



# NEWSLETTER



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In this issue:

- \* Fifth Islamic Summit Conference to meet in Kuwait
  - \* IRCICA News  
Exhibitions, meetings ...
  - \* OIC Activities
  - \* The Ottoman Archives Guidebook
  - \* Book Reviews
  - \* A cultural institution:  
Dar ul Islam
  - \* Spotlight on Cultural News  
Conferences, scholarly events, exhibitions ...
- Islamic Heritage Commission:**
- \* Third Meeting of the Islamic Heritage Commission
  - \* International Calligraphy Competition: Announcement of Results
  - \* Newsfile on Islamic Heritage

# IRCICA PUBLICATIONS



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

Catalogue of Islamic Medical Manuscripts, 1985, 625 pp. (main part in Ar., preface in Eng.), US\$ 30.- plus package and postage.

International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions, 1984, 350 pp. (Eng., preface in Fr. and Ar.), US\$ 10.- plus package and postage.

L'Enseignement Arabo-Islamique au Sénégal, Dr. Mamadou Ndiaye, 1985, 260 pp. (Fr., preface in Eng., Ar.), US\$ 10.- plus package and postage.

## Video Cassettes

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

\* "Life and Works of the Late Calligrapher Hamid Al-Amidi (Aytaç) and Calligraphic Arts"

\* "Arts of Illumination and Gilding".

Continued inside the rear cover

# EDITORIAL

This issue of our Newsletter will be in your hands in the New Year and at a time marked by an important event, namely the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, to be held in the State of Kuwait at the end of January 1987. The Summit Conference is the highest authority of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, deciding upon its policies, drawing its lines of action and supervising and commenting upon the activities of its different organs and institutions. The present bulletin may be considered as a report we are honoured to submit to the Sovereigns and Heads of State and Government of Islamic countries, about the activities of two OIC sub-organs which are committed to study, promote and introduce the Islamic culture as well as all its scientific and artistic aspects, and to preserve and upgrade the heritage of Islamic civilisation. These two OIC organs are the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH); the latter is chaired by H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and IRCICA acts as its Secretariat and Executive Organ.

With the ten books it published in the fields of history of Islamic sciences, Quranic studies, information and archives, and the four new books presently under press, IRCICA aims to contribute to the development of Islamic scholarship and to study and emphasize Muslims' contributions to World culture and civilisation. In the past twelve issues of the Newsletter, we tried to give information about every research project undertaken by the

Centre. We hope that new studies and activities to be announced in our future issues will contribute to the realisation of our objectives even more successfully.

As to activities of the Islamic Heritage Commission, I would like to point out the great interest and appreciation aroused by the King Fahd Awards Competition for Design and Research in Islamic Architecture, in which there were 270 participants from 40 Muslim and non-Muslim countries. The winners will receive their awards at a ceremony to be held in Saudi Arabia in the coming year. In view of the importance of this competition in promoting and developing Islamic architecture, the Commission decided to renew it every three years. Another successful achievement of this Commission is the International Calligraphy Competition, results of which are announced in the present issue of the Newsletter. 352 artists from 32 countries participated in this competition and the pleasure and appreciation it aroused in artistic circles worldwide led the Commission to institutionalise it as a tri-annual event too. The Secretariat of the Commission is pleased to announce that 62 calligraphies have been selected from among the entries, in order to be displayed in Islamic countries which are desirous to host such an exhibition.

These activities and many others are covered in the present issue and our hope is that it would be found useful and interesting by its readers.

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu  
Editor-in-Chief

## **FIFTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT TO MEET IN KUWAIT**

The Fifth Islamic Conference of Sovereigns and Heads of State and Government will be inaugurated in Kuwait, on 26 January 1987.

The Islamic Summit Conference is the supreme decision-making body of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC). The Summit meets once every three years to examine, coordinate and decide upon the action on issues bearing special importance for the Muslim world. It is therefore the highest authority supervising the activities of the OIC.

Four Islamic Summit Conferences were held until now, on the following dates and venues:

- First Islamic Summit Conference: Rabat, Morocco, 22-25 September 1969
- Second Islamic Summit Conference: Lahore, Pakistan, 22-24 February 1974
- Third Islamic Summit Conference: Mecca and Taif, Saudi Arabia, 25-28 January 1981
- Fourth Islamic Summit Conference: Casablanca, Morocco, 16-19 January 1984.

On the eve of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, it would be useful to recall the previous Summit Conferences, each of which

initiated decisive steps in the OIC action on different scores and reached important resolutions in furthering and strengthening Islamic cooperation and solidarity. Such a review would also make it possible to follow, in the work of this highest-level organ of the OIC, the general process through which a growing number of Muslim countries endeavoured to reinforce their solidarity, which took shape in activities of the OIC and its different bodies throughout the years.

The First Islamic Summit was the highest-level forum of Islamic countries, where their Sovereigns and Heads of State and Government expressed and declared their will and intention to come together in order to establish, among themselves, a close cooperation and a mutual assistance in the economic, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspired by the eternal principles of Islam. Although the original idea behind the convoca-



*Secretary General of OIC*

tion of the Summit was motivated by the sacrilege against Al-Aqsa mosque in 1969, the conference has been a crucial point of departure not only for cooperation in the political field but equally, of joint action and solidarity in every sphere of life, aiming at an overall economic, scientific, cultural and social development of the Muslim Ummah.

The "Rabat Declaration" issued by the Sovereigns and Heads of State and Government of 25 Islamic countries participating in the conference (representatives of the PLO were also present as observers, as well as the Muslim community of India) has been the very basis of the OIC itself. Foundations of the OIC's institutional structure were thus laid down and its General Secretariat was established one year later by the First Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia in 1970.

At the Second Islamic Summit Conference, the number of participating Islamic countries had increased to 36, in addition to Palestine represented by the PLO. Concluding their meeting, the Sovereigns and Heads of State and Government of the 36 States issued the "Lahore Declaration" in which they emphasized their belief that their common faith constitutes an indissoluble link among their peoples, and their firm intention to preserve and promote solidarity among their countries. They made several decisions on concrete steps that were

necessary in order to solve problems faced by the Islamic Ummah, such as illiteracy and epidemics and the various economic problems hindering its development.

The work undertaken by the OIC in accordance with these decisions and the international developments on the political, economic, cultural and social spheres were evaluated by the Third Islamic Summit Conference at which the Sovereigns and Heads of State and Government of 38 Islamic countries adopted the "Mecca Declaration" stressing, on the eve of the 15th Century Hijra, that they considered their meeting as a memorable event in the history of the Ummah, which would set in motion the process of a total Islamic renaissance. They declared their determination to eliminate poverty from which their peoples suffer, their resolve in a spirit of Islamic solidarity to promote the development of the least developed countries among them and to rationalise their development policies in order to ensure balanced progress in both the material and spiritual domains. Believing the tenets of Islam which preach that the search for knowledge is an obligation on all Muslims, they declared their determination to spread education more widely and reinforce educational institutions until ignorance and illiteracy are eradicated. The Mecca Declaration also stated that the OIC Member States, "believing in the need to propagate the principles of Islam and the spread of its culture, glory throughout the Islamic societies

and in the world as a whole and to emphasize its rich heritage, its spiritual strength, moral values and laws conducive to progress, justice and prosperity", were "determined to cooperate to provide the human and material means to achieve these objectives" and that they "pledge to exert further efforts in various cultural fields to achieve rapprochement in the thinking of Muslims and to purify Islamic thought of all that may be alien or divisive".

The Third Islamic Summit has in fact constituted a momentous event as a forum whereby numerous decisions were taken in the different fields of activity of the OIC to provide the necessary institutional infrastructure and draw the essential guidelines of future OIC action.

Examples of improvements brought about by the Third Islamic Summit are the adoption of the "Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States", a comprehensive document covering necessary OIC action in all economic fields, as well as in the areas of science and technology and training of manpower. On the organisational side, the same Summit established the three OIC Standing Committees each chaired by the Head of a Member State, to supervise and coordinate all OIC activities in their respective fields, namely the Standing Committees for "Information and Cultural Affairs", for "Scientific and Technical Cooperation" and "Commercial and Economic Cooperation".

Activities undertaken by different bodies and subsidiary organs of the OIC in the light of the historic Mecca Declaration were reviewed by

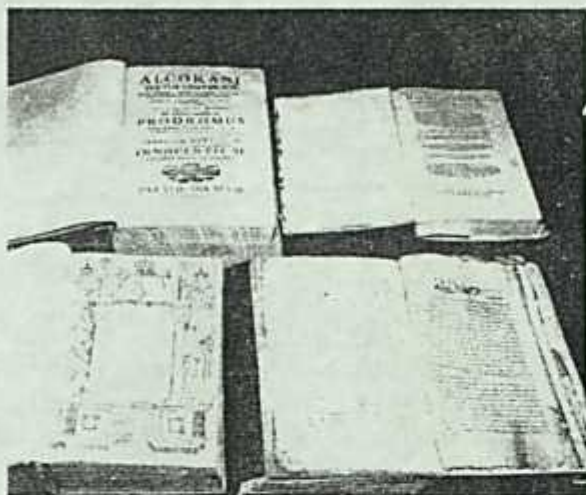
the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Morocco, with the participation of Sovereigns and Heads of State and Government of 42 Member States including Palestine, and the presence of delegates from various international organisations. The conference considered various political issues facing the Islamic world; it heard the reports of OIC committees and centres about activities accomplished and future programmes. It decided to give material and moral support to the cultural and social organisations and institutions subsidiary and affiliated to the OIC, as well as to Islamic universities and institutes of Member States with a view to enabling them to achieve their objectives and in order to propagate Islamic culture. Decisions of the Fourth Islamic Summit concerning IRCICA and its activities were published in Newsletter No. 5 (April 1984).

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference to be opened on 26 January 1987 will have numerous issues on its agenda: political issues of the Muslim world, the subject of human rights in Islam, the economic crisis in Africa and problems of the Sahel region, economic cooperation, accomplishments made in the fields of information, cultural and social matters, including the work of the Standing Committees for Information and Cultural Affairs and for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and the Islamic Solidarity Fund, as well as various other organisational matters. The Fifth Islamic Summit will be preceded by a meeting of Senior Officials of Member States (21-22 January 1987) and a preparatory Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers (23-25 January 1987).

