



Newsletter



O.I.C. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture
August 2003 No. 61

IN THIS ISSUE

**The Thirtieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OIC
Member States held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran**

Ninth Program MOSTAR 2004: Workshops and Symposium

Cultural events

IRCICA activities

**A contribution to Islamic studies:
IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu
was the first Allianz-Visiting Professor for
Islamic Studies at Munich University**

**Cultural data on OIC member countries:
Nigeria - Culture indicators, institutions**

**Cultural institutions:
An introduction to scholarly institutions and museums of the
Republic of Uzbekistan**

Book Survey



Newsletter

Research Centre for Islamic
History, Art and Culture
(IRCICA)

August 2003, No.61

The Newsletter is published quarterly: three issues in the official languages of the OIC (English, French, Arabic) and one in Turkish

Publisher

Research Centre for Islamic
History, Art and Culture
(IRCICA), Organisation of the
Islamic Conference

Editor in Chief

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

Editorial Board

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

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 24
Beşiktaş 80692
Istanbul, Turkey

Yıldız Sarayı, Seyir Köşkü
Beşiktaş 80692
Istanbul, Turkey

Phone: (90 212) 259 17 42

Fax: (90 212) 258 43 65

e-mail:

ircica@superonline.com

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

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

In this issue

The Thirtieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Ninth Program MOSTAR 2004: Workshops and Symposium

Cultural events

IRCICA activities

A contribution to Islamic studies: IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu was the first Allianz-Visiting Professor for Islamic Studies at Munich University

Cultural data on OIC member countries: Nigeria - Culture indicators, institutions

Cultural institutions: An introduction to scholarly institutions and museums of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Book Survey

EDITORIAL

IRCICA began its 2003-2004 activity year with a very full work plan comprising diverse activities. The international symposia on "Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans", to be held in Tirana, Albania, and "Islamic Civilisation in Eastern Africa", in Kampala, Uganda, will succeed each other next December, as was announced in previous issues of the *Newsletter*. Another major event scheduled for this year is the ceremony of the IRCICA Awards, to take place in Istanbul on 22 October. These awards are presented once every three years, in two categories: the IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research, and the IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship. We will be pleased to report on this event in the next issue of the *Newsletter*. Moreover, we are embarking on a new long-term program by initiating the "First International Conference of Islamic Archaeology". We are planning to institute this conference as a periodical gathering of the archaeologists who are engaged in research, teaching, excavation and collection of Islamic archaeological works all over the world. We shall give news about the conference as soon as its modalities are determined by the preparatory committee.

This issue contains a brief report on the Ninth Program Mostar 2004 which was held in July 2003. Ten years passed since we launched the Mostar 2004 program, in cooperation with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the City of Mostar, by organising the first workshop held in Istanbul, in 1994. Since then, we were happy to observe the revitalization and recovery achieved in Bosnia and Herzegovina year by year in all areas of life, including the reconstruction of its cultural and architectural heritage. During the same period, the work undertaken in the Mostar 2004 program has mirrored this development, which was reflected in the program's governing spirit that upholds cultural heritage as a basis of people's identity and a symbol of its cultural

activity. Architectural and urban heritage has special significance in this context since it embodies society's cultural modes and patterns. Recognition of this fact was also one of the motives that prompted us to devote special attention to the architectural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina within the framework of our activities directed to the preservation and promotion of the heritage assets representing the Islamic culture and the results of its interactions with other cultures throughout the world. The tenth and final workshop, to be held next Summer, will mark the completion of the restoration of the bridge and its surroundings.

A quick glimpse at other activities going on at IRCICA: our most recent publications, namely the *History of Ottoman Geography Literature*, the *History of Ottoman Musical Literature*, and the book entitled *Mathematicians, Astronomers, and Other Scholars of Islamic Civilization and Their Works (7th-19th c.)* have met interest in the academic community. Other books resulting from research are in progress. As concerns activities related to arts, I would like to mention that applications for the Sixth International Calligraphy Competition, which was launched last Spring to be finalised in 2004, have started to flow in. This competition is dedicated to the illustrious Iranian calligrapher Mir Imad al-Hassani (961-1024H/1554-1615) on the 400th year of his death. Some other activities are reflected in the different sections of this issue.

The section on "Cultural Institutions", where we usually introduce research centres, universities, museums, libraries, etc. that deal with subjects relating to Islamic culture, history and arts, features this time two distinguished institutions of Uzbekistan: the International Fund of Imam al-Bukhari, and the State Museum of Temurid History. We will continue to feature other cultural institutions from within and outside the Muslim world in future issues.

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

THE THIRTIETH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES HELD IN TEHRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

At the kind invitation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Thirtieth Session (Session of Unity and Dignity) of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States was held in Tehran, on 28-30 May 2003.

H.E. President Syed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, opened the conference with an address, in which he said that the world today, notwithstanding its achievements, is a world of fright and fear; it lives in fear of violence, discrimination, terrorism, poverty, insecurity and war; we therefore need the might of Islam as a religion of knowledge and a path of morality to deliver the world from the current frightful situation. The President expressed his belief that the world today is buffeted from two sides by violent dogmatists on the one hand and hegemony seekers on the other, adding that while terrorism and fanaticism have distorted the human and liberal image of religion and mankind in general, force, hegemony and unilateralism have harmed the respected concepts of freedom and democracy. It is therefore essential to keep away from terrorism and unilateralism, and the way to that effect is Islam, which seeks to achieve freedom, justice, morality and democracy. President Khatami noted that a significant part of the human and economic resources of the world is to be found in Islamic countries. The OIC provides an appropriate framework for the promotion of coordination and expansion of cooperation among all Islamic countries. The President pointed out that the Organisation can play an effective role, commensurate with the new responsibilities facing it.

H.E. Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Sudan, Chairman of the Twenty-Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, delivered an address in which he reviewed the efforts made by the OIC during the

period of his Chairmanship. Then, H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the OIC, gave a speech, stressing the challenges facing the Muslim world which are the result of long accumulated issues caused by internal or external factors. Dr. Belkéziz focused on the importance of joint Islamic action and efforts to bridge the technological gap between most OIC Member States and developed countries, explaining that science and technology are the linchpin of progress. The Secretary General also underlined the problem of terrorism, and stated that many parts of the Muslim world were and continue to be victims of this scourge, adding that the outrages which were committed recently in Riyadh and Casablanca and were condemned by the Organisation, disfigure the reputation of Islam and Muslims throughout the world and harm their interests. The Secretary General called for more effective action to ward off such outrages. He urged the adoption of new approaches in order to deal with them within the UN framework, adherence to the essential role played by the international organisation in assuming the responsibility for the maintenance of world peace and security, and commitment to firmly establishing the culture of peace adopted by the UN General Assembly.

The Conference elected H.E. Dr. Kamal Kharrazi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as Chairman of the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. In his address, Dr. Kharrazi underlined the importance of international dialogue as the best means to promote understanding and cooperation, and expressed his conviction that the continued dialogue between the OIC and the European Union will have good and fruitful results. He called for the continuation of OIC interaction with the new political, economic, social and cultural developments.

