



Newsletter



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Held in Malaysia**

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EDITORIAL



It gives us pleasure to see that the commemorative events marking IRCICA's twentieth anniversary arouse interest in cultural and artistic circles within and outside the OIC Member States. The present issue of the Newsletter gives the highlights of "IRCICA Week" held on this occasion during the period of the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, last June, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The program started with a ceremony held in presence of H.E. Datuk Syed Hamid Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia. It was organised jointly with Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Academy of Language and Literature), a distinguished cultural institution of the Malay world. IRCICA's anniversary commemoration will continue with other events. An international ceremony will be held on this occasion in Istanbul, on 25 October 2000, within the framework of the Sixteenth Session of the OIC's Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) - a committee chaired by the President of the Republic of Turkey.

Anniversaries are landmarks in the history of institutions. We consider IRCICA's anniversaries as occasions to evaluate the achievement of its objectives, revise and develop its work plans and increase public awareness on its activities. Therefore, we give importance to convening cultural meetings and functions on those occasions, in order to diffuse information on IRCICA's activities to the parties concerned within and outside the Member States. The first event was the launching of IRCICA's work plans with an international ceremony held in 1982 under the chairmanship of the late Turgut Özal, then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State of Turkey, who, later, as the President of Turkey, gave his patronage to and chaired IRCICA's tenth anniversary commemoration (1990). Subsequently, the fifteenth anniversary was commemorated under the patronage and in presence of H.E. President Süleyman Demirel (1995). IRCICA Week held in Malaysia was the Centre's first anniversary commemoration to take place in a Member State other than its host country, Turkey. Due to the Centre's status as an international organisation in charge of scholarly research, participants from diverse scholarly and diplomatic fields, including representatives of the Member States, international organisations, intellectuals, writers, researchers and guests from the artistic, cultural and media circles, attended the above events.

On this occasion, we also published a commemorative book that outlines the activities of IRCICA from its foundation until the present year. This record of the first twenty years' activities reflects the course of development and diversification of the Centre's work as it progressively laid down its infrastructure, set up an international exchange network, accumulated experience and gained maturity. This book can serve as a reference for the

present and future members of IRCICA and its parent organisation - the OIC, and also for any student of international relations who would like to learn about the history of IRCICA.

On the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, IRCICA will also present the third group of the IRCICA Awards for Excellence in Research to their recipients, during the anniversary commemoration to be held in October. A special feature of this program will be the tokens of gratitude to be presented to some eminent patrons of scholarly research who have supported and encouraged Islamic studies. Another event marking the twentieth anniversary is the IRCICA Award for Distinction in Calligraphy, for which we continue to receive applications. Meanwhile, two calligraphers, one from Morocco and the other from Japan, will receive calligraphy diplomas from the Centre. We shall publish more information on these programs in future.

Our readers would note that the present issue does not include the regular separate section on the OIC International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH). The reason is that recently, following a decision of the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Commission has been merged with IRCICA and its activities have been incorporated into IRCICA's work plans. IRCICA has been acting as the Commission's Executive Secretariat since the latter's establishment in 1983. The Commission, a group of seventeen experts including IRCICA's Governing Board members and others chosen from the Member States, was chaired by the late Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud. It undertook a number of activities: among others, it organised international competitions in the fields of calligraphy, architecture and photography, held exhibitions of Islamic art works and acted as a forum of discourse towards preserving Islamic cultural assets. After the Chairman's demise, the Commission members recommended the merger of ICPICH with IRCICA and brought the subject to the OIC's agenda earlier in 2000. Following the adoption of this recommendation by the Kuala Lumpur conference, IRCICA enlarged its work plans by adding to them those projects which were previously undertaken within the framework of ICPICH. I believe that this statutory re-arrangement will enable IRCICA to fulfill its mission more efficiently, as it formalised the close links existing between the respective mandates of IRCICA and ICPICH and gave a fuller scope to IRCICA's mission in the broad field of studies on Islamic civilisation.

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN MALAYSIA, June 2000

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalisation) was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 27-30 June 2000. Fifty-one OIC Member States were represented at the Conference. The following states, Muslim communities, international and regional organisations attended the conference as observers: Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Thailand; the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and the Moro National Liberation Front; the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the League of Arab States, the Organisation of African Unity and the Economic Cooperation Organisation. The following states and organisations were invitees: Croatia, Macedonia, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the International Committee of the Red Cross, among others.

H.E. Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, inaugurated the session with a statement, in which he highlighted issues of paramount importance for the future of Muslim countries. He evoked the eras of Islamic history and civilisation which were based on the Quranic precepts, the Sunna and sound conventional principles. He highlighted the errors and failures of Muslims in past decades which led to their current underdevelopment and regression compared to their achievements in terms of cultural, scientific and philosophical advancement of yore. The Prime Minister pointed out the areas where Muslims lagged behind throughout the Industrial Age, which is now giving way to the Information Age, and indicated the challenges faced by Muslims in this new era. He underlined the importance of strengthening solidarity as the only possible solution and expressed the hope that the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers would recognise the dangers and challenges posed by globalisation and take

the necessary first step towards reducing divisions between Muslim countries and focusing their attention on the acquisition of knowledge to combat the use of information technology to destroy the values, faith and legacy of their civilisation. The participants in the conference decided to consider the address by H.E. the Prime Minister of Malaysia as an orientation document for the conference.

The participants stood for a minute of silence to pray for the soul of H.E. Hafez Al-Assad, the late President of the Syrian Arab Republic, who was deceased on 10 June 2000.

Then, on behalf of the three regional groups of the OIC Member States, addresses were given by: H.E. Sheikh Tidjana Gadio, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Senegal for the African group, H.E. Mr. Yusuf bin Abdallah bin Alawi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Oman on behalf of the Arab group, and H.E. Abdul Sattar Aziz, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan on behalf of the Asian group. They commended H.E. Dr. Mahathir Mohamad for the skill and courage in taking initiatives and for his far-sightedness in his leadership of Malaysia which has made it a model of good governance and development and a source of pride for the Muslim world.

H.E. Mr. Youssouf Ouderaogo, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, Chairman of the Twenty-sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 28 June-1 July 1999), delivered an address in which he reported on the activities carried out by the OIC in pursuance of the decisions of the Twenty-sixth Conference in the political, economic and cultural fields. The Minister also made an objective assessment of the needs of the OIC and its General Secretariat in terms of financial resources and necessary working means.

H.E. Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the OIC, gave an address which took the form of a general report on the major activities of the Organisation in the period since the previous Islamic Conference. He stressed the prime cause of the Arabs and Muslims, the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds, as well as the great victory achieved by Lebanon in recovering large portions of its territory which were occupied by Israel. Dr. Laraki also recalled the initiatives taken by the OIC recently with regard to the conflict in Afghanistan, the situation in the Balkans and Chechnia, the consequences of the so-called second Gulf War, the escalation in the conflict of Jammu and Kashmir, the economic conditions in Africa and some regional conflicts persisting in that continent. The Secretary General underlined the importance accorded by the OIC to issues of economic development and ways of promoting inter-Islamic trade and investments. He also tackled the conditions of the Muslim communities and minorities outside of the Member States, stressing the importance of implementing the Cultural Strategy of the Muslim World and the active and effective participation of the OIC in the dialogue between civilisations.

The conference unanimously elected H.E. Datuk Syed Hamid Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Chairman of the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference. The Minister delivered an address, in which he highlighted the importance of the OIC for the consolidation of relations between Muslim countries and for the pursuit of common positions vis-à-vis a number of regional and international issues. He proposed to undertake a critical assessment of the Organisation with a view to enhancing its role in meeting the Muslim world's requirements. The Minister evoked the possibility of reconsidering some provisions of the OIC Charter with the purpose of modernising its regulations and procedures in order to keep up with developments. The conference then elected its bureau, to comprise Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Palestine as Vice-Chairmen and Burkina Faso as Rapporteur. The representatives of the UN Secretary General, the President of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Secretary Generals of the Organisation of African Unity and the League of Arab States took the floor and

commended the progress of cooperation between the OIC and their respective organisations. The participants decided that the motto of the session would be "Islam and Globalisation".

The conference unanimously elected H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz from the Kingdom of Morocco, Secretary General of the OIC for the Arab group of Member States for a mandate of four years, as of 1 January 2001, before the tenure moves to the Asian group.

The work of the conference was divided between the Plenary Session and four committees: the Political Affairs Committee, the Economic and Social Affairs Committee, the Cultural and Islamic Affairs Committee and the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee. During the period of the conference, the OIC's Committee of Six on the Situation of the Muslim Community in the Southern Philippines and Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir also held meetings. The conference and its committees considered with appreciation the reports prepared by the Secretary General of the OIC on various issues included in its agenda. In the light of the constructive debate which took place at both plenary and committee levels, the conference adopted resolutions aimed at strengthening solidarity among the OIC Member States, helping to prepare them to face the challenges of the age, achieving welfare of Muslim societies and protecting the basic values of Islam.

In the field of cultural affairs, the conference invited the Member States to incorporate the objectives of the Cultural Strategy of the Islamic World into their cultural plans according to their national policies and to give cultural action the place it deserves within their social and economic development plans. The conference expressed its appreciation to H.E. Sayed Mohammad Khatami, President of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit, for his initiative in proposing that the OIC call for a dialogue among civilisations. It also expressed its satisfaction at the adoption of the draft of "The Universal Declaration on Dialogue Among Civilisations" issued by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts in its meeting held in Jeddah in February 2000.

