the Centre to continue these efforts and asks the Member States and the Islamic Institutions and personalities to provide the Centre with the necessary support to be able to achieve this noble task.
- 16-Requests** the Centre to continue extending its valuable efforts to activate dialogue among civilizations by implementing one of the programs of activities that the Organization of the Islamic Conference intends to execute in this respect.
- 17-Notes** with gratitude and appreciation the efforts made by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, since the Centre's establishment until today, which are marked by an innovative spirit and excellent style, and expresses its thanks and deep appreciation to staff members of the Centre for the distinguished efforts they have made and are still making in fulfilling the aims entrusted to the Centre.
- 18-Welcomes** the allocation by ISAR Waqf of US\$ 45,000 to Centre's budget for 2002/2003 financial year and records its gratefulness for the continuous Cooperation and support extended by the ISAR Waqf to the various activities of the Centre, and expresses the hope that further ISAR Waqf would be secured to support the Centre's Programs.
- 19-Approves** the following membership of the Centre's Governing Board from 2003 to 2005:
- Republic of Turkey (host Country)
 - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (host Country of the OIC).
 - Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
 - Arab Republic of Egypt
 - State of Kuwait
 - Republic of Senegal
 - United Arab Emirates
 - Malaysia
 - State of Qatar
- The two other members of the Board by virtue of their positions are the Secretary General of the OIC or this representative and the Director General of the Centre.
- 20-Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the host country (the Republic of Turkey) and to the other Member States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for voluntary material and moral support they are extending to the Centre, thus enabling it to carry out its tasks in a satisfactory manner.
- 21-Expresses** its thanks to the Member States which regularly pay their contributions to the budget of the Centre and calls upon the other countries to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the budget of the Centre.

IRCICA AWARDS 2003

One of the permanent features of IRCICA is its scholarly award program which aims to acknowledge outstanding research and preservation efforts from around the world, relating to Islamic culture and civilisation. The program was initiated in 1990 under the name *IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research*, consisting of plaques of appreciation that were presented to scholars selected for their remarkable contributions to Islamic studies. On the occasion of IRCICA's twentieth anniversary commemorated in 2000, another award category was instituted: the *IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship*, presented simultaneously with the *IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research*.

The IRCICA Awards program is appreciated in the scholarly circles interested in Islamic studies, particularly for its universal outlook, since it emphasises research and teaching efforts as well as deeds of cultural patronage which emanate from within and outside the Muslim world but are related to the study, dissemination of knowledge and preservation of the history, cultures and civilisation of the Muslim world.

The IRCICA Awards were presented for the fourth time this year. An international ceremony was held in Istanbul on 22 October 2003, within the framework of the program of the 19th Ministerial Session of the OIC Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) held under the Chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Turkey His Excellency Ahmet Necdet Sezer. Ministerial delegations of the OIC Member States and personalities from the world academic and cultural circles were present.

The 19th Ministerial Session of COMCEC was opened in the morning of 22 October by H.E. President Ahmet Necdet Sezer. IRCICA's ceremony took place after the closing of the

working sessions of COMCEC, in the same hall; it was chaired by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullatif Şener, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey, in presence of the Ministers and representatives of the OIC Member States and of the countries of origin of the awardees, His Excellency Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, His Excellency Mr. Muammer Güler, Governor of Istanbul, Mr. Ahmet Tıktık, Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry's State Planning Organisation, and a number of media and press representatives. In his opening address, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullatif Şener emphasised the importance of addressing cultural issues within the framework of national development efforts and promoting international cultural cooperation.

H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, delivered an address at the opening of the ceremony, pointing out that the Centre, presents this scholarly award to learned personalities and institutions of learning to highlight their contributions to studies on Islamic civilisation and to the protection of Islamic cultural heritage, and that by doing so, it underscores the Muslim world's consciousness of its culture and heritage, and at the same time, helps to reinforce the spirit of dialogue and harmony between various cultures and communities. For these reasons, this award program of universal scope has been approved with appreciation by the Islamic Summit and ministerial conferences of the OIC. The Secretary General congratulated the awardees and thanked them for their valuable scholarly efforts. Dr. Belkéziz expressed gratitude to H.E. President Ahmet Necdet Sezer and the Government of Turkey for the patronage and support extended to the Centre in the fulfilment of its activities, and to this ceremony in particular. The Secretary General also thanked the Member States of OIC for their support of and interest in the activities of the Centre.

IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu said, in his address, that this award had become a tradition and was often cited in the sources as a scholarly feature instituted in the Islamic world. It acquired distinction particularly because it emphasises scholarly efforts and deeds of cultural patronage which emanate from within and outside the Muslim world but are related to the study, dissemination and preservation of the history, cultures and civilisation of the Muslim world. The Director General pointed out that underscoring exemplary endeavours in the service of Islamic cultures and civilisation is one of the principles IRCICA

upholds, and that it was the very same spirit that had led the Centre to institute the Mahathir Award for Islamic Studies for young scholars which he had announced at the opening of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference in Malaysia and dedicated to H.E. the Prime Minister Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed in gratitude for his support of culture, scholarship and cooperation. He said that with the same understanding, IRCICA was acknowledging that day five distinguished scholars for their excellence in research and five distinguished museum institutions and personalities for extending support to the preservation of heritage.

The *IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research* was established by IRCICA's Executive Committee and adopted by its Governing Board on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Centre's establishment, in 1990. A decision was taken to express recognition to select scholars who produced outstanding studies and research in various fields of Islamic civilisation and contributed towards promoting inter-cultural understanding and dialogue. Considering the virtues and ethical qualities of the scholars and their concrete contributions to the progress of learning and scholarship, the award would reflect the public appreciation, as well as being a source of encouragement to others working in similar fields.

The first award was presented during the tenth anniversary commemoration ceremony on 10 October 1990, to the following scholars who made original contributions to Islamic studies and culture in their respective fields of research: Prof. Annemarie Schimmel from Germany, professor of Indo-Muslim Culture at Harvard University, USA, was selected for her invaluable contribution to the history of Islamic culture, mysticism and literature; Prof. Stanford Shaw, professor at Los Angeles University, USA (Bilkent University, Ankara), and historian of Middle Eastern Studies, for his thorough study of the history of the Middle East as based on the Ottoman archives; Prof. Oktay Aslanapa, for being one of the eminent art historians and the author of many works in English, German and Turkish on Islamic arts and architecture, among which is the book "Turkish Art and Architecture" published by IRCICA; Prof. Roshdi Rashed, famous historian of science, also the director of the "Centre National de Recherche Scientifique" (CNRS) in Paris for his diligent researches and works; Prof. Izzet Hasan, professor of Arabic literature at the Université Mohamed V in Rabat and the author of several books, for training numerous students in this field; Prof. Muhammed Hamidullah, famous scholar in Islamic studies, culture and civilisation (India, Paris); and Hakeem Mohammed Said, President of Hamdard Foundation and Founder-President of "Madinat Al-Hikmat", Karachi, Pakistan.

Taking into consideration the interest with which this award was received in academic circles within and outside the Muslim world, the Governing Board of IRCICA recommended to establish it as a tradition to be renewed periodically. Thus, the second group of awardees, approved by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, received their awards in 1997. These personalities were: Prof. Leila Sabbagh (Syria), professor, researcher and author in social and cultural history of the Arab World; Prof. Géza Fehérvári (Hungary), archeologist, researcher and author in the field of Islamic art and archeology; Prof. Kemal H. Karpat (USA), professor, researcher and author, for his work on social and cultural history of the Turcic World in the age of modernization; Prof. M. Taib Osman (Malaysia), professor, researcher and author in Malay Studies; and Prof. Abdurrahman Badawi (Egypt) researcher and author in Islamic philosophy. The award ceremony was held in Istanbul on 3 November 1997, in presence of the Minister of State of the Republic of Turkey, Ministers and high officials of the OIC Member States, within the framework of the Thirteenth Session of the OIC Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) - a committee chaired by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Turkey.

At its Fifteenth Session held in 2000, the Governing Board of IRCICA recommended that the third group of awards, to be distributed on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary (2000) of the Centre, be presented to the following scholars: Prof. Dr. Syed Naquib Al-Attas (Malaysia), Chairman of the International Institute of Islamic Thought, Malaysia; Prof. Iraj Afshar (Iran), specialist of Islamic history, library science and Islamic manuscripts; Prof. Dr. William Graham (USA), professor of history of religion and Islamic Studies, Harvard University; and Prof. Dr. Yusuf Ibish (Lebanon), Professor of Islamic history and political studies.

On the occasion of IRCICA's twentieth anniversary, and at the recommendation of IRCICA's Governing Board, an *IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship* was established, to be presented together with the above awards. Thus in 2000, this award was presented to the following four personalities, in recognition of the patronage and support they extended to the promotion of culture, learning and scholarship and the protection and preservation of Islamic cultural heritage: His Highness Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammad Al Qassimi, Ruler of Sharjah and member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates; His Excellency Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Founder and Chairman of Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, London; Her Highness Sheikhha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, Director of Dar al-Athar al-Islamiya (National Museum), Kuwait, and, late Hakeem Abdul Hameed, Founder and Chairman of Hamdard University and Hamdard Foundation, India, as a posthumous tribute to his esteemed memory. The related ceremony, for the presentation of the third group of the *IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research* and the first group of the *IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship* was held on 25 October 2000, within the framework of Sixteenth Session of the OIC's Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC).

The IRCICA Awards were presented in two categories: the IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research, for its fourth term, and the IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Research, for the second term. The awardees had been proposed by the Governing Board of IRCICA and approved by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its Thirtieth Session held in Tehran, Iran, on 28-31 May 2003.