Throughout its working sessions, the Conference discussed at length and took resolutions in the political field - including, among others, the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, assistance to Afghanistan, the situation in Somalia, Jammu and Kashmir and the OIC fact finding mission, the situation in Iraq and the importance of setting up a comprehensive and fully representative Iraqi government, support for the cause of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, assistance to Sierra Leone; the question of the protection of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States; in the field of information and communication; on economic affairs, science and technology, and cultural affairs. In the latter context, the Conference commended the efforts made by IRCICA aimed at preserving the cultural heritage and the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities living in countries which are not members of the OIC.

The Thirtieth Islamic Conference issued the Tehran Declaration, a major document expressing the collective stands and opinions of the Member States on a number of current issues, grouped under the following sub-titles of the Declaration: "Dignity through faith, reason, dialogue and assertive global presence", "Unity through solidarity and coordination" and "Effectiveness through participation and rationalisation".

Having considered the report of the Director General comprising the Centre's activity report for 2002-2003 and its proposed work plan for 2003-2004, the Conference adopted the Resolution no. 34/30-C (SO) concerning IRCICA. In the operational paragraphs of this Resolution, the Conference:

1. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to H.E. Mr. Abdullah Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the COMIAC, and also to the Government of Senegal, for presenting a "Décoration dans l'Ordre National du Lion" as "Commander de l'Ordre du Mérite" to Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, a kind gesture to encourage the Centre in fulfilling the activities entrusted to it in the service of the Islamic Ummah.
2. Also expresses gratitude and appreciation to the Ministry of Education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for graciously staging - for the first time outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a select photograph exhibition of engravings from Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Madinah Al-Munawarah at the Centre's headquarters in Istanbul.
- 3- Lauds the efforts made by the Centre and particularly its Governing Board for the implementation of the Resolution of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference and the Twenty-Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and commissioning IRCICA to attach the name of H.R.H. Prince Faysal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdelaziz - may Allah rest his soul in peace to an important sector of its future activities in the field of Islamic Heritage in appreciation of His Highness's unflagging support, during the Chairmanship of the Islamic Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, to issue a commemorative medal or plate on this occasion, and to invite to the ceremony the son of the deceased, His Royal Highness Prince Nawaf Ibn Faysal Ibn Fahd, to present him with the plate or medal together with the certificate delivered on this occasion, and commends the activity of the Director General of the Centre in this respect and his meeting with H.R.H. Prince Nawaf Ibn Faisal bin Fahd to crystallize this project.
- 4- Commends the organisation of a series of successful international workshops on architectural heritage today which continued through the eighth workshop on architecture "Mostar 2004" held in Mostar from 9 July to 2 August 2002 and welcomes the 9th architectural workshop to be held from 16 to 27 July 2003.

- 5- Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the Centre for organising the international Congress on "Islamic Arts and Crafts" jointly with the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and the Organization of Culture and Islamic Relations, Islamic Republic of Iran, in Isfahan on 4-9 October 2002, and expresses its thanks and gratitude to the Islamic Republic of Iran for the patronage extended, support and means provided to ensure the success of this gathering.
- 6- Welcomes the project of the Centre to organize an International Congress on "The Role of Islamic Civilisation in the Building of World Civilization: A Basis of Understanding" in Sharjah, UAE, during the academic year 2003-2004, under the patronage of H.E. Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohamed al-Qassimi, Member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Sharjah and in collaboration with the American University in Sharjah.
- 7- Welcomes the project of the Centre to organise an International Symposium on "The Calendar as a Civilisational Symbol" joint with the international Islamic Call Society (Tripoli), in İstanbul on 30 September - 2 October 2003.
- 8- Welcomes also the project of the Centre to organise an international Symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Eastern Africa" jointly with the Islamic University in Uganda, in Kampala on 15-17 December 2003.
- 9- Welcomes also the project of the Centre to organize the second International Symposium on "Islamic Civilization in the Balkans" in Tirana, capital of Albania, on 4-6 December 2003.
- 10- Welcomes the project of the Centre to organise the 6th International Calligraphy Competition in the name of the Iranian Calligrapher Mir Imad Al-Hasseni in 2004.
- 11- Expresses its appreciation for the Centre's efforts aiming to preserve the Islamic cultural heritage and identity of the Islamic communities in non-member countries of the OIC; requests the Centre to continue these efforts and asks the Member States and the Islamic institutions and personalities to provide the Centre with the necessary support to be able to achieve this noble task.
- 12- Requests the Centre to continue extending its valuable efforts to activate dialogue among civilisations by implementing one of the programs of activities that the Organization of the Islamic Conference intends to execute in this respect.
- 13- Notes with gratitude and appreciation the efforts made by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, since the Centre's establishment until today, which are marked by an innovative spirit and excellent style, and expresses its thanks and deep appreciation to staff members of the Centre for the distinguished efforts they have made and are still making in fulfilling the aims entrusted to the Centre.
- 14- Welcomes the allocation by İSAR Waqf of US\$ 45,000 to Centre's budget for the 2002-2003 financial year and records its gratefulness for the continuous cooperation and support extended by İSAR Waqf to the various activities of the Centre, and expresses the hope that further assistance for İSAR Waqf would be secured to support the Centre's programs.
- 15- Approves the following membership of the Centre's Governing Board from 2003 to 2005: Republic of Turkey (host country), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (host country of the OIC), Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Arab Republic of Egypt, State of Kuwait, Republic of Senegal, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, State of Qatar. The two other members of the Board, by virtue of their positions, are the Secretary General of the OIC or this representative and the Director General of the Centre.
- 16- Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the host country (the Republic of Turkey) and to the other Member States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for voluntary material and moral support they are extending to the Centre, thus enabling it to carry out its tasks in a satisfactory manner.
- 17- Expresses its thanks to the Member States which regularly pay their contributions to the budget of the Centre and calls upon the other countries to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the budget of the Centre.
- 18- Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the matter and report thereon to the 31st Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

MOSTAR 2004, PROGRAM NINE

WORKSHOP & SYMPOSIUM

July 16 - 27, 2003

The ninth annual session of the Mostar 2004 program was organised with the following components:

1. **Symposium** The symposium focused on the impact and the value of activities realised within the framework of the rebuilding of Mostar since 1994. It compared Mostar's progress with the experiences of other cities facing similar challenges, addressed the economic dimension of cultural heritage protection in Mostar as part of a long term development strategy; explored capacity-building strategies for communications, fundraising, non-profit management; and education initiatives as urban economic generators.
2. **Workshop** The workshop involved graduate and diploma students and their professors from close to 20 universities. They presented their works related to Mostar produced since September 2002, and worked on developing two selected projects (the City Museum and the Mostar-Campus City).
3. **Children and Heritage** session (organised in collaboration with *Step by Step* Sarajevo). The ongoing work of Children's Outreach was presented in order to demonstrate the importance of education at all levels and the potential for introducing new ideas about cooperation to be promoted in Bosnian society.
4. **Tolerance and Heritage** session (organised by B.R.I.D.G.E. Project).
5. **Picturing Mostar** session (organised in a collaboration with the Gary Otte - Photographer Ltd., Canada)

The opening session of the 9th Mostar 2004 architectural workshop was held on 17 July at the Youth Centre in Mostar, in presence of H.E. Mr. Sulejman Tihić, member of the Presidency Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also present were: H.E. the Minister Mr. Safet Halilović, the Mayor of Mostar Mr. Hamdija Jahić, representatives of architectural academic and cultural circles and the press. The opening session started with the Mostar 2004 workshop summary by Arch. Dr. Amir Pasić. Then, Mr. Sulejman Tihić gave an address, in which he expressed his appreciation of the Mostar 2004 project which is jointly organized by City of Mostar and IRCICA. Subsequently, Mr. Safet Halilović addressed the meeting. Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, gave a speech, recalling that IRCICA was one of the first international institutions to undertake research and restoration activities relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said that from the very beginning, the program won recognition in the international academic circles concerned and soon became a widely known focal point for reconstruction studies.