The conference heard the report submitted by the Director General of IRCICA. It contained the activity report of the Centre for 1999-2000 and its work program for 2000-2001, together with the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of IRCICA Governing Board (January 2000). In its capacity as the Secretariat of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), the Centre also presented the activity report of the Commission accompanied by the report of its Fifth Meeting (January 2000). The conference commended the efforts made by these two subsidiaries and especially their pioneering activities aimed at meeting the needs of the Muslim world and keeping pace with international developments in the field of culture. It also commended IRCICA Director General's efforts in this direction.

Furthermore, by its resolution no. 3/27-AF, the conference decided to merge the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) with the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA). It adopted the unified budget of IRCICA for 2000-2001 so as to include allocations for the programs of activities previously undertaken by ICPICH in addition to those for IRCICA's programs. On the other hand, the conference approved the formation of the Governing Board of IRCICA for its new (fifth) term as follows: Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait, Jordan, Qatar, Pakistan, Nigeria and Syria.

With the operational paragraphs of its resolution no. 33/27-C on IRCICA, the conference took the following decisions, in summary:

1. approves the report submitted by the Director General of IRCICA
2. decides to commission IRCICA to attach the name of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz to an important sector of its future activities in the field of Islamic heritage, in appreciation of His Highness's unflagging support during the chairmanship of ICPICH; to issue a commemorative medal or plate on this occasion, invite the son of the deceased,

H.R.H. Prince Nawaf bin Faisal bin Fahd, to a ceremony and present him with this medal or plate

3. welcomes the recommendation of the Fifteenth Session of the Governing Board concerning the third group of IRCICA Awards for Excellence in Research
4. expresses its pleasure and pride for the passage of twenty years since the establishment of the Centre and the high standard it has achieved, welcomes its celebration of this occasion
5. approves the recommendation of the Commission's Fifth Meeting (Istanbul, January 2000) aimed at integrating the Commission in the Centre
6. commends also the organisation of a series of successful international architectural workshops which continued with the fourth workshop held under the patronage of H.E. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 9-24 July 1999
7. expresses its thanks and appreciation to H.H. Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qasimi, Ruler of Sharjah and member of the Supreme Council of the State of the U.A.E., for kindly financing the rebuilding of the Neziraga Mosque in Mostar
8. expresses its thanks and appreciation to H.E. President Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia, for his patronage and Tunisia's hosting the "First International Seminar on Traditional Carpets and Kilims in the Muslim World" (Tunis, 19-25 November 1999) organised in cooperation with the National Handicrafts Office of Tunisia
9. requests the Centre to continue providing active assistance to the project which the OIC has drawn up relating to the formulation of a Draft Universal Declaration on Dialogue Among Civilisations, in implementation of the directives and principles stated in the Tehran Declaration on Dialogue Among Civilisations, which was approved by the Twenty-sixth Islamic Conference (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 28 June-1 July 1999) congratulates the Centre on organising an International Symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans" in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 21-23 April 2000, in cooperation with a number of Bulgarian academic institutions and the ISAR Waqf in Istanbul
10. welcomes the Centre's project to organise an International Symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Volga-Ural Region" in Kazan, capital of Tatarstan, in June 2001

11. expresses thanks and appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for sponsoring the ceremony to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Centre at the Academy of Language and Literature in Kuala Lumpur on 24 June 2000 which the Foreign Minister of Malaysia graced with his presence. It also expresses thanks and appreciation for the signing of a framework agreement on cooperation between the Centre and the Academy
12. congratulates the Centre on winning the World Prize for the Book of the Year for 1999 granted by the Islamic Republic of Iran and expresses thanks and appreciation to H.E. Sayed Mohammad Khatami for presenting this award in person. Also congratulates the Centre on winning the Turkish Union of Writers' Prize in Book Publishing for 2000 and on the recent awarding of the Medal of Distinguished State Service by the President of the Republic of Turkey to the Centre's Director General
13. requests the Centre to publicise the encyclopaedic scholarly work done by several OIC Member states, such as the Islamic Geography Encyclopaedia, the Encyclopaedia of the Islamic World, the Dictionary of the Holy Quran, the Encyclopaedia of Fiqh, the Islamic Encyclopaedia and other encyclopaedic works serving Islamic culture by maximising its dissemination
14. approves the following membership of the Centre's Governing Board: Egypt, Kuwait, Jordan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Turkey.
15. appeals to the Member States to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the budget of the Centre
16. requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

IRCICA was represented at the conference by Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin

Ihsanoğlu and Director of Cabinet Mr. Ahmed Lajimi, while ICPICH was represented by Mr. Mohammed Tamimi (in charge of the Heritage Section) and Mr. Acar Tanlak, Head of the Common Facilities Section. The Centre's representatives met with some delegates attending the conference. They distributed the book entitled *IRCICA 1980-2000* prepared on the occasion of IRCICA's twentieth anniversary to the participating ministerial delegations. They also arranged an exhibition at the Palace of Golden Horses with illustrations on the various activities, including the symposia, congresses and publications of the Centre, its library, its architectural workshops and reconstruction projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its Craft Development Program. This exhibition was arranged for the period of the conference (27-30 June). The Centre's delegates also visited the International Islamic University Malaysia.

On the occasion of the holding of the conference in Kuala Lumpur, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Academy of Language and Literature, DBP) and IRCICA organised a series of activities entitled IRCICA Week marking the twentieth anniversary of the Centre. The program began with a ceremony held on 24 June 2000 at DBP's headquarters in presence of H.E. Datuk Syed Hamid bin Jaafar Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia. At the end of the ceremony, the Minister opened an exhibition which was put up in DBP's exhibition hall for the period until 30 June. During this period, the Centre's delegates also met with the officials of DBP to discuss new proposed projects, such as the publication of Malay editions of IRCICA's recent titles and the organisation of a Conference of Muslim Writers.

IRCICA'S TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The twentieth anniversary commemorated in
the Academy of Language and Literature, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia:
IRCICA WEEK 24-30 June 2000



H.E. Datuk Syed Hamid Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, delivers his address

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Academy of Language and Literature, DBP), Kuala Lumpur, is one of the cultural and scholarly institutions with which IRCICA has been able to develop a fruitful cooperation starting from the 1980s. A number of joint activities were implemented in cooperation with DBP; a notable example is DBP's conducting the Regional Secretariat of an intergovernmental research project which was undertaken jointly by Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, with IRCICA as research coordinator, for the purpose of writing a history of the region. The project bore fruit in a comprehensive publication entitled *Islamic Civilization in the Malay World* (1997). Its original English edition was followed by a Turkish and a Malay edition which were published by IRCICA and DBP respectively in 2000. IRCICA undertook preparations to publish an Arabic and a Persian edition of this valuable book. DBP and IRCICA also cooperated towards organising seminars and congresses, mutual visits, exchanges of information, and translating some publications of IRCICA into Malay - *Islamic Swords and Swordsmiths* (Arabic: 1988, Malay: 1993, English: 2000) and *The Art of Calligraphy in Islamic Heritage* (Arabic: 1990, Turkish: 1992, English: 1998, Japanese: 1996, Malay: 2000). These joint activities came under a Memorandum of Understanding which was put into effect by the two institutions in 1995.

Within this framework, DBP's proposal, a few months ago, to commemorate IRCICA's twentieth anniversary with a ceremony to be held in Kuala Lumpur during the period of the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (27-30 June), was most appreciated by IRCICA. The two institutions agreed to organise an "IRCICA Week" to mark this anniversary.

IRCICA Week's program included the following activities: strengthening of the Memorandum of Understanding between IRCICA and DBP; exhibition of illustrations relating to the Centre's activities and publications; launching of two books, namely, the Malay

edition of IRCICA's publication *The Art of Calligraphy in Islamic Heritage* prepared by DBP and the Turkish edition of *Islamic Civilization in the Malay World* prepared by IRCICA; a meeting of the two institutions' representatives.

The ceremony of IRCICA Week was held at DBP's headquarters on Saturday, 24 June in the presence of Datuk Syed Hamid bin Jaafar Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Haji Abu Bakar Mohammed, Chairman of the Board of DBP, and Haji Abdul Aziz Deraman, Director General of DBP. Malaysian statesmen and high officials attended the ceremony, including H.E. Mr. Ahmed Mokhtar Selat, Ambassador in charge of Western Asia, Africa and OIC at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Raja Fuziah bte Raja Tun Uda, member of IRCICA Governing Board who contributed remarkably to the preparations and contacts towards organising this event. Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Kuala Lumpur and representatives of the press were also present. IRCICA was represented by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Mr. Ahmed Lajimi, Mr. Mohammed Tamimi and Mr. Acar Tanlak, the delegation attending the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Haji Abdul Aziz Deraman, Director General of DBP, delivered a speech, in which he warmly welcomed the guests, particularly Prof. İhsanoğlu and his entourage, and expressed special gratitude to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for accepting DBP's invitation to grace this memorable occasion - the launching of two publications and the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between DBP and IRCICA. Haji Deraman said "this morning celebration is the culmination of the cooperative relationship between DBP and IRCICA established since the late 1980s - two institutions joining hands to disseminate information and knowledge on Islamic civilisation in the new millennium, to counter the stereotyping of Islam which is always associated with poverty." He said that a number of programs



Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between DBP and IRCICA, by Haji Abdul Aziz Deraman, Director General of DBP, and Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA. From left: Haji Abu Bakar bin Mohammad, Deputy Director General of DBP; Haji Abdul Aziz Deraman; Prof. İhsanoğlu; Ahmed Lajimi (IRCICA)

will be planned to strengthen the cooperation between the two institutions: the Conference of Muslim Writers, to be organised sometime in early 2002 by DBP and IRCICA with the support of OIC.