Brief information on the Awardees

IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research 2003

Professor Emeritus Dr. Ahmad Hasan Dani (Pakistan), the Honorary Director of Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations, at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Professor Dani has been fulfilling this mission since 1997. IRCICA holds in esteem his personal and professional achievements as a scholar, educator and author which helped to make known the archeology of Asian cultures to the world. From the late 40s, he performed archeological missions with the Government of Pakistan besides the academic and deanship posts he held in Peshawar University and Quaid-i-Azam University. He reorganised and directed several museums, was President of the National Committee for Museums in Pakistan, Advisor on Archaeology to the Ministry of Culture of Pakistan, Member of the Bureau of International Commission for Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind, UNESCO; President, Archaeological and Historical Association of Pakistan (1979), First Vice-President, International Association for the Study of the Civilizations in Central Asia, Paris (1981). He is the Editor-in-Chief, Journal of Central Asia since 1978, was Co-Editor of volumes 1 and 2 of the work titled Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind. He has numerous publications on: Rediscovery of the Civilization of Central Asia (1991), Gandhara Art in Pakistan (1992), Central Asia Today (1995), The Historic City of Taxila (1986), Legacy of Amir Timur (1996). His books titled History of Pakistan and Modern History of Central Asia are under print. Professor Dani holds many awards and orders from the Governments of Pakistan, Italy, Germany, France, Uzbekistan.

Professor Dr. Andreas Tietze (Austria), an international authority in linguistic and philological studies. Prof. Tietze is a well-known in this field not only in the three countries where he led long-term activities, that is Austria, Turkey, USA. Having completed his PhD at Vienna University in 1937, and studied almost all Balkan, Middle Eastern and Turkic languages, Andreas Tietze decided to work in Turkey, a country he had visited several times for studies on Turkish language. He taught at Istanbul University and wrote several major works, among them the well-known work *Lingua Franca of the Levant*. He is one of the editors of the Revised Redhouse Dictionary. From 1958 on he taught for 15 years at the University of California in Los Angeles. Returning to Vienna he started a new period of prolific authorship, publishing the two works by the 16th century Ottoman historian Mustafa Ali entitled *Description of Cairo* and *The Counsel for Sultans*. He edited the *Turkologischer Anzeiger*, the major bibliographical source for Turkish studies today. An outstanding feature of his work is that his was not desk research from a remote library but by living in Turkey, within the context of the language and the culture, whereby he uncovered previously unexplored aspects, did not limit himself to historical texts but studied the popular literature and the changes occurring in the living language. Thus he is making pioneering contributions in comparative grammar and lexical studies. The first volume of a seven-volume monumental work entitled the Historical and Etymological Dictionary of the Turkish of Turkey appeared in 2002.

Ambassador Dr. Mahmoud Zouber (Mali), an eminent cultural personality of Mali and Technical Advisor for Religious Affairs at the Presidency of the Republic of Mali since 2000. Dr. Zouber made a contribution of historical importance to the study of heritage by putting together and operating programs for the study and classification of the invaluable manuscript riches of Mali and its region. He accomplished this remarkable task while he was the first Director General of the Ahmed Baba Centre for Documentation and Research in Timbuctu, from 1977 to 1993. Afterwards, he was the Ambassador of Mali in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during 1993-1999. Ambassador Zouber represented Mali in the Governing Board of IRCICA. We wish to express our profound esteem to Dr. Zouber especially for having highlighted the oral and written sources and the works of the Muslim scholarly figures of Africa, such as Ahmed Baba of Timbuctu, subject of his own doctorate thesis published in Paris, Sheikh al-Kounti, El-Haj Oumar, among others. Dr. Mahmoud Zouber organised numerous workshops for the study of old Arabic manuscripts of West Africa, convened seminars on oral traditions as a source on the history of Africa, and his own publications most of which are the first comprehensive sources on Islamic civilisation in West Africa.

Emeritus Prof. Dr. André Raymond (France), Em. Professor at the University of Provence, a leading scholar of social history and urban history. IRCICA has great esteem for Prof. Raymond's works focusing, particularly, on the Arab cities in North Africa and the Middle East from 18th century onwards. His studies on Cairo, Tunis, Damascus, Algiers brought new insights into research. Prof. Raymond's numerous important works bring out the social and urban processes, the changes in life patterns and architectural practices observed in these cities under different political rules and resulting from the coexistence of different communities. André Raymond worked from the early fifties in various universities and between 1969-75 he was the Director of the French Institute for Arab Studies in Damascus, Syria. Then he founded and directed the Institut de Recherches et d'Etudes sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman (IREMAM). Since 1988 he is Emeritus Professor at the University of Provence. He published such works as *Les Marchés du Caire* (IFAO, Cairo, 1979), *The Great Arab Cities. An Introduction* (N.Y., 1984), *Grandes Villes Arabes à l'Epoque Ottomane* (Paris, 1985), *Le Caire des Janissaires* (CNRS, Paris, 1995), *Egyptiens et Français au Caire 1798-1801*, *La Ville Arabe, Aleppe, à l'Epoque Ottomane* (Damascus, 1998), *Le Caire* (Paris, 2001), *Arab Cities in the Ottoman Period* (Variorum, 2002).

Prof. Dr. Anas Baqi Khalidov (Tatarstan), passed away on 1 December 2001 in Kazan, Tatarstan. An eminent specialist of Islamic manuscripts and medieval Arab culture in Russia and Eastern Europe. Prof. Khalidov was known world-wide, particularly in Islamic countries. For more than thirty years, he was the Head of the Arabic Department of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences of USSR, and of the Department for Middle East of the Leningrad Branch of the same Institute. For the last two years of his life, he taught at the Institute of Oriental Studies of Kazan State University. Anas Khalidov obtained his PhD in Arabic Philology at Leningrad State University. He joined the Arabic Department in Leningrad of the Academy of Sciences, where he worked on Arabic

literature and manuscripts. He compiled a catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts. He wrote around 120 publications including books on classical works of Islamic culture. His former students are teaching in St. Petersburg, Kazan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and also in Syria, Vietnam and the USA. Prof. Anas Khalidov considered the translation of the Quran into Tatar language his major task in life. He accomplished it during 1997-2001 and also prepared an Arabic-Tatar lexicon. Lastly, Khalidov had participated in the international symposium on Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region which was organised by IRCICA and the academic institutions of Tatarstan and the Russian Federation in June 2001.

IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Research 2003

Qadi Ismail bin Ali Al-Aqwa (Yemen), an eminent cultural authority from the Yemen. IRCICA holds in esteem his personal and professional qualities as a promoter of culture and learning in the Yemen and the Muslim world. Specialised on the primary sources of Islamic culture and literature, Ismail bin Ali Al-Aqwa engaged in academic career and in political life. He assumed missions in the government of Yemen and became Minister of Information in 1967. His outstanding contribution to the preservation of cultural heritage was his proposal, in 1969, to establish the General Authority for Relics and Libraries. This authority was attached to the Presidency of Yemen, and Al-Aqwa became its President. In this capacity, Al-Aqwa performed various scholarly activities to promote the archeological and manuscript heritage of his country and the Arab world. In the late 70s, he was a member of the OIC's preparatory committee for the establishment of our Centre, IRCICA. He wrote numerous works on the literary and architectural heritage of Yemen, on the centres of learning in Yemen, dialects, proverbs of Yemen, historical monuments, genealogies of tribes, Arab history. The esteem placed on him is expressed in the attribute Qadi, indicating his authoritative scholarship.

Islamic Arts Museum Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), a remarkable center of learning and research aimed at preserving the history, arts and cultural heritage of the Islamic world. The award plaque was presented to Mr. Syed Mohammad Albukhary, the distinguished Director of the museum and Head of Albukhary Foundation. With its vast repositories of architecture, calligraphy, paintings, and other arts and crafts, the museum holds an admirable collection of treasures. The Islamic Arts Museum Malaysia was officially opened in 1998, born from the efforts of the Albukhary Foundation, which provided for the majority of the funds for the museum, with the assistance of the Malaysian government and the Islamic Religious Department of the Federal Territories of Malaysia. The first museum of its kind in the Asia-Pacific region, it distinguishes itself with its emphasis on the diversity of Islamic peoples and cultures and the multi-cultural heritage of Malaysia, Asia, and the Muslim world at large.

El Legado Andalusi (The Legacy of al-Andalus, Granada), an eminent scholarly and museum institution in Granada, Spain. The distinguished scholar Mr. Jeronimo Paez, the Director of El Legado Andalusi, received the award plaque. The foundation aims to preserve and disseminate Andalusian cultural heritage with particular emphasis on the Hispano-Muslim period and the mutual influences in the Mediterranean area throughout the centuries. The Foundation belongs to the Regional Government of Andalusia and enjoys the participation of the Spanish Government. Its Honorary President is H.M. Juan Carlos I, King of Spain. Its main objectives are: making the Hispano-Muslim civilization better known including its artistic and architectural heritage; highlighting the role Spain and Andalusia played throughout history as the cultural bridge between the East and the West; strengthening the relations of Spain and Andalusia with the Arab World, the Maghreb, the Mediterranean and Latin American countries; promoting the common history and heritage with other countries to establish a better mutual understanding and to increase the common cultural wealth. Thus El Legado Andalusi plays an important role in bringing out the common bases of the world's cultures, a most needed task of our time.

Sadberk Hanım Museum (Istanbul), the first private museum of Turkey and an important ethnological museum in Istanbul. The plaque was presented to Mr. Ömer Koç, Chairman of the Energy Group of Koç Holding, who received it in the name of late Mrs. Sevgi Gönül, who was the Chair of the Executive Board of the Museum and supervised throughout the museum's development phase. The nucleus of this Museum consisted of the embroideries that her mother Mrs. Sadberk Koç had collected. Over the years it expanded into a large institution that comprises two departments, the Art History Section and the Archaeological Section. Sadberk Hanım Museum appears as a distinctive example in its field in that it presents the art collection of the Koç Family within the framework of a dynamic cultural center that keeps up with the contemporary developments. It houses a rich collection of art objects ranging from the pre-Islamic period to the periods of early Islamic art, Seljuk, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Timurid, Safavid and Ottoman arts. The museum reflects a major part of the cultural heritage of civilisations of Asia Minor and the Middle East. The patronage invested in it is important especially because it produced a rich fund of references for historians of art and culture.