From left, Mr. Safet Halilović, Mr. Sulejman Tihić, Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Mr. Hamdija Jahić



H.E. Mr. Sulejman Tihić, Member of the Presidency Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA gave a press briefing

He also noted that IRCICA for its part will carry out its diverse activities in this field; among them, the reconstruction of some monuments under IRCICA's coordination continues. Thus the reconstruction of Karadzobegova Mosque, which was designed by the great Ottoman architect Mimar Sinan in the 16th century and is considered as the best mosque in Mostar, will be initiated this year. Other activities continue as well, such as assistance to the restoration of library and archive collections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, promoting the participation of academicians, artists and other parties in the congresses and competitions organised by IRCICA, among others.

Opening Ceremony of the Reconstruction Karadgozbeq Mosque

Before the opening ceremony of the workshop, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and the Mayor of Mostar Mr. Hamdija Jahic officiated the opening ceremony of the reconstruction of Karadgozbeq Mosque. Prof. İhsanoğlu expressed his gratitude to H.E. Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Chairman, Al-Furqan Foundation (London), for having provided the necessary funding for the reconstruction, and also recapitulated the contributions of ISAR Foundation in the follow-up of the project; he also expressed his pleasure that it had thus become possible to restore this important monument designed by the great architect Mimar Sinan.



Prof. İhsanoğlu during the opening ceremony of the reconstruction



Karadgozbeq Mosque, under reconstruction

Symposium

The symposium was held on 17-19 July, according to the following program:

Session 1 *Mostar: the first 10 years of post-war rehabilitation*: Moderator: Jerilynn Dodds (architect, historian of art), Speakers: Ziyad Demirovic (Director of the Preservation Institute of Mostar), Rusmir Ciscic (Director of PCU), Zeljko Pekovic (restorator), Judith Bing (Drexel University, Philadelphia).

Session 2 *Reconstruction programs in cities with similar destinies*

Moderator: Randall Mason (University of Maryland), Speakers: Meron Benvenisti, on divided cities like Jerusalem, Belfast, Mostar, Jon Calame (architect) and Esther Charlesworth (architect).

Session 3 Restoration case studies providing guidelines

Moderator: Bratislav Pantelic (Sabancı University, Istanbul), Speakers: Prof. Lazar Sumanov (Director of ICOMOS, Macedonia), Asija Sadiq (Ned University-Karachi), Christophe Polack (architect, Belgium), Prof. Pantelic (art historian)

Session 4 Large-scale implementation of Mostar as a campus city

This session was an introduction to the workshop studies. Prof. Amir Pasic, and Prof. Emir Fejzic (Sarajevo University), discussed about how to approach to Mostar as a campus city; the participants who worked on the area before put forward different ideas.



Emir Fejzic and Amir Pasic



Meron Benvenisti, Amir Pasic and Jon Calame

Session 5 Economics of cultural asset protection

In this session, Snejjana Derviskadic, who is working for IBM, presented the topic 'Sustainable Tourism and Cultural Heritage'.

Session 6 Capacity-building for future reconstruction in Mostar

Panelists: Jonathan Wilkenfeld (University of Maryland), Susan Raymond (economist, from "Changing Our World"), Zoran Puljic (from the NGO Development Foundation, Sarajevo), on Mostar's current situation, from three different perspectives: Dr. Wilkenfeld illustrated Bosnia's place in the world, as determined by his published report "Peace and Conflict: A Global Survey of Armed Conflicts, Self-Determination Movements and Democracy"; Dr. Raymond discussed the role of non-profit ventures as a tool in strengthening the local sector and encouraging self-sufficiency. Finally, Mr. Puljic gave a much-needed perspective on what he sees happening in Mostar on the ground.

The workshop

The workshop was scheduled over the period from 20-26 July. Graduate and diploma students and their professors from more than 15 universities presented their works related to Mostar produced since September 2002, and worked on developing two selected projects (the City museum and the Mostar-Campus city) during the workshop.

The program comprised the following presentations:

- Presentations by Yıldız Technical University:

Birgöl Çolakoğlu and her students on the North Campus area.

Ayşen Cıraoğlu and Deniz Önder had a studio for street furniture for Mostar, to improve life conditions.



Yildiz Technical University Presentation



Temple University Presentation

-Presentation by Temple University

Brooke Harrington and his students gave a presentation of the design studio works of spring 2003, on "A New City Museum" for post-war Mostar. The project is all the more significant as the tenth anniversary of the end of the war approaches and Mostar rebuilds itself.

- Picturing Mostar Studio

Studio directed by Gary Otte, on architectural photography

- Meeting in the Muslibegovica Complex

Brooke Harrington gave introductory remarks to the workshop studios. Groups were divided into Mostar as Campus city and City Museum.

- Picturing Mostar Studio

Gary Otte gave a lecture about the use of light.

- Group Discussions

The groups started to work; first they had a tour in North campus and West campus, Old Town and Boulevard areas, as they consider them the key points of the city where communities interact.

- Sarajevo University Presentation

Emir Fejzic and his students gave a presentation of their studio work in spring 2003, on commercial design proposals in the new North Campus Area of Mostar, comprising housing, university, sports and commercial zones.

- Bari University Presentation

A thesis on "A typological Study of Traditional Ottoman-Balkan House in Mostar" was presented. Students of Attilio Petruccioli at Bari University presented their studio works covering the reconstruction of Boulevard area.

Parallel to these presentations, the works of the groups continued until the closing of the workshop.

CULTURAL EVENTS

Third Stage of the international conference "The Great Volga Route" completed

The international conference "The Great Volga Route" is a project being implemented in annual stages over a span of five years from 2001 to 2005. It deals with cultural, economic, environmental and other development issues concerning the countries around Volga River, based on the following founding principles: ethno-cultural strength and diversity, economic prosperity, ecological sustainability. The conference represents a multilateral initiative of inter-state and institutional cooperation and it can be considered as unique in its field for its form and modalities: the participating States host the sessions in turn in their cities along the Volga from the Baltic and the shores of the Caspian Sea. This enables the conference to support its debates with studies on the spot. According to the program, the ship of the conference stops at the following venues:

Stage 1 (5-16 Aug. 2001): Kazan, Bulgar, Ulyanovsk, Samara, Saratov, Volgograd, Astrakhan, Volgograd, Saratov, Samara, Kazan (Russian Federation)

Stage 2 (5-14 Aug. 2002): St. Petersburg (Russia), Tallinn (Estonia), Helsinki (Finland), Riga (Latvia), Oslo (Norway), Stockholm (Sweden), St. Petersburg

Stage 3 (4-12 Aug. 2003): Astrakhan, Makhachkala (Russia), Baku (Azerbaijan), Anzali, Tehran (Iran), Turkmenbashi (Turkmenistan), Aktau (Kazakhstan)

Stage 4 (2004): St. Petersburg, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Nizhniy, Novgorod, Kazan (Russia)

Stage 5 (2005): the Constituent Congress of The Great Volga Route Cities.

