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*From IRCICA's Tenth Anniversary celebration ceremonies*



*Guests at the ceremony (top)*



*OIC Secretary General H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid with school children (middle)*

*Delegations headed by H.E. Mr. Habib Boulares, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia (left) and H.E. Mr. M. Shakir al-Sarraj, Minister of Health and Social Welfare of Sudan (right) on visit at the Centre (Nov. 1990)*



## EDITORIAL

As this issue comes after the Tenth Anniversary of IRCICA, we relate, in the first few pages, the ceremonies and activities held on this occasion. This auspicious date in the Centre's history has a special significance for us because it evokes progress and expansion. During the ten-year period that has passed, the Centre completed its establishment phase, determined the major directions of its work programmes and laid the foundations of its studies by setting-up research groups and compiling the necessary references. This enabled the Centre to undertake studies in various fields of research. A number of promotional activities were also carried out, which helped in making the Centre known and disseminating the results of its studies. Thus, at the end of the first decade, the Centre became widely known as an international research institution, generally by its acronym IRCICA. It is a source of pride and honour for us that the recognition IRCICA has gained was reflected in the Tenth Anniversary celebration, by the high-level international audience that has attended the ceremonies. We are thankful for the interest shown by the Member States of the OIC as well as institutions, researchers and the press media all over the world. This gave us a new impulsion while we see to setting the major guidelines of the second decade's activities.

One of the areas where our efforts proved most beneficial is the relationship, cooperation and communication network established among our Centre and various institutions in the world, working on similar subjects. Thus we were able to follow their studies, to exchange publications, information and experiences and to undertake joint activities. We hope the future will bring further opportunities to develop our cooperation with academic and cultural research institutions in different parts of the world. This will help us in enlarging the scope of our studies both subject-wise and geographically, looking into previously unexplored aspects of the history and culture of various regions of the Muslim world and thus, better respond to the needs of research and information dissemination in these fields.

Those who followed the Newsletter since the beginning would recall that this publication was launched in the early years, with the primary purpose of making the Centre known and giving information about its activities. With time, the Centre gained recognition in the relevant cultural and scholarly milieus and developed a working relationship with many of them. With this progress, it became possible for the Centre to devote more efforts to promoting awareness and cooperation with and among institutions involved in Islamic studies. This was also reflected in the contents of the Newsletter where reports about cultural, scholarly and artistic events in the world gained weight over those directly related to the Centre's own work.

Except for the Special Issue no.23 published on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary and the present issue which highlights the celebration, the Newsletter puts an emphasis on cultural events, the activities of other institutions and news regarding Islamic arts. This we feel, has contributed in raising the number of requests that we continue to receive from a growing number of countries.

At the onset of the second decade of our activities, we are planning to improve and invigorate the information this periodical carries and give even more prominence to such news. In the same time, we also have to take into account the recent increases in mailing expenses and some other costs incurred during the publication. Until now, we tried our best and were able to distribute the Newsletter free of charge. However, we are now led to expect that the readers of this bulletin will contribute symbolically in covering the cost increases, as indicated in the sheet sent together with this issue. We thank them for their understanding and hope their interest will continue. I also take this occasion to invite the institutions, researchers, artists, students and all our readers to send us news about cultural events in their country or information about their activities so that we publish them.

**Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu**

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF IRCICA CELEBRATION CEREMONIES • 10 October 1990

*The Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) is celebrated this year. Ten years passed since the adoption of IRCICA's first work programme by the 11th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, Pakistan, 1980); this was when the Centre started its activities and put its first work programme into execution.*

The celebration ceremony took place in the premises of the Centre at Yıldız Palace on 10 October 1990, under the patronage of H.E. Turgut Özal, President of the Republic of Turkey, host country of the Centre. H.E. Mr. Yıldırım Akbulut, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of Organisation of Islamic Conference, Ministers and Heads of Delegations and Diplomatic Missions of the Member States, H.E. the Governor of Istanbul, high-level officials, Presidents of Universities, Members of the Governing Council of IRCICA, representatives of the mass media in various countries, scholars and researchers were present at the ceremony. The celebrations coincided with the closing day of two important meetings in the OIC framework, the Sixth Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) and the First OIC Ministerial Meeting on Technical Cooperation which were being held in Istanbul (7-10 October 1990), under the Chairmanship of H.E. Turgut Özal, President of the Republic of Turkey. This was an opportunity for the Centre to have the Ministers and senior officials attending these meetings, as its guests at the ceremony.

The celebration ceremony was opened at the Centre's conference hall in Çit Qasr, with a recitation from the Holy Quran. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General gave the welcome speech in which he expressed gratitude to the high-level international audience for the privilege and honour given by their presence at IRCICA on that auspicious day in its history.

H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference said that IRCICA as the first cultural institution established by the OIC had achieved remarkable progress and that it shows promising prospects for the future. The Secretary General expressed thanks and gratitude to the Republic of Turkey for the support and assistance given to the Centre since its inception.

H.E. Mr. Yıldırım Akbulut, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey made a speech, emphasizing the role of IRCICA and similar institutions in strengthening cooperation and solidarity among the Muslim countries and increasing their relations with other countries in different fields of cooperation. The Prime Minister invited the Muslim world to



*H.E. Turgut Özal, President of the Republic of Turkey, H.E. Mr. Yıldırım Akbulut, Prime Minister and H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of OIC at the ceremony*

continue to assist the Centre in its activities. H.E. Turgut Özal, President of the Republic of Turkey gave the inaugural address of the Tenth Anniversary celebrations. H.E. the President commended the progress achieved by the Centre and its successful accomplishments. He thanked the Member States and the Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference for their support and encouragement which had contributed to the Centre's success. He confirmed the readiness of the host country to continue to provide all necessary moral and material support to the Centre in order to render its activities even more effective. Full texts of the speeches are given in the following pages, in the order of presentation.

A plaque of gratitude was presented to H.E. Turgut Özal, President of the Republic of Turkey, by H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of OIC and Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General, for his patronage in support of the Centre. This was followed by the presentation of a plaque to H.E. Mr. Yıldırım Akbulut, Prime Minister of Turkey, expressing gratitude for the unfailing support and assistance provided to IRCICA by the Turkish Government. IRCICA Director General also presented a plaque of gratitude to H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of OIC, in appreciation of the valuable assistance, instructions and coordination provided by the Centre's parent organisation. H.E. the Secretary General expressed the OIC's appreciation of the achievements of IRCICA in the first decade of its activities; he commended the realisations of the Centre and presented a plaque to the Director General, in recognition of the devoted efforts he made together with his staff to bring the Centre to its present state of development.

The ceremony continued with the presentation of a 20-minute documentary film about IRCICA and its activities in the past ten years, titled "IRCICA, Ten Years". The film, produced with the contributions of "Türkiye" Newspaper, gives an overview of the research projects, publications, promotional activities, library and archives of the Centre, providing a full recapitulation of the first decade of activities.



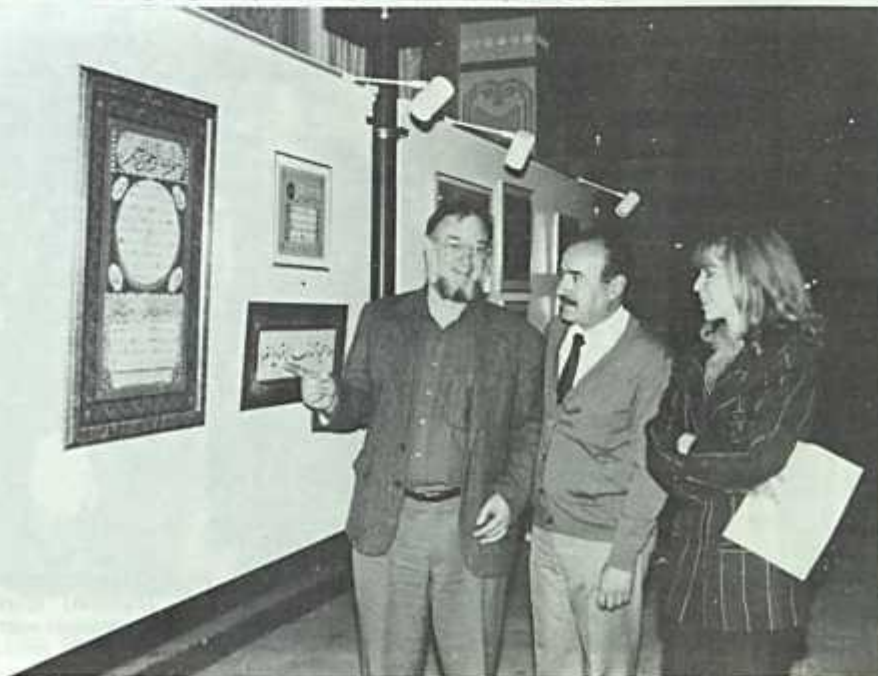
After the film was shown, the guests were invited to the Art Gallery of Yıldız Palace where H.E. Turgut Özal, President of the Republic of Turkey inaugurated an exhibition arranged by the Centre. The exhibition comprised plates, photographs and other illustrations about various activities of the Centre, historical photographs selected from the Yıldız Photograph Albums and calligraphies and photographs which won awards at the competitions organised by the Centre in its capacity as the Executive Secretariat of the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH). Also, in a separate section titled "Calligraphy from master to students", calligraphies of

*(Top) Souvenir photo in front of Çit Qasr; (bottom) after the ceremony, the participants went to the Art Gallery to visit IRCICA's exhibition*

three generations of master-student calligraphers were presented, namely Hamid al-Amidi (Aytaç), his student calligrapher Hasan Çelebi and third, Mr. Mohammed Zakariya, Muslim American calligrapher who received his ijaza (diplome) from Hasan Çelebi two years ago. The exhibition was held open for public visits for two weeks after the inauguration and aroused interest.

The ceremony was followed by the Turkish Radio and Television, the BBC and mass media representatives of various countries. The Centre is thankful for the valuable articles which appeared in the international press media after its Tenth Anniversary celebration ceremony.

*(Top) H.E. Turgut Özal inaugurating IRCICA's exhibition in the Art Gallery of Yıldız Palace; (middle) a view of the exhibition; (bottom) calligrapher Mohammed Zakariya (first from left) in the section "Calligraphy from master to students"*



In the evening of 10 October, another meeting was held at the Centre's premises, in the presence of H.E.Dr.Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of OIC. The meeting was officiated by H.E.Mr. İlhan Aküzüm, Minister of Tourism and Acting Minister of Culture of the Republic of Turkey. One purpose was to bring together the OIC and IRCICA family with all those "friends" of the Centre whose support, interest and assistance, in different ways and forms, had contributed to the development of the Centre in the past ten years. This was also an occasion for IRCICA as a scholarly research institution working in the field of Islamic culture and civilisation, to give recognition to some of the scholars who made outstanding contributions to scholarship in these fields, by presenting them IRCICA's plaques and certificates of "Excellence in Research". In his welcome address IRCICA Director General expressed thanks to H.E. the President and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, the Member States, their cultural and academic institutions, press and information agencies, international organisations and numerous personalities of the Muslim world who extended either moral, financial, material, technical or other assistance to the Centre, as well as to the members of IRCICA Governing Council for their valuable guidance. Director General informed the audience of the establishment of the Waqf for Research in Islamic History, Art and Culture (ISAR), to support IRCICA's research projects and activities. Four scholars received plaques of "Excellence in Research" for their exemplary contributions to research in Islamic culture and civilisation:

Prof.Dr. Annemarie Schimmel, professor of Indo-Muslim culture at Harvard University (U.S.A.) for her contributions in the history of Islamic culture, mysticism and literature and in promoting these fields as subject areas of scholarly study in the Western academic circles.