A short film on the activities undertaken by IRCICA during its first two decades was shown to the audience. Then, Prof. İhsanoğlu delivered an address in which he expressed his appreciation and thanks to the Government, particularly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of Malaysia and DBP for the invitation to hold this commemorative event in Kuala Lumpur. He congratulated the Director and the members of DBP on the occasion of their recent anniversary commemoration of DBP's establishment (1956). IRCICA Director General said that this ceremony and IRCICA Week symbolised the culmination of Malaysia's continuous support to the Centre – its moral and material support, especially taking into consideration that Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia visited IRCICA twice (1983 and 1994), and that Raja Fuziah bte. Raja Tun Uda was nominated by Malaysia as a member of IRCICA Governing Board. Prof. İhsanoğlu referred to the fruitful cooperation established between DBP and IRCICA and outlined some of the projects implemented jointly by the two institutions.

Datuk Syed Hamid Albar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, delivered a speech, in which he thanked Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka for organising the ceremony and giving him the opportunity to officiate this honourable occasion and meet friends from Turkey to seal a collaboration between the two institutions. The Minister said that this collaboration and cooperation had helped to strengthen solidarity among the Muslim nations. He congratulated DBP and IRCICA for forging a close

cooperation especially in the field of publications on Islamic culture and history, in particular for the two titles being launched on that occasion. He reaffirmed the Ministry's support for similar cooperative projects to be undertaken in relation with other Muslim countries. The Minister stressed the importance of this ceremony marking the twentieth anniversary of IRCICA and the 44th anniversary of DBP and said that it was made more significant because it was held on the eve of the OIC's Foreign Ministers Conference hosted by Malaysia.

The ceremony continued with the presentation of the two books launched: the Malay edition of IRCICA's publication *The Art of Calligraphy in Islamic Heritage* prepared by DBP and the Turkish edition of *Islamic Civilization in the Malay World* prepared by IRCICA. Gifts were exchanged. Then, the strengthening of the Memorandum of Understanding was announced and the memorandum document was signed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed his appreciation of this further progress in DBP-IRCICA cooperation. The participants visited the exhibition hall of DBP where the Minister inaugurated an exhibition of illustrations on the Centre's activities and its publications. The exhibition was received with interest. It remained on display until 30 June 2000.

The twentieth anniversary of IRCICA shall be commemorated in Turkey, the host country where its headquarters are located, with an international ceremony to be held within the framework of the 16th Session of the OIC's Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) under the Chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Turkey, on 25 October 2000 in Istanbul.

Launching of the Malay version of the Centre's publication *The Art of Calligraphy in Islamic Heritage*



THE SIXTH ARCHITECTURAL WORKSHOP "MOSTAR 2004" COMPLETED

The Sixth Architectural Workshop "Mostar 2004" organised by IRCICA jointly with the Municipality of Mostar, with the support and participation of a number of international organisations and universities from around the world, was held in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 14-28 July 2000. The series of Mostar 2004 workshops is aimed at studying, rebuilding and preserving Islamic cultural heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The previous workshops were the following:

- the first pilot workshop on the Reconstruction of Mostar Old Town, organised at IRCICA with the cooperation of Yıldız Technical University, 25 July - 25 August 1994
- the second pilot workshop, entitled "Architectural Heritage Today", in two stages: Istanbul and the Süleymaniye Area (1-27 July 1995) and the second phase of the workshop Mostar 2004 (24 July-18 August 1995)
- the third program, including the international seminar on Turkish Architecture and Settlements (Istanbul, workshop: 9-26 June 1997, seminar: 26-30 June) and the Mostar 2004 workshop on Rebuilding the Old Town of Mostar (Mostar, 2-30 July 1997)
- the fourth workshop (Mostar, 20-31 July 1998)
- the fifth workshop (Mostar, 9-24 July 1999).

These workshops were organised with the support and cooperation of the City of Mostar, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (Geneva), UNESCO (Paris), the World Bank (Washington, D.C.), the World Monuments Fund (New York), other institutions and individual sponsors.

As reported by Arch. Dr. Amir Pasić, Supervisor of the program, the sixth workshop program began with a tour of the city during which the history of the program, workshop goals, and the workshop program were explained to the participants. An official opening ceremony was held on 14 July at Hotel Bristol, where a message from IRCICA Director General Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu was read. The municipal authorities, namely Mr. Safet Oručević, Mayor of Mostar, and Mr. Neven Tomić, Deputy Mayor of Mostar, exposed the current situation of the city and their plans for future development. An evening seminar was conducted by Professor Ivo Banac to conceptualise the historical context.



The main themes of the sixth workshop were: bridging the boulevard, housing, war monuments, and individual projects. Each theme was elaborated upon through lectures, discussion and design sessions with inputs from all members. The participants worked on individual or small group projects during the day, and the evenings were reserved for lectures, individual presentations, and reports on work conducted between the annual workshops.

1. How to unite a divided city through design: bridging the Boulevard
Neretva River has for centuries been a border, first between the Western and Eastern components of the Roman Empire, then between Orthodox and Catholic Christians and later between Christianity and Islam. Yet today at the city level, as a consequence of the war, the Boulevard is a psychological border between people. This in no way diminishes the need to rebuild the Old Bridge, which has always been the symbol of unity, but it does necessitate a reassessment of priorities. Lectures drew

examples from other divided cities, such as Beirut, Belfast, Nicosia, Jerusalem and Berlin. Working groups were set up to work on the following aspects of the theme: movement on the Boulevard, landmarks, urban context, surfaces and details, borders, landscape. They proposed ways of breaking the barrier and connecting West to East.

2. How to improve the living conditions in Mostar

The issue of housing continues to be an important problem in Mostar. While the situation has undoubtedly improved since the armistice, the current condition is hardly commendable. The division of Mostar, creating two sectors with gross disparities in terms of housing stock; the abundance of foreign aid, which is a cause for concern in the current judicial vacuum; a lack of planning for the massive return of refugees, are all issues, amongst others, that need be confronted.

Working groups dealt with the following aspects of the theme: traditional and collective housing, new housing, reuse/transformation, with subgroups looking into physical and environmental materials of the traditional "mahala" residence, formal properties of the mahala neighbourhood such as streets and walls, comparison of neighbourhoods in



several regions of Mostar, conversion of mahala residences into income-producing property, development of guidelines for construction of new residences, technical issues in the repair and rehabilitation of traditional housing, with special attention to the Kajtas House; as regards collective housing, focusing analyses of different

typologies of housing on the city scale of Mostar (mahala-type, Austro-Hungarian, slab housing, etc.), population density, differences in land use (public-private), possible adaptation of pre-war non-residential land to residential use. After discussions, the group chose five that were best for re-use and analysed each in a similar manner.

3. How to deal with war through architecture

The idea of a war monument brings with it many conflicting feelings and social issues that need to be discussed in the light of examples from world history. Any attempt to commit the memories of war to built form is understandably opposed by citizens, since they strive at the moment to forget the dire straits they have been through. Yet those born after the aggression will have a hard time



remembering the war and its terrible consequences. Finding a suitable way of commemorating the war is an especially formidable task in this sensitive situation. The monument's meaning from this perspective was discussed with Bogdan Bogdanovic, architect of the Memorial Partisan Park.



work. Finally, some researchers used this opportunity to further develop work undertaken in previous sections of the workshop.

The following projects, which were initiated by individual researchers and small groups during the final phase of the workshop, will be completed over the next few weeks:

- Post-war memorials: spontaneous / personal or organised design conceptions
- Hotel Ruža: Opportunities for re-use and post-occupancy evaluation
- "Mahala" analysis with guidelines for rehabilitation and new development
- Hands-on construction assistance
- Re-design of the Boulevard
- Creation of a new town centre adjacent to the Spanish Square
- Finding and supporting things that are crossing the line
- Looking at pre-war Mostar; bridging the wounds while preserving absence
- A post-occupancy evaluation of the Pavarotti Centre
- Oral histories: international agencies, N.G.O.s, displaced persons, relocated families
- Measuring drawings and condition assessment of the Labyrinth Building on the East bank
- Developing model housing
- Creating small interventions that help life along the Boulevard
- A displaced persons training centre
- Demographic data gathering and analysis
- Urban design for North Mostar: bus station to military campus
- Radabolja housing
- Landscape analysis of the area from the divergence to the convergence of the Radabolja
- New single family housing near the M-17 main road
- Compare and analyse three Austro-Hungarian landmarks
- Collect and analyse workshop projects

4. Individual projects

For the final project of the workshop the researchers were invited to select an issue or site of particular interest. Individually, or in small groups, they examined such issues as the rehabilitation of historical buildings, demography of squatter settlements, housing along the Radabolja River and the design of elements that "cross the line" of the Boulevard. Other students went to those sites where rebuilding was underway to join in the physical



The participants had two excursions during the workshop, one to Sarajevo, and one to Dubrovnik. In Sarajevo, there was a city tour followed by lectures about architecture in Sarajevo, at the University of Sarajevo. During the Dubrovnik trip, the group visited Ston on the way. This city settlement was designed and built for salt production in the 14th century. At Dubrovnik, the group had a city tour in the Old City.