The program of the Third Stage included special cultural activities marking the celebration of the millennium of Kazan, capital of Tatarstan. During the sessions of the Third Stage, the participants adopted the "Tehran Declaration of The Great Volga Route Cities Association", which

recapitulates the achievements made and defines future steps towards ensuring economic prosperity, ecological sustainability and ethno-cultural strength and diversity in the region. With this declaration, the participants have affirmed their agreement on:

- the exceptional value of cultural diversity, heritage and connectivity of The Great Volga Route
- the growing environmental concerns in the regions along the Route
- the high potential for economic growth and shared responsibility.

The organising and participating parties of the countries concerned consist of governmental and municipal authorities, academies and universities, national and international cultural and economic institutions. Upon the initiative of Kazan City Mayor H.E. Mr. Kamil Ishakov and on the basis of the cooperation agreement which was signed between the Municipality of Kazan and IRCICA in July 2001, OIC-IRCICA has been one of the conference's referee international organisations, together with UNESCO, the Council of Europe, and the Russian Union of Historical Cities and Regions. In his addresses during the openings of the Astrakhan and Baku sessions of the Third Stage, IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu expressed his appreciation of this unique initiative of international scholarly cooperation he qualified as a journey across borders and cultures. He said that the spirit of peaceful coexistence, dialogue, and the scholarly considerations which motivated this Conference are gaining more importance day by day. Prof. İhsanoğlu pointed out that a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional structure is present around the Volga since Islam was introduced into the region almost eleven centuries ago. He said that the resulting cultural heritage embodies this plurality and that the Islamic component of it is tangible and permanent evidence to the link between Muslims here and elsewhere.

“Arabic letters” Exhibition in Munich

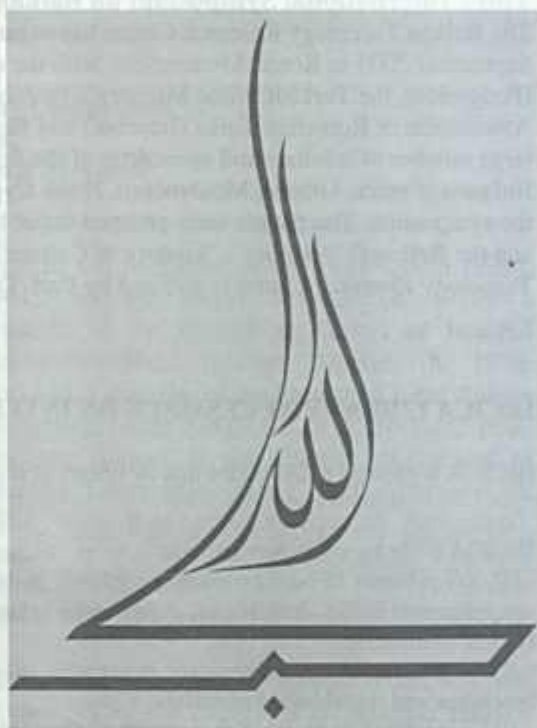
A series of art exhibitions entitled: “Schrift: Kunst” were held in the Krailling, Gräfelfing and Planegg districts of Munich from 13 March to 30 April 2003. The Krailling exhibition presented art works based on non-Latin characters, “AlphaBeta” by Josua Reichert. The Gräfelfing exhibition consisted of Islamic art with “Arabic letters”: calligraphy, typography and the arts of the book, by the following artists: Savaş Çevik and Ali Toy from Istanbul, Abdullah Akar from Tunisia/Paris, and Josua Reichert and Elisabeth Rössler from Germany. As to the Planegg exhibition, it displayed art works highlighting the bookstand, by Anne Franke, Philipp Luidi, Inge Müller, Josua Reichert. At the opening of the calligraphy exhibition, Dr. Savaş Çevik (professor of calligraphy, Istanbul) gave a lecture accompanied with a brief demonstration of calligraphic writing and the tools used; the lecture was followed by a question and answer session. Dr. Çevik notes with pleasure that particularly groups of German university students attending the lecture followed the presentations with great interest. These calligraphers’ participation in the exhibition was made possible thanks to the coordination provided by Mrs. Beate von Starck and Mrs. Yvonne Schwemer-Scheddin, art connoisseurs and members of the local art association, Munich. During talks held at the exhibition, Mrs. von Starck pointed out that the exhibition had aroused public and media interest in Munich and given good press coverage. Mrs. Starck has also expressed her gratitude to Prof. İhsanoğlu for having provided them important and useful information during the preparatory process of the exhibition.



From the left: Mrs. Beate von Starck, Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Mrs. Fâsün İhsanoğlu, Dr. Johannes Wolff-Diepenbrock from the Society of the Friends of Islamic Arts and Culture, Munich University, Mrs. Yvonne Schwemer-Scheddin, Mr. Werner Joseph Pich, Chairman of the Society of the Friends of Islamic Arts and Culture, Munich University, at the exhibition



One of the works of Dr. Savay Çevik displayed at the exhibition: "Men Dakka Dukka" (July thuluth)



Calligraphy by Mr. Ali Toy: Allahu Akbar" (modern style)

International congress at the Iranian Academy of Arts

The Iranian Academy of Arts is organising an International Congress on "Master Kamal-ed-Din Behzad", the eminent Iranian artist. The aim of the congress is "to seek to identify and preserve cultural values, pay homage to the roots of traditional Iranian painting and determine the foundations of its artistic creations, and also, to introduce and analyse the works and life of the illustrious Iranian artist Kemal-ed-Din Behzad." A commemorative ceremony will be held in his memory. The congress will take place in December 2003. The following topics will be treated, beside others to be proposed by the participants:

- Fundamental research: Religious subjects and Iranian stories in Kamal-ed-Din Behzad's works; The School of Herat and the prosperity of art and

literature during Amir Ali-Shir Navai's viziership; The court of Sultan Hossein Bayeqera and its artists; The status of Behzad during the reign of the Safawid Shah Ismail and the School of Tabriz; Aqa-Mirak and Behzad; Behzad, the timeless artist; New manifestations in Kamal-ed-Din Behzad's works; Examination of Kamal-ed-Din Behzad's works in the *Golshan Album*; Analysis of Kamal-ed-Din Behzad's works in a manuscript of Sadi's *Bustan*; The influence of Kamal-ed-Din Behzad on Iranian schools of painting; Humanism in Kamal-ed-Din Behzad's works; The aesthetics of Kamal-ed-Din Behzad's works.

- Applied research: Kamal-ed-Din Behzad as an art director; Behzad as seen by others; Behzad's influence on painters of his time and later; Collections of works from Kamal-ed-Din Behzad; Behzad's influence in other fields: motifs in pottery, fabrics, decoration.