Prof.Dr. Stanford Shaw, famous scholar in the history of the Middle East at the University of California, L.A., presently visiting scholar at Bosphorous University in Istanbul, for his outstanding works on the history of the Middle East, which are mostly based on extensive studies in the Ottoman Archives.

Prof.Dr. Oktay Aslanapa, famous historian of art, for his contributions in teaching and authorship in the fields of Islamic arts and architecture. Prof.Dr. Oktay Aslanapa wrote several works in English, German and Turkish, among which is the book "Turkish Art and Architecture" published in Arabic by IRCICA. His personal book collection has become part of IRCICA Library.

Prof.Dr. Roshdi Rashed, well-known historian of science and Director of Research at the "Centre National de Recherche Scientifique" (CNRS), Paris in appreciation of his contributions in the history of science in Islam.

The plaques of the following scholars who could not attend the meeting were sent to them later: famous scholar and author in Islamic studies, culture and civilisation, Prof.Dr. Muhammed Hamidullah; Prof.Dr. Izzet Hassan (historian of literature, Faculty of Letters in Rabat, Morocco); and Hakim Mohammed Said (President of Hamdard Foundation and Founder-President of Madinat al-Hikmat, Karachi, Pakistan).



*The four scholars who received plaques: from left to right, Prof.Dr. Annemarie Schimmel, Prof.Dr. Stanford Shaw, Prof.Dr. Roshdi Rashed and Prof.Dr. Oktay Aslanapa*



*OIC Secretary General  
H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid presenting  
plaques of gratitude to H.E. Prof. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı,  
Head of the Council of Higher Education of Turkey and member  
of IRCICA Governing Council, and H.E. Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Ali,  
President of the Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah*

The Centre also presented Certificates of Gratitude to the previous and actual members of the Governing Council, in appreciation of their assistance and guidance which was most beneficial for the Centre. Members present at the meeting were: Prof. Dr. Mohammad Ahmad al-Sharif (Libya, Chairman of the Governing Council); Dr. Afif Bahnassi (Syria, outgoing Chairman of the Council); Dr. Abdullah Hasan Masry (Saudi Arabia); Prof. Ahmad M. Issa (Egypt, actual Vice-Chairman); Raja Fuziah bte Raja Tun Uda (Malaysia); Prof. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı (Turkey); Dr. M. Ahmed Sharif (Iraq), H.E. Ambassador Dr. Omar Jah (Gambia). Certificates of appreciation were also presented to H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Mohsin, Assistant Secretary General of OIC for Cultural and Social Affairs and Dr. M. Saleh Gazdar, Director of the Liaison and Coordination Bureau of H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage.

The meeting continued with the presentation of plaques and Certificates of Gratitude to a number of institutions and personalities who contributed, in different ways, to the activities of the Centre, to the restoration of its premises, the acquisition of its computer equipment, its studies, among others. Previous staff members of the Centre were also given certificates.

High-level personalities who received Plaques of Gratitude for their support and assistance to the Centre were H.R.H. Prince Hasan bin Tallal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; H.E. Mr. Namık Kemal Zeybek, Minister of Culture of Turkey; H.E. Mr. Abdul Aziz Khoja, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Turkey; H.E. Prof. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı, Chairman of the Council of Higher Education of Turkey; Prof. Dr. Mohammad Ahmed al-Sharif, Secretary General, International Islamic Call Society, Libya; Prof. Dr. Cemil Demiroğlu, President of Istanbul University; H.E. Dr. Mohammed Ali, President, Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah; H.E. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Chairman, Al-Furqan Heritage Foundation, London; H.E. Mr. Aydan Karahan, Head of COMCEC Coordination Office, Ankara; H.E. Mr. Ihsan Salha, Palestine; H.E. Mr. Zaidan al-Sagheer, Consul General of Lebanon and Dean of the Consular Corps in Istanbul; Prof. Dr. Yahya Karşlıgil, Vice-President of Yıldız University, Istanbul. The following Deans of faculties and scholars were also presented Certificates of Gratitude for their assistance in the Centre's activities: Prof. Dr. Nurhan Atasoy, Dean of the Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University; Prof. Dr. Salih Tuğ, Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Marmara University, Istanbul; Prof. Dr. Hakkı Dursun Yıldız, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Letters, Marmara University, Istanbul; scholar and calligrapher Prof. Dr. Nihat Çetin; scholars Prof. Dr. Erdoğan Merçil, Dr. Hülya Tezcan, Prof. Dr. Mehmet İpşirlioğlu, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Saray, Prof. Dr. Ahmed Edip Uysal, Dr. Machiel Kiel (author of the book "Ottoman Architecture in Albania" published by IRCICA), Mr. Erol Özbilgen, Director General of Waqfs, Istanbul, Dr. Mohammed Aslam (ex-Staff member of IRCICA), Mr. İsmet Binark (ex-Staff member of IRCICA); Mr. Hasan Duman, ex-Director General of Libraries and Publications, Ministry of Culture of Turkey; Dr. Atilla Bir (author of the book "A Modern Mechanical Analysis of Kitab al-Hiyal by Banu Musa" published by IRCICA); Mr. Necati Aktaş (compiler of the book on "Ottoman Archives" published by IRCICA); late Dr. Ünsal Yücel (compiler of the catalogue of "Islamic Swords" published by IRCICA); Ms. Nezahat N. Ege (donor of a book collection to IRCICA Library); Mr. Mehmet Tayşi, Director of Millet Library, Istanbul; Mr. Timour Bammate (Brother of late Prof. Dr. Necmeddin Bammate, donor of a library collection to IRCICA); art collector Mr. Nuri Arlasez; Mr. Uğur Derman (art consultant, IRCICA); photographer Mr. Selamet Taşkın.

The following personalities too received certificates in appreciation of their contributions to the Centre's activities: Dr. Enver Ören, President of the "Türkiye" Newspaper, Istanbul; Mr. Aydın Bolak (expert in Waqfs and member of ISAR Waqf); Mr. Faraj Shallouf, former Director of the Arab-Turkish Bank, Istanbul; Mr. Sezai Türkes (entrepreneur), Mr. Şarık Tara (entrepreneur), Arch.Mr. Nevzat İlhan (supervisor of Çit Qasr restoration project, 1983); Arch. Mr. Aydın Yüksel (supervisor of Yaveran Qasr restoration); Messrs. Asaf Çakır and Erdoğan Tolga (restorers of Yaveran Qasr). The Centre also presented Certificates of Gratitude to several institutions as a token of appreciation for their valuable cooperation. Only some of these institutions are listed here because of space limitations: the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco; the Academy of Sciences of Azarbaijan; the Academy of Arabic Language, Cairo; Aga Khan Award for Architecture; the Arab Academy, Damascus; Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO), Tunis; Archives and Manuscripts Centre, University of Jordan, Amman; Al-Assad Library, Damascus; Atatürk Library, Istanbul; Beyazıt State Library, Istanbul; "Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Ottomanes et Morisques, de Documentation et d'Information" (CEROMDI), Tunis; Cultural Foundation, Abu Dhabi; "Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka", Kuala Lumpur; the Hungarian Academy of Science; "Institut de Cooperacion con el Mundo Arabe", Madrid; the Institute of Arab Researches and Studies, Cairo; Iraqi Academy, Baghdad; King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies, Riyadh the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; the Libyan Jihad Centre for Historical Studies, Tripoli; Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, London; the Religious Waqf of Turkey; the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Albait Foundation), Amman; the OIC Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre of Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara; Süleymaniye Library, Istanbul; the Turkish History Institute; The Turkish-Islamic Art Museum, Istanbul; Topkapı Palace Museum and Library, Istanbul; Yıldız Palace Directorate General. Representatives of the press in Turkey and other countries were presented certificates in appreciation of their interest and contributions in making known the Centre's activities in the world, among others Mr.Mohamad Al-Hashmy Al Hamdy (Al-Sharq al-Awsat,U.K.); Mr.Fawzi Mukhaimer (Al-Akhbar Newspaper, Egypt); Mr. Hussain al Tantawi (Al Havadis, Saudi Arabia); Mr. Ali Bin Said al Kuwari (QNA, Qatar); Mr. Abdul Wahab al Kashif (IINA, Saudi Arabia); Mr. Ismail al Bandraj (Antara News Agency, Indonesia); Mr. Abdou Mubashir (Al-Ahram Newspaper, Egypt); Mr. Mushtak Parker (Reporter-UK); Mr. Amadou Osmane (Reporter, Niger).

With friendly talks on memories of the past ten years, this evening meeting was more like a gathering of the IRCICA's "big family". Best wishes and appreciation were expressed to those friends who could not attend.

**WORDS RECORDED BY  
H.E. TURGUT ÖZAL,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF TURKEY AND  
H.E.MR. YILDIRIM AKBULUT,  
PRIME MINISTER ON  
THE CENTRE'S BOOK,  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE  
TENTH ANNIVERSARY**

*"I wish the successful work of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture will continue in future. I kindly request all concerned parties to further increase the interest that is being given to our culture, arts and history."* (Original: Turkish)

**Turgut Özal**  
**10 October 1990**

*"I was very pleased to attend the ceremonies held at the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture and to see the exhibition which reflects the results of the Centre's work. The activities of the Centre are praiseworthy; by enhancing cooperation among the Muslim countries, they allow them to better know each other, to highlight and make known their culture and arts. I wish success to the Centre."*

(Original: Turkish)  
**Yıldırım Akbulut**  
**10 October 1990**

**ADDRESSES**  
**AT THE CELEBRATION CEREMONY**  
**OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF IRCICA**

**WELCOME SPEECH**  
**BY PROF.DR. EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU,**  
**DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IRCICA**

Mr.President,

I am most honored by the privilege given to us by your august presence here, on this auspicious day for IRCICA. This is indeed the highest manifestation of the invaluable support and close interest Your Excellency have extended to our institution since its inception. May I express, on behalf of all of us at IRCICA, our profound gratitude for honoring us with your presence and extending Your Excellency's patronage on this occasion.

I am most grateful to His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey for graciously being here with us at this celebration ceremony, and to Their Excellencies the Ministers and the senior officials of the Republic of Turkey, which once again expresses the continuous support and assistance provided to IRCICA by the Turkish Government.

I take pleasure in expressing our gratitude to Their Excellencies the Ministers, Heads of Delegations and Diplomatic Missions of the Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, whose gracious presence here is a manifestation of the Member States' support and confidence in our objectives and activities.

The presence of His Excellency the Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, our parent Organisation, is a source of special honour, whose guidance, dynamic directives and trust in our efforts have always been invaluable sources of inspiration and encouragement to us.

May I also extend my sincere thanks to the representatives of academic institutions, the scholars and to the representatives of the local and international mass media, for attending this ceremony; their interest and contributions in support of our activities have been most beneficial.