A closing ceremony was held at the Training Centre, Mostar, on 28 July, in presence of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor of Mostar. It was an occasion for the participants to evaluate the workshop and its themes. Each participant was presented with a certificate.

It was an honour for the organisers and the participants to receive Mr. Ivica Račan, Prime Minister of Croatia, as a guest at the closing ceremony. The Prime Minister was on an official visit in Bosnia and Herzegovina together with some Ministers from his Government. He addressed the ceremony, expressing his support for the rebuilding of the Old Bridge and the Old Town of Mostar and stating that Croatia was ready to contribute to the restoration activities financially and by other means.



The Prime Minister of Croatia (in the middle) and Mrs. Račan (third from right) with students from Sarajevo and Zagreb

CULTURAL EVENTS

The Institute for Oriental Studies, Sarajevo to celebrate fiftieth anniversary

The Institute for Oriental Studies in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, is celebrating this year the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. On this occasion, the Institute will organise an international symposium titled "Oriental Studies in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Results and Perspectives" on 18-19 October 2000. Set up in 1950, the Institute for Oriental Studies was destroyed by heavy bombing in 1992, during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since the armistice, it has moved to other premises and made efforts to rebuild its collections. A detailed article by Enes Kujundzić concerning the Institute and its collections of utmost historical value which were totally destroyed the can be found in IRCICA Newsletter no. 34, July 1994, pp. 22-24.

Khyrgyzstan hosts congress on Turkish civilisation among world civilisations

The Presidency of the Khyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, in Manas, Khyrgyzstan, organises an international congress on "Turkish Civilisation at the Beginning of the Third Millennium (Past-Present-Future)" from 1-3 October 2000. The congress working sessions will be supplemented by round table discussions, altogether to revolve around the following topics grouped under three main themes:

1. Conceptual discussions

- Civilisation and culture: the variety of civilisations in the world and its reasons, historical interactions between civilisations and the place of Turkish communities in the process; the common cultural values
- Mutual influences between civilisations and their effect on social development

2. Development process of Turkish culture

- The roots and formation of Turkish civilisation
- Steppe culture and sedentary culture
- The civilisational neighbourhood of Turkish communities: the West, China, Russia and the Middle East
- Development stages of Turkish civilisation; the Islamic period; the process of westernisation and reform
- The Turkish model in contemporary orientations of Turkish civilisation

3. The place of Turkish civilisation among world civilisations in the third millennium

- Turkish civilisation in the light of contemporary values: human rights, democracy, market economy
- The place of national identity in global economic integration
- Economic relations among Turkish communities and the future of these relations
- Formation of a common cultural platform among Turkish communities in the face of contemporary globalisation
- Cultural, educational, scientific and technological integration of Turkish communities with the world
- The future of Turkish civilisation.

German Oriental Institute's symposium on Oriental Manuscripts

The German Oriental Institute in Istanbul organises, in cooperation with the Library of Istanbul University and the French Research Institute of Anatolian Studies (IFEA, Istanbul), a symposium on "Theoretical Approaches to the Transmission and Edition of Oriental Manuscripts" to take place on 28-30 March 2001. Symposium Coordinator Judith Pfeiffer informed IRCICA that the symposium is planned to cover such topics as: the "travelling" of narratives through time and space; oral and written traditions; a comparative analysis of interrelations in different textual traditions; the material conditions of the transmission and reproduction of texts; the interrelation between text genre and object genre; editorial choices, and advances made in this regard in dealing with the texts; the question of how extant editing methods developed by European medievalists can be applied to Near Eastern textual traditions, and existing alternatives.

CULTURAL DATA ON OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The following list of the cultural institutions of the State of Qatar was extracted from IRCICA's data banks. The Centre would appreciate receiving complementary information to update its files.

QATAR

Cultural institutions

LEARNED SOCIETIES and CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The Arab Gulf States Folklore Centre
Ministry of Information, POB 7996
Doha

**Centre for Research on the Muslim
Contribution to Civilisation**
Administrative Office, POB 2664
Doha

Department of Cultural Affairs
Ministry of Education, POB 80
Doha

Department of Culture and Arts
Ministry of Information, POB 3332
Doha

Directorate of Press and Publication
Ministry of Information, POB 5147
Doha

Documentation and Studies Section
Doha Palace (Amir's Office)
POB 923, Doha

Educational Research Centre
University of Qatar, POB 2713
Doha

**General Secretariat of Expert
Committees and Centres Interested
in Arab Gulf and Arab Peninsula Studies, Doha**

**The Islamic Heritage
Revival Department**
Ministry of Education,
POB 422, Doha

**Presidency of Shariah Courts
and Religious Affairs, Islamic
Research Section**
POB 232, Doha

**Qatar National Commission for
Education, Culture and Science**
Ministry of Education, POB 80, Doha

**Qatar University, Sunnah and
Sirah Research Center (SSRC)**
Ministry of Education, POB 2713
Doha

LIBRARIES and ARCHIVES

National Library of Qatar
POB 205, Doha

Qatar National Archives
Amir's Office, Qasr Al-Doha
POB 923, Doha

Library of Sheikh Ali Al-Thani
Doha

Science and Faith Library
POB 221, Doha

University of Qatar, Library
POB 2713, Doha

MUSEUMS

Qatar National Museums
Ministry of Information, POB 879
Doha

UNIVERSITIES and EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

**University of Qatar
Centre of Documentation
and Humanities Studies**
POB 2713, Doha

**University of Qatar
Faculty of Education**
POB 2713, Doha

**University of Qatar
Faculty of Humanities
and Social Sciences**
POB 2713, Doha

**University of Qatar,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Teachers Training Faculty for Boys**
POB 2713, Doha

**University of Qatar,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Teachers Training Faculty for Girls**
POB 2713, Doha

**University of Qatar, Faculty
of Sharia and Islamic Studies**
POB 2713, Doha

Call for papers

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ISLAMIC CIVILISATION IN THE VOLGA-URAL REGION

to be held in Kazan, Tatarstan on 7-10 June 2001

The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) will organise, in cooperation with the Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, the University of Kazan, the Russian Academy of Sciences/Oriental Institute, the Union of Orientalists of the Russian Federation and the Foundation for Research on Islamic History, Art and Culture (ISAR), an international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Volga-Ural Region" in Kazan, capital city of Tatarstan, on 7-10 June 2001.

The symposium will examine the history of Islamic civilisation in the Volga-Ural region under its diverse aspects, including its development process in the intellectual, scientific, literary and artistic fields, its interactions with other civilisations in the region, its cultural legacy and extant heritage assets. It is expected that the papers to be presented by an international group of participants with complementary perspectives and the discussions to follow the presentations will bring new advances to historical studies on Volga-Ural, stimulate multidisciplinary research interests in this field and promote cooperation among the researchers concerned.

The Volga-Ural region historically includes the territories of modern Republic of Tatarstan, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Chuvashia, Republic of Mari El, Republic of Udmurtia, Republic of Mordovia, the areas situated on Volga and in Ural. A number of important cities of Islamic culture and learning, such as Kazan, Astrakhan, Ufa, Orenburg and Trotsk are located in this region. Islam started to spread in the region in the middle of 9th century.

This meeting will come under IRCICA's long-term series of international symposia relating to the history of Islamic civilisation in various parts of the world. Those organised earlier concentrated on South Asia, Southeast Asia, West Africa, Caucasia, and the Balkans.

Those interested in attending this symposium are invited to communicate the title of their proposed paper to IRCICA by 31 October 2000.

The Medal of Distinguished State Service granted

by the President of Turkey to IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA; was granted the Medal of Distinguished State Service by the President of the Republic of Turkey. This medal is the highest-ranking civil order of merit in Turkey. The medal certificate signed by H.E. President Süleyman Demirel on 20 March 2000 specifies that the Medal of Distinguished State Service has been conferred upon Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu "in recognition of his distinguished services in representing our country in the world and for his outstanding success in the enhancement of the well-being of the State."



Mr. Erol Çakar, Governor of Istanbul, presented the medal to Prof. İhsanoğlu

The medal and the certificate were presented by H.E. Mr. Erol Çakar, Governor of Istanbul, at a ceremony which was held on 8 June 2000 at the Governorate and attended by state officials, members of the diplomatic corps and press agencies' representatives. The audience heard, first, the pertinent article of the Law of Medals and Merits. Then, Prof. İhsanoğlu's biography was read. This was followed by the Governor of Istanbul Mr. Erol Çakar's presenting Prof. İhsanoğlu with the medal and the accompanying certificate. The ceremony ended with Prof. İhsanoğlu's address of thanks. This medal is granted to the citizens of the Republic of Turkey who contribute to exalting the State and promoting national benefits through their devotion, dedicated work and outstanding services in a particular field, in Turkey or abroad, thus achieving remarkable success and reaching distinction in the country and/or throughout the world.

IRCICA awarded the Prize for Book Publishing of the Turkish Union of Writers

The Turkish Union of Writers awarded its Prize for Book Publishing 1999 to IRCICA in appreciation of its publications. The prize came under the Union's program entitled Authors and Artists of the Year conducted since 1981. The results of 1999's selection process were announced to the press on 15 January 2000. The prize presentation ceremony took place at the Union's headquarters in Ankara on 5 May 2000.