Third International Symposium on Balkan Turcology held in Kotor, Montenegro

The Balkan Turcology Research Center has organised its Third International Symposium on 8-12 September 2003 in Kotor, Montenegro, with the contributions of the Montenegro History Institute (Podgorica), the Turkish Prime Ministry's Promotion Fund (Ankara), the Cultural and Solidarity Association of Rumelian Turks (Istanbul) and the Foundation for Service to Turkish Culture (Istanbul). A large number of scholars and specialists of the field, from Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Montenegro, North Cyprus, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Turkey participated in the symposium. The papers were grouped under the following session themes: "The Republic of Turkey and the Balkans", "History", "History of Culture", "Literature", "Language", "Arts". The Balkan Turcology Research Center is directed by Prof. Dr. Nimetullah Hafiz and based in Prizren, Kosovo.

IRCICA LIBRARY ACCESSIBLE ON INTERNET

IRCICA is pleased to announce that its library is now accessible on Internet.

IRCICA's library collection includes:

- 60,000 volumes of *books* concerning Islamic history, art and culture and related areas, the majority of which are reference books, handbooks, guidebooks related to Muslim countries, bibliographies and catalogues of Islamic manuscripts.
- 8,000 articles of *gray literature* containing off-prints, reports, congress and seminar papers, pamphlets, brochures and unpublished materials.
- 400 *microfilms and microfiches* containing unpublished PhD dissertations on Islamic culture and civilisation.
- 1,000 *atlases, maps and plans*.
- 1,500 *periodical titles*, 400 of them complete sets of scholarly academic journals.

Those interested can scan the collection at the following address: <http://library.ircica.org>.

Besides, IRCICA was pleased to record 2.777.000 hits on its website (<http://ircica.org>) during the last three months.

IRCICA Publications available on CD-ROM

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

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

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

IRCICA ACTIVITIES

Activities to promote the art of calligraphy:

* **Announcement of the Sixth International Calligraphy Competition**

* **Distribution of *Ijaza* (diplomas) to four calligraphers,
in commemoration of the eminent calligrapher Hamid Al-Amidi**

A series of activities relating to arts, particularly calligraphy, were held at IRCICA during the day of 26 May 2003: first was the announcement of the Sixth International Calligraphy Competition, which is dedicated to the memory of the Iranian calligrapher Mir Imad Al-Hasseni (961-1024H/1554-1615) on the occasion of the 400th year of his death, and will be finalised in 2004 (pls. see *Newsletter* no. 60). The ceremony held on this occasion was attended by the representatives of consular missions in Istanbul, artists, art specialists, some members of the competition jury, and representatives of press and information media. IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu gave an address in which he briefed the audience on the objectives of this competition and the results obtained in the first five competitions; he said that this event is now recognised world-wide as a focal point as concerns calligraphic arts. Prof. İhsanoğlu gave interviews for broadcasts on various TV channels.

The booklet containing the rules and conditions of the competition and samples of calligraphic writings were distributed to those interested. Blueprints of the calligraphy exercise book which was prepared by the master of calligraphy the late Mustafa Halim Özyazıcı to help training in the *riq'a* style, to be published soon by IRCICA, were also distributed.

Following the announcement of the competition, another ceremony was held, whereby master calligrapher Hasan Çelebi (Istanbul) distributed *Ijaza* (diplomas) to six of his students whom he trained in the "thuluth" and "naskh" styles under the coordination of IRCICA. These students are: Ömer Soyyiğit (b. 1934, Turkish) who bears two

Ijaza in the recitation of the Holy Quran (1954, 1961); his son Hamit Soyyiğit (b. 1970), a graduate of the Faculty of Letters of Istanbul University; Halil İbrahim Alperen (b. 1970, Turkish), a graduate of the Faculty of Law, Ankara University; Nalan Kutsal (b. 1976, Turkish), post-graduate student at the Faculty of Letters of Istanbul University; Ramil Said Abuzarov (b. 1988, from Bashkortostan, Russian Federation), student at the Faculty of Education, Marmara University; Abdullah Güllüce (b. 1980), student at the Faculty of Economics at Anadolu University.

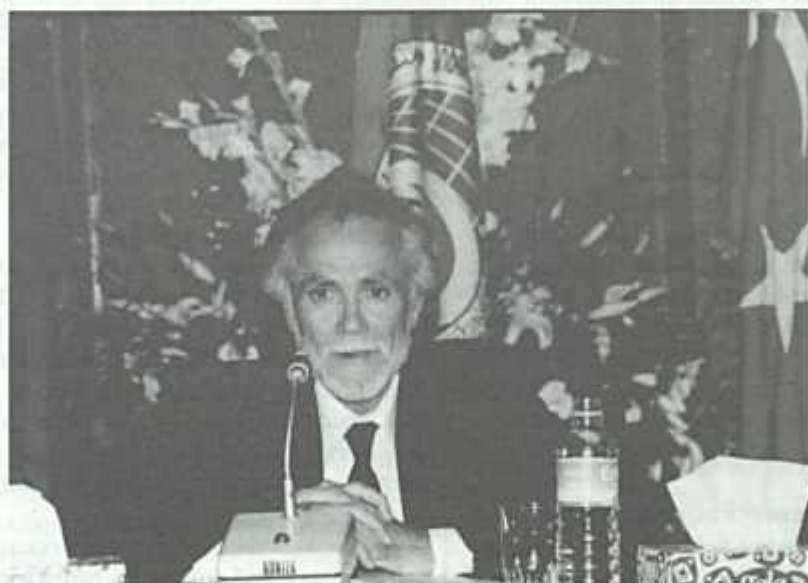
The same day, a commemorative session was held in memory of the illustrious calligrapher the late Hamid Al-Amidi (Aytaç, 1891-1982). IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu spoke of Al-Amidi's remarkable artistic and personal qualities, evoking his memories of encounters with him in the first years of the Centre. He outlined the particular features of Al-Amidi's art and his teaching method. Masters of calligraphy Hüseyin Öksüz, Hasan Çelebi and Savaş Çevik each took the floor to pay tribute to Al-Amidi who had taught them. The Libyan calligrapher Mahfouz Al-Bouaichi, who received his *Ijaza* years ago from Hasan Çelebi and has been teaching calligraphy in Tripoli since then, also paid a tribute to Al-Amidi since he is considered as a third-generation calligrapher relatively to him although he never met him.

It was another memorable occasion where calligraphers and lovers of calligraphy who are part of IRCICA's international network came together to exchange views and knowledge and enlarge the circle further.

Libyan Cultural Days on IRCICA's premises

Music and modern paintings of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sparkled on IRCICA's premises during the week of 2-7 June 2003 through concerts by the Traditional Libyan Music Ensemble and an exhibition of paintings by three eminent artists: Mr. Ali Abani (b. 1946, first prize winner in national and international painting competitions), Mr. Ali Ezouik (b. 1949, aquarelles, first prize winner in national and international painting competitions) and Mr. Ali Al Muntasser (b. 1967, participated in several national and international exhibitions).