Mr.President, distinguished guests,

At the close of the second millennium, we all witness the developments taking place in the world and their global consequences, which are likely to open new eras in various fields of international relations, political and economic, such as the

European integration, and other changes in regions outside the Muslim World. The Muslim world, endowed with the essential elements conducive to understanding and solidarity, has managed to develop concrete cooperation, in spite of many difficulties it encounters and problems it faces. These elements of solidarity we possess are deeply rooted in our common history and culture. And while we derive satisfaction from the cultural and intellectual works of our ancestors, which have so remarkably contributed to the progress of world civilisation, we should continue to make use of this strong base in order to further ameliorate our present position, to contribute to peace and harmony in the world and to the advancement of human civilisation. We can achieve this through an objective inquiry into our civilisation, which would provide an efficient cultural and intellectual interaction amongst ourselves, and by initiating a dialogue with the other cultures of the world. I should say that for the next decade of IRCICA's activities, I envisage that an important thrust would be the promotion of cultural interaction among Muslim nations, while developing fruitful relations and a cultural dialogue with other nations. This we can say, based on the experience that we have gained in the past ten years.

May I conclude by expressing once again my profound gratitude to His Excellency the President and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, for the unfailing support and assistance extended to IRCICA for the last ten years. I would like to extend also my deep appreciation and gratitude to the Member States of the OIC for their invaluable support and cooperation; to His Excellency the Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, for the constructive contributions and assistance extended by the General Secretariat of the OIC.

May I also thank the members of the Governing Council of IRCICA for their useful guidance. We are also deeply appreciative of the cooperation of the research and cultural institutions all over the world. We hope to continue to receive, in future, the same interest and assistance to our activities. I also appeal for your support to the waqf which has just been established as a means to support our projects and activities. Thank you.

*The speeches are given here in the order of presentation at the ceremony*

**SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HAMID ALGABID,  
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE**

Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister,  
Distinguished guests,

It gives me great happiness to be present here today on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA). The anniversary celebration of every institution in the OIC family is of course important; but it is more so and assumes greater significance when we assemble to celebrate the anniversary of an OIC institution like IRCICA which, I am glad to say, has achieved considerable success within the short span of time since its establishment. Added to this is that its accomplishments constitute, no doubt, a base for continuous progress in future. I wish to underline that IRCICA, through its serious and dedicated work, could lay the firm foundations of an institution which shows promising prospects for the future. I am happy to welcome this event and express our congratulations, prayers and best wishes to IRCICA.

I am especially grateful to Your Excellency President Turgut Özal, for having graciously agreed to honour us with your august presence on this occasion. Your Excellency's continuous patronage in various activities of the OIC is a source of great encouragement for us. The commitment and devoted efforts of the Republic of Turkey in the service of Islam and the Islamic Ummah are manifested in the fact that this brother country has the privilege of hosting three important institutions of the OIC, namely: the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC); the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC); and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA). The achievements of these three institutions are well known to us and the results of their work speak for themselves, which I feel it hardly necessary for me to recount here.

It is a happy coincidence that the event that we celebrate today comes only eight months after the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the parent Organisation which represents the aspirations of the entire Islamic Ummah. As you all know, we tried to give a high profile to the ceremonies held on this occasion in order to highlight and reinforce the awareness of Muslims about the increasingly active role that the OIC is expected to play on the international scene to defend the noble causes and intrinsic values of Islam, as well to preserve the cultural and religious identity of Muslims everywhere in the world.

Excellencies and distinguished guests,

Ten years have elapsed since IRCICA was established in this picturesque and historic city of Istanbul which is placed at the crossroads of many civilisations. This city which proudly represented and nurtured for centuries the Islamic traditions, culture and civilisation, even today constitutes an important centre for the preservation and dissemination of the great Islamic values and its rich cultural heritage. Islamic history, art and culture owe much to Istanbul. It was therefore very appropriate to locate IRCICA in this historical city and particularly, in buildings in the famous Yıldız Palace which were so graciously allocated by the Turkish Government for the use of our Organisation. The generous assistance extended for the restoration of the Centre's buildings is another evidence of the importance attached by the Turkish Government to the realisation of the Centre's objectives. Those who visited IRCICA observed with admiration, as I myself did, all the work that was accomplished so skilfully.

IRCICA is the first cultural institution established by the Organisation of Islamic Conference. I am proud to say that it has contributed remarkably to the realisation of the objectives that the OIC has set in the field of culture. It may be recalled that these objectives aim at asserting our personality and cultural identity while preserving and developing its respective national components, enriching it further, and bringing our peoples closer together through their cultural, intellectual and spiritual links. Within the framework of this task, IRCICA since its inception has become an important centre of rich reflections for scholars, historians, writers, artists, students and other talented Muslims who are engaged in scholarly research regarding facts and events experienced by Muslims, their creative achievements, their social structures and religious and intellectual manifestations and making efforts to rectify those false image and tendencious concepts spread by some foreign writers regarding Islamic history, art and culture. The studies undertaken help making better known and preserving our historic, cultural and artistic values and our common Islamic heritage, and strengthening understanding among our peoples. Lastly, they point to the possible areas of misunderstanding among the future Muslim generations by providing them reliable documents on Islamic history, art and civilisation. By its numerous activities and accomplishments such as academic studies, publications, exhibitions, conferences, seminars and symposia; through the continuously widening field of its fruitful cooperation with institutions and organisations of the world involved in the same areas and with which it has carried out important projects, the Centre has acquired the reputation of a distinguished place of learning and research. In addition to its multiple activities, IRCICA assumes the functions of the Executive Secretariat of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz. In this framework, the year 1410 Hijra was celebrated as the "Islamic Heritage Year" in many Member States.

The accomplishments of the Centre gain added significance considering that they were realised in rather difficult circumstances due to the lack of sufficient financial resources it needed to complete the various projects included in its work programs. Therefore, I fervently appeal to the Member States to extend greater moral and material support to IRCICA to enable it to continue its lofty mission in the service of the Islamic civilisation. I also take this opportunity to invite our Member States, the Islamic and international institutions and philanthropists to strengthen the waqf that IRCICA established recently in order to ensure the achievement of its objectives without being hindered by the financial constraints being faced by the various international institutions.

Excellencies and distinguished guests, I would like to take this occasion to pay a well deserved tribute to Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and to his able colleagues, whose remarkable devotion and commitment made it possible for the Centre to reach its present standing. Before concluding, I thank Your Excellency the President and the distinguished guests for being present today at IRCICA. May Allah the Almighty give to the IRCICA family even more success in the service of our Ummah. (Original: French)

**SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. YILDIRIM AKBULUT, PRIME MINISTER  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

Mr. President, Distinguished Guests,

We are happy to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture of the Organisation of Islamic Conference together with our brothers with whom we share the same culture, faith and enthusiasm.

In a rapidly changing world, ten years is not a short period of time. It indicates a serious tradition and stability. For this reason, I sincerely congratulate the team who conducted an important duty with success for ten years, those to whom this success belong.

In our developing and changing world, international cooperation and solidarity has gained much more importance compared to the previous centuries, in a world which becomes more complex day by day.

Distinguished Guests,

We live in the age of information. The international transfer of the acquired information and techniques opens new horizons to the nations and humanity, render life more pleasant and diffuse welfare. Information society is defined by concepts such as the production, sale and widespread use of information, developed communication networks and generalised democracy. The symbol of this new age are fragile computer terminals rather than chimneys of giant factories. Even countries who are not yet qualified as an advanced industrial society can meet a serious opportunity on their way. This becomes possible through a selective technology transfer in order to shorten the phase of industrial society and to do the necessary arrangements today which will form the infrastructure of information society. The Islamic world is capable of realising this objective both with its material potential and moral base.

I wish to emphasize two points, however, which are important for the endeavours in this direction. First, to reinforce the solidarity and cooperation among Muslim countries; secondly, to increase the relations with the West for the purpose of the transfer of information and technology.

In my opinion, as we all observe with satisfaction, the cooperation among Muslim countries has increased in recent years.

Institutions and mechanisms have been founded in order to realise the idea of cooperation and to put its results at the service of the Islamic world. As a matter of fact, we owe our gathering here today to Organisation of Islamic Conference and its Research Centre which belong to such institutions.

Distinguished Guests,

The bitter events, wars and exploitations which Muslim countries went through caused them to fall behind in adapting to the advanced industrial society and information age. Nevertheless, we can proudly state today that Muslim countries showed an extraordinary effort in regard to development and raising the standards of science and technology. This dynamism, creativity and endeavors lead us to view the future with optimism on behalf of the Islamic world.

Thus, we celebrate the 10th anniversary of one of the centres of this dynamism. This Centre restored the premises allocated to it by the Ministry of Culture in conformity with their original state and offered it to our architectural treasure again; it has been a source of pride to us by virtue of the valuable works it published, the scholarly researches it conducted, the rich library it founded in a short time, its modern equipments and computer network, the competitions it organised, the restoration units in the library, its printing house, and most importantly, with all good examples of cooperation. I wish them many more decades of success.

The Islamic world needs the activities of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in the way of fulfilling a duty to next generations. This Centre should be supported and the unity of the Islamic world should be reinforced by other similar institutions. I was pleased to learn that a separate waqf has been established in order to reinforce the activities of the Centre.

In the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Islamic world, I call upon the whole Islamic world from individuals to States to provide support to this Centre and the waqf. I believe that the brother Muslim countries will participate most actively in this effort which Turkey as the host country commenced. With greetings to all of you. (Original: Turkish)

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY TURGUT ÖZAL, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

It gives me great pleasure to be present here today at this ceremony organised on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture of the Organisation of Islamic Conference. This important day of the Centre, which commenced its activities here in this historic Palace ten years ago, has a special importance both for the Organisation of Islamic Conference and for the host country, the Turkish Republic.

Since the establishment of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the common historical and cultural ties between Muslim countries have played a great role in the establishment of multifarious cooperation among them. On the other hand, the OIC has given a special importance to cooperative activities in the various areas which fall in the field of culture. This understanding has always been supported by Turkey. Political, economic and technological events, which take place at a great pace in the world, lead to great changes in the history of nations, closing eras and opening new ones. While the history of mankind is in such a dynamism, it is through their cultural elements that nations can keep and protect their identity. The Muslim world, which has produced works of philosophy, science and art of unequalled richness since centuries ago, unfortunately met many obstacles in the path of preserving and appraising this cultural heritage thoroughly. In different periods of history, however, the scientific and cultural works of Muslims have been followed, accepted and used by the other civilisations of the world; these works contributed to the advancement of world civilisation. On the other hand, Muslim countries have acquired various cultural characteristics under different influences throughout history and, for this reason, they possess cultural assets which deserve to be studied and which can bring to light various new possibilities of cooperation. It has been a duty of primary importance undertaken by Muslim countries within the framework of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, to do research on this cultural heritage, to bring to light these works of culture, to introduce them within and outside the Islamic world, and to reinforce cooperation among Muslim countries in the field of culture. The establishment of IRCICA as the first institution to work in this field was decided by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which convened in Istanbul in 1976, upon the proposal of the Republic of Turkey. The Turkish Government allocated the present premises in the Yıldız Palace, one of the three great historical palaces in Istanbul, to this important institution and tried to extend all the moral and material assistance to the Centre.