The prize certificate states that "IRCICA has been chosen the Publisher of the Year by the Turkish Union of Writers in the Book Publishing (public) category in recognition of its contributions to our culture and civilisation through its publishing activities."

Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation's First Award presented to Prof. Ramazan Şeşen



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Chairman of Al-Furqan Foundation, presented the Award to Prof. Şeşen

Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation (London) presented its First Award for the Cataloguing of Islamic Manuscripts to Prof. Dr. Ramazan Şeşen, Head of IRCICA's Department of Bibliographies and Manuscripts. A ceremony was held on this occasion at the Foundation's headquarters on 11 May 2000, in presence of H.E. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, founder and Chairman of the Foundation; the members of the Foundation; Prof. İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and Vice-Chairman of Al-Furqan, and guests from intellectual circles.

Al-Furqan Foundation, one of the most important institutions devoted to the study of manuscripts, undertook research, published series of catalogues and organised congresses which contributed to the assessment and study of collections of Islamic manuscripts around the world and helped to promote international scholarly cooperation. The Foundation recently instituted an award to acknowledge outstanding contributions to studies in this field. The Advisory Board of the Foundation decided, at its meeting on 15 March 2000, to grant the first award to Prof. Dr. Ramazan Şeşen in recognition of the research he carried out in this field since 1960 and resulting publications. In his address of thanks at the award ceremony, Prof. Şeşen pointed out the importance Islamic civilisation has given to the book as a medium of transmission of knowledge, therefore encouraging its production and trade. Thus, he said, numerous ancient books have survived until today despite calamities and the destruction of time. Prof. Şeşen outlined the studies he undertook on manuscripts. He expressed his gratitude to the Foundation and its Chairman for honouring him with this prestigious award.

IRCICA Award for Distinction in Calligraphy on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of IRCICA

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its establishment, the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture will grant an **IRCICA Award for Distinction in Calligraphy** in recognition of excellent skills and creativity in the performance of this art.

During the past twenty years, IRCICA undertook a number of studies and organised various cultural events to promote the understanding and encourage the practice of Islamic arts, particularly calligraphy, among the artistic community and the interested public. It

also organised many activities in its capacity as the Executive Secretariat of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), including triennial calligraphy competitions, the fifth one being announced simultaneously with the IRCICA Award for Distinction in Calligraphy. This Award is expected to expand calligraphers' horizons by stimulating calligraphic reproductions of Quranic verses, *hadiths* (traditions of Prophet Mohammed) or sayings relating to the following theme: "the pursuit of science and learning".

An award of US\$ 3,500 will be granted to the best of advanced performances in each of the following three styles: *jaly thuluth*, *thuluth* and *naskh*, and *jaly taliq*. Prospective participants can give their knowledge and imagination free play to select their text and plan their composition, provided that they submit original compositions produced for the first time for this competition. Texts may be chosen in Arabic, as well as in other languages written in Arabic script such as Ottoman Turkish, Persian and Urdu. Calligraphers who have won or shared a first prize in previous competitions organised by ICPICH can participate in this Award program. However, it is not possible to participate simultaneously in this Award program and the Fifth International Calligraphy Competition.

To request information on the conditions and obtain the participation form, please write to: Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Secretary of the International Calligraphy Competition, IRCICA, P.O. Box 234, 80693 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey; Tel.: (212) 259 17 42; Fax: (212) 258 43 65.

The Fifth International Calligraphy Competition

The Fifth International Calligraphy Competition was announced to the press at a conference held at IRCICA - the Secretariat of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), on 31 May 2000. The competition was launched within the framework of the Commission's activities, but following the merger of ICPICH with IRCICA by decision of the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Kuala

Lumpur, June 2000), it will be carried out by IRCICA. This competition is dedicated to the late Sayyid Ibrahim (1897-1994), one of the eminent Egyptian calligraphers of the twentieth century. Four international calligraphy competitions were organised by ICPICH previously. Each were dedicated to well-known masters of this art as a tribute to their memory and to encourage contemporary artists to follow their examples. The first competition, held in 1986, was dedicated to Hamid Al-Amidi (1891-1982); the second (1989) to Yaqut Al-Mustasimi (?-1298); the third (1992) to Ibn Al-Bawwab (?-1022), and the fourth (1997) to Sheikh Hamdullah (1429-1520).

The fifth competition covers the following styles of writing, which are best known and most widely practised: *jaly thuluth*, *thuluth*, *naskh*, *jaly ta'liq*, *ta'liq*, *jaly diwani*, *diwani*, *kufi*, *muhaqqaq*, *reyhani*, *riqaa (ijaza)*, *riq'a*, *maghribi* and *khurde ta'liq*. The works will be evaluated only from the viewpoint of calligraphic quality, regardless of bordering, illumination or gilding.

The booklet containing the rules of the competition and the participation form may be requested from: Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Secretary of the International Calligraphy Competition, IRCICA, P.O. Box 234, 80693 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey, Tel.: (212) 259 17 42; Fax: (212) 258 43 65. The booklet of the Fifth International Calligraphy Competition also contains information on the program of the IRCICA Award for Distinction in Calligraphy which is organised by IRCICA on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its establishment.

IRCICA as a focal point for the "Development of arts and crafts and promotion of heritage" within the context of UN-OIC cooperation

A general meeting on cooperation between the United Nations system and the OIC and its specialised institutions was held at the UN Office in Vienna on 11-13 July 2000. The meeting reviewed the cooperation between the UN and the OIC and their respective institutions and agencies, and appraised progress achieved in the priority areas of cooperation, namely: development of science

and technology, trade and development, technical cooperation among Islamic countries, assistance to refugees, food security and agriculture, education and eradication of illiteracy, investment mechanisms and joint ventures, human resources development, environment, health and population, development of arts and crafts and promotion of heritage. The participants also considered proposals for enhancing the mechanisms of cooperation between the United Nations system and the OIC and its institutions. Representatives

of the following departments, organisations and agencies of the UN system participated in the meeting: Department of Political Affairs (DPA); Department of Public Information (DPI); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); World Food Programme (WFP); United Nations Population Fund (UNPF); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (WAD); United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO); the World Bank; UN Drug Control Programme (UNDCP); World Meteorological Organisation (WMO); World Health Organisation (WHO). Representatives of the following institutions of OIC participated in the meeting: The OIC General Secretariat; the Department of Economic Affairs; the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT); Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC); Islamic Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO); Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT); Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA); Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF) and Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI).

Dr. Nazeih Maarouf, Head of the Crafts Development Program, representing IRCICA Director General, presented a report on the activities achieved within the priority area entitled: "Development of arts and crafts and promotion of heritage". The report also outlined the proposed projects to be promoted with various UN institutions. The meeting adopted a set of conclusions and recommendations. The parts related to IRCICA's cooperation with various UN agencies can be outlined as follows:

IRCICA-UNIDO: The two bodies agreed that establishing an international focal point for technical and marketing improvement for selected crafts in some OIC countries would be an urgent task. The following crafts are proposed as focus areas in three regions: in Asia, earthenware, lacquer ware, bamboo products, woven fabrics; in the Middle East,

metal works, stone carving, woodwork, kilims; in Africa, textile, woodwork, leather products, gem stones. A cooperation framework was defined for IRCICA and UNIDO to cooperate on these and other identified areas aiming to promote crafts, save those which are on the verge of extinction, improve techniques and designs and establish linkages among OIC countries in the field of craft promotion.

IRCICA and UNCTAD: The discussions centred on IRCICA's envisaged project to cooperate with the International Trade Centre (ITC) to organise an international seminar on "Traditional Costumes in OIC Countries" and jointly publish books on this subject.

IRCICA and UNESCO: The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the activities implemented within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between them, in particular, UNESCO's active participation and efforts towards the organisation of the "International Seminar on Islamic Civilisation in Caucasia" (Azerbaijan, 1998), the Fifth Architectural Workshop "Mostar 2004" (Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1999) and the First International Seminar on "Carpets and Kilims in OIC Countries" (Tunisia, 1999). IRCICA and UNESCO agreed to continue studying the possible ways and means of jointly organising teh workshops planned within the crafts development program, namely: an International Seminar on "Crafts and the International Market" and the Second International Islamic Artisans At-Work-Festival.

IRCICA and WFP: IRCICA and the UN World Food Programme representatives agreed to pursue measures of collaboration in rural development activities with the purpose of improving skills and marketing mechanisms in handicraft production for household-level income generating activities.

IRCICA and WHO: The main point of common concern was how to establish the healthy atmosphere required at the sites of artisans workshops, as regards prevention of pollution and provision of ventilation and safety conditions.

IRCICA and the WORLD BANK: The two bodies reviewed with satisfaction their cooperation for the organisation of the Fifth Architectural Workshop "Mostar 2004" (1999). IRCICA requested the World Bank to continue to extend its cooperation to the centre in view of the forthcoming architectural workshop planned to be held in July 2001. Other proposed projects were also discussed.

UNIDO, IRCICA and IDB: Cooperative activities are proposed, to benefit from the support of the Islamic Development Bank and UNESCO, for the purpose of promoting traditional crafts through international, regional and national focal points and effective linkages among OIC Countries.