One of the focuses of the cultural program was a lecture on the "Influences of Turkish Music on Arabic Instrumental Music", given by Dr. Abdullah Mokhtar al-Sibai on 5 June. The lecturer said that these influences started to be felt in Arab music starting from the 16th century, but as confirmed by various scholarly studies, sources referring to Arab music of the 16th and subsequent centuries separately from Turkish music are very scarce. Dr. al-Sibai described the instrumental forms such as "peşrev", "semai", "longa" that are found in both musics, indicated the common elements and features which marked Arab music and Turkish music since the 16th century, and outlined the important developments chronologically. Finally, he analysed the ways by which Turkish musical forms were introduced in Libya during the 1835-1911 period, such as the music courses included in the program of the Islamic School of Art and Craft which was opened in Tripoli in 1898, the contributions of musicians, among others.



Dr. Abdullah Mokhtar al-Sibai gave a lecture on the Arabic instrumental music

The Libyan Cultural Days were organised by the People's Bureau (Embassy) of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Libyan Cultural Centre, in the capital Ankara (27-30 June 2003) and in Istanbul. The Traditional Libyan Music Ensemble is composed of academicians in music. It was founded with the aim of performing the traditional and classical musical forms in a modern style. The founder, Dr. Abdullah Muhtar Al Sibai, (plays the *ud*), has also composed new pieces reflecting the Libyan musical forms and

IRCICA ACTIVITIES

rhythms. The other members of the ensemble are Mr. Nasir bin Jaber (*chello*), Mr. Majid Mohammed Al Dahmani (guitar), Mr. Mohammed Hamed Al Gazaz, Mr. Ali Abdulsalam Rajab (*kanun*), Mr. Habib Salim Al Trablusi (*ney*), Mr. Nasir Salim Kasim Aga (violin), Mr. Adil Abdullah Rajih (violin). The Libyan Cultural Days drew considerable public interest and media coverage. The activities were important especially in making the arts of Libya better known in Turkey.



Third from right, H.E. Mr. Mohamed A. Mangush, Ambassador of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Ankara. The Consul General of Libya in Istanbul, H.E. Mr. Husni Saleh al-Mudir, was also present



The Traditional Libyan Music Ensemble

International Symposium on The Calendar as a Civilisational Symbol to be held in Istanbul

The International Islamic Call Society (Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) and IRCICA are jointly organising, in Istanbul, in December 2003, an international symposium entitled "The Calendar as a Civilisational Symbol".

The main themes of the symposium will be:

1. The importance of dating in world civilisation (including dating on the basis of the time of the death of Prophet Mohammed)
2. Experiences throughout history (lunar calendar, solar calendar, Gregorian calendar, Iranian calendar, etc.)
3. Consequences of the events and the Islamic symbols (possibilities, positive points, problems).
Specialists from various countries will participate in this symposium.

Lectures

IRCICA hosts public lectures on Saturdays twice a month, from September to June inclusive, and occasionally at other times. These lectures are delivered by scholars, authors and researchers from Turkey and abroad on various subjects corresponding to the Centre's fields of activities, with emphasis on the history of the Muslim countries and peoples, art, architecture, history of art, history of science, language, literature, etc. The lectures are recorded on cassettes and kept as reference materials. The titles of the lectures which were held from April to June 2003 are listed below (summaries of the April lectures below were published in no. 60 of the *Newsletter*):

- "Modern Persian story-writing", by Mehmet Kanar, 12 April 2003
- "Palestine in the 19th century", Tufan Buzpınar, 26 April 2003
- "The historical police station buildings of Istanbul", by Aynur Çiftçi, 3 May 2003
- "The book dealer's profession and book dealers", panel discussion, 10 May 2003
- "Research in Turkish studies and on the classical age", by İlber Ortaylı, 24 May 2003
- "Economic rationalism and Turkey", by A. Güner Sayar, 14 June 2003.

Distinguished visitors

* Dr. Shakir al-Fahham, President of the Arabic Language Academy, Damascus, visited IRCICA on 19 June 2003. Having received first-hand information on the Centre's activities and seen its various departments at work, Dr. al-Fahham recorded his impressions in the Centre's Visitors' Book, as follows: "It is a great pleasure for me to visit the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) where I saw the remarkable efforts that are made by the Centre's officials and are aimed at presenting the

true image of the history of Islamic civilisation, which reached its peak during the periods of its development and achievement.

Therefore, I would like to express my congratulations to all the officials of the Centre, at their head the illustrious Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Dr. Halit Eren, for everything they have done and are doing, with the hope that their meritorious undertaking will set an example and that the relations between this great Centre and other scholarly research centres and cultural institutions, as well as the academies of Arabic language, will increase further, in order that this cooperation gives fruitful results. I am returning to my country with a spirit filled with hope, optimism and trust, so that this revival process continues, and I wish you success under God's guidance."

Dr. Shakir al-Fahham, President, Arabic Language Academy, 19 June 2003



Dr. Shakir al-Fahham signing the Centre's Visitors' Book, with Dr. Halit Eren, Deputy Director General

* IRCICA was honoured to receive Dr. Badir Nasser al-Mutairi, Assistant Undersecretary for Planning and Development, Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, State of Kuwait, and his colleagues, at its headquarters. The distinguished visitors were guided to the different departments where al-Mutairi received information on the research programs of the Centre and the symposia it organised, including those on the history of Muslim nations, history of science, history of art, and the library's activities. Dr. al-Mutairi underlined certain key aspects of the Centre's activities, especially those that help to make the Islamic culture and civilisation better known to other peoples of the world, and stressed their importance for the future, as regards building good relations and understanding between peoples and cultures.

IRCICA ACTIVITIES

* Prof. Dr. Abdulmalik Nysanbaev, Director of the Institute of Philosophy and Political Science, Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, visited IRCICA on 12 August 2003. The distinguished visitor and the accompanying delegation held talks with Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu on the working relationship and cooperation between the authorities and institutions in charge with cultural affairs in the Republic of Kazakhstan and IRCICA. Professor Nysanbaev gave information about the cultural, scientific and academic developments in Kazakhstan. The possibility of jointly organising scholarly symposiums on the history of culture and civilisation in Central Asia and neighbouring regions was investigated. IRCICA Director General expressed his belief that Prof. Nysanbaev's visit will constitute the beginning of new, expanded cooperation between the academic and cultural institutions of Kazakhstan and IRCICA and that it will help to strengthen relations between these institutions and their counterparts in the OIC Member States.



**A contribution to Islamic studies:
IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu
was the first Allianz-Visiting Professor for Islamic Studies at Ludwig
Maximilians University of Munich**



From left: Mr. Ilho Schneevoigt, Executive Board member, Allianz AG; Mr. Werner Joseph Pich, Chairman of the Society of the Friends of Islamic Arts and Culture, Munich University; Prof. İhsanoğlu; Prof. Dr. Bernd Huber, President of Munich University; Prof. Dr. Hans Georg Majer, former Head of Turkish and Near Eastern studies

IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu was invited to be the first Allianz-Visiting Professor for Islamic Studies at the Institute of Islamic Studies of Ludwig Maximilians University of Munich for the academic year 2002-2003. Under the general title "Institutions of Learning in Islam", his lectures and research seminar addressed a variety of themes relating to: the concept of "ilm" in Islam, the epistemological models; the issue of dichotomy and exclusion between religion and non-religious sciences; the development of institutions of learning from the 8th to the 16th centuries; Royal libraries/House of Wisdom (Abbasid Beyt al-Hikma, Fatimid Dar al-Hikma), observatories, madrasas; in relation with these subjects, the seminar was devoted to the study of the institutions through primary sources and discussion of modern studies, critical assessment and historiographical review. Within this framework Prof. İhsanoğlu tried to introduce and emphasise the primary sources of Islamic thought, science and scholarship and encourage the use of original reference works in the Arabic, Persian and Ottoman languages. The visiting professorship is part of the program sponsored by the Allianz Group and which was instituted with the objective of promoting inter-cultural dialogue in the aftermath of 11 September. Prof. İhsanoğlu was invited to be the first visiting scholar of the program. The program will be continued with visiting professors to give lectures on Islam and Judaism.