It has been eight years since I last inaugurated an official ceremony at the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture as the Deputy Prime Minister

of Turkey, where the Centre's work programs were announced to the international academic circles. In my inaugural address, I had emphasized the importance of reinforcing the relations and solidarity among Muslim countries. I had also stated that this could be possible only by means of culture, the primary element which defines the identity of nations, and had expressed my hope that this Centre would assume a pioneering role in this direction. Since that day, I had the opportunity to observe the Centre's activities on different occasions. I was pleased to see that it has successfully fulfilled the mission it was expected to accomplish. Another point which held my attention was that the Centre, which has a special standing as the common scholarly research institution of Muslim countries, was also able to establish a particular and exemplary organisation of work in the planning of its activities and the identification and execution of its projects as well as in its relations with other academic institutions in the world. In this respect, the Centre was able to establish a particular tradition of an institution in the field of research in Islamic culture and civilisation. And this is a praiseworthy development within a short period of ten years.

Distinguished delegates,

I wish to express my thanks on behalf of the host country, to the Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and to the Secretary General for the support they provided to this Centre which represents the Islamic world in the best way in its field of mandate. The Turkish Republic will continue to extend all possible support and assistance to this Centre. And if further financial support on our part becomes necessary to render the present successful activities of the Centre even more effective, we are ready to consider this subject with the most positive approach. We hope that all Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Conference will continue in the same way to provide their help and support to this institution. The achievements made and the experience gained by the Centre in ten years show that if it is endowed with the proper resources, this institution is likely to progress at an increasing pace in future. And the fact that the Muslim world is endowed with such an institution which introduces it to the world through academic research is of great importance not only at present, but also for future generations.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, I extend my most sincere congratulations to Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, to Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and his colleagues and wish them continuous success in future. (Original: Turkish)

## EIGHTH SESSION OF IRCICA GOVERNING COUNCIL Istanbul, 11 October 1990



*The Governing Council meeting was inaugurated  
by Dr. Afif Bahnassi, Chairman of the Council in its first two terms*

The Governing Council of IRCICA held its eighth session in Istanbul on 11 October 1990. This was the first meeting of the members elected for the third term of the Governing Council.

The meeting coincided with the tenth anniversary celebrations of IRCICA. The members of the Council participated in the activities held on this occasion, which was an opportunity for them to appraise the work performed by the Centre in the last decade. They also observed and discussed the main features of the Centre's work policies and its future plans and orientations. The Eighth Session of the Governing Council was held in the presence of H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Mohsin, Assistant Secretary General of the OIC for Cultural and Social Affairs representing H.E. the Secretary General, and the following members:

- Dr. Afif Bahnassi (Syria, Chairman of the Governing Council in its first two terms)
- H.H. Raja Fuziah bte Raja Tun Uda (Malaysia)
- H.E. Prof. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı (Turkey)
- H.E. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed al Sharif (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
- H.E. Dr. Abdullah Hassan Masry (Saudi Arabia)

- H.E. Ambassador Omar Jah (Gambia)
- Prof. Ahmed M. Issa (Egypt)
- Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General

Dr. Afif Bahnassi opened the meeting expressing his appreciation of the progress made by the Centre since its establishment, towards the realisation of its objectives. He greeted the scholars who joined the Council and thanked the previous members for their contributions.

The agenda of the meeting was approved. Upon the proposal of Dr. Afif Bahnassi, H.E. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed al-Sharif was elected Chairman and Prof. Ahmed Issa, Vice-Chairman, for the third term of the Council. H.E. Dr. al-Sharif took over the Chairmanship of the meeting. He welcomed the Assistant Secretary General of the OIC, thanked the outgoing Chairman and praised the accomplishments of IRCICA. Then, H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Mohsin, Assistant General of the OIC took the floor and congratulated the new members. He thanked the outgoing Chairman and expressed the hope that the Centre will continue its successful accomplishments in the future.

After the speeches, IRCICA Director General presented the Report of the Centre which comprised an overview of past activities and the work programme of the current year. The Governing Council commented on and approved the Report and the work programme. The members commended the studies undertaken by the Centre in various fields of scholarly research in Islamic culture. They underlined the importance and usefulness of the waqf which has been established as a means of support to the Centre's research projects and activities. They called for assistance and contributions to this waqf by the concerned authorities, organisations and interested parties, in order to make it possible for the Centre to conduct its studies as planned in its work programmes.

The Governing Council took note of the importance attached and support provided to IRCICA by the host country, the Republic of

Turkey, as demonstrated during the Tenth Anniversary celebrations of the Centre through the patronage graciously extended by H.E. the President of the Republic of Turkey, his presence at the ceremony together with H.E. the Prime Minister of Turkey, Ministers and Ambassadors of the Member States, Presidents of Universities and other guests; the Council expressed its gratitude to the Government of Turkey as well as the officials concerned with the OIC's Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) for their assistance and participation in the ceremony which had coincided with the Sixth Session of the COMCEC. The Council addressed a cable of thanks and appreciation to H.E. Turgut Özal, President of the Republic of Turkey for his patronage and presence at the Tenth Anniversary celebrations and to Prime Minister H.E.Mr. Yildirim Akbulut, for attending the ceremony and confirming the host country's support to the Centre in the future.



*H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Mohsin, Assistant Secretary General of OIC invited H.E.Dr. Mohammed Ahmed al-Sharif to chair the meeting upon his election as the Chairman of the Governing Council*

**THE NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**  
**(Cairo, Egypt, July-August 1990)**  
**AND RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING IRCICA**

*The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt on 31st July-4 August 1990. The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Member States of OIC is the second highest decision-making body of the Organisation after the Islamic Summit Conference. The Conference meets annually and determines the general policies of the Organisation. As usual, an outline of the deliberations and decisions of the Conference is provided here.*

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was inaugurated with the addresses of H.E. Hosni Mubarek, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and H.R.H. Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh spoke on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States, respectively. H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the OIC addressed the first working session, emphasising the current political issues facing the Muslim World. H.E. Dr. Ahmad Ismet Abdulmaguid, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt was elected Chairman of the Conference. Sessions were continued in four separate committees in charge of various issues on the Conference agenda; political affairs, economic affairs, cultural and social affairs and financial and administrative affairs.

The Report submitted by IRCICA about the activities and progress realised since the Eighteenth Islamic Conference and the work program for 1990-1991 was examined and approved by the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee. The Financial and Administrative Affairs Committee discussed and approved the Centre's budget proposal for the current financial year. The Conference elected the members of IRCICA Governing Council for its third term of three years.

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference took the Resolution No: 14/19-C about IRCICA. The operational paragraphs of the Resolution are given below, whereby the Conference

- Commends the efforts of the Centre as reflected in its pioneering accomplishments;
- Approves the Report which includes the activities and the plan of action of the Centre;
- Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the host country, the Republic of Turkey for the financial, material and moral support it has constantly extended to the Centre, thus enabling it to carry out its functions in a satisfactory manner;
- Calls upon the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank as well as other institutions and philanthropists in the Muslim world to maintain their assistance to the Centre, and expresses its thanks to all those who have extended their help;
- Expresses satisfaction at the document prepared by the Centre on the "Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States" in accordance with resolution 22/17-C of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and urges the Member States to review it and send their comments to the Centre for the preparation of the final document;
- Calls upon the Member States, Islamic institutions and personalities to extend moral, financial and material assistance to the Waqf established by the Centre to ensure the continuity of its activities;
- Congratulates the Centre on its Tenth Anniversary and on its success in fulfilling its objectives, and calls upon the States who desire to participate in the celebration of this anniversary by the Centre;
- Appoints the following membership of the Governing Council: Prof. Dr. İhsan Doğramacı (Turkey); Prof. Dr. Mohammad Ahmed al-Sharif (Libyan A. Jamahiriya); Prof. Ahmad M. Issa (Egypt); Sheikha Hussa al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah (Kuwait); Raja Fuziah bte Raja Tun Uda (Malaysia); Dr. Abdullah Hasan Masry (Saudi Arabia); Dr. Afif Bahnassi (Syria); Dr. Omar Jah (Gambia); Prof. Dr. Gulzar Haider (Pakistan); Dr. M. Ahmed Sharif (Iraq).

## IRCICA's exhibition during the 19th Islamic Conference: Historical Photographs of Egypt



*(From left to right) IRCICA Director General; H.E.Dr. Ahmad Ismet Abdulmaguid, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt; H.E.Mr. Ismail Khalil, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia and H.R.H. Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia*

On the occasion of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference (31st July-4 August 1990), an exhibition of historical photographs was organised by IRCICA in the Conference Hall in Nasser City. The exhibition titled "Egypt One Hundred Years Ago" presented photographs selected from IRCICA's archives, showing previously unpublished views of Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said, taken in the 19th century. H.E. Dr. Ahmad Ismet Abdulmaguid, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt and Chairman of the 19th Islamic Conference inaugurated the exhibition together with H.R.H. Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the 18th Islamic Conference. The ministerial delegations at the Conference attended the inauguration. H.E.Dr. Adil Sidqi, Prime Minister of Egypt visited the exhibition. IRCICA is pleased that several articles appeared in the Egyptian press about this exhibition and that great interest was shown to it by the Egyptian public.



*Views taken in the 19th century: (left) Qaytbay Mosque, Cairo (Photographer: Abdullah Frères); (right) Port Said (Photographer: H.Arnoeux)*

## WORLD INSTITUTIONS IN ISLAMIC STUDIES

*Briefly introduced here are the activities of two institutions in Pakistan- the Fine Arts Department of Punjab University and, the International Islamic References Services (IIRS) in Karachi- and the academic programs in Islamic studies offered by the Washington University, U.S.A.*

### INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC REFERENCES SERVICES (IIRS) Karachi, PAKISTAN

The International Islamic References Services is a private, non-profit cultural institution which conducts studies and promotional activities on issues of common international interest. IIRS primarily focuses on peace activities; it has gained international recognition in this area with its contributions to the programs of the United Nations International Year of Peace 1986. IIRS is one of the two Islamic organisations which received the UN Peace Messenger Award (the other recipient being Motamar Alam al Islami- the World Muslim Congress). The information published here was provided by Dr. Affan Seljuq, Founder-Director of IIRS and professor of Islamic studies at NED University.

Peace activities of IIRS include the publication of material and organisation of various cultural activities such as exhibitions, aiming to promote greater understanding between different nations and peoples through the bridge of cultural interaction. A major subject of emphasis in IIRS' activities is the direct relationship between peace and world cultural heritage. "It is evident that peace has been the most relevant and significant value that dominated the process of cultural interaction inwardly and outwardly, directly and indirectly", says Dr. Affan Seljuq (*International Peace and World Cultural Heritage*, IIRS, 1990). In this context, IIRS participates in various international programs aiming to promote closer cultural cooperation and mutual awareness among countries. Presently, it plans to hold an exhibition on "Islamic heritage in Spain", in the framework of the Fifth Centenary celebrations of Islamic Heritage in Spain (1492-1992) coordinated by the Spanish Government's *Comicion Quinto Centenario*.

IIRS has also developed a project proposal to establish a Peace Studies Centre, for the purpose of mobilizing the public opinion on the importance of peace. The Centre, inspired by the teachings of Islam and the fundamental principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, will work in cooperation with the UN and other governmental and non-governmental institutions involved in peace activities. It will try to make up-to-date information available about peace activities

in the world. Academic and promotional activities are planned, including seminars and lectures, a periodical publication, and competitions for school children. IIRS has published a pamphlet to introduce the objectives and programs of the Peace Studies Centre, as well as a set of papers and brochures on the theme of peace, which may be requested from: "*International Islamic References Services, P.O.Box 8446, Karachi-32, Pakistan*"

### THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT OF PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, Lahore, PAKISTAN \*

The Fine Arts Department of Punjab University is a well-established academic institution which has produced considerable research work in Islamic arts and history of arts. The Department's staff have contributed papers to conferences and seminars and to the Islamic art literature around the world.