Exhibition and lecture by T. M. Patrick Duggan on "Meaning in Seljuk and Ottoman Design"

T. M. Patrick Duggan's painting exhibition at IRCICA (23 June - 8 July 2000) aroused a lot of interest. The British painter and historian of art also gave a detailed lecture, on the first day of the exhibition, introducing the theme under its theoretical and tangible aspects. The thirty-three exhibits harmoniously combined reproductions from Seljuk and Ottoman tiles and textiles with

Distinguished visitors at IRCICA

Mr. Mohammed bin Ahmed Khalifa Al-Suwaidi, Secretary General of the Cultural Foundation, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, visited IRCICA on 6 June 2000. Mr. Al-Suwaidi was accompanied by Dr. Juma Al-Qubaisi, Director General of the National Library, and Mr. Ibrahim Bumjed, Head of Public Relations, Cultural Foundation, Abu Dhabi. The visit had a special importance for IRCICA, as Mr. M. bin Ahmed Al-Suwaidi was a member of the Centre's Governing Board during the Board's fourth term (1994-1998). The distinguished guests received first-hand information on latest developments relating to the activities of IRCICA's various departments. Mr. Al-Suwaidi wrote his impressions in the Visitors' Book, as follows (original: in Arabic):

"On behalf of the delegation accompanying me and myself, I express my sincere thanks to our distinguished brother Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and the staff of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture for the warm welcome extended to us. The remarkable achievements of this centre of civilisation that we saw on this occasion are an important factor in the relations between Turkey and other Muslim countries. We also had the opportunity to further the cooperation between IRCICA and the Cultural Foundation, Abu Dhabi so as to cover joint activities and exchanges in various fields. I wish the continuation of the Centre's remarkable achievements and congratulate its twentieth anniversary. ..."

*Mohammed bin Ahmed
Khalifa Al-Suwaidi, Secretary
General, Cultural
Foundation, Abu Dhabi,
United Arab Emirates
06.06.2000*

floral figures such as roses, lilies and tulips. In his lecture, Mr. Duggan spoke of the fundamental purpose of the use of design, pattern and motif in Islamic art, by which objects are carried from the material world to the spiritual and the person is freed from the bondage of his place. He referred to the concepts of design and symbolism as defined by eminent Muslim scholars of the past in Islamic literature and

IRCICA ACTIVITIES

reviewed the spiritual influences on Seljuk and Ottoman designs by citing examples of motifs found on ceramics and decorations dating from those times. He said the motifs, ennobled by their use in the spiritual realm, "serve in the visual domain as remembrance of God, and it is this which provides meaning to the designs employed in Islamic art." Born in 1958, Mr. Duggan graduated from the Department of

History of Art, Manchester University in 1980. He was authorised by the Mother Queen to paint St. James Palace in London in 1988. During 1988-89, he travelled by foot across Greece, Turkey, Palestine and Egypt all alone, producing over 1500 paintings. He held eight exhibitions in England and in Turkey before this one.



*Patrick Duggan's exhibition at IRCICA was accompanied by a lecture
(at right: Semiramis Çavuşoğlu, researcher at IRCICA, translating the lecture into Turkish)*

Mrs. Vesile Muzaffer Kargı's exhibition: portraits of religious leaders

Twenty portraits of religious leaders painted by Mrs. Vesile Muzaffer Kargı were exhibited at IRCICA on 12-20 May. A graduate of the Fine Arts Academy, Mrs. Kargı is one of the first woman caricaturists of Turkey. After she married a descendant of Ibrahim Ummi Sinan, a

spiritual leader of the 15th century, she devoted her painting to religious themes and to the lives of spiritual teachers. She lives in the 450-year old residential complex of the family in the Eyup district of Istanbul which has also been functioning, for centuries, as a centre for Sufi music.

Call for articles

***Farhang* Quarterly Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies, to issue a special number on the 750th anniversary of Nasir ed-Din Tusi's demise and a second number on Omar Kayyam**

On the occasion of the 750th anniversary of Kaje Nasir ed-Din Tusi's demise, ***Farhang***, the quarterly magazine of the Institute for Humanities and Cultural Studies, Tehran, is issuing a special number to include articles on Tusi's mathematics, philosophy and reason, literature and mysticism, politics, as well as essays on editions of his manuscripts.

Furthermore, taking into consideration the warm reception of its special number on Kayyam, ***Farhang*** decided to issue a second number to include articles on Kayyam's mathematics, philosophy and poetry, as well as essays on editions of his manuscripts.

Those wishing to contribute are requested to send their articles in Persian, English, French or Arabic (approximately 30 pages A4, double space) to the Journal's office, by 20 February 2001 for the special issue on Tusi and by 20 March 2001 for the second issue on Kayyam.

For further details, please contact the Journal's office at the below address:

***Farhang* office, Faqih Abdollahi, H. & Aghayani Chavoshi, J., Tehran, Iran; P.O. Box 14155-6419, Tel.: 0098 (21) 8036316, Fax: 0098 (21) 8036317, e-mail: faqih@ihcs.ac.ir**

Two distinguished men of learning passed away:

book and art collector Nuri Arlasez and musicologist Cinuçen Tanrıkorur

Two most distinguished men of learning who rendered notable services in their respective fields passed away recently: Nuri Arlasez, a world-famous book and art collector, a self-taught historian and philosopher, on 11 July; and Cinuçen Tanrıkorur, an eminent musicologist, composer and teacher of classical Turkish music, on 29 June. Their death is a source of deep sadness for IRCICA. May God bless their souls.

Nuri Arlasez: a great personality and a close friend of IRCICA

Nuri Arlasez is certainly one of those friends of IRCICA whose memories are most cherished and indelible in the minds and hearts of the Centre's staff. In fact, anyone who was fortunate enough to meet him was fascinated by his knowledge on a variety of subjects and his philosophical approach to realities of life. IRCICA's staff members were honoured to have him as a frequent reader in the library and considered him their honorary colleague, because he always volunteered help to guide and enlighten visiting researchers with his expertise in many fields ranging from the comparative study of religions to the history of Istanbul.



Born in 1910 in Istanbul as the son of a successful criminal lawyer, Nuri Arlasez had a wealth of opportunities. After completing the Galatasaray Lycee, he registered to the Faculty of Law, which would have brought him a successful career in his father's office. However, he abandoned his studies and retreated to an austere life in the family house, where he devoted himself to reading philosophy and gathering his collections. For fifty years, he collected old manuscripts

(books, firmans, waqt deeds, calligraphy plates, etc.) and traditional textiles (particularly the hand painted kerchiefs called "yazma"), most of them priceless, which he did with his modest budget, sometimes abstaining from food to save a valuable work threatened by loss. He refused to sell any piece even at hardest times though a single one of them would have brought him a fortune. He had made it his life-mission to preserve those valuable intellectual and artistic works. His collection of manuscripts, which he donated to Süleymaniye Library in Istanbul, is important in many respects, especially because it contains items possessing specific rare qualities relating to script, binding, age, etc. As to his collection of textiles donated to Topkapı Palace Museum and also exhibited at Victoria Albert Museum in London, it is known to be one of the most important private collections of the world.

With his courtesy and refinement as well as his knowledge and philosophy of life, Nuri Arlasez had won the esteem and admiration of many scholars and visitors from abroad who later remained in constant contact with him. One of them was the eminent British historian Arnold Toynbee, who became a close friend of his during the many travels he took him across Turkey. Arlasez and Toynbee corresponded for years, which bore fruit in a voluminous collection of letters that are kept in IRCICA's archives and being prepared for publication by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu. Another friend of his was the famous physicist Heisenberg, with whom he also corresponded for a long time. Arlasez had a wide network of acquaintances world-wide and was considered a resource person by those interested in Islamic and Far Eastern cultures. Joan Fleming's novel *When I Grow Rich*, a best-seller in New York in 1967, relates a story that revolves around Philosopher Nuri Bey in Istanbul. Qualified by many as an example of wisdom combined with modesty, Nuri Arlasez was also an extraordinary guide who would take visitors on a most revealing walk around Istanbul introducing them with aspects and corners of the city that are unknown to the majority of its inhabitants. He was a remarkable photographer as well. Copies of his collection of photographs depicting the panorama of Istanbul during the city's expansion from 1940 to 1960 are preserved at Süleymaniye Library and in IRCICA's archives.

Arlasez breathed his last on 11 July 2000. The funeral service was performed in Hamidiye mosque adjacent to the headquarters of IRCICA in Yıldız Palace.

Cinuçen Tanrıkorur, an eminent master of classical music

The death of the world-famous master of music Cinuçen Tanrıkorur from an incurable illness at the age 62 is a great loss for the musical community in Turkey and abroad. Tanrıkorur made innumerable and lasting contributions to classical Turkish music. He was a prolific composer, with more than 500 works on his record including songs and instrumental pieces in various forms. Furthermore, he himself invented three tonal modes ("maqam"). He was also one of the most knowledgeable experts in classical music theory, and at the same time, a leading "ud" (lute) player of international renown.



Cinuçen Tanrıkorur speaking at a meeting at IRCICA (commemoration of musician Mustafa Izzet Efendi, 6 December 1986)

Cinuçen Tanrıkorur was involved with music at the age of three. With patience and dedication, he perfected his skills in playing the "ud" and composing classical music. His research and teaching contributed remarkably to the preservation and development of this music. He taught and trained a number of leading performers of our time. He participated in the foundation of the Turkish Music Academy of Selçuk University in Konya. Tanrıkorur was known for his perfectionism and meticulousness. He was hard-working, self-sacrificing and persevering. He produced 117 of his composition while he was under medical treatment in the U.S.A. for a period of two years. He was put to hospital about a month before his death. He was then active on his advisory duties at the Turkish Radio and Television and writing articles in the magazine *Aksiyon*. Cinuçen Tanrıkorur is the author of Chapter IV entitled "Ottoman Music" in IRCICA's publication *History of the Ottoman State and Civilisation* (Vol. 2, 1998). This elaborate article outlines the characteristics and historical development of Ottoman music, examines its relationship with modern Turkish music and various kinds of Islamic music, and reviews the educational institutions, forms and instruments of Ottoman music. It is an eloquent product of Cinuçen Tanrıkorur's scholarship in musicology and a memorial to his collaboration with this Centre.