Sakıp Sabancı Museum attached to Sabancı University (Istanbul), a most important art museum of Turkey. The patron of this museum, Mr. Sakıp Sabancı, has made an invaluable contribution to the art of calligraphy for many years by introducing its masterpieces to major museums of Europe and America. The Sabancı family allocated the building that accommodated the family for over fifty years, known as the Equestrian Villa, to this museum. Its collection comprises over four hundred works of calligraphy dating from the fifteenth through the twentieth centuries and more than three hundred paintings dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This award is presented in recognition of the exemplary patronage extended for the preservation and promotion of the classical Islamic arts and effectively informing the public about this artistic heritage. Thus the museum fulfils in an excellent way the objective for which it was founded: preserving the arts and developing a museum as "a laboratory of ideas", while performing



Professor Emeritus Ahmad Hasan Dani (Pakistan), received the award certificate presented to him by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdüllatif Şener, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey.



Professor Dr. Andreas Tietze (Austria, Turkey) received the award certificate which was presented by H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Andreas Tietze passed away shortly after, on 22 December 2003 – to the deep sorrow of his friends, colleagues and students around the world, all those who knew and admired him for his academic as well as his personal qualities. His death is a great loss to the world of learning.



Ambassador Dr. Mahmoud Zouber (Mali) received the award certificate from H.E. Mr. Abdulrahman al-Hamoudi, Head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



Prof. Em. Dr. André Raymond was not able to attend the ceremony; Dr. Pierre Cheuin, Director of the "Institut Français de Recherches Anatoliennes" (Istanbul), received the certificate on his behalf, from Dr. Mohamed Qudaimi, Head of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.



The IRCICA Award dedicated posthumously to the memory of late Professor Anas Baqi Khalidov was received by Professor Dr. Raphael Khakimov, Chairman of the History Institute in Kazan and Advisor to the President of Tatarstan, who kindly accepted to attend the ceremony to receive the award in memory of Anas B. Khalidov.



Qadi Ismail bin Ali Al-Aqwa (Yemen) received the certificate of the IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Research, from Assoe. Prof. Dr. Abdullatif Şener, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey.



Mr. Jeronimo Paez, the Director of El Legado Andalusi (Granada, Spain), received the certificate which was presented by H.E. Mr. Fuad Yassin, Ambassador of the State of Palestine in Ankara (and former Ambassador of Palestine to Spain).



Mr. Syed Mohammad Albukhary, Director of the Islamic Arts Museum Malaysia, received the award certificate which was presented from H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Faisal al-Thani, Minister of Economy and Trade of the State of Qatar.



The Governor of Istanbul H.E. Mr. Muammer Güler presented the award certificate for Sadberk Hanım Museum (Istanbul) to Mr. Ömer Koç, Chairman of the Energy Group of Koç Holding, who received it in the name of late Mrs. Sevgi Gönül, who was the Chair of the Executive Board of the Museum.



The certificate for Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum was presented by H.E. Mr. Afshar Khan, Head of the Pakistan delegation, to Dr. Nazan Ölçer, Director of Sakıp Sabancı Museum.



H.E. Dr. Abdeolouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the OIC, presented a plaque to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullatif Şener, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey, in gratitude for the support extended by the Government of Turkey to IRCICA's activities.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON *ISLAMIC CIVILISATION IN THE BALKANS*

Tirana, Albania, 4-7 December 2003

The Second International Symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans" has been held in Tirana, capital city of Albania. It was opened by the address of His Excellency Mr. Fatos Nano, Prime Minister of the Republic of Albania. Nearly 100 scholars and specialists from all over the world participated in the symposium. It was jointly organised by IRCICA, the Academy of Sciences of Albania, the General Directorate of Archives (Albania), the University of Tirana, and ISAR Foundation. Ninety-seven papers were presented during the symposium, in Albanian, English or Turkish.

The opening ceremony of the symposium heard the addresses of Prime Minister Mr. Fatos Nano, IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, and Prof. Dr. Ylli Popa, President of the Academy of Sciences. In the Plenary Session that followed, Professors Aleksander Meksi (Albania), Machiel Kiel (Holland), Mehmet İpşirli (Turkey) and Alexander Fedotoff (Bulgaria) presented their papers. Then the symposium continued with regular sessions. 18 sessions took place at the same time in two halls.

In his inaugural speech Mr. Fatos Nano, Prime Minister of Albania stated that the symposium brought together prominent intellectual forces from the Balkan region and from Europe, with the purpose of enlightening one of the specific values of mankind's common culture, namely the "Islamic Civilisation". He underlined the fact that the holding of this symposium in Albania is an expression of the respect paid to reserving the values of Islamic civilisation and at the same time an expression of the belief in the necessity of studying those values and setting them free of myths, in order to make them an organic part of the peoples, who inherit them, and to make them constituents of the world civilisation. The Prime Minister indicated that the countries of the Balkan region have chosen, some in a decisive way, some gradually, to adapt their way of living, of coexistence and of the governing in accordance with European-Atlantic model. This is the model of concerted development of the multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic, multi-religious, multi-cultural and even multi-alphabetic civilisations. If this remains the main goal towards the future, this must also constitute the political and cultural standard in evaluating the past. Finally, he thanked the organisers of the symposium and the participants and wished them success.

Speaking at the inaugural session, the Director General of IRCICA Prof. İhsanoğlu expressed his pleasure that the symposium was enhanced by the high-level support extended by H.E. the Prime Minister and the Government of Albania and the Prime Minister's participation. He also expressed his happiness to note the results of important achievements which were made in Albania since the time he first visited Tirana as a member of the OIC delegation, in 1992. The Director General reviewed the progress of cooperation between the Government and the institutions of Albania over the past years, and emphasised the important aspects of the symposium. He said this was the first large-scale scholarly activity hosted by the Republic of Albania in the field of studies on Islamic civilisation; and that therefore, it was the manifestation of an active role undertaken by the Republic of Albania within the framework of the cultural activities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, of which it is a Member State since 1992. Prof. İhsanoğlu said that "the last two decades, especially the aftermath of the fall of the Berlin wall, saw numerous important developments around the world, including the Balkans. Some negative developments were seen, such as economic problems and the outbreak of ethnic strife and violence. However, there have also been very positive developments like the establishment of friendly relations among the countries of the region, economic development, and international cooperation in various fields, improvement in the status and rights of the minorities. These were facilitated by the constructive attitude of the parties, fostered by attempts to understand each other and build more contacts and cooperation.

This new situation started to yield its results in various fields, including the scientific and scholarly fields, and the present symposium is a good example of this."

The symposium aimed at promoting regional scholarly cooperation within and around the Balkans, encouraging studies on the Balkans, as well as studies on regional aspects of Islamic civilisation. It is expected to open a new chapter in Balkan studies after the initiative which was taken with the first symposium held in Sofia, in 2000. The papers presented will be published in the form of a comprehensive book and constitute an important contribution to studies in this field.

The symposium emphasised primarily peaceful coexistence, tolerance, religious and cultural harmony and dialogue in the Balkans. Several papers offered new insights and methodology and suggested new approaches to the study of the problems and the region. The results, suggestions and future prospects were put forward and discussed systematically at the closing session of the symposium on 7 December. Several issues discussed during the symposium enriched the visions, opened new horizons and created some ideas for the future. In that context, the following view was expressed: "We all agree that we are at a new era for the study of the Balkans. There emerges a new scholarship free of bias, hatred, preconceived ideas and ideological dogmas. It has an open mind; it is scientific and objective. This new approach will replace the old historiography. Yet, the new historiography is not isolated from other contemporary scientific currents and scholarship. We have to respect history and work for peaceful coexistence. We should not fall into the trap of clash of civilizations or old foci."

It was asserted that a network of scholars had already been established through the two symposia IRCICA had organized on Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans. The participants as well as some members of the audience had come to know each other and updated their knowledge and information. This network, which made use of the modern technological means as well, was more promising. Besides, the following idea born out of an informal meeting of Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, the Director General of IRCICA, with some of the participants was revealed and the audience's comments and suggestions were requested: "The symposium should be self-perpetuating, sort of autonomous and dynamic. Of course, IRCICA will still give its support, but the symposium should also fly on its own wings." The participants welcomed this suggestion. The idea of institutionalising the symposium in the form of an association, which must have its own statutes, was supported strongly. The association could also later join international scholarly organisations. Upon the proposal of the Director General of IRCICA, the closing session was considered the founding meeting for the association. During the discussions it was also suggested that some of the future symposia focus on specific topics, and that interdisciplinary and comparative approaches be emphasised. The proposals and recommendations put forward at the symposium are being studied for follow-up and implementation.

Exhibition of "Islamic Manuscripts in the Albanian Archives and Ottoman Firmans about Albanians"

Within the framework of the symposium, an exhibition titled "Islamic Manuscripts in the Albanian Archives and Ottoman Firmans about Albanians" was opened. It displayed original Ottoman manuscripts from Albanian archives on Islamic sciences and arts such as various works on Quranic exegesis, sufism and literature. Besides, several copies of examples of firmans, orders, petitions and letters about Albanians were exhibited. The latter were copies of the original documents preserved in the Prime Ministerial Ottoman Archives in Istanbul which sent them to Tirana as part of a cooperation program with the General Directorate of Archives in Tirana. The variety of the works, the good condition and artistic quality of the copies and the splendour of the calligraphy impressed the visitors at the opening ceremony who spent a long time watching the works, studying various kinds of calligraphy and taking notes.



Prof. Dr. Ylli Popa, President of the Academy of Sciences, gives his address. At right H.E. Mr. Blendi Klossi, Minister of State of Albania



Closing Session:

A plaque of appreciation was presented to Prof. Ylli Popa by IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu. At left, Dr. Shaban Sinani, Director General of the State Archives of Albania; from the right, Dr. Halit Eren, Deputy Director General, IRCICA, and Prof. Dr. Luan Omari, Deputy President of the Academy of Sciences.