The Department was established in 1940 with intermediate classes in fine arts for women only. Course programs leading to B.A. degree were instituted in 1942 and the M.A. degree, in 1955. Fine Arts as a subject of study gained popularity with time. In 1961, admission to university classes was started and in the same time, the Department instituted a three-year B.A. Honours course in fine arts both for men and women and the B.A. Pass course to teach to all Fine Arts Departments in the affiliated colleges. In addition, a four-year professional course was started in 1964 leading to bachelor's and master's degrees in fine arts, with options to specialise in painting or graphic design. Artistic works produced by the staff and students are exhibited each year to the general public.

Presently, the Department has 15 staff members. Islamic arts, history of arts and architecture are emphasized in the research and teaching programs which also include painting, graphic design, drawing, photography and other related subjects.

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\* Thanks are due to Prof. Dr. Khalid Mahmud, Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts, Punjab University, Old Campus, Lahore, Pakistan.

## ISLAMIC STUDIES AT THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, U.S.A.\*

Widely recognized as a major centre of research and scholarship, Washington University has nine schools, 4500 undergraduate students, 4000 graduate and professional students and 1400 full-time faculty members. The university offers more than 60 programs and 1300 courses leading to bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees in a broad spectrum of interdisciplinary fields. These include graduate programs in Islamic studies, combining training in specific disciplines with the interdisciplinary study of Islamic societies and civilisations. Summary information is given below about the research and training programs in Islamic studies offered by the University.

**Graduate programs:** The History Department provides advanced studies in Islamic history where students work with faculty members on the basis of individual programs. In addition to fulfilling departmental requirements, students follow courses on the political, intellectual, economic, cultural and social aspects of Islamic history and attend seminars on selected topics.

At the *Anthropology Department*, students pursuing M.A. or Ph.D. degrees take courses on a wide range of topics and acquire skills necessary for field research in particular societies. Departmental courses cover such topics as: the peoples and cultures of the Middle East, States in Islamic history, political systems, Southeast Asian societies, anthropology and history.

Various courses are offered by the university in the languages, literatures and cultures of the Muslim world. They include beginning, intermediate and advanced Arabic, modern Turkish, Ottoman Turkish and Persian languages, surveys of Islamic literature and literary history, the Islamic religion and Islamic art.

The *Center for the Study of Islamic Societies and Civilisations*, an independent university research centre, serves as a focus for the interdisciplinary scholarly activities in this field. The Center coordinates research projects, organises conferences and lectures and oversees the development of library holdings related to Islamic studies.

In addition, the research environment in Islamic studies is enhanced by visiting scholars; during the three academic years 1988 to 1991, the Center for the Study of Islamic Societies and Civilisations, with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation Residency Fellowships in the Humanities Program, is awarding two post-doctoral research fellowships to specialists in Islamic studies.

**Interdisciplinary research:** Faculty members undertake interdisciplinary research on the Islamic world, in studies of Africa, Indonesia, the Ottoman period, the Balkans, Central Asia as well as the Middle East. In this framework, three current issues bring together specialists from various disciplines in: anthropology and history (traditions, social and cultural life); Ottoman studies (including Turkish and Iranian history); Islamic literary history (Islamic literatures in Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Malay languages).

Requests for information may be addressed to: "*The Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, Campus Box 1114*" or "*The Graduate Coordinator, Dept. of History, Washington University, Campus Box 1062, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130, U.S.A.*"

\* *The Editorial Board thanks Prof. Cornell H. Fleisher, Professor of Islamic History and Director of the Center for the Study of Islamic Societies and Civilisations, Washington University, St. Louis.*

## INSTITUTIONS REQUESTING ASSISTANCE

The **Institute of Islamic Studies of Peru** would appreciate receiving published and audio-visual documentation about the history, arts, architecture, literature and other cultural aspects of the Muslim countries. Any type of material would be most welcome. It is kindly requested that communications be sent to: "*Instituto de Estudios Islamicos del Peru, Calle Rey de Bahamonde 121, Vista Alegre, Lima (33), Peru*" and audio-visual materials to: "*Permanent Representation of Peru, UNESCO, 7, Place Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France*" with the request of forwarding them to the "*Directorate General of International Cultural Relations, Ministry of External Relations, Lima, Peru.*"

A request for assistance, financial and in kind, was received from the **League of Fellow Feeling Foundation (Trust Fund)** of Tanzania. The Foundation was established in July 1990 for the purpose of bringing support and meeting basic needs of the people by providing food, health and educational aid and economic activity opportunities. The Foundation has reported to be in need of financial assistance and welfare aid in kind, for health (medicine, medical equipment), education (text books, newspapers), clothes and foodstuffs. Address: "*League of Fellow Feeling Foundation (Trust Fund), c/o P.O. Box 45219, Dar es Salam, Tanzania*".

**Hira Centre for Muslim Youth** in Kerala, India has established a library two years ago with the purpose of educating the youth of the region about various aspects of Islamic culture. The library and reading room serve presently two hundred and fifty regular readers. The centre would very much appreciate receiving publications such as newspapers, journals, textbooks, etc. Address: "*Hira Centre Library, Kadalundi Nagaram, 673314 Kerala, India*".

## BOOK SURVEY

**Journal of Islamic Studies**, Volume I, 1990, Oxford University Press in association with the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, Oxford, U.K.

The *Journal of Islamic Studies* began publication, to appear twice yearly. Seven articles and twenty book reviews are presented in the first issue, reflecting the results of studies about Islam and the Muslim world approached from the viewpoints of different disciplines. The contents of the first issue reflect the objectives and perspective of the *Journal*: while it gives proper emphasis to academic inquiries specialised in topic, place and time such as "Istanbul: an Islamic City" by Emeritus Professor Halil Inalcik; "The Secularisation of an Afro-Islamic Language: Church, State and Marketplace in the Spread of Kiswahili" by Ali Abdullah Mazrui and Pio Zirimu; "Bustani's Encyclopedia" by Albert Hourani; "The Impact of Ibn Taimiyya on South Asia" by Khaliq Ahmad Nizami, it also encourages comprehensive and comparative studies such as "Orientalism and the Study of Islamic Philosophy" by Muhsin Mahdi; "Is Man the Vicegerent of God" by J. Sheikh Idris; "Muslim Land and Water Law" by John C. Wilkinson. Whatever their scope and degree of specialisation, all studies published reflect a broad perspective and interdisciplinary outlook towards discourse over Islam, the Muslim society and the Muslim world from various angles, in time and space. The Editor of the *Journal* is Dr. Farhan Ahmad Nizami from St. Cross College, Oxford. Scholars from around the world known for their contributions in Islamic studies form the corps of consultant editors: Prof. Abdul Aziz Al-Duri (University of Jordan); Prof. Ali A. Mazrui (State University of New York, Binghamton); Mr. Albert Hourani (St. Antony's College, Oxford); Syed Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi (Nadwat al-Ulama, Lucknow); Prof. Annemarie Schimmel (Harvard University); Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu (IRCICA); Prof. J. Shaikh Idris (Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University); Prof. Seyyed H. Nasr (George Washington University); Prof. Wilferd F. Madelung (St. John's College, Oxford); Dr. Yusuf Al-Qaradawi (Qatar University), together with Dr. Jamil Qureishi (St. Edmund Hall, Oxford) and Dr. S. Rashid Naim (Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies) as Assistant Editors.

**The Iranian Journal of International Affairs**, quarterly, published by the Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS), Tehran, Iran.

Vol. II, Numbers 2-3, Summer and Fall 1990 issue of the *Iranian Journal of International Affairs* has

appeared. Most remarkable about the *Journal* is its principal feature as a forum of discussion which encourages the expression of different approaches, opinions and sentiments over issues of international concern. The articles are presented in sections as "Political Discussions", "Strategic Discussions", "International Relations Discussions", "Theoretical Discussions" and "Historical Discussions", giving room to intellectual and scholarly debates among specialists of Iran and various other countries. Added to these are sections including book reviews, a quarterly "Chronology" of events regarding Iran's international relations in the cultural, economic and political fields and reports of seminars held at IPIS. The Editorial Board of the *Journal* welcomes contributions that are interdisciplinary in nature and scope, dealing with Islamic, political, economic, cultural and social issues of interest to the international community. To obtain further information, please write to: "The Iranian Journal of International Affairs, Managing Editor, IPIS, P.O. Box No: 19395/1793, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran". The publisher, the Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS) was established in 1983 with the purpose to conduct research, encourage discussions and contribute to an informed understanding of international issues. It also publishes a quarterly collection of articles in Persian, the "Journal of Foreign Policy".

NORWANI, Mohd. Nawawi, **Malaysian Songket**, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur, 1989, 123p. (in English).

Songket cloth is a particular type of brocade among the traditional hand-made textiles of Malaysia. It is woven with silk, cotton and gold thread, with multi-coloured designs symbolically adapted from natural surroundings. Because of the richness of the fabric, songket is used mainly on ceremonial occasions, as part of the national dress. The cloth is one of the most authentic products of Malaysian traditional crafts.

This book traces the origin and development of songket weaving in Malaysia. It is the outcome of a post-graduate research by Norwani, a Malaysian textile designer. 111 colour plates plus 35 illustrations in the text enhance the beauty of the analysis of patterns and colours used in songket-weaving. The study also examines the loom and weaving techniques and developments in weaving methods.

Fawaz Tarazi, Leila, **Merchants and Migrants in Nineteenth-Century Beirut**, Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1983 (Harvard Middle Eastern Studies, 18), 182 p. (in English)

This book studies the demographic, economic and political transformation of Beirut at the end of the 19th century with particular emphasis on migration and urbanization. The author's point of departure is the theory that in the nineteenth century the coastal cities developed at the expense of inland cities owing particularly to the growth of trade with Europe after the Industrial Revolution and the use of steam navigation. As a result, Beirut grew from a relatively small port town of 6 000 people into a leading seaport of 120 000 people by the end of the 19th century.

The historical development of Beirut and the influence of the immigrant population on the city is analysed in seven chapters, entitled "The Legacy of the Past", "The Mountain and the City", "Population Growth", "Population Change", "The Foreign Entrepreneurs", "The Local Entrepreneurs" and "Sectarian Relations".

The bibliography comprises unpublished documents in the archives of Egypt, Great Britain, France, Lebanon and the United States, interviews with scholars and other people related to the subject, and unpublished theses. Among the published works are local histories, chronicles, memoirs and books by Western observers.

The author presents tables which indicate the historical development of the population of Beirut, estimated percentages of Muslims and Christians and the three major Christian sects in Beirut as well as traffic in the port of Beirut in the 19th Century. There are also graphical illustrations of population growth in the text. Fawaz's book is a valuable source for researchers who wish to study the history of Beirut.

Haroon, Mohammad, **Muslims of India, Their Literature on Education, History, Politics, Religion, Socio-Economic and Communal Problems**, Indian Bibliographies Bureau, Delhi, 1989, 156 p. (in English)

The author of this bibliographic study is assistant university librarian at the University of Delhi. The book updates the existing bibliographies on Indian Muslims, covering the publications and writings between 1980-1987. The bibliographical entries in the book which exceed 3000 in number are based on approximately 150 journals and newspapers, 500 books and 100 research theses.