# IRCICA NEWS

## EXHIBITIONS

### Rare Books in IRCICA Library



#### *Rare books in IRCICA library*

This exhibition was opened on the occasion of the 15th Congress of the International Bibliophiles Association organised under the auspices of the French Anatolian Research Institute in Istanbul. From 26 to 30 September 1986, visitors could see, among others, the second edition of the first Latin translation of the Quran, printed in 1550, Ludovico Maraccio's Latin translation of the Quran printed in 1638, Richard Knolles' work "General History of Turks" printed in English in 1638, Guer's work "Moeurs et Usages des Turcs, leur Religion, leur Gouvernement Civil, Militaire et Politique" printed in 1747 and D'ohsson's "Tableau General de l'Empire Ottoman" printed in the 18th century, as well as samples of Muteferrika prints of the first Turkish printing house.

### Calligraphic Masterpieces with Pyrography

In the period between 30 September - 12 October 1986, IRCICA displayed 67 works by Mr. Semih Sergen, well-

known Turkish actor, producer and head of the Artistic Education Division of Turkish State Theaters General Directorate, and artist practicing pyrography since more than 10 years. This was Semih Sergen's seventh personal exhibition, consisting of famous Islamic calligraphies pyrographed on various types of wood with a special technique.



*Mr. Semih Sergen with his works*

### The Art of Engraving with Pyrographical Technique

Another exhibition in the series was held from 14 to 26 October 1986; it consisted of the works of Mr. Ayhan Çakın, which are the reproductions of historical engravings with pyrographical technique. The artist aims at introducing the historical places and properties to the young generations. He also uses pyrography for landscape representations and portraits. Around 25 of his works were exhibited.

### The Art of Bookbinding

From 11-23 November 1986, IRCICA held an exhibition of samples of classical and modern bookbinding, which consisted of the works of

Prof. Emin Barın and İslam Seçen. Samples of materials and equipment used in this branch of craftsmanship were also displayed. It is not frequently that book-binding exhibitions are organised; the event attracted great interest. Visitors could admire 40 works among which were a cover prepared in 1942 and which won the first prize at Hamburg book covers exhibition, as well as the cover for the 125 copies of the Holy Quran prepared for distribution to guest statesmen at the inauguration of a mosque recently built in Rome, Italy.

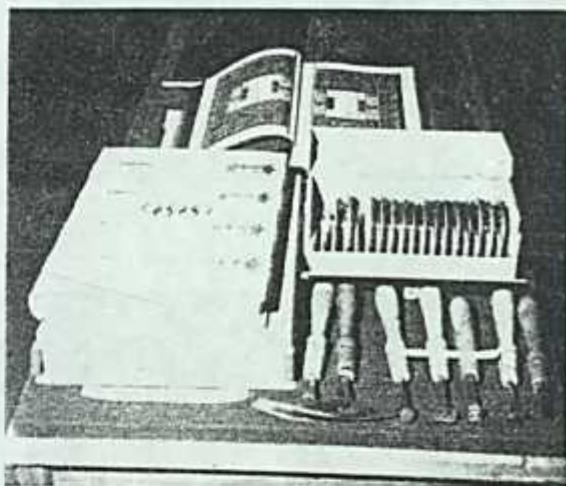


*Bookbindings exhibition*

Prof. Emin Barın is an artist of international renown. He learned the art of bookbinding first from calligraphers Kamil Akdik and Necmeddin Okyay and later, he specialised in artistic bookbinding, book production and printing in Germany. Returning to Turkey in 1943, he continued to practice this art and taught at the Fine Arts Academy in Istanbul. He gave lectures and held exhibitions in Turkey and abroad.

As to İslam Seçen, he was the student of Prof. Emin Barın at the calligraphy and bookbinding studio at the Fine Arts Academy. He is an internationally known expert in the restoration of classical bindings. In 1968, Prof. Emin Barın and İslam Seçen were invited to Portugal for the restoration of the Turkish-Islamic books at the Gulbenkian Museum, which were destroyed by the flood. At present,

İslam Seçen teaches at the Traditional Arts Department of Mimar Sinan University.



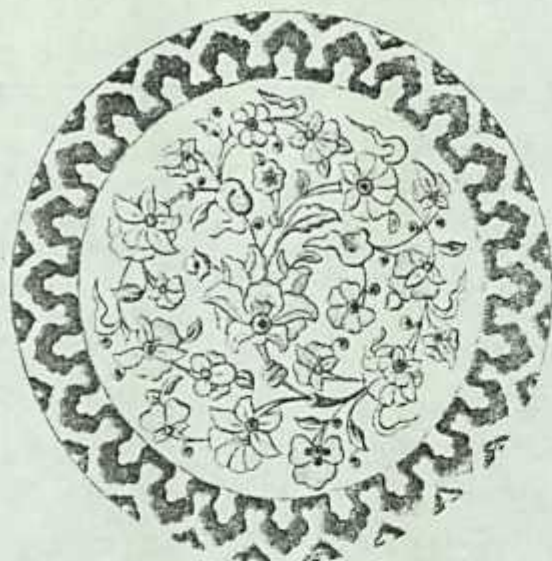
*Instruments used in bookbinding  
IRCICA's Stand at Antiques Fair*

IRCICA participated at the Second International Antiques and Arts Fair held at Silahhane Building within the Yıldız Palace complex on 22-30 November 1986. IRCICA's stand at the fair displayed some articles from the ethnographic collection donated to the Centre by Mrs. Hikmet Ögüt, which constitutes the nucleus of the Centre's museum. Among the articles exhibited, there were old home appliances and furniture, as well as samples of calligraphy and handicrafts. In the same stand, the Centre also presented samples of its collection of historical photographs reproduced from the Yıldız photograph albums.



*IRCICA's stand at Antiquities Fair*

## Decorative Plates Exhibition



Decorative plates with Islamic motifs were displayed at IRCICA exhibition hall from 9 to 18 December 1986. The plates are made by artist Mrs. Nazire Akçura, who explained her technique as follows: she first applies the patterns on baked ceramic plates products of Kütahya, Turkey and after colouring them properly, she coats them with lacquer. 120 works of different dimensions were on display. Their patterns and colours were greatly appreciated by the visitors.

## "Re-cycling Used Material"

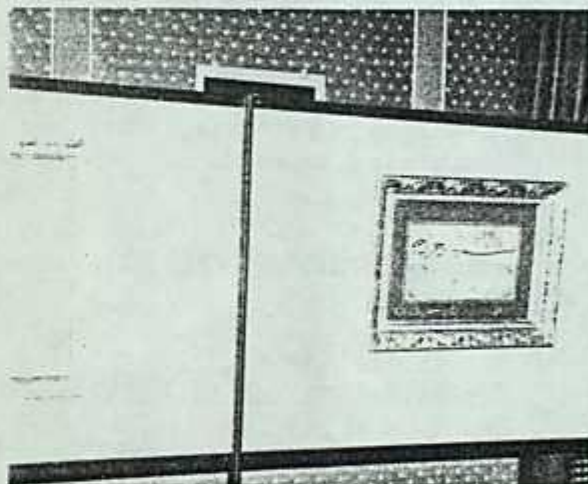
An interesting exhibition was held in IRCICA from 25 November to 5 December 1986. The point of departure in this activity was the idea that wastefulness is prohibited in Islam and that one can treat any used material or article for further use. The objects and articles displayed at the exhibition were made by Mrs. Emine Ertem, a Turkish lady who has been dealing with the re-cycling of used material since many years. This was her tenth exhibition and consisted of kilims (small carpets), bags, lampshades and various other accessories made out of used or discarded paper, cloth, water-spouts, pieces of string and the like.

## SEMINARS

### Commemoration of Gilder Late Muhsin Demironat (1907-1983)

A special seminar was organised by IRCICA on 8 November 1986 to commemorate well-known gilder Mr. Muhsin Demironat, who passed away in 1983. Experts of Islamic arts talked about his works and his contributions to the development of the art of gilding. The seminar was open to the public and attended by a large audience.

Mr. Muhsin Demironat was born in 1907. After graduating from the Teachers' College in Istanbul, he



*A work by late Muhsin Demironat* followed gilding courses at Medresetul Hattatin and then completed his education at the Oriental Gilding Arts Department of the State Fine Arts Academy in Istanbul. He then taught the arts of gilding and lacquering in the same Academy for forty years. Mr. Demironat left innumerable works of high level of technical and aesthetic perfection. In some of them, he was inspired by the 15th Century gilding style in Herat and the 16th Century Ottoman gilding arts.

### Seminar on Calligrapher-Musician Mustafa Izzet Efendi (1801-1876)

Another seminar open to the public was held on 6 November 1986, in commemoration of Kazasker Mustafa

Izzet Efendi (Chief Justice of the Army in the Ottoman Period), who was both a musician and a calligrapher. Art expert Mr. Uğur Derman largely informed the audience about Mustafa Izzet Efendi's contributions to the art of calligraphy and showed slides of his works. Then, musician Mr. Çinuçen Tanrıkorur explained the importance of Mustafa Izzet Efendi as a musician and played three pieces of music composed by him. Mustafa Izzet Efendi's works can be seen today in mosques and museums of Istanbul; they comprise 11 copies of the Quran, more than 200 Hilyas, numerous Qit'as and various inscriptions on walls.

## **CONFERENCES/MEETINGS**

### Participation at Tenth Turkish Congress of History

Within the framework of its different research projects, IRCICA participates at scholarly meetings in order to present the by-products of these projects and benefit from exchanges of views and information with representatives of other research institutions. One recent meeting IRCICA attended was the Tenth Turkish Congress of History held in Ankara on 22-26 September 1986. The paper presented by the Centre, titled "Establishment and Activities of the Ottoman Scientific Society" was a by-product of its Islamic history and history of science projects. The paper analyses the contributions of the Ottoman Scientific Society founded in 1862 to the introduction of modern positive and mathematical sciences from the West to the Islamic world and concludes that this society, like the other learned societies established in the same

period, did not succeed in transferring science in the real sense of the term but that they merely presented translations of scientific material written in the West in a simplified and easily understandable form.

### Fruitful Contacts during Islam Conference in Baku, U.S.S.R.

IRCICA was represented by its Director General at the Islam Conference organised in Baku on 1-3 October 1986 by the official Muslim Organisations of U.S.S.R. (see Newsletter No. 12, August 1986, p. 36). The visit was useful in many respects; contacts were established with scholars and researchers and especially with the representatives of the Institute of Oriental Studies affiliated to the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. Through these contacts of its Director General, IRCICA learned about the activities of the said institute and similar institutions in Baku and Leningrad. The institute undertakes researches on the history, the economy, the culture and the language and literature of countries in Asia, North Africa and Australia and Oceania (Black Africa is dealt with by another institute, the Institute of African Studies).

The Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow is also concerned with international cultural organisations and it is interested in cooperating with IRCICA for the exchange of publications between the libraries of the two institutions.

### "Importance of Cultural Factors in Economic Cooperation"

IRCICA Director General was invited to elaborate upon the "importance

of cultural and social factors in economic cooperation", at the Meeting of the Turkish-Arab Joint Chamber of Commerce held on 25 September 1986 in Istanbul. The paper he presented emphasized the fact that common living habits, traditions and cultural and artistic characteristics of Muslim countries lead to similar needs, even at the most basic levels, similar tastes and preferences, and that, consequently, the ensuing consumer demand patterns are similar. Coupled with complementarities existing between their economies, this similarity would provide a ground for increased economic and commercial cooperation among them. The paper also underlined that the existence of common cultural and social characteristics in Muslim countries constitutes a strong factor of rapprochement among them in every area and pointed out that this has also been one of the foundation stones of the OIC.

#### Meeting of the World Association of Muslim Scholars Hosted by IRCICA

The Second General Assembly and Expert Group Meeting of the World Association of Muslim Scholars (WAMS) was held in IRCICA's conference hall on 1st-3rd November 1986. 33 delegates from different Islamic countries participated at the meeting to discuss the theme of "Development, Health and Population". In his welcome address to the meeting, IRCICA Director General emphasized the importance of cooperation and exchange of views and experiences among scholars and scientists of Muslim countries on developmental issues. H.E. Mr. Kazım Oksay, Minister of State of Turkey said, in his opening speech,

that problems of development related to health and population are serious and multidimensional and therefore, they necessitate closer relations among Muslim scholars and institutions. H.E. Dr. Munawir Sjadzali, Minister of Religious Affairs of Indonesia and Chairman of WAMS also addressed the meeting to underline the importance of the acceleration of development, the promotion of health services and the prevention of high rates of population growth as issues which necessitate urgent action in the Muslim countries.

During working sessions, papers were presented about family-based community development, family planning, family laws in Islam, country experiences in family programs, and a WAMS Perspective Plan on these issues. The headquarters of WAMS are in Indonesia.

#### IRCICA introduced at Middle East Studies Association Meeting, Boston

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Middle East Studies Association (MESA) of North America was held on 20-23 November 1986 in Boston, Massachusetts. This meeting was marked by the 20th Anniversary of MESA, which was founded in 1966 with the aim of promoting high standards of scholarship and instruction in Middle East studies, facilitating communication among scholars through meetings and publications and fostering cooperation among persons and organisations concerned with the scholarly study of the Middle East since the advent of Islam. As many as 1800 scholars and researchers in Middle East studies and related fields, as well

as administrators of institutions and publishers attended the meeting, which comprised several panels on a variety of subjects, book exhibits, art and photograph exhibits, meetings of affiliated organisations etc. Paper presentations were grouped in 127 panels in total.

IRCICA Director General had been invited to the meeting as guest of honour. In his paper presentation, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu introduced IRCICA as a government-level scholarly institution established by Islamic countries within the framework of the OIC. He gave information about its research projects, publications and various aspects of its activities and answered the questions asked by the audience during discussions. Scholars, and representatives of centres and institutions participating at the meeting pointed out that they were following IRCICA's activities closely and some expressed their will to seek possibilities of cooperation between their institutions and IRCICA. IRCICA's books were exhibited during the meeting.

On the occasion of this visit to the United States, IRCICA Director General also introduced the Centre and its activities at the following meetings and institutions: meeting of MESA Executive Council, meeting of Directors of Middle East studies centres in U.S. universities, and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy affiliated to Tufts University.

## RESEARCH PROJECT

### Manuscript Quran Translations

Work related to the preparation of a bibliography of manuscript Quran translations is progressing. All kinds of references including the catalogues of libraries are being searched and scanned by IRCICA's experts. To be able to collect as much information as possible on the subject, an "information collection form" is being circulated in different countries and contacts are being established with all institutions and personalities who might assist in the execution of the project. Until now, bibliographic information cards, about 1500 manuscript translations in Turkish and Persian, have been filled and filed. These cards are being classified systematically.

The success of IRCICA's efforts will depend on the interest and assistance of experts and researchers dealing with similar subjects and libraries having collections of manuscripts.

IRCICA is kindly requesting the assistance of authorities, institutions and personalities who possess or may obtain such bibliographical information, in sending the information either by filling the form sent together with this issue or directly with a letter. Such assistance will be very much appreciated and IRCICA is sure that, as before, the researchers, experts, institutions and libraries will contribute to the success of its work with their valuable help.

## OIC ACTIVITIES

### Third Meeting of the OIC Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Islamabad

The Standing Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation (COMSTECH) met for the third time in Islamabad, on 19-22 November 1986, under the chairmanship of H. E. Zia ul Haq, President of Pakistan. The high-level meeting's agenda included a variety of issues; those related to the work conducted within the OIC in the field of science and technology by different OIC subsidiary organs such as the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD) and the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR); the implementation of the Scientific and Technological Plan of Action approved by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference (Casablanca, Morocco, 1984); programme areas such as manpower development, information and documentation, technology transfer, food and agriculture, energy, and many other subjects concerning scientific and technological cooperation and development in Islamic countries.

COMSTECH is one of the three standing committees established by the Third Islamic Summit Conference (Mecca and Taif, Saudi Arabia, 1981). The two others are the "Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation" (the COMCEC), chaired by H.E. Kenan Evren, President of Turkey and the "Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs" chaired by H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal.

### First Academic Year of the Islamic University of Niger

The Islamic University established in the town of Sey in Niger by the OIC launched its first academic year in November 1986 at the Faculty of Arabic Language and Islamic Studies. The following disciplines will be taught at the Faculty: Islamic thought, Islamic social sciences and Arabic language and literature. Dean of the Faculty is Dr. Mohammed Jamil Khayat.

### Teaching Palestine's History and Geography

The Commission in charge of examining the issue of teaching Palestine's history and geography in Islamic schools and institutions met for the second time. The meeting's work consisted of the follow-up of decisions of Islamic Conferences stressing the necessity to adopt a unified system for the teaching of Palestine's history and geography. A proposed system elaborated by the Commission in cooperation with the P.L.O. was reviewed at the meeting, recommendations of which will be submitted to the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in January 1987. The first meeting of the Commission had entrusted a group of experts the task of drawing a list of topics that could be taught in Islamic educational institutions.

### Exchanges of Broadcasts among Muslim countries

The Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation, a specialised agency

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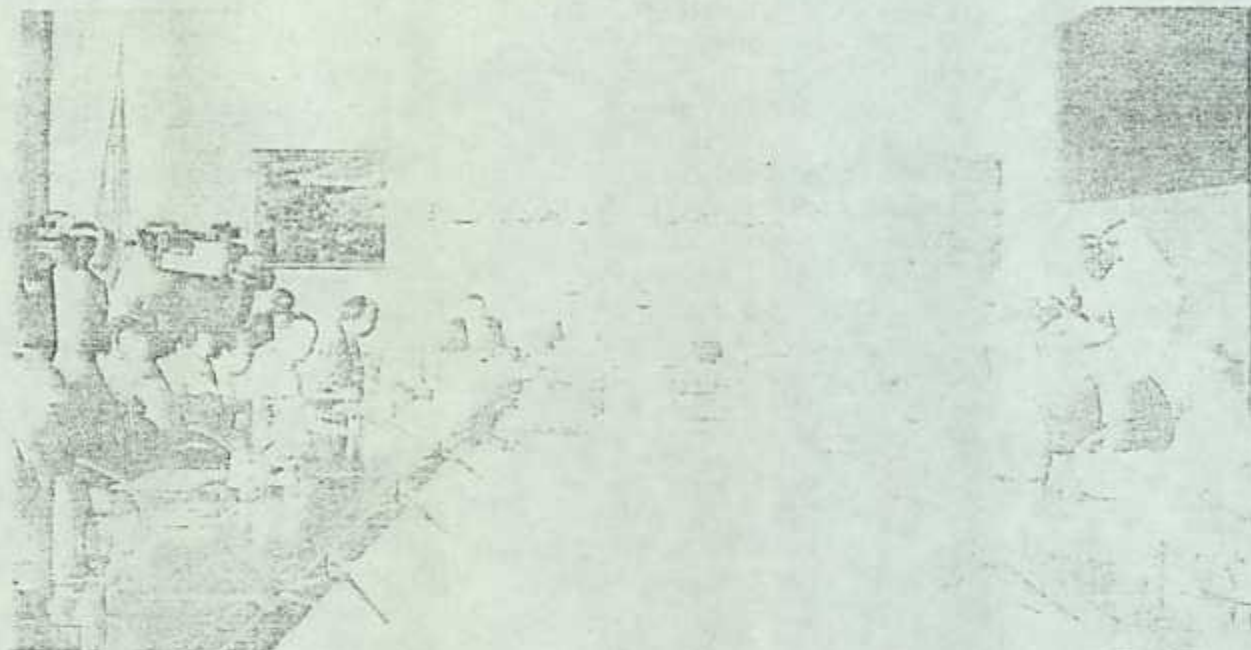
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## ISLAMIC HERITAGE COMMISSION

### THIRD MEETING OF THE HERITAGE COMMISSION



The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage met for the third time on 16-17 November 1986, in Riyadh, capital city of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This was the third ordinary meeting of the Commission, but the first for its new members to come together after their appointment by the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers (Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, 6-10 January 1986), under the Chairmanship of H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, General President for Youth Welfare, Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Heritage Commission.