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON
"ISLAMIC CIVILISATION IN EASTERN AFRICA"
Kampala, Uganda, 15-17 December 2003**

Under the high patronage of H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, IRCICA, in conjunction with the Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU, M'bale, Uganda), held the Second International Symposium on Islamic Civilisation in Africa, focusing on Eastern Africa. The main purpose of the symposium was to highlight significant features of a civilisation which had developed in an area for centuries, but which has not been fully studied by scholars and writers. The symposium was organized under the general theme of "Islamic Civilisation in Eastern Africa" and held on 15-17 December 2003 in Kampala, Uganda. 200 participants from different countries attended the symposium. A total of 51 papers, organized under the sub-themes listed below, were presented:

- Spread of Islam in Eastern Africa
- Islam and Trade in Eastern Africa
- Kiswahili and Islamic Literature
- Islamic Education and Intellectualism in Eastern Africa
- Issues in Islamic Civilisation, e.g. Art, Crafts, Law and Dress
- Islam and Contemporary Issues

Objectives

The objectives of the International Symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Eastern Africa" were to:

- Increase and popularize knowledge of the history and heritage of Islam in Eastern Africa;

- Make the religious and cultural heritage of Islam better understood by Muslims and non-Muslims inside and outside the Eastern African region;
- Strengthen affinities and cooperation among Muslims and peoples of other religious cultural heritages;
- Offer a forum for the true understanding of Islamic culture in the world and create a network among scholars all over the world.

For the purpose of the symposium, Eastern Africa was taken to include Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Eastern Congo, the Comoros, South Africa, Yemen and Oman.

The symposium drew participants from the countries of: Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Rwanda, Iran, South Africa, Germany, Nigeria, Gambia, Tanzania, Malaysia, USA, Britain, Turkey, Oman, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Comoros, Jordan, Egypt, Somalia, Slovenia and France.

The following distinguished personalities were present at the opening ceremony: Hon. General Moses Ali, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Disaster Preparedness was the Guest of Honor and represented His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, members of the government (cabinet ministers), the Mufti of Uganda, members of the Parliament, among others. The opening ceremony started with prayers by the Mufti of Uganda.

Opening ceremony: In the middle: Hon. General Moses Ali, representative of H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda; on his right are Prof. Dr. Ali Mazrui from the State University of New York, an authority on the history of the region, and Prof. Dr. Mahdi Adamu, President of the Islamic University of Uganda; on his left are IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. E. İhsanoğlu and Mr. Ahmed Lajimi (IRCICA)



Prof. Dr. Mahdi Adamu, Rector of the Islamic University In Uganda delivered a welcome speech. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General then took the floor and delivered a speech in which he pointed out that the project to convene a scholarly meeting that focuses on the history and culture of Eastern Africa had been in the work plans of IRCICA for more than a decade. He thanked the personalities concerned in the Government of Uganda and the Islamic University in Uganda for their valuable contributions to this symposium. Professor İhsanoğlu also expressed his belief that "the present symposium will help to develop studies on the evolution and the interaction of the cultures of Eastern Africa, the monuments, the tangible and intangible heritage, archives and documents, and will expose them to world opinion as evidence of the development and the cross-fertilization of cultures in the history of the region."

The Keynote Address was given by Prof. Ali Mazrui, Director of the Institute of Global Cultural Studies at the State University of New York, USA, on "The Impact of Islamic Civilization and Culture on the Societies of Eastern Africa."

The Guest of Honour, Hon. General Moses Ali addressed the symposium participants and delivered the speech of H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda. He opened the symposium formally. In his speech, the President stated that the symposium would provide an opportunity to review the contribution of Islam to the development of societies in the Eastern African region. He also expressed his belief that the proceedings of the symposium would be published as a book. He then pointed out the influence of Islam in the Eastern African region and pointed out with examples that Islam as a religion is pro-humanity and progress.



From right: Prof. Dr. Mahdi Adamu, President of the Islamic University of Uganda; Hon. Hajji Ally Muwabe Kirunda-Kivejinja, Minister at the Presidency of the Republic of Uganda

IRCICA Director General presented the Centre's shield and a work of art to the Guest of Honour to be presented to H.E. the President of the Republic.



The Closing Ceremony on 17 December was chaired by the Hon. Hajji Ally Muwabe Kirunda-Kivejinja, Minister at the Presidency of the Republic, who delivered a speech and formally closed the symposium.

After three days of intensive deliberations, the symposium came up with the following observations on the various sub-themes:

As a general resolution, the symposium resolved to thank IRCICA and IUIU for bringing the Muslims of the region to deliberate on this very important aspect of their lives and future.

The symposium noted that:

The dedication of the early Muslims who had worked very hard to spread Islam, and had maintained between themselves strong bonds of Islamic brotherhood.

Islam had spread peacefully in the Eastern African region, even though there are attempts by its detractors to present a contrary picture.

The history of Muslims had been negatively presented by the colonial writers and their followers.

The above trend was still continuing even at the present time.

The symposium agreed:

To re-interpret the history of the Eastern African region from an objective perspective in order to offset the negative intellectual and psychological impact of the history written from a Euro-centric perspective.

There is a need to rewrite world history to clearly reflect the contribution of Islam and Muslim scholars or nations.

That Muslim traders introduced in the East African region an organized trade culture.

Through their trade activity, Muslim traders facilitated the spread of Islam in Eastern Africa.

That Islamic culture contributed significantly to the development of the Kiswahili language, and is part of the heritage of the Muslim peoples of the Eastern African region.

That Islamic civilization has had a strong positive impact on many areas of social life in the region.

The first major break through in architecture in the Eastern African region came with the introduction of Islam.

That Islamic civilization has had a strong positive impact on many areas of social life in the region, for example architecture, dress, law, and education.

There is more to learn about Islamic civilization in Eastern Africa

The participants noted with appreciation the emergence of new historiography related to the heritage of Islam in Eastern Africa. They also observed that objective approaches and new sources particularly those untapped archival material will contribute to the development of the historiography.



IRCICA ACTIVITIES

Lectures

IRCICA hosts public lectures on Saturdays twice a month, from September to June inclusive, and occasionally at other times. These lectures are delivered by scholars, authors and researchers from Turkey and abroad on various subjects corresponding to the Centre's fields of activities, with emphasis on the history of Muslim countries and peoples, art, architecture, history of art, history of science, language, literature, etc. The lectures are recorded on cassettes and kept as reference materials. The titles of the lectures which were held from September to December 2003 are listed below:

Panel "Sahhafs (antiquarian booksellers) and their profession: The *sahhafs* of Istanbul" with the participation of seven antiquarian booksellers in Istanbul, 6 September 2003

Antiquarian booksellers existed in almost all scholarly and cultural quarters. However, we do not have sufficient information about these people or their profession. Throughout history, the *sahhafs* in Istanbul made significant contributions to Ottoman culture and civilization. The *sahhafs* of today carry on the activities of the previous generation. It would be a mistake to confuse the members of this profession with dealers of old books who practice trade with the purpose of profit, although the two professions go hand in hand in practice. Thus, it is necessary to make a distinction between those who engage in trade in old books as their profession and the antiquarian booksellers.

In this panel, the participants briefly discussed the above-mentioned points by citing examples. They also focused on other aspects of the subject such as book auctions, how antiquarian booksellers get

acquainted with customers and procure books for them, how they meet the demands of scholars for books, and the similarities between reference librarians and *sahhafs*.

Panel - "Abdülhamid II and his reign", by O. Koloğlu, N. Alkan, E. Üyepazarıcı, T. Buzpınar, G. Çetinsaya, C. Eraslan, Z. Kuşun, M. A. Beyhan, A. Özcan, 20 September 2003

This panel aimed to shed light upon the true identity of Abdülhamid II and the historical realities of his reign beyond current catchwords, on the basis of the existing documents and information. The main objective of the panel was to present the conflicting views about the sultan and encourage studies to correct the mistakes. Thus, a distinguished group of scholars and researchers discussed the subject from various perspectives in order to put forward reliable information about this important personality of recent history.

The following papers were presented at the panel: "Abdülhamid within the 'Long Term' Perception of History" by Orhan Koloğlu, "Reflection of the Skepticism of Abdülhamid II on Diplomacy" by Zekeriya Kuşun, "Abdülhamid II and the Constitution" by Cezmi Eraslan, "Abdülhamid II and the Western Press" by Erol Üyepazarıcı, "The Politics of Syria and Hijaz during the reign of Abdülhamid II" by Tufan Buzpınar, "Abdülhamid II and European Politics" by Azmi Özcan, "The Politics of Iraq during the reign of Abdülhamid II" by Gökhan Çetinsaya, "Abdülhamid in German Press" by Necmettin Alkan. ISAR Waqf is going to publish the papers presented at this panel.

Lecture - "Ali Kuşçu and astronomy among the Ottomans", by Mustafa Kaçar, 6 December 2003

In his lecture, Dr. Kaçar stated that the celebrated scholar Ali Kuşçu has a special significance for the history of Turkish science, but there are only a few studies about his works. He underlined that beyond criticizing the geocentric model of Ptolemy, Ali Kuşçu reinterpreted this model and pointed out its mistakes. Dr. Kaçar then gave a brief biography of this scholar, relating his education and his travels to Herat and Tashkent. He stated that in 1425 or 1427 Ali Kuşçu came to the observatory built by Uluğ Bey in Semerkand and presented a book to him. Dr. Kaçar also mentioned Ali Kuşçu's travels to Tabriz and to İstanbul and stated that Ali Kuşçu presented a book to Mehmed II and became a *müderris* in Ayasofya. Dr. Kaçar explained the influence of Ali Kuşçu on the Ottoman system of education and the teaching of astronomy and mathematics. He stated that Samarkand school of astronomy and mathematics which was established by Kadızade developed with Ali Kuşçu and became influential in the Ottoman *medreses*.

Panel - "Islamic Studies and Prof. Dr. Muhammed Hamidullah", 20 December 2003.