Most of the works covered are by Indian authors. The book consists of a preface and ten chapters,

titled: Muslims in Historical Context, Biographical Studies, Sociological Studies, Muslims and Politics, Religion, Muslims and Indian Law, Muslim Institutions, Education and Journalism, Muslims in Socio-economic Framework, and Communal Virus.

The first chapter includes general works on Indian Muslims and various Muslim issues related to politics, philosophy, culture and history. The second chapter contains a list of the biographical studies on 25 eminent Muslim personalities including Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, Aga Khan and others. In the following parts, the author gives bibliographies on diverse topics related to Indian Muslims. These are basically studies of sociology and physical anthropology on Muslims, different sects, Muslim women, Muslim youth, law, education, modernity, political parties and elections, Muslim institutions, problems of the minorities and Hindu-Muslim relations. This useful reference book, at the same time stimulates research on various aspects of Muslims in India.

Debbas, Fouad, **Beirut: Our Memory, An Illustrated Tour in the Old City from 1880 to 1930**, Naufal Group, Imprimerie Carbonnel, Paris, 1986, 256 p. (in English)

This fascinating book is an album of postcards which illustrates the views from the old city of Beirut between the years 1880-1930. The author also gives a plan of Beirut with an explanatory legend. In the introductory section of the book entitled "The Lebanon of Postcards", Mr. Debbas recounts the image of the Orient in the eye of Westerners from the 18th century onwards. The author states that when photography was invented in 1839-1841, photographers from the world over came to the Near East and, upon their return, published albums, illustrated books and portfolios of their best photographs. In the same section the author traces the development of the postcard over periods defined by developments in photography techniques.

The book is divided into two parts entitled "The Town" and "A Brief History" where postcards from the collection of Fouad Debbas are presented. The first part has sections on different quarters, districts and streets of Beirut including "The Port", "The Wharves", "The Old Town", "The Grand Serail", "The American University of Beirut", etc. The second part contains 12 sections such as "The Kaiser's Visit", "The Revolution of 1908", "The Beirut Fair". Explanations are provided in each section. A bibliography is added. This picturesque book is a valuable source for the history of Beirut from 1880 to 1930 and an authentic artistic publication.

## CULTURAL EVENTS

### The Hashemite Award for Islamic Arts

The Royal Society of Fine Arts (Amman, Jordan) and the Islamic Arts Foundation (London, U.K.) have announced an international award to promote the arts in the Islamic world. The award, titled the "Hashemite Award for Islamic Arts", is sponsored by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Tallal of Jordan and will be given once every two years. It will give recognition to outstanding contributions in various fields of arts including Fine Arts, Design, Crafts and Art Publications. The award will comprise a medal and a cash prize, at the discretion of the Award Committee which has been set up for the purpose. The panel to administer the award is composed of scholars and experts in various fields of arts, from around the world. Nominations were invited by the end of October for the first award to be given in 1991.

The institution of the Hashemite Award for Islamic Arts, first of its kind in the Muslim world, is an important contribution to bring incentives for the promotion of Islamic arts throughout the world.

### International Conference in Poland on the "Culture of Afghanistan"

The Institute of Oriental Philology of Krakow University, the Polish Ethnological Society and "Afghanica: The Afghan Studies Newsletter" are jointly sponsoring an International Conference on "Culture of Afghanistan: Problems of Continuation and Future Perspectives". The conference will be held in Krakow, Poland on 4-6 April 1991. The purpose of the organisers is to increase awareness and interest on Afghanistan in the world, including the academic circles, and to study the cultural processes the country is passing through since 1978. Papers to be contributed to the conference are expected to emphasize the issues of preservation of Afghan culture and heritage. The Conference Office is at the following address:

*"Institute of Oriental Philology,  
Hagellonian University, Collegium Paderevianum,  
Al. Mickiewicza 9/11, Krakow, Poland"*

On the other hand, the Newsletter Afghanica has been transferred from Oxford, England to Krakow, Poland. All queries for subscription should be made to the Editor, Afghanica, at the above address.

### Iqbal Research Centre in Belgium to study the work of Muhammad Iqbal

An "Iqbal Foundation Europe" is being set up in Belgium to study and propagate the work and message of Dr. Mohammad Iqbal, famous philosopher and poet of Islam.

A project has been undertaken to establish an Iqbal Research Centre at the Catholic University, Leuven, Belgium, under the scholarly patronage of Prof. Dr. Annemarie Schimmel, well-known scholar and specialist of Islamic culture (Bonn/Harvard) and President of Iqbal Foundation Europe. Prof. Dr. Winand Callewaert from the Oriental Studies Department of the University is the Project Coordinator. The project aims at establishing a reference library and publishing a complete descriptive bibliography of Iqbal.

Through the **reference library**, the following documentation will be brought together in order to promote research about Muhammad Iqbal and the cultural environment in which he flourished and produced his poetry: all the publications of Iqbal and their translations in European languages; all the books and articles about Iqbal in European languages; material on related subjects such as the intellectual and political developments in Iqbal's period, Islamic thought in Pakistan, Urdu literature and Indo-Persian literature.

If the books or articles are no longer available, the library will acquire photocopies, in order to build a complete research library about Iqbal.

On the other hand, a comprehensive and descriptive **bibliography** about Iqbal is planned, to include information about the abundant literature published and to help research about Iqbal. Each book and article will be studied in detail and briefly evaluated.

A detailed word-index will facilitate cross-references to specific themes in the field of Iqbal studies. The results of this work will be published in a book and an updated supplement will be brought out every two years.

According to the time schedule set for the project, the library will be complete and functioning by the end of 1991 and the bibliography will be published in May 1992.

The establishment of the Iqbal Research Centre with the above objectives is a meritorious attempt in that it will put modern research tools in the service of academic studies about the great philosopher. It will make his work and his message known, and keep a full record and documentation of Iqbal's writings as well as all the literature about him. Contributions are invited in support of the project. The total budget for 1991 is US\$ 20,000.- and the address of the Centre: "Iqbal Research Centre, Catholic University, Leuven Blijde, Inkomststraat 21, 3000 Leuven, Belgium Fax: 016 285 025"

### Symposium on Islamic Culture held in Yugoslavia



A symposium on "Islamic Culture in Macedonia" was held in Scopia, Yugoslavia on 26-28 October 1990 at Isa Bey Library attached to the Islamic Union of Macedonia. It was organised jointly by Isa Bey Library and Isa Bey School through an organisation committee chaired by Dr. Mehmet Ibrahim, faculty member at Isa Bey School. Historians and specialists of the region presented papers focusing mainly on the expansion of Islam in the region, the development of Islamic culture, educational and charitable institutions, Islamic arts, architecture and literature and the present state of Islamic heritage assets. IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu was

invited to the symposium together with Mr. Uğur Derman, art expert and Mr. Halit Eren, Director of IRCICA Library; on the last day of the symposium, Prof. Ihsanoğlu made an overall recapitulation and appraisal of the discussions and gave information about some IRCICA studies related to the Islamic culture in Eastern Europe, such as the research on the "Manuscripts in Islamic Languages in Eastern Europe and the USSR" and the book on "Islamic Architecture in Albania" published this year.

Today, there are over five million muslims in Yugoslavia. Encouraged by the recent political developments in Eastern European countries, the muslims of Yugoslavia are taking steps to reinforce their cultural, educational and religious institutions. Among these attempts are the establishment of the second Muslim Theology Faculty of Yugoslavia and a printing house attached to the Islamic Union in Scopia, as well as more frequent scholarly meetings and seminars on cultural subjects.

### Seminar on Italian Architecture in the Mediterranean Islamic Countries

The Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre (Roma, Italy) convened its sixth international seminar in cooperation with the Department of Architecture and City Analysis of the University of Rome and the Egyptian Academy (Rome), on 4-6 October 1990. The theme of the seminar was: "The Italian presence in architecture and urbanism in Mediterranean Islamic Countries, 1857-1980". Nearly eighty specialists from universities of Egypt, Italy, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. presented papers and discussed around the following session topics: Italian culture in the Mediterranean region; interaction between Italian culture and Islamic culture; Italian architects in the Ottoman State; Italian architecture in Egypt since the opening of the Suez Canal; Italian architecture in the Maghreb in the colonial period; recent experience in the cooperation period; Islamic architecture in Italy. The seminar ended with a panel on the theme "Architectural contamination; popular and academic cultures in the Mediterranean region". At a ceremony on the last day, the First Annual Award of the Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre was presented to well-known scholar Prof. Godfrey Goodwin (Royal Asiatic Society, London) for his "pioneering studies in the history of Ottoman Architecture and urbanism".

**"From the Spirit of Discovery to the Scientific Spirit" Conference in Grenoble, France**

The Research Group in Epistemology, Philosophy and History of Science and Technics (GREPHIST) of the Social Sciences University in Grenoble, France is organising an international conference on the theme "From the Spirit of Discovery to the Scientific Spirit, 14th-17th centuries". The conference will be held on 26-28 September 1991 prior to the ceremonies of the fifth centenary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The academic event is encouraged by "Programas del Quinto Centenario" of the Spanish Government, the University Joseph Fourier and the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science; it will be held under the patronage of UNESCO.

Main topics to be taken up in the conference include: a description of civilisations in the world before the great overseas explorations at the end of the 14th century, subsequent increases in exchanges of knowledge among the different parts of the world and other repercussions of the discoveries, assimilation of imported knowledge, feed-back from the European society and subsequent rise of the scientific mind starting from the 16th century.

**Islamic Arts Foundation, London to organise an international seminar**

A seminar on the theme "The Contemporary Art Scene in the Islamic World" will be organised by the Islamic Arts Foundation on 12-13 September 1991, at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Three sessions are planned, one of which will be devoted to a review of the current cultural policies and programmes being pursued by the Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Conference. The other two sessions will deal with contemporary expressions and movements in various fields of plastic and performing arts including architecture, painting, music, theatre, crafts and graphics in various countries. The seminar will be open to practicing artists, art writers and critics, as well as administrations, policy makers and consultants involved with arts at Ministerial and advisory levels. Relevant Ministries, authorities, organisations and institutions are invited to be represented at the seminar. Countries may also hold exhibitions in London around the dates of the seminar. Communications and requests for further information may be sent to the *Development Executive, Islamic Arts Foundation, ICIS House, 144/146 King's Cross Road, London WC1X 9DH, U.K.*

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM  
SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS IN ISLAMIC CIVILISATION  
Istanbul, 22-24 April 1991**

The Society for the History of Science (BTK) will be organising a symposium in 22-24 April 1991 on the subject "Science Institutions in Islamic Civilisation", with the cooperation of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS), the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS).

Starting from the 19th century, studies and researches were conducted on different aspects of science in Islamic civilisation, focusing on scientists and their manuscript works. Studies were made about the roots of pre-Islamic science and its transmission to the Western world. However, as recognised by many scholars, studies made about the role played by the institutions in this context, are insufficient.

One of the objectives of this symposium is to present new studies on the previously explored institutions, like observatories and hospitals. Another aim is to encourage research on other scientific and educational institutions in the history of the Muslim world, such as Bait ul-Hikma, medreses, the medical schools and the schools of engineering. In this context, institutions of science and learning in the classical period will be examined, as well as the new ones established in the Ottoman State under Western influence starting from the 18th century.