The meeting was inaugurated at King Faisal Conference Hall in Riyadh; a number of Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Saudi Arabian Government and representatives of diplomatic missions of the OIC Member States in Saudi Arabia attended the ceremony, as well as member of international press agencies. Following the recitation of verses from the Holy Quran, H.R. H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd, Chairman

of the Commission opened the meeting. In his inaugural speech, H.R. H. the Prince briefed the audience about the objectives of the Commission and the role incumbent upon it; he mentioned the completed and on-going projects of the Commission, such as the competition for the King Fahd Awards for Design and Research in Islamic Architecture and the Calligraphy Competition, as well as the activities envisaged in the future. He thanked all those who contributed to the successful realisation of the King Fahd Awards competition. After H.R. H. the Prince's speech, H.E. Dr. Mohammed El-Mukhtar Ouli Bah, Assistant Secretary General of the OIC for Cultural and Social Affairs took the floor, representing H.E. Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of OIC. He presented the message of H.E. the Secretary General to the meeting and conveyed his wishes of success to the Commission. In his message, H.E. the Secretary General underlined the importance and significance of the Commission's activities and said that it had accomplished commend-

able job in providing a wide, comprehensive and unified view of Islamic cultural heritage with its monuments and historical sites, as well as manuscripts, libraries and works of art. Then, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Secretary of the Heritage Commission took the floor and said that the third meeting of the Commission represents the beginning of a new era in its activities, since the past first three years might be considered as the establishment phase of the Commission. He gave an account of the work done in the past period and especially the competition for the King Fahd Awards, and said that these accomplishments were made possible with the provision of the necessary financial means by the Custodian of Al-Haramein Al-Shariffain H.M. King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz and the wise guidance of H.R. H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz.

Following the inaugural ceremony, the Commission met at its working sessions, attended by the below-mentioned Commission members:

- Dr. Afif Bahnassi, Director of Antiquities and Museums, Damascus, Syria
- Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Talji representing H.E. Prof. Dr. Abdelhadi Boutaleb, Director General of ISESCO, Rabat, Morocco
- H.E. Dr. Abdullah H. Maary: Assistant Deputy Minister for Education and Director General of Antiquities, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- H.E. Dr. Abdurrahman El-Tayib Al-Ansari, Head of Monuments Division, College of Literature, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- Dr. Gulzar Haider, Professor of Architecture, Carlton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
- Sheikha Hussa Al-Sabah Al-Salim, Director, Dar Al-Athar Al-Islamiya, Safat, Kuwait
- H.E. Prof. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı, Chairman of the Council of Higher Education of Turkey, Ankara, Turkey

- H.E. Justice Javid Iqbal, Chief Justice Punjab, Lahore High Court, Lahore, Pakistan
- Raja Fuziah Bt. Raja Tun Uda, Director General, Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Dr. Shawqi Shaa'th, expert on Islamic and Palestinian heritage, P.L.O.
- Dr. Uka Tjandrasasmita, Director for the Protection of Monuments and Historical Heritage, Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia.

The two other Commission members, namely Prof. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Sharif, Secretary General of World Islamic Call Society (Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) and Dr. Mahmoud Zouber, Director General of Ahmed Baba Research Centre (Tombouctou, Mali) could not attend the meeting.

Following the adoption of the agenda, H.E. Prof. Dr. Abdelhadi Boutaleb was elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission. Then, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Secretary of the Commission presented the Report prepared by the Commission Secretariat for this meeting. This Report contains detailed information about each of the projects of the Commission, completed activities, on-going activities and steps taken for the execution of forthcoming activities. Following the presentation of the Report, the Commission members deliberated on different issues related to activities mentioned in the report and put forward their ideas and opinions about accomplishments of the Commission and its future short and medium-term work plans.

Commission members opined that the period of work starting with that meeting would constitute a new era in the activities of the Commission. They agreed upon the necessity to continuously ameliorate the quality and method of work in order that expectations of the Islamic Ummah be better satisfied, while,

at the same time, adopting realistic projects taking into consideration the financial and manpower limitations of the Commission. They also emphasized the role incumbent upon the Commission in the protection and development of Islamic cultural heritage in its two dimensions, in time and in space. Following consideration and adoption of some future projects, Commission member Dr. Gulzar Haider took the floor to present a detailed report about the First King Fahd Awards competition finalised in August 1986; he said that the rate of participation in the competition had been very large and showed slides of winning projects, giving explanations on each of them.

After concluding its working sessions, the drafting committee prepared the Final Report, which was then examined and adopted at the closing session. At the end of the meeting, Chairman H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz and Secretary of the Commission Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu gave a press conference about discussion and results of the meeting.

The decisions of the Third Meeting of the Commission as contained in its Final Report are summarised below:

- The Commission expressed its deepest gratitude and sincere thanks to the Custodian of the Harramein El-Shariffein His Majesty King Fahd bin Abdel Aziz for the generous care accorded to its work. The Commission also expressed its thanks to its Chairman H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd for his guidance and continuous support.
- The Commission adopted the Report prepared and presented by its Secretariat and requested that activities contained in this report be executed within the limits of possibilities.

- To ameliorate the organisational structure of the Commission so that it could work more efficiently, the Commission decided that a Technical Committee and a Fund Raising Committee be established, each headed by a Commission member. The terms of reference and scope of work of these committees shall be outlined by the Secretariat of the Commission, and professionals with experience in the related fields shall be invited to participate in the work of these Committees.

- The Commission considered the proposal of Commission member Sheikha Husna Al-Sabah Al-Saleem Al-Sabah relating to the need of providing moral and material support for the restoration and conservation of the precious manuscripts in Sana'a, Yemen A.R. and establishing a centre to this aim, which would constitute another step towards the establishment of a series of similar centres in OIC Member States. The Commission agreed upon this necessity and decided that Commission member Sheikha Husna Al-Sabah Al-Saleem Al-Sabah would cooperate with the Secretariat of the Commission for the execution of this project.

- The Commission also agreed to consider undertaking a survey of the experts working in the field of Islamic Arts.



## INTERNATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY COMPETITION: ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

- Concerning publicity about Commission activities, it was agreed that the Commission, its objectives and its activities should be better introduced to promote a wider awareness about them.
- The Commission accepted with pleasure the invitation by Dr. Afif Bahnassi, Director General of Museums and Antiquities of Syria to hold its Fourth Ordinary Meeting in Damas, in June 1987.

### Display of the King Fahd Awards Winners' Designs in Riyadh

On the occasion of the Third Meeting of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (16-17 November 1986) the Secretariat of the Commission organised an exhibition at the King Faisal Conference Hall in Riyadh where the Commission meeting was being held, to display the designs of winners of the King Fahd Awards for Design and Research in Islamic Architecture.

The projects displayed aroused the interest of the public and journalists. Commission member Dr. Gulzar Haider, Professor of Architecture at Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada gave technical explanations about the projects to the visitors.

The designs continued to be displayed in Riyadh after the Heritage Commission meeting. The exhibition will later accompany the award distribution ceremony, when its date and venue are fixed. After the award ceremony, the designs will be kept at the Commission's Secretariat in Istanbul, to be included in a future publication about the King Fahd Awards.

The First International Calligraphy Competition in the name of late calligrapher Hamid al-Amidi (Aytaç), organised by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), is finalised. The primary objective of the competition was to preserve and promote classical Islamic calligraphy in accordance with the basic principles and common concepts established by the masters of this art and transmitted throughout centuries. By organising the competition in the name of famous calligrapher Hamid al-Amidi, the Commission aimed at encouraging young artists to learn and apply his style. In his professional life of 75 years, Hamid al-Amidi won a well-deserved fame for his perfection in every calligraphic style and his numerous works, some of which are inscriptions on domes and walls of mosques.

A Jury of seven well-known experts in classical calligraphy met from 19 to 21 December 1986 at the Secretariat of the Commission in Istanbul to examine, discuss and evaluate 1272 calligraphies in total sent by 352 participants from 32 countries.

Jury member Mr. Yusuf Zunnun (calligraphist and research scholar, Iraq) was not able to join the meeting; therefore, first substitute member Prof. Dr. Ali Alpaslan replaced him. On the other hand, Mr. Uğur Derman, second substitute member also participated at the meeting since other tasks prevented Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and Secretary of ICPICH to attend all the sessions. Consequently, the Jury met with the following members, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ahmed Ziya Ibrahim from Saudi Arabia:

- Prof. Dr. Emin Barın, Faculty of Fine Arts, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Turkey
- Mr. Ahmed Ziya Ibrahim, lecturer of calligraphy, Saudi Arabia
- Prof. Mahmud Hilmi, expert calligrapher and teacher, Egypt
- Dr. Mohammed Sharifi, lecturer, New Fine Arts Faculty, Algeria
- Prof. Muhammed Yusef, lecturer, University of Malaysia, Malaysia
- Prof. Dr. Ali Alparslan, Faculty of Literature, Istanbul University (Turkey)
- Mr. Uğur Derman, IRCICA advisor and expert in calligraphy.
- Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and Secretary of ICPICH.

Participants' entries were in one or more of the following calligraphic styles:

1. Thuluth and Nasih
2. Djali thuluth
3. Taliq or djali taliq
4. Diwani or djali diwani
5. - Any other style not cited above
  - Imitation of one of the calligraphies of late Hamid al-Amidi.

The entries for each branch were first submitted for preliminary eliminations and 20 works were selected by the Jury. After a thorough examination of these 20 works, the Jury eliminated another 10 works. The four first winners of the competition and the second, third and fourth winners were determined by secret vote. Considering the high number of entries deserving awards and the participation of artists from countries where the tradition of classical Islamic calligraphy is rather recent, the Jury decided to institute two additional encouragement awards for each style; in the case of the fifth branch, two additional awards were given for each of the two options. In accordance with this decision, other entries were selected and added to the list of

winners in each style. Thus, eight encouragement awards were given for each of the first four branches and ten for the fifth branch, the amount of each encouragement award being US\$ 250.-.

Agreeing that the level of perfection of the winners is almost the same, the Jury found it appropriate not to select the competition's first winner among the first winners in each branch. Levels of participants who received encouragement awards were also close to each other; therefore, the Jury decided that their names be listed in alphabetic order.

Total awards were US \$ 7.000.- for each of the first four branches above, and US \$ 7.500.- for the fifth branch, distributed as follows:

First prize	US\$ 2.500.-
Honorary mentions:	
First	US\$ 1.250.-
Second	US\$ 750.-
Third	US\$ 500.-
Encouragement awards:	
(First 4 branches)	US\$ 250.- (250x8)
Encouragement awards:	
(Fifth branch)	US\$ 250.- (250x10)
TOTAL	
First 4 branches	(7.000x4=28.000)
Fifth branch	(7.500x1= 7.500)
	US\$ 35.500

Concluding its meeting, the Jury emphasized the importance of this competition as a contribution to the development of Islamic calligraphic arts. It expressed its satisfaction that the rate of participation from Islamic countries was very high and that artists from non-Muslim countries have shown a keen interest in the competition and in Islamic calligraphy. It pointed out that artists from

WINNERS' CALLIGRAPHIES

الْحَيَاءُ شِعْبٌ مِنْ أَلْمِيقَاتِ

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 قَالَ اسْتَجْتَبُوا مِنَ اللَّهِ مِجْسَاءً قُلْنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّا نَسْتَجْتَبِي وَأَجْمَلُهُ  
 قَالَ لَيْسَ ذَلِكَ وَلَكِنَّ الْأَسْتَجْتَبَاءَ مِنَ اللَّهِ مِجْسَاءً أَنْ يَحْفَظَ الرَّاسُ  
 وَمَا وَعَى وَالْبَطْنَ وَمَا جَوَى وَأَنْ تَذُكُرَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْبَلِي وَمَنْ زَادَ  
 الْأَجْرَةَ تَرَكَ زِينَةَ الدُّنْيَا فَمَنْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ اسْتَجْتَبَا مِنَ اللَّهِ مِجْسَاءً

THULUTH-NASIH

countries such as the U.S.A. and France, who received well-deserved awards, were especially noteworthy.