**Reinhold Schiffer, *Oriental Panorama: British Travellers in 19th Century Turkey*,
IFAVL 33, Rodopi, Amsterdam-Atlanta
1999, 445 p., illustrated**

The first study to examine as many as some 160 travel accounts by British travellers, sketching a panorama of 19th century Ottoman Turkey. To reconstruct this panorama, the author quoted extensively from the texts, most of which are not easily accessible, and analysed them in twenty chapters divided thematically. The chapters look into such subjects as: conditions of travelling, including means of transport, roads, accommodation, as well as companions, interpreters, hospitality and attitudes towards foreigners; hazards, piracy and banditry; landscapes, natural beauties, architectural monuments, antiquities; the cities – Istanbul, Izmir, and multiple aspects of social life and societal structure, including the Sultans' court; "ethnic diversity and Oriental sameness"; Muslim piety; outdoor recreations; physical and moral characteristics of Turks; justice and legal procedures; women's position in society, among others. On the whole, the survey covers numerous moral and material aspects of life that were observable to travellers within the area that is now modern Turkey and over a long period from the end of 18th century up to the 1870s.

Against the background of this panoramic view of Ottoman Turkey, the author develops his discussion of what in fact constitutes the purview, and also an important contribution, of his study, that is, a re-evaluation of the European representations of the Orient contained in travel accounts. These representations have been criticised for being fraught with arrogance and ignorance, negative biases, prejudices, racist and imperialistic views. Referring to major works such as those of Edward Said, Bernard Lewis and John McKenzie for arguments on this subject, Schiffer points to the varieties of 19th-century British accounts as regards their

ideological, religious, class and other preconceptions. While he agrees that the travellers did frequently share a set of cultural assumptions based on sentiments of superiority – as regards religion, institutions, moral values, etc. – he demonstrates the diversities of attitudes and judgements reflected by his sources.

The author also refers to a "theory of discourse" which tends to consider European travellers as a more or less homogenous group, whose statements would form a consistent discourse characterised by the views of the majority. His comparison of evidence concerning common elements versus individual characteristics of the sources, and the differences and contrasts found between travellers' narratives, give new evidence supportive of his concern to avoid rigorous generalisation in this regard. The last chapter, entitled "Brief Lives", gives concise biographies of the great majority of the travellers quoted in the preceding chapters. This highly informative part contains the author's findings relating to the individuality – the attitudes, objectivity and chief interests – of the travellers as reflected in their works. The biographies tell us of the travellers' personal characteristics and aspects of their writings that are relevant for this study, such as their family backgrounds, education and occupations prior to the travel, other publications, the dates, itineraries and modes of travel, the aims of their journeys, their particular views, and the critical reception of their accounts in major reviews. Twenty-six annotated reproductions of illustrations, a key to periodicals, primary and secondary sources complete this valuable book. The author, Prof. Dr. Reinhold Schiffer, is affiliated with the Faculty of Philology of Ruhr University, Bochum, Germany. This high-standard work contains plentiful essential information and inspiring analyses that will be used with much profit by researchers.

The Muslim World Book Review published by the Islamic Foundation and The International Institute of Islamic Thought, Editor: Manazir Ahsan, Consulting Editor: S. Parvez Manzoor, Leicester, U.K.

Volume 20, No. 4, Summer 2000 of *The Muslim World Book Review* containing an Index of Islamic Literature, has appeared. This quarterly publication of the Islamic Foundation (Leicester) aims to present the Muslim viewpoint on books and issues which concern Islam and the Muslims, to inform and stimulate lay readers and scholars alike, through detailed critical reviews, brief introductions and select bibliographies on recent and contemporary publications.

This issue has a review article by Abdelwahab El-Affendi on the following books: Richard Rorty's *Achieving Our Country: Leftist Thought in Twentieth-Century America* (Harvard University Press, 1998) and *Philosophy and Social Hope* (Penguin, 1999), Anthony Giddens's *The Third Way: The Renewal of Social Democracy and The Third Way and Its Critics* (Polity Press, 1998 and 2000 respectively), Francis Fukuyama's *The Great Disruption: Human Nature and the Reconstruction of Social Order* (Profile Books, 1999), John Keane's *Civil Society: Old Images, New Visions* (Polity Press, 1998) and Robert E. Lane's *The Loss of Happiness in Market Democracies* (Yale University Press, 2000). The article thoroughly discusses this set of important recent literature on the challenges faced by humanity in the post-industrial era and prospects of improvement of society towards a better future world. It is followed by reviews of books published in the following fields: Islamic thought and sources, the Muslim world, Islam and the West, women in Muslim society, Islam in Asia. With this issue of *The Muslim Book Reviews*, the Index of Islamic Literature reaches its entry no. 2532. The publisher's address is: The Muslim World Book Review, The Islamic Foundation, Markfield Conference Centre, Ratby Lane, Markfield, Leicester LE67 9SY, U.K., Tel.: (01530) 244944, Fax: (01530) 244946, e-mail:

i.foundation@islamic-foundation.org.uk,
Web site: www.islamic-foundation.org.uk

* **Turkish Islam and Europe/Türkischer Islam und Europa, Europe and Christianity as reflected in Turkish Muslim discourse & Turkish Muslim life in the diaspora, Papers of the Istanbul Workshop, October 1996**, edited by Günter Seufert and Jacques Waardenburg. *Beiruter Texte und Studien (Texts and Studies from Beirut) 82, Türkische Welten (Turkish Orbits) 6*, Orient-Institut der DMG, Istanbul, 1999, 352 p. (introduction in English, papers in English, German or French)

This publication resulted from a workshop which was held in 1996 in the Istanbul Branch of the Orient Institute (Beirut). The workshop was one of the Euro-Turkish dialogues that have been organised lately in Istanbul by various institutions. It provided an interaction between Turkish and European intellectuals and stimulated fruitful discussions on Turkish-Muslim views of Europe since 1980 and the situation of Turkish Muslim migrants in Germany. Some of the papers dealt with theological, others historical subjects. Its proceedings published in this book treat three main areas of research that are not independent from each other. The first concerns Muslim and Christian European approaches to the practice of Muslim and Christian coexistence and cohabitation in Europe, from a theoretical point of view and regardless of current political developments, with a focus on how the two sides, as two distinct entities of different faith, are thinking of each other. Four papers on this issue are grouped in Part I under the title "New Muslim and Christian orientations towards living together and dialogue". The second theme concerns the various ideological orientations and perceptions of Europe existing among Turks. It is treated in Part II titled "Political and cultural influences upon Turkish-Muslim self-ideological orientations and perceptions of Europe existing among Turks. It is treated in Part II titled "Political and cultural influences upon Turkish-Muslim self-understanding", which contains five papers.

The third theme concerns the conditions of Muslims settled in Europe and the organisations they are affiliated with, dealt with by four papers in Part III titled "Organising Turkish Muslim life in the European Diaspora". The Introduction by Jacques Waardenburg draws the framework of the discussions, outlines the papers – with special emphasis on those presented and published in German and French – and evaluates the results of the workshop. The series "Texts and Studies from Beirut" is a platform for interdisciplinary debates with a thematic and regional focus on the Middle East. The sub-series "Turkish Orbits" is edited by the Istanbul Branch of the Orient Institute.

*** Bukhara, The Myth and the**

Architecture, edited by Attilio Petruccioli, Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, 1999, 186 p.

This book contains the proceedings of an international symposium sponsored by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (AKPIA/MIT), and held at M.I.T., Cambridge in November 1996. Fifteen articles by scholars from western countries and from Russia shed light on many aspects of Bukhara's history and architectural heritage. Arch. Professor Attilio Petruccioli, the editor of this volume, explains in the Introduction that the collection has two main goals: to refresh knowledge on Bukhara and its history towards developing principles of restoration or design, and to lay out ideas on the conservation and revitalisation of the historic area. He informs us that the restoration of Bukhara's Old City received the Aga Khan Award for architecture in 1995. Thereafter, AKPIA/MIT undertook field surveys in the city in collaboration with the Universities of Stuttgart and Ferrara. The book brings forward a wealth of new information on ancient Bukhara, the characteristics of its

settlements, the city plan, building techniques, the state of preservation of its monuments during the Soviet era. In addition to these and other architectural features of the city, the reader also learns a lot about its rulers, its population, social and economic life in different periods of its history.