An inaugural ceremony was organised on 18 June 2003 in the auditorium "Grosse Aula" of Munich University. During the ceremony, Prof. İhsanoğlu gave a lecture titled "Islam in Changing Times: The Ottoman Ulema and Modern Science". The ceremony was attended by a wide audience, and among the guests were the Consul of Turkey Mr. Haldun Otman, the Deputy Mayor of Munich Mr. Hepp Monatzader, faculty members and university students; dignitaries from abroad were also present: H.E. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani (Chairman, Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, London), and Mr. Asım Kocabıyık (Chairman, Borusan Co., Istanbul, patron and promoter of artistic activities). Prof. Dr. Bernd Huber, President of Munich University, briefed the audience on his university's research environment for Oriental studies, the courses and library facilities provided, the efforts being made to further develop the university; he introduced the guest professorship for Islamic studies and said they were proud to have such an exceptional scholar as Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu for this program. Mr. Ihno Schneevoigt, member of the executive board of Allianz AG, gave information on the objectives and the guidelines of the guest professorship instituted by his company, pointing out that the latter operates in seventy countries all over the world and frequently confronts enormous risks caused by tensions between different cultures. These tensions are a threat to security, and the question of how different cultures can live together peacefully is a matter of serious concern. Much cause lies in mutual lack of knowledge and lack of respect; therefore, Allianz has instituted this program with the objective of furthering knowledge about other cultures, particularly among the opinion leaders of the younger

generations. By sponsoring this guest professorship, Allianz wishes to contribute in establishing respect between peoples and cultures in the place of violence and discrimination.

Prof. Dr. Hans Georg Majer, former Head of the division of Turkish and Near Eastern studies, underlined the important contribution of these lectures in presenting the Islamic culture and civilisation to other cultures. He gave a detailed biography of Prof. İhsanoğlu, major features of his career, his academic and personal qualities. He said that Prof. İhsanoğlu was the most suitable guest scholar for this professorship program taking into consideration his remarkable knowledge in Islamic studies and in international cultural relations of Islamic countries. Prof. Majer said that E. İhsanoğlu is a critical, open-minded and modern scholar who has combined his capacities and competence in natural sciences on one hand and in history and culture on the other; he said "in 1980 he was appointed the Director General of the OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) in Istanbul and in more than twenty years he shaped the profile of this excellent institution, beautifully located in Sultan Abdulhamid's palace, the Yıldız Sarayı above the Bosphorus." He said this professorship program is most helpful and inspiring and that İhsanoğlu's lectures opened new horizons in the understanding of Islamic culture and civilisation.

In his inaugural lecture, Prof. İhsanoğlu underscored the openness of Islam for development and modernisation; contrary to general belief, Islamic societies gave importance to science and education throughout history, in all fields including medicine, mathematics, astronomy and

engineering. Under this theme, he elaborated upon the introduction of modern science into the Ottoman state as an example of this openness, recalling that although the Ottomans established their tradition of science and culture on basis of the classical Islamic tradition, they made remarkable efforts in the modernisation period to gradually transfer, adopt and apply the sciences and techniques which were developed in Europe starting as early as the 16th century. The transfer of science and techniques was done through translations, adaptations, and later by instituting modern educational establishments. Prof. İhsanoğlu also described the process whereby the ulema, who were trained in the traditional way, became the pioneers of translation, education and adaptation activities relating to modern sciences and techniques, starting in the 18th century and accelerating in the 19th. He illustrated this process by examining it in detail in relation with two examples: Copernicus' concept of the cosmos and the dissection of the human body. The lecture was supported by illustrations, such as miniature paintings depicting scientists at work and sultans visiting institutions of learning. Around an analysis of the Ottoman ulema's attitude from the religious point of view, Prof. İhsanoğlu evaluated the position of Islam vis-à-vis modern science, providing historical evidence of "Islam in Changing Times".

The German press showed great interest in the Allianz-Visiting Professor program and its being initiated with Prof. İhsanoğlu; various articles and interviews were published in newspapers. *Süddeutsche Zeitung* of 18 June 2003 published a detailed article (by Marten Rolff) introducing the program and its first visiting professor, the Director General of IRCICA, and his works. This article titled "Teaching against biases" quoted Prof.

İhsanoğlu's statement that the best tool against bias is a critical attitude and that the worst mistake is to link terrorism to Islam. *Süddeutsche Zeitung* dated 21 June 2003 contained an article by Michael Brenner and Avinoam Shalem on the coexistence and intersections of cultures explaining that in cities like Berlin where this is fact of everyday life, academic activities too would naturally reflect multilateral perspectives. The authors state that the Guest Professorship instituted by Allianz is the first of its kind because it brings to Munich scholars of international renown representing these different perspectives. *Münchener Merkur* dated 21/22 June 2003 announces the inauguration of the program and quotes Prof. İhsanoğlu saying that Muslim societies never had any hostile attitude toward science and that there were always exchanges between educational establishments of Europe and the Ottoman state. In an interview published in *Abendzeitung's* cultural supplement (21/22 June 2003), Prof. İhsanoğlu answers Roberta De Righi's questions on key topics, underlining that the Islamic civilisation is part of Europe, is present in it, and that the West ought to recognise Islamic values just as the Muslim world recognises Western values. Explaining his expectations from his lectures in Munich, Prof. İhsanoğlu says that he wishes to help the students become competent as potential contributors to cultural dialogue; there is a need for scholars capable of correctly and clearly explaining the essence and spirit of Islamic civilisation and eliminating the existing stereotypes. *Versicherungswirtschaft* (1 July 2003) published information about the Visiting Professorship program and underlined its usefulness in strengthening the links between studies on Islamic culture on one hand, and history and language studies on the other.

CULTURAL DATA ON OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

This section contains brief information reflecting some aspects of cultural life in the OIC member countries. Sets of data drawn from the Centre's files of statistical indicators and directories of cultural institutions are given here as brief country surveys. The purpose is to disseminate part of the data that is collected for the publications titled *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions* and *Studies on the Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States*. The statistical authorities of the countries concerned are invited to provide updated information to IRCICA. Summary culture indicators relating to the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA are given below, followed by a list of cultural institutions.