On the other hand, it was announced that one of the winners in anyone of the styles shall be invited to Istanbul at a time and for a period to be determined by the Heritage Commission, in order to undertake studies in the field of classical Islamic calligraphic arts.

A catalogue will be prepared for the calligraphies to be selected by the Jury from among the entries. The calligraphies, which are being displayed at the Commission's Secretariat at present, shall also be exhibited in Kuwait during the

Fifth Islamic Summit Conference to meet in January 1987, and at a later stage, in other Islamic countries.

The finalisation of the competition and its winners were announced to the representatives of Turkish and foreign press organs at a press conference held on 22 December 1986 at the Secretariat of the Heritage Commission in Istanbul. Declaring the results, Secretary of the Heritage Commission Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu also briefed the audience about objectives of the competition and the steps taken since two years for its successful realisation.

# RESULTS

## LIST OF WINNERS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL HAMID AL-AMIDI CALLIGRAPHY COMPETITION

### A. THULUTH - NASIH

#### WINNERS

<u>Prize</u>		<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
First prize (US\$ 2.500)		Mehmet Özçay	Turkey
1st mention (US\$ 1.250)		Hüseyin Kutlu	Turkey
2nd mention (US\$ 750)		Osman Özçay	Turkey
3rd mention (US\$ 500)		Nasır Abdülaziz al-Meymun	Saudi Arabia

#### ENCOURAGEMENT AWARDS (US\$ 250.-)

<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
A. Rasheed Butt	Pakistan
Ahmed Abdurrahman	Iraq
Ali Hamid al-Rawi	Iraq
Blondine Furet	France
Erol Dönmez	Turkey
Jassim al-Najafi	Iraq
M.Hassan Abulkhayr	Saudi Arabia
Salah Şirzad	United Arab Emirates

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### B. DJALI - THULUTH

#### WINNERS

<u>Prize</u>		<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
First prize (US\$ 2.500)		Davut Bektaş	Turkey
1st mention (US\$ 1.250)		Hüseyin Kutlu	Turkey
2nd mention (US\$ 750)		Hüseyin Öksüz	Turkey
3rd mention (US\$ 500)		Jasim al-Najafi	Iraq

#### ENCOURAGEMENT AWARDS (US\$ 250.-)

<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
Abdullah Riza	Saudi Arabia
Abdurrida B. Davut	Iraq
Hüseyin Gündüz	Turkey
M. Reza Ganbari	Iran
Mohammed Zakariya	U.S.A.
Nasır Abdülaziz al-Meymun	Saudi Arabia
Osman Özçay	Turkey
Savaş Çevik	Turkey

C. TALIQ - DJALI TALIQ

RESULTS

WINNERS

<u>Prize</u>	<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
First prize (US\$ 2.500)	Savaş Çevik	Turkey
1st mention (US\$ 1.250)	Hüseyin Öksüz	Turkey
2nd mention (US\$ 750)	Ali Toy	Turkey
3rd mention (US\$ 500)	Nasır Abdulaziz al-Meymun	Saudi Arabia

ENCOURAGEMENT AWARDS (US\$ 250.-)

<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
Abdulaziz H.M. Abulkhayr	Egypt
Abdullah Osman Mohammed	Kuwait
Ahmed al-Barî	Syria
Hüseyin Kutlu	Turkey
Osman Hamid H. İbrahim	Saudi Arabia
Ömer Aljemni	Tunisia
Recep Şahin	Turkey
Sadık Ali al-Durî	Iraq

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D. DIWANI - DJALI DIWANI

WINNERS

<u>Prize</u>	<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
First prize (US\$ 2.500)	Hüseyin Öksüz	Turkey
1st mention (US\$ 1.250)	Osman Hamid Hasan	Saudi Arabia
2nd mention (US\$ 750)	Muhammed al-Kadi	Syria
3rd mention (US\$ 500)	Hüseyin Ali al-Sirri	Un. Arab Em.

ENCOURAGEMENT AWARDS (US\$ 250.-)

<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
Abdülilah al-Arab	Qatar
Abdulgani Alani	France
Abdurida Jasim M. Mehdi	Iraq
Jasim Al-Najafi	Iraq
M.Ali al-Hamouri	Jordan
Muhsin M. Ftuni	Saudi Arabia
Nasır Abdulaziz al-Meymun	Saudi Arabia
Omar Durma	Sudan

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E/1. IMITATION OF HAMID AL-AMIDI  
E/2. OTHER FORMS

RESULTS

WINNERS

<u>Prize</u>	<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
First prize (US\$ 2.500)	Hüseyin Gündüz	Turkey
1st mention (US\$ 1.250)	Hüseyin Kutlu	Turkey
2nd mention (US\$ 750)	Davud Bektaş	Turkey
3rd mention (US\$ 500)	Talip A. Bekir al-Azzawi	Iraq

ENCOURAGEMENT AWARDS (US\$ 250.-)

<u>Name of participant</u>	<u>Country</u>
Abdulkerim A. Sabit	Iraq
Abdulilah al-Arab	Qatar
Adnan Yahya Osman	Syria
Ahmed al-Dahab	Lebanon
Mehdi Itriyan	Iran
Mehmed Özçay	Turkey
Mohammed Siam	Palestine
Osman Hamid H. İbrahim	Saudi Arabia
S. Mohtar al-Shahab	Malaysia
Savaş Tavik	Turkey

WINNERS' CALLIGRAPHIES



DJALI - THULUTH



WINNERS' CALLIGRAPHIES



IMITATION OF HAMID AL-AMIDI



HAMID AL-AMIDI IN CALLIGRAPHIES

Reproduction of the work by Mr. Mohammed Mandi,  
Cultural Foundation, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.,  
offered to the Calligraphy Competition Secretariat

أَزَالِدُنِي بِمَجِبِ عَمَّا إِلَى الْأُمُورِ وَمَكْرَهُ سَفِينَا فَهَا

Handwritten calligraphy in Thuluth-Nasih script, featuring multiple lines of text with decorative flourishes and diacritics.

First Mention in  
THULUTH-NASIH

Large, highly decorative calligraphic piece in Djali-Thuluth script, characterized by bold, thick strokes and intricate geometric patterns.

First Mention in  
DJALI - THULUTH

الملوك حكام على الناس والعلماء حكام على الملوك

First Mention in  
TALIQ - DJALI TALIQ

فان لهم سبحانه وتعالى بيد العزيز:

وانتفع بها انك لله لار الله خيرة ورد نصيب من له نيا فوس كما احسن لله البها

صون لله العظيمة

First Mention in  
DIWANI - DJALI DIWANI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
وَبِحُجْرَةِ فَاهِ الْجَنَّةِ  
صَلُّوا  
عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلِّمُوا  
رَبُّنَا اللَّهُ فَضَّلَنَا اللَّهُ تَعَالَى  
قَالَ

First Mention in  
IMITATION OF HAMID AL-AMIDI

## NEWSFILE ON ISLAMIC HERITAGE

### Preservation Plan for the City of Sana'a, Yemen A.R.

The heritage city of Sana'a holds general international interest and the issue of its protection figures on the OIC agenda as well as that of the UNESCO. The preservation plan launched in 1984 by the UNESCO is estimated to cost one billion US Dollars and to take at least until the end of the present century for completion. Its successful implementation depends on international financial assistance, which has unfortunately been little until now.

The old city of Sana'a, once surrounded by walls, offers to sight narrow streets, a typical bazaar and about 6500 picturesque residential constructions some of which are estimated to be ten-centuries old. At present, about 8% of the total population of Sana'a lives in this old part of the city.

### Spanish Exhibition on Islamic Civilisation

The Administration of Aragon in Spain organised a large exhibition about Islamic heritage properties found in the province. On display were more than 80 manuscripts, graphical descriptions of Islamic artistic and architectural works, as well as numerous objects made

of wood and metal. Inaugurating the exhibition, the President of the local Administration called upon the inhabitants of the region to protect and learn about these remnants of the Muslim era in Spain, which is a fundamental aspect of their history.

### Documentary Film on Egypt's Monuments

A joint German-Egyptian team is working on a documentary film about Islamic architecture and its style as seen in Egypt's ancient monuments and old cities. It is reported that the film will show the ruins of Al-Fustat which was one of the first Islamic capitals, monuments of Cairo belonging to the Fatimi period, as well as Amr Ibn Al-As Mosque (first mosque in Africa), Al-Azhar Mosque, Qalawun Mosque, Sultan Guri Mosque, among others.

### Old Islamic Coins Discovered in Cairo

"Al-Ahram" journal dated 1st December 1986 reports that the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation discovered, in Badhai village near Cairo airport, a collection of old Islamic coins and other historic objects. Items in the collection

belong to different periods and the earliest ones relate to the beginnings of the Abbasi rule. Some of the coins bear the name of Abdul Malik Bin Yazid written in "Kufi" script.

Monuments of Cairo  
Recorded on Microfilms

The Information Centre of Egyptian Antiquities Organisation embarked upon a project aiming to record historical monuments on microfilms. The monuments will be photographed first and then their microfilms will be prepared in order to constitute an archive of all Islamic and pre-Islamic constructions. It is reported the first phase of the project already started, dealing with Al-Jamaliya district and its principal monuments. The next phase will cover Ahmed Ibn Tulun Mosque and the monuments surrounding it.

Periodicals on Islamic Heritage:

"Dar al Athar" published in Kuwait

"Dar al Athar" institution affiliated to Kuwait National Museum publishes a periodical under the same name, in English and Arabic. The journal gives news about Islamic heritage properties and activities related to them, such as

seminars, lectures and exhibitions, as well as publications of other institutions concerning Islamic arts, old manuscripts and their restoration, archeological findings etc. In addition, it gives information about the work of "Dar al Athar" itself. Editors-in-chief are Ms.Fatma Bin Tuk for the section in Arabic and Mr.Keith Wills for the English part.