*** Heinzelmann, Tobias, Die Balkan Krise in der Osmanischen Karikatur: Die Satirezeitschriften *Karagöz, Kalem und Cem* 1908-1914** (The Balkan crisis in Ottoman caricature: the humour magazines *Karagöz, Kalem and Cem* 1908-1914, Beirut Texts and Studies (Texts and Studies from Beirut) 75.5, Orient-Institut der DMG, Istanbul, 1999, 285 p. (in German))

This lively book reviews how the political problems of the period between the proclamation of the First Constitution (1908) and the beginning of World War I were reflected in humour magazines. The author was trained in Islamic studies, Iranian studies and history of art and currently does research on social, cultural and art history in 19th and 20th century Ottoman Empire, Tanzimat reforms and the development of publishing activities. In this book he points out that during the period under reference, humour magazines became increasingly popular especially for their interpretation of political issues and events in caricatures and satirical articles. Taking into consideration that these magazines constitute a particular kind of historical references, the book introduces them and also gives background information on their publishers, the authors and caricaturists they featured, and indications as to the views and ideologies they represent. The emphasis is on three main humour magazines, namely *Karagöz, Kalem* and *Cem*. The chapters of the book deal with the following subjects: the humourist press as historical source; the 1908-1914 Balkan crisis; the humourist press in the Ottoman Empire, the three magazines, their authors and publishers; the 1908-1909 crisis in Bosnia as reflected in *Karagöz* and *Kalem*; the Balkan crisis of 1909-1912 in *Karagöz, Kalem* and *Cem*. Conclusions, a bibliography and a general index complete the book.

NEW PUBLICATION

Ramazan Şeşen, *Salâhaddin Eyyûbi ve Devri* (Salahaddin Eyyubi and his period), preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Islamic History Series 1, Foundation for Research on Islamic History, Art and Culture (ISAR), Istanbul, 2000, xxv+658 p. (in Turkish)
Price: Hard cover US\$ 30, paperback US\$ 25



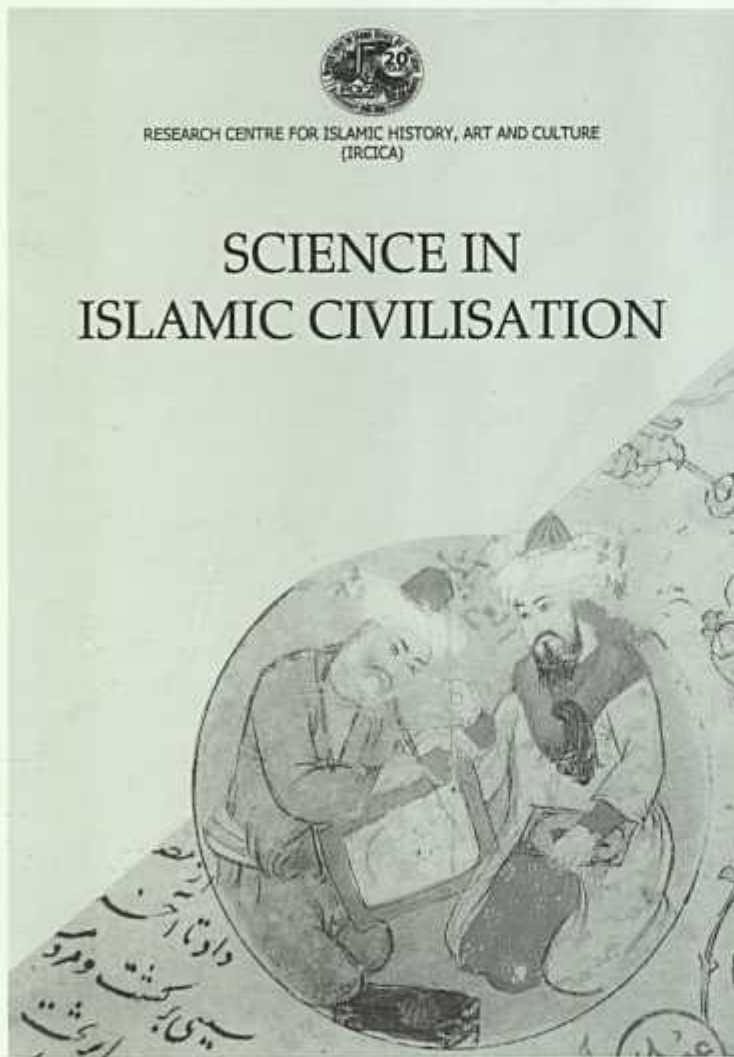
Professor Ramazan Şeşen, a scholar in Islamic history and Head of IRCICA's Department of Bibliographies and Manuscripts, has done in-depth research on Salahaddin Eyyubi and the Eyyubi State for many years. This is the third, considerably enlarged edition of his studies which were previously published under the titles *Salâhaddin Devrinde Eyyûbîler Devleti* (Ass. Professorship thesis published by Istanbul University, 1983) and *Salâhaddin Eyyûbî ve Devlet* (Çağ Publications, Istanbul, 1987).

Salahaddin is a most prominent figure of 12th-century Islamic history. His reign was a determining period of East-West relations during the Crusades. He succeeded in establishing Islamic unity in the Middle East and protecting the region from foreign invasions. Salahaddin's reign was also marked by important achievements in the cultural and scientific fields. This most comprehensive book covers many aspects of state and society during Salahaddin's time. Part I concerning

"Political and Military History" begins with a review of the sources and studies in this field and an introduction, followed by chapters on the rise of Salahaddin, his efforts to unify his country, his relations with the Abbasid, Byzantine and other states, his expeditions and battles, the Third Crusades and Salahaddin's taking Al-Quds back, Salahaddin's personal traits, among others. Part II relating to "State Organisation, Economy, Public Works, Health and Education" includes chapters on the administrative and legal organisation of the state, taxes and incomes, the economic situation – trade, manufactures and the monetary system, hospitals and other social services, educational institutions and libraries. Part III concerns science and learning. It has chapters on religious sciences, language and literature, history, geography and military sciences. Indexes of names, places, terms and book titles complete the book.

NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

Science in Islamic Civilisation, Proceedings of the international symposia "Science Institutions in Islamic Civilisation" and "Science and Technology in the Turkish and Islamic World", edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Feza Günergun, Series of Studies and Sources on History of Science no. 9, Istanbul, 2000, 288 p.
Price: US\$ 40



This volume comprises the proceedings of two symposia which were organised in recent years on themes related to history of science. The first symposium, concerning "Science Institutions in Islamic Civilisation", was organised with the cooperation of the Turkish Society for History of Science (TBTK), UNESCO and the Third World Academy of Science (TWAS), at IRCICA's headquarters, in 1991. The second one was the international symposium on "Science and Technology in the Turkish and Islamic World" organised in 1994 with the collaboration of the Turkish Society for History of Science (TBTK), Bosphorus and Marmara Universities (Istanbul) and the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, on the occasion of the 600th birthday of Ulugh Bey and the 125th anniversary of the foundation of Kandilli Observatory (Istanbul). The book contains twenty-three papers reflecting valuable research findings and innovative assessments by leading scholars and researchers of

the field. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu underlines in the preface that as the two meetings looked into inter-related topics from different viewpoints, collecting their papers in a single volume will help to meet a variety of research interests. The papers are grouped according to their subject of focus: first, a group of six papers dealing with science institutions, then four on astronomy, followed by six papers on mathematics, three papers on engineering technology and cartography, and four papers on medical sciences. The papers will shed new light on various subject areas under the theme *Science in Islamic Civilisation*.

NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

History of Ottoman Geographical Literature, 2 vols., prepared by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Ramazan Şeşen, M. Serdar Bekar, Gülcan Gündüz, A. Hamdi Furat, edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, History of Ottoman Scientific Literature Series no. 3, Istanbul, 2000, lxxxix+912 p.
Price: set of 2 vols.: US\$ 80



This two-volume work is third in the series titled *History of Ottoman Scientific Literature* after the *History of Ottoman Astronomy Literature* (1997) and the *History of Ottoman Mathematical Literature* (1999). It follows the same methodology as the first two works. It contains entries for 1629 printed and manuscript works produced on Ottoman lands, during the Ottoman period, on scientific subjects relating to geography, cosmography and cartography. The authors of 727 of these works are known, whereas those of 901 are not. The latter figure is inflated by the printed maps numbering 741. The number of authors whose identity is not known is 441. Of these, 6 are known to have been produced in the 15th century, 29 in the 16th, 20 in the 17th, 30 in the 18th, 176 in the 19th (almost 230 including those written by authors who died in early 20th century), and 167 in the 20th. As to the works whose authors are known, 4 were written in the 15th century, 42 in the 16th, 24 in the 17th, 47 in the 18th, 244 in the 19th (the majority of works written by authors who died at the beginning of 20th century were written in the 19th), and 335 in the 20th. Except a few, the works produced between the years 1398 and 1800 are manuscripts and those produced between 1800 and 1923 are printed. The number of copies of manuscripts covered by this bibliographical compendium is 969.

The works are distributed as follows according to type and subject: there are 941 maps, atlases and plans, 255 works on the geography of continents, 81 travelogues, 73 works on the Ottoman lands, 61 on the geography of regions, 39 land surveys, 32 works on navigation, 32 on economic geography, 18 on cosmography, 16 on military geography, 11 ambassadorial reports, and 9 dictionaries and glossaries of geographical terms. The number of translated works is 75; 39 were translated from French, 24 from Arabic, 14 from English, 3 from Latin and 3 from Persian, into Turkish.

The findings of this comprehensive survey show that advances were made in both Western- and Eastern-oriented geographical sciences throughout the Ottoman period. Their parallel progress continued until Western-type geographical science became dominant in the 19th century following the establishment of universities which included geography in their curricula. The main centre of geographical research was Istanbul.

Future volumes to appear in the *History of Ottoman Scientific Literature* series will deal with the literature produced in natural sciences and translations of scientific works from Western languages into languages of Muslim nations.