Following an introductory speech by Prof. İhsanoğlu, the following analytical approaches to Muhammed Hamidullah's life and works were presented at the panel: "The biography and bibliography of Hamidullah" by Dr. Kâmil Yaşaroğlu; "Hamidullah in the press" by Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail Kara; "The studies of Hamidullah on the conflict of laws and international law" by Salih Tuğ; "The studies of Hamidullah on the canon law of Islam and ritual worship" by Prof. Dr. Hayreddin Karaman; "The studies of Hamidullah on constitutional law" by Prof. Dr. Mehmed Âkif Aydın; "The publication of manuscripts by Hamidullah" by Prof. Dr. Ramazan Şeşen; "The translation of Şeybani's *Siyer-i Kebir* into French by Hamidullah" by Prof. Dr. Mehmed Said Hatipoğlu; "The studies of Hamidullah on the history of Islam" by Prof. Dr. Mustafa Fayda; "The studies of Hamidullah on Qur'anic

commentaries" by Prof. Dr. Suad Yıldırım; "The studies of Hamidullah on traditions of the Prophet" by Prof. Dr. İbrahim Hatipoğlu; "Hamidullah's perception of evolution" by Prof. Dr. İsmail Yakıt.

The paper of Dr. Kâmil Yaşaroğlu presented a biography of Prof. Hamidullah and his works. In his paper, Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail Kara focused on the dissemination of Prof. Hamidullah's works, their reflections in the press and their influences in relation to Islamic thought. The lecturer mainly dealt with topics such as the translations of Hamidullah's books and articles into Turkish, his genuine and enlightened interpretation of Islam. Prof. Dr. Salih Tuğ enlightened the audience about Prof. Hamidullah's books and articles on the conflict of laws and international law. Prof. Dr. Hayreddin Karaman dealt with the novelties that Prof. Hamidullah brought in the fields of Islamic law and jurisprudence by citing quotations from his books. Prof. Dr. Mehmed Âkif Aydın dealt with Prof. Hamidullah's perception of constitutional law. He stated that Prof. Hamidullah considered the constitution of Medina as an example of the 'social contract' as one sees in the works of Rousseau and Locke. Prof. Dr. Ramazan Şeşen introduced twelve manuscripts, all in Arabic, written by old scholars, that Prof. Hamidullah has published. Prof. Dr. Şeşen informed the audience on the contents of these books, their copies and the locations of the manuscripts that he used. Prof. Dr. Mehmed Said Hatipoğlu dwelt on Prof. Hamidullah's translation of Şeybani's *Siyer-i Kebir* into French. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Fayda introduced Hamidullah's books on the history of Islam and his views on this subject. Prof. Dr. Suad Yıldırım dealt with Hamidullah's approach to the study of hadith as one sees in his books. In his paper, Prof. Dr. İbrahim Hatipoğlu stated that, as a scholar of Islam and concerning his contributions to the science of hadith, Prof. Hamidullah presented a sample model regarding the method according to which scholarly studies should be carried on. Prof. Dr. İsmail Yakıt dealt with Prof. Hamidullah's understanding of evolution mainly on the basis of his work "*Halk el-Kâinat...*" Here, one sees Hamidullah's tracing the evolutionary process of the thought of Muslim thinkers.

Exhibitions

* IRCICA hosted an exhibition of painting and gold leaf featuring hands with well-known prayers written in their palms, by Şebnem Aras, symbolising the dialogue between the Creator and the creatures. The exhibition, held on 9-29 June 2003, displayed 35 works produced with mixed techniques. The essential materials of her works are acrylic and gold. She believes that artistic talent is a grace of God. Until today she participated in two mixed exhibitions, entitled "Whirling Dervishes and Roses" and "Hands". She states that roses, whirling dervishes and hand figures carry a special significance in mysticism: that it is important to perceive the outside world with an insight. The artist states that the main theme of her exhibition is hidden in the following quatrain:

*Alas, not even one thousand beauties can open my heart
My heart only opens with roses in early morning
My language turns into Love; my tongue remains silent, the nightingales remain silent
Dews distilled in my soul are poured out.*

* The "Oil painting exhibition" by Kemal Güzel took place on 3-16 October 2003. The artist was born in İstanbul in 1945. From 1980 onwards, he started to collect the paintings of Turkish and foreign painters. He was inspired by the works of famous painters such as Hoca Ali Rıza, Zonaro, Halil Paşa, Feyhaman, Hikmet Onat and Süleyman Seyyit. He opened various exhibitions between 1998 and 2003. Mr. Kemal Güzel summarizes the main theme of his exhibition held at IRCICA with the following words: "In my most recent paintings, I tried to express the phrases based on fine words with colors and designs. Incorporated colors with my deepest feelings in my works that are inspired both by abstract and concrete painting. Pastel colors and harmonious tones accompany these phrases in my works. In my paintings, I try to find forms that are congruent with words. The terms based on fine words that inspire my works constitute universal values which are valid for the whole humanity."



The oil painting exhibition entitled "The Third Eye" by the Iranian painter Rahim Yazdani was held on 17-31 October 2003. Mr. Yazdani was born in Tabriz in 1964. He began painting upon the encouragement of his junior high school teacher. Having attended the classes of famous painters in Iran, he exhibited his works together with his masters as well as individually. The artist uses the techniques of oil paint, acrylic and gouache in his works. Mr. Yazdani states that his greatest master is nature, by which he has always been inspired. Since 1994 Mr. Rahim Yazdani has been producing his works in Turkey.

* The miniature exhibition by Gülten Şehirali Okvuran was organized on 5-17 December 2003. The artist graduated from the Academy of Fine Arts as an interior designer. She studied with masters such as Sabri Berkel and Devrim Erbil. The artist states that her interest in Ottoman miniatures arose from her interest in Ottoman costumes. During her research, the miniatures in the books that she read attracted her attention. The beauty and the fine details of these works of art particularly impressed her. About 26 works of the artist were displayed at this exhibition. Okvuran states that the main theme of her works is love. This could be divine love, love of nature, or material love. The originals of the miniatures displayed at this exhibition were painted by watercolor on paper, while the artist uses oil paint in her works. She has won prizes in graphic design and oil painting.

The Sixth International Calligraphy Competition in progress

The Sixth International Calligraphy Competition, which is dedicated to the memory of the eminent Iranian calligrapher Mir Imad Al-Hasani (961-1024 A.H./1554-1615 A.D.) on the occasion of the 400th year of his death, continues. This competition was launched by IRCICA in no. 60 of the *Newsletter* and with a press conference in May 2003. The news of the ceremony held on this occasion was published in no. 61.

According to the program of the competition, the deadline for submitting the participation forms was to be October 2003. However, the Competition Secretariat continued to receive the participation forms of the late applicants and registered them, considering the delays that sometimes occur in the mail and with the purpose of providing the opportunity for all those who wish to participate in the competition. There are a significantly greater number of applicants to the present competition than the previous ones. The special site for the competition, opened on Internet, made this possible; several application forms were received by e-mail. The high rate of participation is also due to the impact that previous competitions had in artistic circles. In this competition, the Centre was also able to promote a fruitful communication among renowned calligraphers all over the world.

The Centre is pleased to see that until now over 1500 application forms have been received for this competition from 40 countries, as compared to the 300 participants in the first competition (1986). Thus, during the period when the Centre organised the previous five competitions the number of applicants increased five-fold. Furthermore, over the years, the participants became more aware of the rules and objectives of the competition. The level of participation has increased and the quality of the works presented for evaluation has improved. Therefore, since it was initiated, this competition gradually won worldwide recognition and fulfilled its objective. Naturally, this success owes much to the support, advice and encouragement of the artists, art specialists and institutions cooperating with the Centre in its activities related to the art of calligraphy.

The jury of the sixth competition will convene and announce the prize-winners at the end of next March or in the beginning of April. Thus hopefully, the results of this international artistic activity will be announced to the participants and to interested circles all over the world in the next issue of the *Newsletter*.

Distinguished visitors



Dr. Usman Bugaje, and Professor Mohammed Bakary (from Nigeria), Fatih University, Istanbul, together with Director General Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu and Dr. Halit Eren

* IRCICA was honored to receive H.E. Dr. Usman Bugaje, Chairman of House Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Nigeria, a former member of the Governing Board of IRCICA, on 19 September 2003. Having visited various departments of the Centre, and received information on new developments in IRCICA's activities, Dr. Bugaje wrote his impressions in the Centre's Visitors' Book as follows: "I am very pleased to come here after many years of yearning to. I have gone round the Centre and am greatly impressed by the quantity and quality of work being done here. I am also impressed by the courtesy of staff and the warmth of reception. It is very brotherly and very inspiring company. I really hope and pray that this work continue for I believe this is what eventually will convey to the rest of the world the real message of Islam."

IRCICA Publications available on CD-ROM

The Centre produced revised and updated CD-ROM copies of its following publications which are now out of stock:

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

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

CULTURAL EVENTS

International Conference on "Science in Islamic Societies: Historical Approaches and Future Prospects"

King Abdelaziz Foundation in Casablanca will organize a two-day conference in Rabat on 16-17 April 2004. The conference will be held in collaboration with Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin. The aim of the conference is to promote the debate on the following topics and others related to them:

- the establishment of the basis for a sociology of the sciences in Islamic societies,
- the launching of theoretical debates on the epistemological and cognitive categories that framed the scientific practice in the world of Islam,
- to relate the field of the history of science in Islamic societies to present day themes, in particular the question of the possible relevance of research in this academic field for the acquisition of modern science and technology by Muslim countries, and the role the studies conducted within this field may play in the process of inserting these countries in the worldwide production of science and technology.

About fifteen speakers from the US, Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa are invited to present papers in Arabic, French or English on various aspects of the subject. After the conference, the presented papers will be peer-reviewed and published as a book. For further information, kindly contact the academic organizer of the conference, Prof. Dr. Mohammed Abattouy, at: Fez University, Department of Philosophy, abattouy@menara.ma or Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin, abattouy@mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de. For more detailed information on the activities of the Foundation that organizes the conference, please

consult its web site: www.fondation.org.ma. The address of the foundation is as follows: Fondation du Roi Abdul-Aziz Al-Saoud pour les Etudes Islamiques et les Sciences Humaines, Bd. De la Corniche, Ain Diab-Anfa, Casablanca 20050, Morocco - B.P: 12585 Casablanca 20052- Morocco, Tel.: 212 22 39 10 30/27, Fax: 212 22 39 10 31.