The institution is located within the Kuwait National Museum since April 1983. It contains the private collection of Sheikh Nasser Al-Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah and it is directed by Sheikha Husa Al-Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, member of IRCICA Governing Council and International Heritage Commission.

The Egyptian "Archeological Review"

This periodical is published by the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation in collaboration with the Centre for Studies in Architectural Planning in Cairo. It contains mainly news related to Islamic heritage, the progress of restoration works and archeological excavations which are being conducted in Egypt and the results of researches concerning old monuments and archeological findings. The editor-in-chief of the journal is Dr. Ahmed Kadri. He is helped by a group of eminent scholars and researchers. The publication is bilingual, in Arabic and English.

# THE NEWLY PUBLISHED OTTOMAN ARCHIVES GUIDEBOOK



This section presents information about the contents of the most recent book published by IRCICA (with the collaboration of the Centre for Archives and Manuscripts of the University of Jordan), titled "The Ottoman Archives, a Guidebook to the documents preserved in the Prime Ministry's Ottoman Archives". The book has been published in Arabic; English version is forthcoming. Following are excerpts from the Preface of the book:

"... The present guidebook is composed of nine sections, in addition to the preface, list of abbreviations and table of contents. Earlier publications on Ottoman Archives were studied at a preparatory stage and the present work was prepared after a comparative evaluation of these preceding ones. Contents of the chapters are described below:

The first chapter deals with the aspects and characteristics of the Ottoman central administration from where the documents in the Prime Ministry's Ottoman Archives were issued. There is an account of the

functions of the Imperial Council (Dîvân-ı Hümâyûn), Grand Vizierate (Bâb-ı Asafî or Bâb-ı Alî), Financial Administration (Bâb-ı Defterî), Land Records Department (Defterhâne), and their branch offices. This chapter has been included in order to facilitate a proper understanding and efficient evaluation of the document classifications.

The second chapter gives a brief history of the archives in the light of previously unpublished documents.

Classification work done so far is explained in the third chapter. This chapter is divided into two parts; one giving an account of work accomplished during the Ottoman period and the other describing work done since the proclamation of the Republic.

The fourth chapter presents collections presently open to researchers. Each collection is dealt with separately with a description of its contents, primary characteristics, chronological limits, catalogues, inventories, and indexes, if any.

The fifth chapter describes the register collections. These types of registers are one of the characteristics of Ottoman bureaucracy. Dates and serial numbers are given in most cases. These collections are grouped under the three main headings of the Imperial Council (Dîvân-ı Hümâyûn), Grand Vizierate (Bâb-ı Asafî), and Land Records Office (Defterhâne).

The sixth chapter contains information about documents and registers not incorporated into specific classification groups.

The seventh chapter introduces the Bâb-ı Alî Records Department (Bâb-ı Alî Evrâk Odası), its in-

coming and outgoing correspondence registers, and administrative, political, juridical, and other miscellaneous documents kept there. This chapter also includes some information on the registers of the Special Provinces Office (Mümtâze Kalemi), a branch of the Bâb-1 Ali Records Department, and of the Financial Administration (Defterhâne).

The present classification system, inventory and cataloguing work, and codification used at the Ottoman Archives, are described in the eighth chapter.

The ninth chapter gives an account of the procedures for applying to do research at the Prime Ministry's Ottoman Archives, regulations of

these archives, and conditions with which researchers must comply during the course of their research.

The present work represents the completion of one of the projects of the Centre concerning archives. I believe that this and similar publications on the archives of other Islamic and Arab countries will enable important progress to be made in reinforcing the historic ties between these countries and make possible a close cooperation in cultural fields. It is my sincere wish that the present work constitute an inspiration for the further research necessary on the Ottoman Archives.

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu  
IRCICA Director General"

### **IRCICA WELCOMES RAJA FUZIAH Bt. RAJA TUN UDA THE NEW DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL**



IRCICA is pleased to announce that Raja Fuziah binti Raja Tun Uda, who was previously a member of both IRCICA Governing Council and the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, joined IRCICA very recently, as Deputy Director General.

Before joining IRCICA, Raja Fuziah binti Raja Tun Uda was the Director General of Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, where she was

involved in the development of crafts and the preservation and promotion of crafts people. Within this context, Raja Fuziah binti Raja Tun Uda participated in the work of the World Crafts Council for some years and has been the Council's Vice-President for Asia during 1982-1984. Currently, she is also the Deputy Chairman of the National Advisory Council for the Integration of Women in Development (NACIWID), an advisory body to the Government of Malaysia.

The Centre is happy to have Raja Fuziah binti Raja Tun Uda among its staff and would like to take this opportunity to express its appreciation and thanks for her valuable contributions to its work during her membership in its Governing Council.

We wish Raja Fuziah binti Raja Tun Uda all the success in her new work.

## **SPOTLIGHT ON CULTURAL NEWS**

### EGYPT

#### Standing Exhibition of Islamic Books

A standing exhibition of Islamic books was inaugurated recently at the Islamic Centre in Cairo. On display was a rich collection of books about Islamic civilisation and heritage. The aim of the exhibition is to encourage the youth to read important books in different branches of Islamic culture, while also serving as an opportunity for book lovers and the general public to meet and exchange views and experiences.

### ENGLAND

#### "The Genius of Arab Civilisation" on the Radio

This is the title of a series of broadcasts presented by BBC's Arabic section since last October. The series aims at giving an overview of scientific and intellectual progress achieved during centuries in the regions under Arab and Islamic rule, which prepared the ground for further scientific advancement in subsequent centuries. The advice, works and opinions of Arab and European experts and scholars have been used in the preparation of the series which is to continue for a few months.

### GERMANY, F.R.

#### Exhibition on "Islamic Arts Throughout Centuries"

The journal "Asharq ul-Awsat" dated 14 November 1986 reports that a large exhibition on Islamic arts was organised in November 1986 in

the Chlous Capetbourg Palace near Dasbadrof, capital city of the State of Nordreïn, Westphalia. The exhibition was organised by a group of experts and institutions under the direction of the Islamic Arts Museum of West Berlin. Most of the items on display were from this museum, but there were also samples from private collections. The exhibition covered different periods of Islamic history including the Umayyads, Abbasids, Safawis, Tulunis, Fatimis, Seljukis, Ayyubis and Memluks. A special section was devoted to remnants of Muslim Andalusia. Among the objects displayed, there were potteries, glassworks, objects made of various metals, jewellery, carpets, as well as Arabic and Persian manuscripts, bookbindings and paintings.

The Islamic Arts Museum in West Berlin which directed the organisation of this exhibition contains more than 2000 historic items, among which are a manuscript copy of the Quran written in the second Century Hijra and an old "Mihrab" remaining from the 16th Century. The museum is considered as the largest of its kind outside the Islamic world.

### JORDAN

#### Creation of an Islamic Academy of Sciences

Establishment of an Islamic Academy of Sciences in Amman was announced at a conference inaugurated by H.R. H. Crown Prince Hasan bin Tallal of Jordan in October 1986. Scholars and experts from different Islamic countries participated at the conference to discuss and decide upon the Statute of the Academy, including its founding members, as

## SPOTLIGHT ON CULTURAL NEWS

well as consecutive stages of its establishment. Activities of the Academy will be centered around long-run planning strategies for the scientific development of Islamic countries.

### MALAYSIA

H.E. Tunku Abdul Rahman, first Secretary General of OIC received IRCICA Director General



Within the period of the Congress, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General, and Raja Fuziah bt. Raja Tun Uda, a member of the Governing Council of IRCICA were received by H.E. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, first Secretary General of the OIC. During the meeting, IRCICA Director General presented information about activities and achievements of IRCICA and its future work to H.E. Tunku Abdul Rahman, who expressed his appreciation and satisfaction over activities of the Centre and its efforts to promote Islamic culture.

### Congress of Muslim Librarians and Information Scientists formalised

The Congress of Muslim Librarians and Information Scientists (COMLIS) held its second meeting in Universiti Utara Malaysia on 20-22 October 1986. Participants from different Islamic countries as well as India, People's Republic of China, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the U.S.A. attended the meeting to present research papers, as well as proposals relating to the necessary steps to be taken to promote information exchanges and cooperation among libraries. Paper presentations were distributed among the following working sessions: "Problems of Access to Information on Islam and Challenges to Libraries and Information Centres"; "Promotion of Educational and Literacy Programmes"; "Towards Islamic Foundations for Librarianship and Information Services"; "Library Cooperation in the Muslim World"; "Access to Information for National Development and Challenges and Prospects for Libraries and Information Centres"; "Towards Improved Access to Information". IRCICA was represented at the meeting by its Director General, who presented a paper on library cooperation in the Muslim world.

### PAKISTAN

#### Fourth Islamic Medicine Conference held in Karachi

The Fourth International Conference on Islamic Medicine, which was convened jointly by the Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences of Kuwait and Hamdard Foundation of Pakistan, was held on 9-13 November 1986, under the high patronage of H.E. Zia ul Haq, Presi-

## SPOTLIGHT ON CULTURAL NEWS

dent of Pakistan. 48 research papers in total were presented during the sessions, followed by extensive discussion about the topics covered. The themes of the sessions can be grouped as follows:

### A. Heritage of Prophetic Medicine:

- Documentation of the Prophet's Speech in the field of Medicine
- Islam and Preventive Medicine
- Prevention in Islam

### B. Applied Research

- Prohibition and Reservation in Islam
- Aims and Objectives of Al Shariah as mentioned in Quran and Sunnah
- Applied Heritage in the field of Medicinal Plants
- Islam and Psychiatry

Different subjects were covered in working sessions under the above-mentioned titles. IRCICA was represented at the meeting by its Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, who presented, on the first day of the conference, a research paper on "Turkish manuscripts on the Prophetic Medicine", and assumed the co-Chairmanship of the third session under the theme of Applied Research.

## PALESTINE

### "The Arab Press in Palestine"

The Institute of Palestinian Studies (Lebanon) recently published a work titled "The Arab Press in Palestine: 1876-1948" The author is Mr. Yusuf K. Khouri. The work is a record of the Palestinian press media over the period, giving titles of newspapers, their publishers, chief editors, dates of first and last issue, and various other information. It also contains detailed annexes about Arab periodicals and the legislation applicable to the press in the Ottoman period and under the British rule.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Arab Calligraphy in Manuscripts

This was the theme of an exhibition organised recently at the King Faisal Centre for Islamic Studies and Research in Riyadh. There were about 150 manuscripts on display, selected to represent different styles of Arab calligraphy and its development throughout history and with respect to different regions.