Scholars and researchers who wish to participate in the symposium are kindly requested to write to the following address:

*Symposium Secretariat,  
P.O.Box 24, 80692 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey  
Phone: 160 59 88; Telex 26 484 isam tr; Fax (01) 158 43 65*

Registration fee is US\$25.- for students and US\$50.- for other participants.

## IRCICA ACTIVITIES

### History of science:

**"Astronomy and time-keeping in the Muslim World in the 14th-19th centuries" to appear soon**

The Centre is publishing a series of biographic and bibliographic works about the development of various scientific disciplines in the Muslim world, considering the subject in the context of world scientific progress. The aim is to provide a comprehensive overview of the significant contributions in each discipline and pay tribute to Muslim scholars and scientists of the past. Researchers at the Centre assessed, studied and inventoried the thousands of manuscript scientific works written throughout the Ottoman period and found in various libraries, museums and other collections, in order to publish a series where each volume will be devoted to one field. These fields include astronomy, mathematical sciences, medical sciences and natural sciences.

The first volume on astronomy will appear soon. The bibliographic entries (nearly 3000) are presented in two sections. The first section comprises 2000 manuscripts and astronomical tables by 550 authors. The second section includes about 700 books and calendars the authors of which are not known. Bibliographic entries are listed under the authors' names arranged chronologically according to their date of death. The life and works of each scientist are given in detail. Full bibliographic information is provided about each work. The oldest manuscript included in the volume on astronomy is an original copy dated 1339. Thousands of manuscripts remained to our time. The majority were written in Istanbul and Cairo, two centres which rivalled in astronomical research and writings. Ottoman astronomy in particular was influenced by the earlier Merega and Semerkand schools, an influence felt until the end of the 18th century in Egypt, Syria and Tunisia. The compendium on astronomy will be followed by a volume on the history of mathematics.

### Lecture: Exegeses of the Quran in Africa

Dr. Hasan El-Maayergi, Secretary General of the Scientific and Applied Research Centre of Qatar University, gave a lecture at IRCICA on 24 August 1990. Dr. El-Maayergi, well-known for his studies and educational activities in the field of translations of the interpretations of the Holy Quran, was in Istanbul for a study visit. The topic of his lecture was "Sources of African people in understanding the Holy Quran". Dr. El-Maayergi said that Muslims in Africa speak around ten major local languages. Pointing out that exegeses are the major source of non-Arabic speaking people in understanding the Quran, he mentioned the difficulty of translating exegeses in all these languages. Dr. El-Maayergi underlined the need to increase efforts in this direction and to complement them with further educational facilities to teach Arabic as the languages of the Quran.

### Saturday Lectures at IRCICA

Public lectures are given at the Centre on the first and third saturday of each month, on various subjects related

to culture and arts. The lectures are recorded on tape and kept as references. The last two lectures in December were about the development of production techniques in the Muslim world: Dr. Filiz Çağman talked on the history of paper-making (15 Dec. 1990) and Prof. Dr. Emre Dölen, on the manufacture of glass and glassware. The 1991 lectures programme includes themes such as "Financial administration in the Ottoman State"; "Topkapı Museum and Library" and "Divan Poetry".

### Visits of High-Level Delegations

★ H.E. Mr. M. Habib Boulares, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia visited the Centre on 17 November 1990, accompanied by a delegation of high officials. The Minister was briefed about the Centre's activities and its cooperation with various institutions in Tunisia. A documentary film about the first ten years of IRCICA was shown to the guests. H.E. the Minister recorded his impressions on the Centre's Book, as follows:

*"I heard a lot of praise about this excellent Centre; what I saw here is even better than the picture I had in mind. I observed that valuable efforts are being made in order to promote scholarship in Islamic civilisation".* (original: Arabic)

*M. Habib Boulares  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic  
of Tunisia (17 November 1990)*

★ IRCICA was honoured recently by the visit of H.E. Prof. Dr. M. Shakir Al-Sarraj, Minister of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Sudan and the accompanying delegation, who were in Turkey for official talks. The delegation received information from the Director General and IRCICA staff about various researches being carried out. The Minister wrote his impressions, signing the Centre's Book:

*"I am happy to visit this Centre and to see the work undertaken in order to collect, classify and study objectively the works of Islamic culture and heritage from within and outside the Muslim world and to put them in the service of researchers for the benefit of the coming generations".* (original: Arabic)

*Prof. Dr. Mohammed Shakir Al-Sarraj  
Minister of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Sudan  
(15 November 1990)*

★ Cooperation between IRCICA and the International Islamic Call Society, Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was the subject matter of talks during the visit of the Society's delegation to IRCICA in the first week of December. Mr. Mohammed Ali Mariyah, Secretary for Information, Research and Publication (Head of the Delegation), Mr. Mohammed Zumyat, Coordinator of the Publication and Distribution Unit and Mr. Ali al-Wufati, Editor of the Society's Newspaper, met with IRCICA's Management Committee. Prospects of future cooperation were discussed, concerning in particular, the organisation of a symposium on the topic "Islamic Civilisation in West Africa", exchanges of information about translations of the meaning of the Holy Quran and mutual assistance in publication projects.

## IRCICA POSTCARDS

Rare historical photographs of the Ka'ba, Al-Quds, Istanbul, Lahore, Cairo, Beirut, Sana'a and Tripoli

IRCICA has published a set of ten rare historical photographs in the form of postcards. The views were selected from the Yıldız Palace Albums which comprise thousands of photographs collected in the 19th century, during the period of Sultan Abdulhamid II. The Sultan had established a studio in the Palace and sent missions to different parts of the Muslim world to take pictures depicting cities, monuments, scenes of cultural and social life, etc. Reproductions of these photographs are kept presently in IRCICA's photograph archives. The collection covers a period of 45 years, from 1865 to 1908.

In addition to preparing catalogues of the collection for the reference of researchers, IRCICA undertook to print selected photographs in the form of greeting cards. The cards are presented in boxes of ten together with envelopes. Information is provided on the back of each card, in English, French, Arabic and Turkish.

Besides its informational dimension, this activity of the Centre is expected to support scholarly activities, since the proceeds of the sales will be allocated to research in history, art and culture.

Thousands of sets have already been supplied to institutions throughout the world.

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

The ten shots include views of the Holy Ka'ba and the Haram Mosque in Mecca taken in 1890, Jerusalem in 1865 and pictures from Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Pakistan, Yemen, Turkey and Libya.

The picture showing the Holy Ka'ba and the Haram Mosque depicts a rare view with some of the old buildings of Mecca with their distinctive architecture in the background. The Jerusalem shot is a general view of the town in 1870, with the rock minaret and the old fence in the background, while a third picture depicts the Government palace in Beirut in the Ottoman period and shows clearly the garden and the famous square in front of the palace. Another shot shows a view of the town of Lahore in Pakistan, in the period 1890-1895. Other pictures include the famous "Yeni" Mosque in Istanbul, Yıldız Mosque, Mohammed Ali Pasha Mosque and the famous fortress in Cairo, the Bakiriya Mosque in San'a, Yemen and the famous al-Aziziya Market in Tripoli.

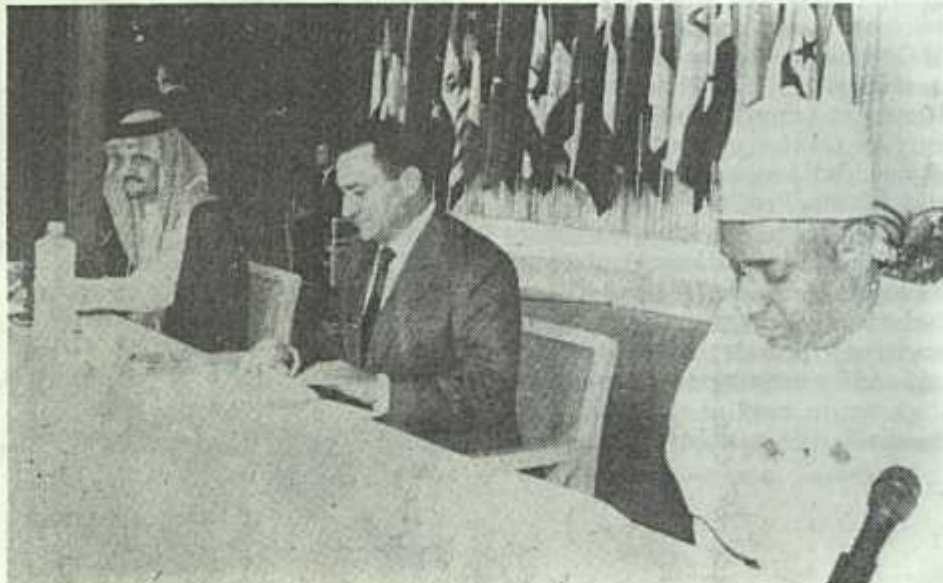


*(Top) Sultan Hasan Mosque in Cairo and the Rifai Mosque in construction (around 1890); (Left) The Government Office in Beirut (around 1895); (Right) Friday prayer ceremony at Yıldız Palace (around 1890)*



## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE (ICPICH)

### THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION IN THE DECISIONS OF THE 19TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS



*Inauguration of the 19th Islamic Conference: (from left to right) H.R.H. Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the 18th Islamic Conference, H.E. Hosni Mubarek, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairman of the 19th Islamic Conference and H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, OIC Secretary General*

The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage presented an activity report to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Cairo, Egypt on 31st July-4 August 1990. The report contained an outline of activities realised since the previous Islamic Conference and the work programme of this year. The Conference approved the report and the budget proposed for the 1989-90 financial year.

H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Commission was represented at the Conference by the Secretary of the Commission, IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu. Dr. Mohammed Saleh Gazdar, Director of the Liaison and Coordination Bureau of H.R.H. the Chairman, his assistant Mr. Walid al-Qahtani and Mr. Nazih Marouf from the Commission Secretariat were also present.

By virtue of its Statute, the composition of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) is such that the members of the Governing Council of IRCICA (Commission Secretariat) are members ex-officio of the Commission, together with other members elected from the Member States. The 19th Islamic conference elected the members of IRCICA Governing Council for the third term, as well as the other members of the Commission.

By its Resolution no. 15/19-C, the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

• Approves the report of the International Commission

• Commends the programmes carried out by the Commission in the context of the "Islamic Heritage Year", in particular the Second International Competition for Calligraphy and the First International Competition for Photography on Islamic Heritage, and expresses its thanks to the Member States who contributed to the success of the "Islamic Heritage Year" 1410 H. (1989-90)

• Invites the Member States to sustain the attention they pay to Islamic Heritage

• Expresses its gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz for his sponsorship and support to the activities of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage

• Expresses its appreciation to the Chairman of the Commission, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz for the efforts he exerts to secure the objectives of the Commission and follow up the extensive activities it undertook for the celebration of the "Islamic Heritage Year"

• Approves the following membership of the Commission:

1. H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz (Chairman)
2. Dr. Abdul Aziz Salem (Egypt)
3. Dr. Shawqi Shaath (Palestine)
4. Dr. Abdulhadi Boutaleb (Morocco)
5. Mr. Hassan Abdul Djalil (Indonesia)

## TRAINING PROGRAMME ON THE "PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS AND MANUSCRIPTS" COMPLETED

A training programme on the "Preservation and Restoration of Archive Documents and Manuscripts" has been organised by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) in cooperation with the Süleymaniye Library (Istanbul) attached to the Ministry of Culture of Turkey, with the support and financial assistance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP, New York). The training programme was held upon the requests of the 17th and 18th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers (Amman, 1988 and Riyadh, 1989 respectively) for IRCICA as the Commission's Executive Secretariat to provide training to the staff of libraries and archive institutions of the member countries which are in need of these skills and expertise, especially the member countries in Africa.