The 37th Session of ICANAS (Moscow, 2004)

The 37th International Congress of Asian and North African Studies (ICANAS-37) will be held in Moscow, on 16-21 August 2004. Professor R.B. Rybakov, President of the Orientalist Society of the Russian Academy of Sciences, will be the President of the 37th conference. The Orientalist Society of the Russian Academy of Sciences will organize the session. The Society, being the national association of Orientalists and comprising historians, philologists, anthropologists, specialists of cultures, economists, political analysts, art critics, librarians and other scholars, has recently celebrated its centenary. The motto of the ICANAS is going to be "Unity in diversity" - this symbolizes the aggregation of all traditional cultural values, which all peoples inhabiting Eurasia and Northern Africa enjoy equal rights to share.

Further information on the terms of participation, thematic workshops, sessions, cultural events, etc. will be communicated to all the regular ICANAS participants in the beginning of 2003. Upon request, it will be sent to all interested parties before March 2003. The address for correspondence is: Head of the Secretariat of ICANAS-37, Professor Dmitry D. Vasilyev, at Rozhdestvenka st. 12, Moscow, Russia, 103753, ICANAS-37, Tel: 7 (095) 928-57 64, Fax: 7 (095) 925-77 88, e-mail: ivran@orc.ru.

BOOK SURVEY

Turkmenistan. Environment, History, Monuments, Ethnography, Editing: Gabriele Rossi-Osmida, Published by the Minister of Culture in cooperation with AGIP and the Ligabue Study and Research Centre (CSRL), Italy, October 1996, 175 p.

This scholarly and artistic book begins with an introduction by H.E. Saparmurad Niyazov, President of Turkmenistan, followed by Remarks by Giancarlo Ligabue, President of CSRL and Member of European Parliament, as well as by Michelangelo Jacobucci, Director General for Cultural Relations in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Guglielmo Moscato, Chairman of Eni (a leading oil and natural gas company involved in development projects), and Franco Bernabè, Manager Director and CEO Eni, all highlighting the importance of this book in better introducing Turkmenistan abroad, towards promoting countries' mutual knowledge and understanding of each other's history and culture. This book examines mainly four aspects of Turkmenistan: "Archaeology", "Architecture", "Etnography and National Crafts", through twelve scholarly articles. The first article on the natural environment in Turkmenistan including its flora and the fauna (by Maral Amanova) is followed by articles, covering, respectively, the archaeological works produced during the paleolithic age up to the antiquity (by Hemra Yusupov), the Zoroastrian problem, Bactria and Margana (by Viktor Sairanidi) - two legendary lands located on the outskirts of the world of the Ancient East, and medieval towns of Turkmenistan (by Egen Atagarryev). These sections contain photographs of different kinds of ceramics, clay female statuettes, various archaeological sites, reconstruction of a proto-historic architectural complex, photographs of various objects that were found during the excavations. Among these objects are bronze and stone seals, axes and picks, necklaces, photographs of ruins and excavation sites. The book also contains information on the plans and photographs of excavation sites, various objects and statues as well as introducing the medieval towns of

Turkmenistan (Dekhistan, Parau, Shehr-Islam, Niasa, Anau, Abiverd, Meikhene, Sarakhs, Dandanakan, Merv, Amul, Kene-Urgench). Regarding architecture, the book deals with the monuments located in the delta of the Murghab river (by Mukhammed Memedov), and the existing architectural monuments in West Turkmenistan (mausoleums and mosques), South Turkmenistan, North Turkmenistan and the left bank of Amu-Darya (by Ruslan Muradov). The section on ethnography and the national crafts deals with the ethnogenesis of the Turkmen people, their occupations, social traditions, settlements and dwellings, clothes, national dishes, rites and customs (by Ata Jikiev); the origins and characteristics of Akhal-Tekin Race-Horses (by Over Gundogdiev), carpet making (by Gulsoltan Durdyewa), costumes and embroidery ((by Ajap Bairieva) and jewelry (by Sajhat Ovezberdiev). This scholarly and artistic book is amply and beautifully illustrated. It is most informative for readers who wish to make a journey to this fabulous land through its pages. (*Book presentation by Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu*)

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Kostas Chatzis, Efthymios Nicolaidis, **Multicultural Science in the Ottoman Empire**, De Diversis Artibus, Collection of Studies from the International Academy of the History of Science, Brepols Publishers, Turnhout, Belgium, 2003

This book is based on the proceedings of the symposium on "Science and Technology and Cultural Diversity: from Ottoman Empire to the National States" which was held within the framework of the 20th international congress organised by the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS) in Mexico City on 8-14 July 2001. The symposium brought together the contributions of scholars from various disciplines and backgrounds on the theme of Ottoman science and the complex network of scientific and educational relations of the various populations in the Ottoman Empire, as well as the relations between the science of this Empire and

Europe. With an Introduction to the issues and the state of studies in the field by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Efthymios Nicolaidis, the research papers deal with the scientific activities in the Ottoman Empire which comprise various traditions, including the Islamic tradition that was inherited by the Ottoman Turks and carried on by the Arabs. The European peoples such as Bosnians and Albanians participated these activities shortly after; there were several other contributions from the traditions of the Christian communities living in Anatolia and the Balkans. At the same time, the Ottomans undertook to transfer the new sciences and technologies of Europe. The papers examine all these aspects about the nature and the development of science in the Ottoman realm and the complex network of scientific and educational relations of the different populations within it, as well as those of the nation states that followed. Altogether, the book provides a first compendious analysis of the multi-dimensional development process of Ottoman sciences. A number of themes are addressed in it for the first time. (Presented by Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu)

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, **Science, Technology and Learning in the Ottoman Empire**, Variorum Collected Studies Series, Ashgate/Variorum, 2004, xiv+338 p.

This book contains papers relating to scientific, cultural and intellectual aspects of Ottoman history. In particular, it aims to explore the activities of science and learning that took place within the Ottoman Empire, a subject often neglected by both historians of science and of the Ottoman world. Ottoman science, states the author in his Introduction, witnessed several distinctive trends, some of which coincided with those outside the boundaries of the Ottoman State while others were quite different, and there are areas where Ottoman science played a pioneering role. Prof. İhsanoğlu traces the main lines of the development of Ottoman science: inspiration from the medieval Islamic tradition, acquaintances with European science, spread of this new science throughout the Islamic world. His articles describe and discuss the Ottomans' relationship and accommodation with Western science. Some of the articles take up current subjects of history of science which cover the period between the 14th-19th centuries and the first two decades of the 20th century that are studied for the first time within the increasing

interest in the Islamic science of the Middle Ages, specifically within the ambiance created by the studies conducted by Needham in the field of Chinese science and technology and also considering the current trend in contemporary studies that views history of science beyond the Euro-centric approach. Setting these trends in the context of cultural and political life, the author also examines the existing institutions of learning and the spread of Western-type institutions of learning and education from 19th century onwards. Furthermore, the author discusses the validity of various views formulated earlier relating to Ottoman science. Based on a methodical examination of numerous manuscripts and archival material, his articles attempt to present new viewpoints in the field of history of science, and maintain that "scientific traditions which developed in sub-cultural milieus are also worth examining, alongside the focused research on scientific activities in the major civilisations." In this context, Ottoman science gained new respect with the recent studies that received very good reviews in the history of science periodicals and journals of general scientific interest such as *Nature*. Thus history of Ottoman science is identified as a rich and unexplored field. Prof. İhsanoğlu's articles in this volume and other publications have played a leading role in establishing this new understanding. The book may be commended to students of the history and civilisation of Islam, Ottoman history, the Middle East and the Balkans, as well as those who are working on the issue of the expansion of Western science and technology outside its own cultural realm.

Sadrazam Lutfî Paşa, **Halâs al-Umma fi Ma'rifat al-A'imma**, ed. Majida Makhluḥ, Dar al-Āfāk al-'Arabiyya, Cairo 1422/2001, introduction of the editor: pp. 5-9, part I: examination of the text: 13-34, critical edition of the manuscript: pp. 35-68, bibliography: pp. 69-75, index of the contents: p. 76 (in Arabic)

This treatise, which was written by the Grand Vizier Lutfî Paşa (d. 968/1563), the author of *Āsâf-nâme*, deals with the subject of whether or not the caliphs and sultans who are not descendants of the Quraysh tribe can be considered imams (caliphs). It appears that the disputes over the lawfulness of the rule of caliphs and sultans who started to reign after the

collapse of the Abbasid Caliphate in 1258 continued during the period of the author. Indeed, the legality of the Ottoman caliphs was discussed. al-Taftâzânî (d. 792/1390) touched upon the same subject in his commentary on the book titled *al-'Akâ'id al-Nasaftiyya* when he expounded the sentence to the effect that "The imam should be from the Quraysh [tribe] and there is no permission to this title for someone else." He interpreted this sentence saying: "How would these words suit the situation of the Islamic community and the sultans? If it is true, how can we accept the fact that the Muslims are going to die without knowing their imams? Do they die then in the state of the pre-Islamic pagan Arabs? Is that true or not?" On the basis of the Hanafî books of *fatava*, Lutfî Paşa examines the subject of to what extent the above expressions are accurate and whether or not the sultans who do not belong to the Quraysh tribe can be considered as caliphs. According to him, it is not an indispensable condition for the caliph to be a Qurayshite. This condition is valid only for the early centuries of Islamic history. It is sufficient for the people to take an oath of allegiance to the ruler (*biat*) and obey his authority so that he can be considered as an imam (caliph). As long as they fulfill the conditions of being a sultan the caliphs, sultans and rulers who are not members of the Quraysh are also legal imams. Even though these sovereigns may be sinful, the lands which they rule are considered as "Dar al-Islâm" (the abode of Islam). Even the Islamic lands ruled by non-Muslim rulers cannot be considered as "Dâr al-Harb" (the abode of war) (pp. 45, 51). In the first place, there should be a ruler with full authority who applies the stipulations of the *şariat*. Lutfî Paşa cites examples from the books of *fatava* in this regard. At the end of the book he mentions the authority of the sultan regarding the law of war and booty.