## TURKEY

### Symposium on Science and Technology in the Years 2000

An international symposium on "Science and Technology in the Years 2000" was organised on 5-7

## SPOTLIGHT ON CULTURAL NEWS

November 1986 in Istanbul, by the Istanbul Technical University and the journal "Insan ve Kainat" (Man and Universe). Papers presented at the meeting focused on the perspectives of scientific and technological advancement in Turkey in the light of technological developments world-wide. They dealt with various branches of science, such as bio-technology, physics, chemistry, energy, information, industry, microelectronics, etc. A great number of scientists and scholars from Turkey and abroad participated at the symposium, including Prof. Dr. Abdus Salam, Nobel Prize winner Pakistani physicist, whose paper was about "Sciences in the Islamic World". After the symposium, a group of participants including Prof. Dr. Abdus Salam visited IRCICA and were briefed about its activities.

### U.S.A.

#### International Symposium on "Seerah"

The Third International Symposium on Seerah is to be held in California on 26-27 December 1986, on the theme of "The Prophet's Seerah in the face of contemporary challenges". Muslim thinkers and scholars from different countries will attend the meeting, which will be chaired by Sheikh Mohammed Mutawali Sharawi and organised by the Islamic Association of California. The preceding symposium held two years ago was one of the greatest

Islamic events that took place in the U.S.A. The aim of the symposium is to better explain, to a large audience, the noble principles and high values of the Prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H.). An exhibition of Islamic books will also be held on the occasion of the symposium.

### U.S.S.R.

#### Reference work on Islamic culture

The Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences intends to publish a voluminous work which will contain articles on Islamic history and culture throughout the centuries. The Institute also publishes a periodical on Islamic civilisation, dealing with a wide range of topics including language and literature, social and economic problems and various cultural issues.

#### Publication about Arab Manuscripts

A guidebook of Arab manuscripts found at the Leningrad section of the Institute of Oriental Studies was published recently. The Introduction, written by Anis Khalidov, well-known orientalist of the U.S.S.R. gives information about the manuscripts and their authors. The works covered belong to the period between the 8th and the 19th centuries and they are classified according to their subjects.

## IRCICA IN THE PRESS

### "Al-Arbaa", Saudi Arabia

An interview with IRCICA Director General was published by this weekly in September 1986, giving information on the Centre's research projects, already published books and forthcoming works, as well as its library. Reference was also made to activities of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage and its projects, especially the King Fahd Awards Competition and the Calligraphy Competition.

### "Arab Heritage Newsletter", Kuwait

No. 26, July 1986 issue of this journal published by the Institute of Arab Manuscripts affiliated to the Arab Organisation for Education, Culture and Science (ALECSO) contains the resolution of its Executive Council concerning cooperation with IRCICA in the cultural field, and announces the Centre's books titled "Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Köprülü Library" and "International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions". Furthermore, issue no. 27 dated September-October 1986 of the same journal also published an article about IRCICA; the article mentions that five years have elapsed since the election of the Centre's first Governing Council and that a Special Issue of IRCICA Newsletter (no. 11) was published on this occasion. Detailed information is given on objectives, research projects, exhibitions, conferences and seminars of the Centre, as well as a list of its publications.

### "Xinhua", China

An article by Qian Wenrong published in Xinhua Bulletin dated 22 July 1986 describes IRCICA, its

premises and its different activities in detail. The author had visited the Centre to receive information about its objectives and projects. In the article, he enumerates and introduces the works published by the Centre, including bibliographies, catalogues and other research works. He also gives information about the international meetings organised by the Centre and qualifies the latter as an institution which is developing rapidly.

### Articles introducing IRCICA Publications

#### "Al-Wifaq Al-Arabi", Jordan

21-28 October 1986 issue of the weekly announced the publication of the guidebook of "Ottoman Archives" jointly by IRCICA and the Research and Documentation Centre of the University of Jordan. The article gives information on the form and contents of the book.

#### "Dustur", Jordan

An article by Professor Ahmed Anany, elaborating upon the publication of the "Ottoman Archives" guidebook, was published in the 22 October 1986 issue of the journal. The article is titled: "Great News for Historians". It refers to a previous article in the same journal announcing the publication of the guidebook and emphasizes that the problem with Ottoman Archives was the lack of well-developed catalogues prepared by experts in this field. The author, who has visited the Ottoman Archives many times before, points out that the Archives are very large and varied and that the indications and explanations given in the catalogue would facilitate the task of researchers".



"Köprü", Turkey

September 1986 issue of "Köprü" (bridge) journal contains an article reviewing the studies completed by IRCICA since its establishment and listing the catalogues and other reference works to be published in the near future. The article qualifies the Centre as a dynamic institution having made numerous accomplishments in a short period. This article accompanies an interview with IRCICA Director

General, which gives explanations on activities undertaken by IRCICA in the field of Islamic cultural heritage in its capacity as the Secretariat of the Heritage Commission, as well as the international seminars organised by the Centre and the research project to be undertaken jointly with relevant institutions of the North Cyprus Turkish Republic under the patronage of H.E. Rauf Denktaş, President of NCTR, to register Islamic heritage assets in this country.

## OBSERVATIONS ABOUT IRCICA

### Visitors' Impressions



*H.E. Dato Rais Yatim signing the Centre's book*

\* On 22 November 1986, IRCICA was honoured by the visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia H.E. Dato Rais Yatim. The Minister, who was on an unofficial visit to Istanbul, received information about research projects of the Centre, saw the different sections in its premises and visited the exhibition on bookbinding that was being held at Çit Qasr. The Minister recorded his impressions on the Visitors Book of the Centre as follows: "An endeavour of this stature and importance should receive every support from all true Muslims the world over. May Allah bestow all that endeavour".

\* Prof. Dr. Abdus Salam, Nobel Prize winner Pakistani physicist and Director of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy, visited the Centre on 6 November 1986. The distinguished guest was visiting Istanbul to attend the international symposium on "Science and Technology in the Years 2000" held on 5-7 November 1986 (see "Spotlight on Cultural News-Turkey"). He received information about research projects of the Centre and expressed his appreciation of the work of the Centre. His impressions were as follows: "It is a great experience to discover kindred souls with similar ideas but worked out in a

scholarly way on the history of scientific thought of Islam. May Allah bless your work and it may succeed even more ... May your work spur the younger generation to emulate their distant past and engage in developing sciences today".



*Prof. Dr. Abdus Salam at IRCICA*

\* "My visit to the Centre is a memorable one. It is one example of how we are capable of organising and making achievements in various aspects of our history and culture. It is organised in a scientific way and I hope the system will be emulated all over the Islamic world".

Dr. Mohammed Afzal, President,  
International Islamic University  
Islamabad, Pakistan, 15 October 1986

\* "I am delighted to have had the opportunity to visit this Centre and to admire the immense progress you have made. Please accept my congratulations and my very good wishes for the future scholarly work of the Centre. The search for truth and understanding is our common task, and we shall all profit from its successful pursuit".

Prof. Dr. Bernard Lewis, Dept. of  
Eastern Studies, Princeton University,  
U.S.A. 19 September 1986

\* "I am happy to visit this Centre and be informed about its activities in the service of Islamic culture and heritage. I congratu-

late the Director General of the Centre and his distinguished colleagues for their noble efforts. May God help them". (original: Arabic)

Mr. Salem Azzam  
Secretary General, Islamic Council,  
London, England 8 October 1986

\* "We visited the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture on 20 October 1986 and we were happy to see how Islamic history is glorified in the Centre ... as well as the books published by the Centre, each of which contain a wealth of knowledge about all that which constitute the glory of Islam in this country .... In this visit, I am accompanied by Dr. Ibrahim Abdallah, member of the Fundamental Society in Sudan and Prof. Amin Bernani, Legal Advisor of the Islamic Production Society, on the occasion of the Islamic Banking Conference. We wish those working at the Centre ensure its success and its development under the aegis of the OIC". (original: Arabic)

Prof. Dr. Hamid Al-Alim, Dean of  
Quranic Faculty, Omdurman Islamic  
University, Sudan 20 October 1986

\* "Islam has put sciences and scientists in a privileged position. The first order to men was "read!" which is the very principle by which science becomes a task. ... We were happy to visit the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul and to see its headquarter buildings as well as to understand its signification. ... The task of the Centre is a mission of Islamic civilisation..." (original: Arabic)

Egyptian Delegation at First  
Islamic Banking Conference  
(Istanbul) 21 October 1986

### Editor's Post

With the last issue of its Newsletter, IRCICA had circulated a small notice asking its readers whether they would like to continue to receive the Newsletter. Responses they sent until now have been a source of pleasure for the Centre. The majority of institutions and personalities on our mailing list answered affirmatively, stating that the Newsletter is useful to them as a means of information about Islamic culture and cultural events. We would like to thank our readers for their interest and have the pleasure of quoting below some such encouraging comments:

"For our Institute your bulletin constitutes one of the most informative media to keep in touch with actual developments in the contemporary world of Islamic culture."

Dr. Gerd-R. Puin, Dept. of Oriental  
Studies, Saarlandes University,  
Saarbrücken, W. Germany

"It is my pleasure to gain knowledge about activities of IRCICA ... the information printed is very valuable but a column should be included covering comprehensive research activities of institutions, universities, etc."

M.M. Qureshi, Karachi, Pakistan

"Your contribution to the understanding of the Islamic heritage is most valuable and I follow with great interest your development."

Mr. F.D. Safaie-Brown, Guildford,  
England

"...Your Newsletter is highly esteemed by the members of our Department of Oriental Studies."  
Prof. Dr. Klaus Kreiser, Bamberg  
University, Bamberg, W. Germany

## BOOK REVIEWS

Kemal H. Karpat: OTTOMAN POPULATION 1330-1914 Demographic and Social Characteristics, The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin 1985, (xvi)-243 pp. (English)

Population movements - emigrations, immigrations, different forms of human settlement and demographic and social characteristics of religious and ethnic migrant communities have been influential, throughout history, in determining societies' cultural, social and economic life and types of political organisation. The same was true for the Ottoman society where the transition of traditional religious communities into ethnically distinct states has been greatly influenced by population shifts and demographic trends. However, studies dealing with the last century of the Ottoman Empire and the history of its structural transformation had paid little regard to factors other than the effects of foreign intervention or liberal/modernist reactions to the autocratic system. Prof. Dr. Kemal Karpat brings a completely new perspective to the analysis of this process of transformation by a clear, objective and comprehensive survey of the developments in the size, growth rate and various distributions of the Ottoman population on the basis of its religious/ethnic composition, as major agents that prepared the ground for political disruption and disintegration of the Empire.