*Applied training during the course*

The laboratory of Süleymaniye Library where restoration work is conducted regularly, was allocated to the training program, together with all its material and equipment. The course took place from 10 September to 12 October 1990. Trainees from Cameroon, Guinea, Niger and Senegal participated to the programme, all of them librarians and specialists of archives, together with one trainee from Syria, one from the Soviet Republic of Azarbaijan and part of the staff of Suleymaniye Library and the Ottoman Archives in Istanbul. The teaching programme covered theoretical and practical subjects related to the preservation and restoration of manuscripts, old books and documents, such as cleaning, disinfection, humidity prevention and absorption, repairs and restoration. The latest techniques were shown and experiments were conducted on their application. The teachers were appointed from among the experienced specialists of Süleymaniye Library. The participants were given certificates at the end of the programme.



*Souvenir photo with the trainees*

## FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS OF ICPICH

### **Catalogue of Prize-Winners' Calligraphies in the Second Calligraphy Competition**

The Second International Calligraphy competition was held by ICPICH in 1989, in the memory of calligrapher Yaqut al-Mustasimi. The Commission Secretariat is presently preparing a catalogue to comprise the reproductions of the fifty calligraphies which won prizes in the 14 styles of the competition. The catalogue will include a Preface by H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Chairman of ICPICH and an Introduction by Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, ICPICH Secretary, in Arabic, English and Turkish. The publication will appear in the coming months.

### **Reproductions of calligraphies and photographs which won awards at the competitions**

The Commission Secretariat arranges exhibitions on different occasions, to display the works of prize-winners at the calligraphy and photography competitions. Travelling exhibitions are also held from time to time in cooperation with the relevant institutions of the OIC member countries. This involves the shipment of the exhibits to distant places. For safety and facility purposes, reproductions of the original works have been made on quality paper, with dimensions 35x50cm. for the calligraphies and 20x30cm. for the photographs. A limited number of copies have been printed. It is now possible for countries wishing to arrange exhibitions with this material to borrow the reproductions from the Commission Secretariat, by paying for postage or through their Embassies in Ankara, Turkey.

### **Catalogue of Prize-Winners' Works in the International Photography Competition**

Another catalogue to be published soon will comprise the photographs which won awards in the International Photography Competition organised by ICPICH in 1989 on the theme: "Islamic Heritage". There will be the reproductions of thirty photographs depicting monuments, scenes of social life and views of various places in the Muslim world, reflecting different aspects of Islamic culture and heritage.



*"Beyazıt Mosque and Winter"*

*Photographer: Celal Oflaz (Turkey), winner of a Mention at the International Photography Competition 1989*

## MUSEUM

*In the Muslim countries, privately owned museums have gained increasing importance beside the national museums, public museums and those that are administered by various institutions and organisations. Sometimes, personal collections of artifacts, handicrafts, documents and antique objects are developed into museums and opened to the public by the collectors themselves or by their heirs. In some cases, donations by private collectors add new wings and galleries to existing museums. Turkey is one of the countries where growing consciousness in heritage preservation has encouraged private collectors to set up museums and fostered promotional activities such as antique fairs, exhibitions and auction sales which provide opportunities of display to the public. Although there existed a number of well-known individual collections, the first privately owned museum was opened in 1980 in Istanbul.*

### SADBERK HANIM MUSEUM IN ISTANBUL



Two mansions in Büyükdere on the Bosphorous, with an admirable collection of exhibits dating from the 6th millennium BC to the end of the 19th century, Sadberk Hanım Museum gives a panorama of the various civilisations that flourished in Anatolia for thousands of years, including an outstanding collection of Islamic arts and crafts. The museum is named after Mrs. Sadberk Koç, wife of Mr. Vehbi Koç, one of the leading industrialists of Turkey. During her life until she passed away in 1973, Sadberk Hanım devoted herself to collecting art objects and handicrafts, not only for her personal pleasure and interest but with the aim of bringing together the best examples of Islamic art for safekeeping in the country. After she passed away, a waqf was founded by the family and the Sadberk Hanım Museum was opened in 1980 in the building named Azaryan Mansion.

The collection comprises Turkish-Islamic metalwork produced in Anatolia from the 7th century onwards—vases, lamps, ewers, bowls; fine examples of tiles, ceramics and potteries from Iznik and Kütahya, two Anatolian cities which became the greatest centers of this art starting from the 15th century; ceramics of the Çanakkale region where from late 18th century onwards, potteries were produced for daily use, typical in their forms and decorative patterns; Ottoman porcelains manufactured in the Yıldız "China Factory" in Istanbul

since 1894; silverware; and a rich collection of embroideries and traditional dresses. This collection forms today the "Islamic and Ottoman Art and Ethnographical Section" of the museum.

The museum grew continuously and later, another personal collection was added to it: that of Mr. Hüseyin Kocabaş, an acquaintance of the family. This second collection, remarkable for the historical periods it represents, was acquired in 1983 from the heirs of the collector. The museum was expanded by the addition of another mansion next to it. The Kocabaş collection is displayed in this building. It consists of archeological objects compiled, preserved and some, restored by the collector.

These objects were excavated in Anatolian sites dating from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods (6th-5th millennium BC), the Bronze Age (3rd millennium BC), Assyrian trade colonies in Anatolia, Hittites and Mycenaeans (2nd millennium BC), Phrygian and Urartian periods (1st millennium BC), the Hellenistic period (4th-1st centuries BC), the Roman era (1st century BC-4th century AD), the Byzantine period (330-1453 AD). The collection comprises a variety of items, including pottery, statues, lamps, jewellery, coins and glassware. The Kocabaş collection is presented in the "Archeological Section". The information given here was obtained from the museum's catalogue.



*From the collection: brass lamps, 14th c. Mamluk  
(by courtesy of Sadberk Hanım Museum)*

## THE ART OF CALLIGRAPHY ITS HISTORY, ITS AUTHENTIC PRODUCTS

### A scholarly and artistic publication by IRCICA

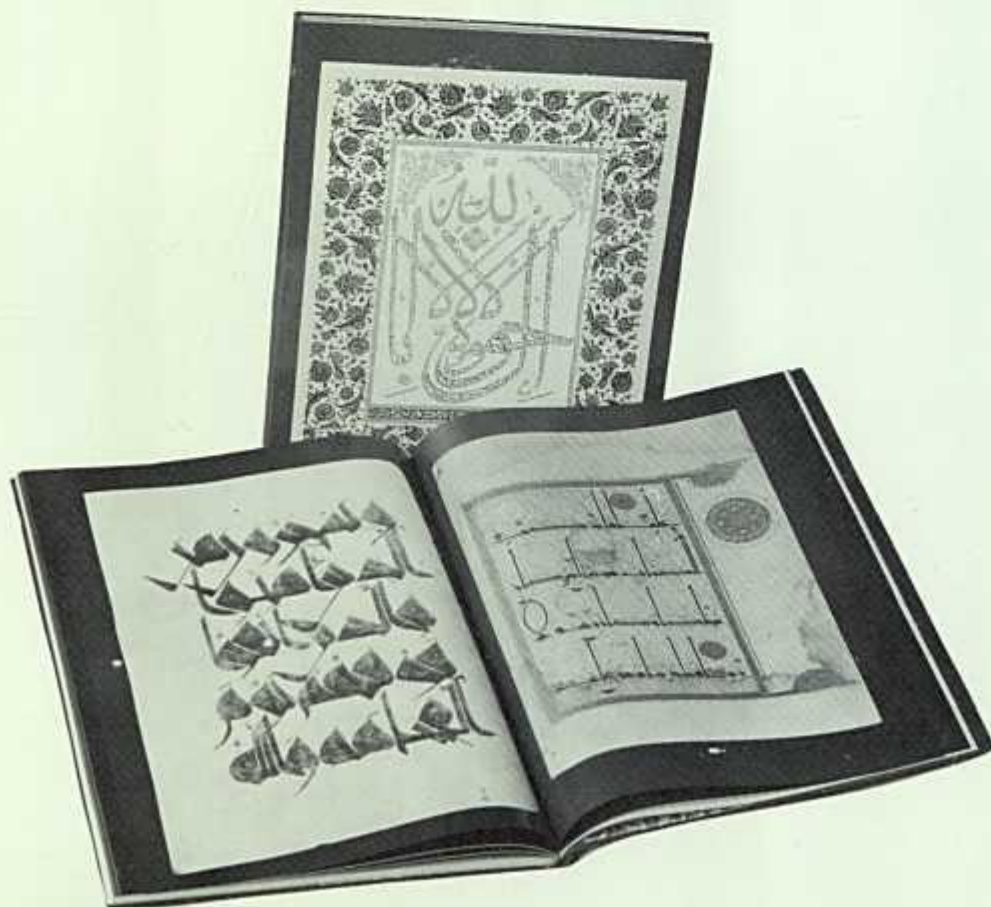
IRCICA is pleased to present a new publication which resulted from several years of studies in the field of Islamic arts and in particular, calligraphy.

The book titled **The Art of Calligraphy in Islamic Heritage** traces the history and development of this art over the centuries. It is also a tribute to the masters of calligraphy, with a selection of reproductions of the best examples of calligraphic works produced in different periods and regions of the Muslim world. With its contents and presentation, the book is both a reference for those who are intellectually interested in this art and an album which will satisfy those who take aesthetical pleasure in contemplating its splendid products.

Calligraphy has a special place among the Islamic arts. Since fourteen centuries, calligraphy has conveyed meaning by enhancing the beauty of words with eloquent forms. It established its own theory, rules and principles. It embodied thought and sayings in a refined visual interpretation. Calligraphy became a system of expression combining culture and creative art.

The studies which led to this book were conducted by a group of researchers under the supervision of Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA Director General. Mr.Uğur Derman, expert of calligraphy and art consultant of the Centre, prepared the texts with the assistance of well-known scholar Prof.Dr. Nihat Çetin, Head of the Department of Arabic and Persian Languages, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University. The calligraphic masterpieces reproduced for the book were selected from collections around the world. The Introduction gives the history of the art of calligraphy from its origin until our century, covering the contributions of calligraphers such as Ibn Muqla, Ibn ul-Bawwab and Yaqut al-Mustasimî, the establishment of the Ottoman medrese in Istanbul and the works of Hafız Osman, Yesari Esad and Mustafa İzzet which gave prominence to the "Aqlam es-Sitte" (The Six Styles), as well as other calligraphers, including Hamid al-Amidi who is considered as the last of the great masters. The Introduction is followed by the catalogue part comprising 192 colour reproductions of calligraphies, with annotations about the style of writing and other characteristics of each work and a biography of the calligrapher. A bibliography and indexes of calligraphers, other personalities, places, countries and nations are added to the book.

The de luxe publication has 236 pages in big format (42x31 cm.). The Arabic edition is available upon request. English and Turkish editions are under print. Price: US\$ 150,-, postage included.



فن الخط الإسلامي

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النسخة الإنجليزية من هذا الكتاب تحت الطبع  
ENGLISH EDITION UNDER PRINT

“THE ART OF CALLIGRAPHY IN ISLAMIC HERITAGE”

Please see inside cover