While preparing the text for publication, the editor mainly worked on the copy located at Ayasofya, nr. 2877 (7^b-24^b). She also wrote a useful introduction to the text introducing the author and evaluating the book. The editor has corrected the stylistic mistakes of the author and has included some explanations and corrections in the notes. However,

she has not verified the sources of the quotations from the books of *fatava* and has not indicated their places in the manuscript or printed copies. Although she thoroughly examined the text, she missed some of the printing mistakes (see for example لا on p. 37, line 11; القيامة on p. 42, line 2; وخالف السنة on p. 46, line 8; لوائ on p. 47, ميليه on p. 52).

This treatise is the best example of answers to unfounded claims to the effect that the title of the caliph was bestowed upon the Ottoman sultans during the last period. At the end of the book (p. 68) the author states that the caliphate of Süleyman the Lawgiver is legal and therefore he is called caliph. Finally, I wish to congratulate Dr. Makhluḥ for preparing the critical edition of such a valuable treatise and presenting it to the researchers. (*Book review by Prof. Dr. Ramazan Şeşen*).

Mahmoud Siddiq Abu Hamid, Abdulkarim Abushwereb, Ali Sadoq Hassanayn, Salem Salem Chalabi, Badreddine Khalifa Al-Sheikh, Salem Abu Salem, **The school of arts and crafts of the city of Tripoli in one hundred years, 1898-1998**, Editor and Introduction by Ammar Jehider, published by the Centre for the Jihad of Libyans for Historical Studies, Tripoli (in Arabic)

The school of arts and crafts in Tripoli was established in the last years of the Ottoman period, under the name "Sanayi Mektebi" (School of Crafts), within the framework of an educational reform and modernisation project for the development of the province of Tripoli. The school trained the manpower that was needed for industrial development by teaching the modern technical skills. It also organised the travels of those students who were sent to Istanbul for education. The majority of its students were from Tripoli and Benghazi, but there were also some from Crete, Sudan, Adana, Tripoli (Lebanon), Tunisia, Algeria, Wodai (Chad), Yemen and Scutari (Albania). The variety of the students' origins reflected the close links the city of Tripoli

maintained with other provinces far and near during the ottoman period. Following the Italian occupation the school was closed and its premises were used as a detention camp for the opponents of this occupation. The five chapters of the book are on the following subjects: The School of Arts and Crafts during the last years of the Ottoman period (1898-1911) - a chapter based on numerous official documents obtained from archives and translated into Arabic; The School of Arts and Crafts during the Italian occupation (1911-1943) - based on Italian archival documents; The School of Arts and Crafts during the period 1943-1969 - based on a register of the school where matters relating to students sent abroad; The School of Arts and Crafts during the period of the Revolution (1969-1998) - with extensive information on the students and the curricula; The School of Arts and Crafts according to contemporary witnesses. Each chapter gives information on the administrative system of the school during the period it refers to, the sources of finance, the teaching methods, the teaching staff and the students. The book is a high quality presentation of the school and will be most useful for researchers interested in Ottoman provincial administration and education system.

Dr. Ramiz Zekaj, **The Development of Islamic Culture among Albanians During the 20th Century**, Edited by Assoc.Prof.Dr. Dilaver Sadikaj, Edited in English by Mirela Xheneti, translated in English by Enird Malile, Fatjon Lika, Flamur Tafa, Published by the Albanian Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization, Tirana, 2002, 374 p.

This book examines the development of Islamic culture in the entire territories of Albania, together with the Diaspora. The author Dr. Ramiz Zekaj is a historian and Director of the Albanian Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization. In his work, he tries to portray the situation of Islamic culture in Albania and provide a deeper understanding of its dynamics. While preparing the study the author consulted several institutions. Among them are the archives and libraries of the Republic of Albania, as well as those of the Islamic School in Prishtina, and Gjakova in the Republic of Kosovo, the Is'hak

Beu Library of the Islamic School of Shkup, and the Islamic Community of Podgorica in the Republic of Montenegro. The author has also referred to the publications of the Albanian Islamic Center of Michigan and those located in New Jersey and New York in the U.S.A. This book is one of the very few dealing with the Islamic culture in Albania. Its main topics of focus are: the anti-religious policy and its consequences on the Islamic culture; Islamic education in all Albanian sites; Albanian Islamic publications, and the personalities of Islamic culture. Chapter One gives a general view of the survival of Islamic thought in Albania and its role in the preservation of the national identity. Chapter Two deals with the Islamic education, including the structure and organization of education at various levels, the distribution of schools, their historical evolution and the syllabuses. The second chapter has a separate section that deals with higher education in Islamic studies. The third chapter deals with the Islamic publications and press in Albania and in the Diaspora. The Albanian Diaspora is spread into five continents: Europe, America, Asia, Australia, and Africa. To facilitate the study, the religious publications in Albanian are grouped as periodicals, textbooks for learning the Islamic faith, translations of the Holy Quran in Albanian, Mevluds (poem relating to the birth of Prophet Mohammed, etc. This is the first complete classification of such works. Another important section of this chapter consists of translations in Albanian of extracts from interpretations of the Holy Quran and *hadiths* (sayings of Prophet Mohammed). During the research of Quran translations, the author has come across manuscripts by Albanian theologians who were well versed in the religious terminology and the precise corresponding terms in Albanian. In this analysis, the Mevluds have both religious and linguistic value. The fourth chapter dwells on the personalities of Islamic culture and their works. Among them are clerics, writers and publicists, scholars of the Orient, spiritual and military leaders, mystics and philosophers as well as innovative muezzins (one who calls Muslims for prayer) such as Mullahh Hassan Masurica. The

study focuses on a total number of 55 well-known figures who were active since from the beginning of the 20th century up to the present. This book not only serves an essential aspect of the national culture of the author, but also addresses to the academic circles.

Journal of Social Affairs, American University of Sharjah / Sociological Association of the U.A.E.

The Journal of Social Affairs (JSA) is a peer reviewed academic journal, published jointly by the American University of Sharjah (AUS) and the Sociological Association of the United Arab Emirates. Prior to 2001, the Sociological Association published the JSA for seventeen years. In the new format (post-2001), half of each issue of the JSA is published in English, and half in Arabic.

The JSA is a widely focused academic forum whose scope encompasses the social and cultural disciplines largely within the humanities and social sciences. The JSA welcomes manuscripts from a wide variety of fields, including anthropology, cultural studies, economics, education, history, international relations, law, philosophy, psychology, and sociology, as well as interdisciplinary treatments that include some of these disciplines. The JSA especially promotes an understanding of the wider Gulf region in particular, and the Middle East in general. Some preference in each issue will be given to manuscripts that are of direct relevance to the United Arab Emirates and the Middle East, but manuscripts of wider applicability and comparative in nature will be sought for publication.

The JSA is published quarterly. Manuscripts are acknowledged within two weeks of receipt, with a decision rendered on publication generally within three months. Issues of the JSA may be devoted to specified themes, such as those that result from conferences sponsored by AUS and/or the Sociological Association of the UAE. For further information about JSA and subscriptions please see the Journal's website: www.aus.ac.ae/media/jsa. To send manuscripts please

contact: Dr. Nada Mourtada Sabbah, JSA, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, American University of Sharjah, P.O.Box 26666, Sharjah / Dr. Mohammed al-Mutawa, JSA, Editor in Chief, The Sociological Association of the UAE, P.O.Box 3745, Sharjah.

Ahmad Shaqirat, **History of the institutions of the Sheikh al-Islam in the Ottoman period: 828-1341 H/1425-1922 AD**, Irbid, Jordan, 1423 H/2002, 2 volumes: 668 p, 597 p. (in Arabic)

In the introduction to this scholarly book, the author points out that there exists both Arab and European studies and publications on the institution of the Sheikh al-Islam, each dealing with the subject from their own viewpoint; as to the present book, its aim is to reflect the Ottomans' own views on it, through their writings and modern Turkish works. This publication is important especially because it presents a first complete history of the institution of the Sheikh al-Islam and the personalities having held this post, the internal and external facts and events related to it, such as the destitution of sultans, revolts, wars, reforms, etc., over a period of five centuries. As such, it reflects numerous aspects of political and social life during the Ottoman period. The first part of the book has three chapters describing the foundations and the development of this institution, its administrative structure, offices affiliated and related to it – the central bureau of the Sheikh al-Islam, the Dar al-Fatwa (office issuing the decrees), the corps of the learned (*ulema*), the advisors corps, the board for the revision of texts, etc. The second part of the book gives the biographies of the Sheikhs having performed this function. The book has appendices containing the lists of the Sheikhs, indexes and a bibliography.

This volume also contains tables concerning the architecture of the libraries in regard to their structure and distribution. The author states that to be able to fully understand the function and social role of the traditional Turkish library, one must examine its several aspects such as the concept of service, its contents, internal organization and methods of operation. The author aims to examine the process of emergence of the Turkish library in another forthcoming study under the title of *Introduction to Turkish Librarianship*. The present book has several illustrations such as colored photographs and plans of libraries. In its preparation the author dwells on archival sources, periodicals, encyclopedias as well as other printed sources.

Kıymet Giray, Sabancı Üniversitesi Sakıp Sabancı Müzesi Resim Koleksiyonundan Seçmeler (Selections from the collection of paintings of Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum), İstanbul, 2002 (258 p.)