Another distinctive feature of the study is related to its coverage. Almost all of the previously published demographic surveys of Ottoman population were limited to specific regions and especially to the European part of the territory. Prof. Dr. Karpat's work covers the

entire Ottoman realm and therefore constitutes, at the same time, a rich reference about Ottoman population records relating to the 19th and early 20th centuries. The 119-page "Statistical Appendices" section presents the statistical data supportive of the author's qualitative analysis. This section brings to light previously unavailable data, which have been collected from Turkish archives through hard and time-consuming work requiring considerable zeal and patience, and then collated and systematized. The archival material used by the author for the purpose are the records of population censuses conducted by the Ottoman State at different years, and the Yearbooks (Salnames) issued by the State and provinces. These sources give the most reliable and consistent population data, since the major aim of State censuses was to make an actual count of the population for tax purposes, military purposes, the establishment of municipal boundaries and building infrastructure in most useful locations, as the author explains. Nevertheless, technical adjustments were necessary in order to ensure comparability among indicators relating to different censuses.

This alone required a study of concepts and methods used in Ottoman population counts, after which necessary adjustments and estimations were made for tabulation. Results of the said study are also provided in the work, as well as an evaluation of demographic statistics contained in other sources such as the writings of foreign diplomatic representatives and military personnel. The Statistical Appendices' section I presents Ottoman population statistics according to census districts and reli-

gious and ethnic distribution for different years; section II gives the national and religious group populations in various provinces, section III focuses on the population of Istanbul and its national-religious composition in the 19th and early 20th centuries and finally, section IV presents data on major demographic, social and occupational characteristics of Ottoman population in the late 19th century.

The crucial issue of migrations and especially immigrations to the Ottoman territory, with their socio-economic and cultural impacts, is dealt with in Chapter 4 in the analytical part of the work. This analysis is followed, in Chapter 5, by a study of the population of Istanbul and its social and economic transformation, as the microcosm of the Ottoman State. The increase of Istanbul's population in the 19th century, the high rate of urbanisation, the occupational distribution of the population according to religious and ethnic groups and changes on cultural and social scores reflect the same trends observed in the case of the entire Ottoman population.

By its very subject matter, as well as its qualitative and quantitative analyses, this work constitutes an invaluable contribution to scholarship. It would be most useful for those dealing with Ottoman history, social and economic history and researchers interested in Anatolia, the Middle East and the Balkans.

Zeynep Inal  
Economist

Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation and Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States, "METHODS OF ORIENTALISTS IN ARAB-ISLAMIC STUDIES", Riyadh, 1985, 2 volumes, 440+632 pp. (Arabic)

This is a collection of articles about Quranic studies, Sunna, Seerah, Islamic faith, Islamic law and jurisprudence, philosophy, history, language and literature. The first part, by Dr. Tuhami Nakra is about Quranic studies made by orientalist, with an evaluation of what is true in their assertions, as well as their misinterpretations and false assumptions.

In the section about the Seerah of the Prophet (P.B.U.H.) Dr. Mohammed Mustafa Azami elaborates upon orientalist Shakht and the Sunna; a section by Dr. Amadeddin Halil deals with contemporary English orientalist Montgomery Watt who tries to assess the errors of his predecessors and contemporaries. This orientalist's study about the mission of Prophet Mohammed is examined by Dr. Jafar Sheikh Driss with respect to its methodology. Another article by Dr. Mohammed Ayad Jabiri, titled "The Orientalist conception in Islamic philosophy, its nature and its ideological and methodological elements" deals with previous studies about orientalism, while the part by Dr. Mohammed Ben Abud is about the methodology followed by orientalists in the study of Islamic history since mid-19th century.

Methods and procedures of orientalists are examined in detail in this work which also contains examples of orientalists' writings about Arab-Muslim history. Those interested in this subject will find the work interesting and informative and ideas and studies it contains, penetrating and precise.

DAR 'UL ISLAM

ABIQUI, NEW MEXICO, U.S.A.

In this section, IRCICA presents the information received from Dar ul Islam in Abiqui, a small village amidst mountains and rivers in New Mexico, which turned into a Muslim environment with its own religious, educational and economic institutions. With a mosque, a medresa by its side and small domed houses, all made of mud-brick, the village offers to sight an unexpected, dream-like scene. This is in fact not an ordinary village, but an innovative experiment initiated by a Foundation named Dar ul Islam.

The Foundation provided IRCICA with a file of informative material about the village and activities conducted therein, in which it is reported that the founders of the village are a Muslim American couple, environmental planner Nur-eddine Durkee and his wife Nura Durkee who, after studying Islam in Saudi Arabia, took the initiative of building a wholly Muslim environment in the United States. They obtained financial aid and created the Dar ul Islam Foundation, which purchased about 8000 acres of land in Abiqui and started, in 1981, to build the mosque. At this stage, Mr. Hassan Fathy, an Egyptian architect known for his lifelong interest in appropriate

building technologies, came to the village. Mr. Fathy designed the mosque, the school and, helped by his masons, he introduced the art of building traditional homes by means of sun-dried mud-bricks.

Muslim families, mostly of American origin, live in this village. The majority are employed in new constructions or in the Islamic school. It is understood that one of the most important aspects of the project is education and training from the Muslim point of view. Training programs for Muslim teachers have already started and they are for language, literature, natural sciences, social sciences and Quran lessons.

On the economic side, the purpose is to develop a self-sufficient community which would support itself through agricultural farming, fishing, animal husbandry and handicrafts. The development of traditional arts will constitute an additional source of revenues. The founders of the village have provided an environment where those who want to learn about Islam could come and get in touch with Muslim living habits, social and cultural institutions and traditions.



## RECENT IRCICA PUBLICATIONS

WORLD BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS OF THE MEANING OF THE HOLY QURAN, Printed Translations 1515-1980, 1986, 1000 pages (Eng., Preface also in Ar.)

This book is the product of continuous efforts made by the Centre in the last five years to collect the translations of the Holy Quran in different languages, study them, scan numerous reference works and discuss with experts in libraries and museums. The resulting bibliography provides information about 2672 works which are the originals, copies and different editions of 551 complete translations and 883 incomplete translations and selections in 65 different languages.

The bibliography contains three separate indexes. The first index is for translators, editors and exegesists. The second is the title index while the third lists the translations in the order of their dates of publication, comprising anonymous and undated works as well. The preface of the bibliography gives the findings of a detailed study of the history of Quran translations from the beginnings of Islam to our time, containing also some sayings by eminent exegesists.

Price: US\$ 80.- (Plus package and postage: US\$ 20.- for America, USSR, Japan and China and US\$ 10.- for all other countries).

CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE KÖPRÜLÜ LIBRARY, 1986, 1000 pages (mainly in Ar., Preface in Eng.)

The Köprülü Library in Istanbul contains one of the world's most important collections of manuscripts, composed of nearly 2773 volumes under 3500 titles, and covering the fields of Quranic sciences, history, philosophy, natural sciences, mathematics, etc. IRCICA published a catalogue of these manuscripts in three volumes which exceed 1000 pages in total. The Preface of the book gives the history of the collection and explains the methodology followed in the preparation of the catalogue. Photographs of some of the original manuscripts are also presented.

The first group of manuscripts in the collection, compiled by Köprülü Fazıl Ahmed Pasha, is covered in the first volume of the catalogue. The second volume deals with the remaining part of the first group, and the manuscripts collected by Hacı Hafız Ahmed Pasha bin Numan Pasha, while the third volume covers the collection of Mehmed Asım Bey who was also a member of the Köprülü family.

Price: US\$ 60.- for the whole catalogue; US\$ 25.- per volume (Plus package and postage: per volume US\$ 10.- for America, USSR, Japan and China and per volume US\$ 5.- for all other countries).

## RECENT IRCICA PUBLICATIONS

THE OTTOMAN ARCHIVES, A Guide to the Documents Preserved in the Prime Ministry's Ottoman Archives in Istanbul, 1986, 22+522 (Arabic)

The rich archival material transmitted to the Turkish Republic from the Ottoman State, is a unique and authentic source for the history of many Islamic countries. Scholarly circles and researchers are aware of the qualitative and quantitative riches of these archives.

IRCICA and the Centre for Archives and Manuscripts of the University of Jordan have jointly published this guidebook with the aim of giving detailed information on the contents of the archives and facilitating the search for desired information. The book also contains the brief history of the Ottoman archives, a description of the present classification and coding systems used at the archives and explanations of archive regulations, as well as the procedures for applying to do research. A mini glossary of Ottoman archival terms and a bibliography are included at the end. The bibliography covers the references to which the compilers had recourse and other selected publications concerning the Prime Ministry's Ottoman Archives. The guidebook is composed of ten chapters. It is in Arabic.

Price: US\$ 30.- (Plus package and postage: US\$ 10.- for America, USSR, Japan and China and US\$ 5.- for all other countries).

UNION CATALOGUE OF PERIODICALS IN ARABIC SCRIPT FOUND IN ISTANBUL LIBRARIES (1828-1928), 1986, 664 pp. (Preface in three languages)

This union catalogue has been prepared by Mr. Hasan Duman, Director General of Libraries, Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey. Its Preface is by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General. The catalogue contains full bibliographic information about 1804 titles of periodicals in different languages printed in Arabic script. Annotations are also given to indicate the libraries in which the publications can be found and their call numbers and describe the existing issues. The following indexes and lists are given in the catalogue to facilitate its use: name index of those who collaborated in the publication of the periodicals; index of places of publication and publishers; subject index; English and Arabic glossary for the subject index; title index in Arabic script; distribution of periodicals according to languages and countries, etc. The Preface, the bibliographical explanations and annotations and the indications for indexes are trilingual, in English, Arabic and Turkish. IRCICA hopes that this catalogue will fill a gap and constitute an example and reference for further studies in this field.

Price: US\$ 25.- (Plus package and postage: US\$ 10.- for America, USSR, Japan and China and US\$ 5.- for all other countries).