This book introduces one of the important collections of Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum, a distinguished museum of İstanbul which received the IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Research 2003 in October 2003. The book was authored by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kıymet Giray from the Department of Art History of Ankara University, begins with a foreword by Mr. Sakıp Sabancı, owner of the collection of paintings in this book, and it has an introduction by the author. In the first part titled "A Glance at the History of the Turkish Art of Painting" Assoc. Prof. Dr. Giray examines the historical development of the art of painting in a scholarly fashion. The introduction cites examples from the paintings of celebrated Turkish and foreign artists. In the second part, the author informs the readers both about the painters and their works. The foreign painters whose paintings are included in the book are the following: Pierre Desire Guillemet (1827-1878), Fausto Zonaro (1854-1929), and Ivan Konstantinoviç Aivazovsky (1817-1900). During the period when oil painting was introduced into

the Ottoman Palace Guillemet and Zonaro worked as the painters of Abdülaziz and Sultan Abdülhamid I, respectively. As for Aivazovsky, he was a favorite painter of the period. Among the painters of the works in the collection there are also statesmen such as Şehzade-Halife Abdülmecid Efendi (İstanbul 1868-Paris 1944), Şeker Ahmed Paşa (1841-1907), Hüseyin Zekai Paşa (1860-1919), and Halil Paşa (1857-1936). The remaining artists cited in the book are those who lived during the Ottoman or the Republican period. To give examples, some of the famous painters included in this last group are the following: Osman Hamdi Bey (1842-1910), Hoca Ali Rıza (1864-1935), Şevket Dağ (1876-1944), Nazmi Ziya Güran (1881-1937), İbrahim Çallı (1882-1960), Hikmet Onat (1885-1977), Feyhaman Duran (1886-1970), Hüseyin Avni Lifij (1886-1927), Nurullah Berk (1906-1982), Cemal Tollu (1899-1968), Bedri Rahmi Eyüboğlu (1911-1975), Şefik Bursalı (1903-1990), Fikret Mualla (1903-1967), Fahrelnissa Zeyd (1901-1991), Abidin Dino (1913-1993), Avni Arbaş (1919-2003), Selim Turan (1915-13 October 1994), and Mehmet Gün (1956-). From reading the depiction of paintings in the book one can observe the characteristics of different schools of painting. This book includes over 130 works by distinguished artists. It gives a perfect introduction to the paintings exhibited at Sakıp Sabancı Museum.

Nurhan Atasoy, Hasbahçe, Osmanlı Kültüründe Bahçe ve Çiçek, Aygaz A.Ş., Koç Kültür Sanat ve Tanıtım Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş., 2002, in Turkish (367 p.)

This elegant and voluminous publication was supported by Messrs. Rahmi Koç and Ömer Koç. It has two forewords by Ömer M. Koç and Talât S. Halman and an introduction by the author. In her introduction, the scholar of art history Prof. Dr. Nurhan Atasoy first gives an account of the sources (books and articles) by specialists and scholars on the subject. She attempts to fill in the gaps regarding the development and characteristics of the "Ottoman Garden", particularly the private

gardens of the Ottoman sultans, on the basis of visual materials and written sources. This book depicts the Ottoman garden through several miniatures and engravings by native and foreign artists. In addition to the main sources on the gardens which were written by Evliya Çelebi, Eremya and İnciciyan, the author has also consulted archival sources, the memoirs of foreign travelers and visual materials as well as the secondary sources on the subject. Chapter 1 deals with the gardens in Muslim countries as well as the gardens in Rome and Byzantium. Chapter 2 describes the characteristics of Ottoman gardens, including the kiosks, the thrones, ponds with fountains, which are surrounded by cypress trees, flowers, stables; Chapter 3 is on Ottoman gardens and Europe; Chapter 4 deals with the relationship between the Ottoman world and flowers, the role of flowers in various ceremonies, flowers that adorn the dinner table, the characteristics of flowers and gardens made out of paper, floral motifs in garments such as kaftans and baggy trousers, tombstones adorned by floral motifs, floral ornamentations as seen in scarves, headgears, and various kinds of embroideries, the significance of flowers during the reigns of Ottoman sultans such as Mehmed II, Süleyman I, Ahmed III and Mahmud II, the introduction of tulips into Europe, the works of renowned Ottoman artists such as Matrakçı Nasuh and Karamemi; Chapter 5 gives a description of the garden of paradise among the Ottomans as seen in the miniatures, etc.; Chapter 6 describes the Ottoman palace gardens including the Bursa and Edirne Palaces and their gardens, the Old Palace (Eski Saray) in İstanbul, gardens in the Rumelia, Manisa and Amasya Palaces, *Saray-ı Cedid* (Yeni Saray or the Topkapı Palace), the gardens of the 18th and 19th centuries as depicted in the paintings of the Harem section of the Topkapı Palace; Chapter 7 describes the *hasbahçes* (private gardens of the sultan) including those on the European and Anatolian sides of İstanbul, the

gardens situated on the European and Anatolian shores of the Bosphorus; Chapter 8 describes the gardens and flowers of İstanbul as depicted in the memoirs of writers and travelers; Chapter 9 is on gardening and the treatises on flowers. This attractive book has a rich bibliography at the end. (*Book presentation by Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu*)

Nilüfer Kurfeyz, **Emek, Sabır ve Sevgi: Tezhib** (Labour, Patience and Love: Gilding), translated by Dara Çolakoğlu, Tatav Publication (The Foundation of History and Nature), The Series of Fine Art No: 2, İstanbul, 2003, 90 p. (in Turkish and English).

This book, devoted to the art of gilding, is mainly in two parts. The First Part explains the theoretical aspects of this art, while the Second Part gives colored photographs of its examples. The book begins with informative forewords. The first part of the book, in Turkish and English, deals mainly with the importance of decoration in the history of mankind, the explanation of the word 'tezhib', the decoration of books, the motifs used in the Turkish art of decoration, the forms used in this art (the rosettes, the Sun Motif, the Corners and Supports, the Crests and the Borders), the importance of gold for the art of gilding, the polishing instrument (*mühre*), the importance and use of the paper, dressing of the paper, the production of a gilding, the techniques of painting, the techniques of composition, the ways to use gold (spreading, sticking, sprinkling, spraying), places of application of gilding, the monogram, writings in gold (*zer-endud*). This part ends with a bibliography. The second part of the book contains coloured illustrations of various examples of gilding as seen in the monograms, the *hilyes* (descriptions of the personal features of Prophet Mohammad) as well as compositions including Qur'anic verses and poems.

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NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

Mathematicians, Astronomers, and Other Scholars of Islamic Civilization and Their Works (7th-19th c.), by Boris A. Rosenfeld and Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Editor: Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA, 2003, Series of Studies and Sources on History of Science: 11 (833 p.)
Price: US\$ 80,- excluding post*

The present publication by IRCICA comes under the Series of Studies and Sources on History of Science. This series resulted from IRCICA's research and publication program on the History of Science in Islamic Civilisation. The present study is mainly based on earlier publications such as reference books and catalogues. One of them, published in 1900, is by the Swiss scholar Heinrich Suter, who published his bio-bibliographical survey *Mathematicians and Astronomers of Arabs and Their Works (Mathematiker und Astronomen der Araber und ihre Werke-MAA)*.

The present book contains the names of 1423 authors whose life periods are known and 288 scholars whose life periods are unknown. It benefits from the scientific literature surveys edited by E. İhsanoğlu under the series of "History of Ottoman Scientific Literature" published by IRCICA each in two volumes on astronomy literature (HOAL, 1997), mathematical literature (HOML, 1999), geography literature (HOGL, 2000) and music literature (HOMUL, 2003). These four books contain the names of 1588 authors from the 15th until the 20th centuries.

The book aims to give bio-bibliographic information on mathematicians, astronomers, geographers and other scholars who flourished in Asia, Africa and Europe from the 7th century until the 19th century. It mainly contains items on scholars whose periods of life are known. These items are arranged according to the years of their death and they are numbered accordingly. Each item comprises a short biography of the author, a list of his works and manuscripts, the library call numbers, translations, researches and different editions of each work. In regard to non-extant manuscripts, the reader is referred to the source that contains information on the works. The items contain information on the works about mathematics, astronomy, mechanics, physics, music, mathematical geography, meteorology, encyclopedias and works on history of science. This voluminous book also introduces the works on philosophy and theology, medicine, descriptive geography, chemistry and alchemy, mineralogy and geology, zoology, botany, literature and linguistics and mysticism. It informs the readers on works written in various languages. In addition to those in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, there is information on works written in Tajik, Tatar, Uzbek, and other Turkic languages, Syriac, Sanskrit, and Urdu.

At the end of the book there are two supplements that are arranged alphabetically. The first comprises the list and information on scholars whose life periods are unknown. The second supplement contains the list of anonymous manuscripts located in various libraries all over the world. There are two indexes, for names of authors and titles. This book, just as MAA, HOAL, HOML, HOGL and HOMUL, will serve as a valuable guide for researchers in dealing with the mass of manuscripts and reference works in the field.

* IRCICA regrets having to exclude mailing expenses from the price from now on due to recent increases in postal charges.

NEW PUBLICATION BY ISAR WAQF

İsmail Bıçakçı, **Yunanistan'da Türk Mimarî Eserleri**, Foreword by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Publications of ISAR Waqf, No. 14, Istanbul, 2003 (435 p.)

This comprehensive book is a scholarly study about the Muslim architectural monuments which were built within the boundaries of the present-day Greece during the Ottoman period. It covers existent, damaged as well as no more existing monuments. This work of documentary value is the product of eighteen years of research conducted by the author. Part of the information included in this book was previously published in several journals in Greece and Turkey. The author examined many of the architectural works on the spot. He gives the historical background of the places where these monuments are located, their architectural characteristics, the changes that they underwent, as well as their present state. As for the information about other monuments, he refers to historical books as well as books written by other researchers. The towns and cities where the architectural works are located are listed alphabetically. At the end of each section there are black and white photographs and engravings related to that section, 188 in total. Selected photographs from IRCICA Archives are also included in the book. To the extent possible, the author includes the original texts and the transcriptions of inscriptions of almost all of the historical monuments in the text. Among the works Bıçakçı examines are mosques, medreses, schools, places of worship, dervish lodges and convents, public kitchens, bathhouses, bridges, mausoleums, public fountains, etc.

The author was born in 1928 in Komotini, Western Thrace. He could hardly access educational opportunities amidst the economic and social difficulties affecting Western Thrace Turkish community in the aftermath of World War II, he therefore went to Egypt, where he graduated from the department of Islamic law of Al-Azhar University and also studies art and architecture at Ain Shams University. He returned to Western Thrace and taught for 25 years in the Hayriye Medrese until retirement in 1991. Throughout those years, his close interest in Ottoman architecture led him to publish articles in various journals. He composed a photograph archive of 50 major monuments dating from the Ottoman period in Western Thrace and exhibited these materials. .