----- NIGERIA -----

Summary information*

Area	923,768 sq. km.
Population	129,934,911 (2002)
Annual growth rate of population	3 %
Share of urban population	44 % (2001)
Major cities	Abuja (capital city), Lagos (largest city), Kaduna
Main languages	English (official); Hausa; Yoruba; Igbo; Fulani
Adult literacy rate	Total: 60 %, Male: 65 %
School enrolment ratios	First level, Gross: Total: 98 %, Male: 110 %, Female: 87 % Second level, Gross: Total: 33, Male: 36 %, Female: 30 %
Universities	37 universities. University of Ibadan, University of Nigeria and others, with campuses at different locations.
Libraries	National Library of Nigeria, Lagos. Libraries at each university. The National Archives of Nigeria located in Lagos, Ibadan, Kaduna, Enugu.
Culture, arts	A wide range of regional and local cultures inherited from millennia. Oral traditions, story-telling, traditional arts and architecture. Distinct features observable in the arts and literature of Muslim and Christian communities. 1986 Nobel Prize in Literature: Nigerian author Wole Soyinka
Date of membership in the OIC & IRCICA:	1986

* Sources: IRCICA, OIC-SESRTCIC, UNESCO

Cultural institutions

LEARNED SOCIETIES and RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Call to Islam League

15, Hospital Road, Oke-Agbo
P.O. Box 231 - Ijebu - Igbo
Ogun State

Centre for Islamic Legal Studies

Ahmadu Bello University,
P.O. Box 1013
Zaria-Kaduna State

Centre for Islamic Studies Usmanu Danfodiyo University

PMB 2346, Sokoto

Center for Nigerian Cultural Studies

Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria-Kaduna State

Council of Muslim Youth Organisations (COMYO)

Box 10798, Ibadan

Council of Ulama of Nigeria Centre for Islamic Studies

University of Sokoto, Sokoto

Federation of Muslim Women Association in Nigeria (FOMWAN)

Box 29, Minna

Historical Society of Nigeria c/o Department of History

University of Lagos, Lagos

Islamic Education Trust (I.E.T.)

John Isa Doko Avenue, P.O. Box 29
Minna - Niger State

Islamic foundation of Nigeria

No. 1, Iyaka Road, off Zaria Road
PMB 3199, Kano

Islamic Missionaries

Association of Nigeria
c/o Shariah Court of Appeal, Ilorin

Islamic Trust of Nigeria (I.T.N.)

Box 984, Zaria

Islamic Welfare Foundation

(I.W.F.)
105 Tokunbo St., P.O. Box 3991
Lagos

Katsina State History and Culture

Bureau, P.M.B. 2146, Katsina

Muslim Sisters Organisation

E9/795 IWO Road, Ibadan

Muslim Society of Nigeria

Kola, Block 2 - Box 34
AFON-ASA - L.G.A
Kwara State

Muslim Students' Society of Nigeria

105 A Tokunbo street, Box 4774,
Lagos

National Dawah

Coordinating Committee
Box 29,
Minna

Nigeria Educational Research Council

P.O.Box 8088,
Lagos

Nigerian Institute of International Affairs

Kofo Abayomi Rd., Victoria Island
P.O. Box 1727, Lagos

National Commission for Museums and Monuments

P.M.B. 12556, Onikan,
Lagos

National Council for Arts and Culture

Iganmu (Near Park and Ride)
P.O. Box 2959, Surulere,
Lagos

Organization for Museums, Monuments & Sites of Africa

P.M.B. 2031, Jos
Plateau State

Yobe Mosque and Islamic Centre

Maiduguri Road P.O Box 257
Damaturu, Yobe State

LIBRARIES and ARCHIVES

National Library of Nigeria

4, Wesley St., P.O. Box 12626,
Lagos

Federal Department of National Archives

University of Ibadan, P.M.B. 4,
Chapel Road, Ibadan -
University Post Office, Ibadan

National Archives, Enegu Branch

Colliery Road, P.M.B. 1050,
Enegu

National Archives, Kaduna Branch

Yakubu Gowon St., Kaduna State

African Heritage Research Library (AHRL)

P.O.Box 121, Ila - Orangun
Oyo State

Ahmadu Bello University, Advanced Teacher's College, Institute of Education Library

P.M.B. 1041 Zaria, Kaduna State

Ahmadu Bello University Kashim Ibrahim Library

Zaria, Kaduna State

Alvan Ikoku College of Education Library

P.M.B. 1033, Owerri IMO State

Bayero University, Library

P.M.B. 3011, Kano

Bendel State Library

P.M.B. 1127,
Benin City

Borno State Library

P.M.B. 1046, Maiduguri,
Borno State

Government Teacher Training College Library

1, Onitolo Road, P.M.B. 2004,
Surulere, Yaba

Imo State Library

P.M.B. 1118, Owerri,
Imo State

Kaduna State, Library

P.M.B. 2061,
Kaduna State

Kano State Library

P.M.B. 3094, Kano

Khadijatul-Kubra Islamic Library

No: 55 Sharada Fegin Sunisi
P.O. Box 2874 Kano

Kwara State Library Division
Governor's Office, P.M.B. 1378,
Ilorin
Kwara State

Lagos City Libraries
48, Broad Street, P.M.B. 2025
Lagos State - Lagos

Lagos State, Ministry of Education, Library Service
338 Herbet Macaulay St.,
P.M.B. 2019, Yaba, Lagos State

Muslim Library
P.O.Box 146
Kaduna - Kaduna State

Muslim Teacher Training College Library,
Randle Ave., P.M.B.
1028, Surelere, Yaba

Ogun State Library
PMB 2030, Abeokuta, Ogun State

Ondo State Library
Ministry of Education, PMB 719,
Akura

Oyo State Library Service
720 Oyo Road, PM 5082, Ibadan

Plateau State Library
c/o Ministry of Information
and Social Development,
POBox 2053, Jos, Plateau State

Rivers State Central Library
Bernard Carr St., PMB 5115
Port Harcourt, Rivers State

Sokoto State Library
Ministry of Information, Sokoto

State Central Library
Market Road, Enugu

University of Benin Library
PMB 1154, Ekenwan Rd.,
Benin City

University of Calabar Library
PMB 1115, Calaba, Cross River
State

University of Ibadan
Department of Library Studies
Faculty of Education, Library,
Ibadan

University of Ibadan, Main Library
Ibadan

University of IFE
Main Library, ILE-IFE

University of Ilorin Library
PMB 1518, Ilorin

University of Jos, Library
PMB 2084, Jos, Plateau State

University of Lagos, Main Library (Yakubu Gowon Library)
PMB 1069 Akoka, Yaba,
Lagos

University of Maiduguri, Ramat Library
PMB 1069 Maiduguri,
Borno State

University of Nigeria Libraries
Nsukka, Anambra State

Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Library
PMB 2346, Sokoto

MUSEUMS

National Museum, National Commission for Museums and Monuments
Onikan Road, PMB 12556,
Lagos

National Museum, National Commission for Museums and Monuments
PMB 2031, Jos, Plateau State

National Museum
PMB 2127, Kaduna

National Museum
P.M.B. 1004, Oron
Cross River State

Benin Museum
Benin

Esi Museum
Via Ilorin, Kwara State

Gidan Makama Museum
Kano

Ife Museum
Ife

Owo Museum
Federal Dept. of Antiquities,
POBox 84, Owo, Ondo State

UNIVERSITIES and EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Ahmadu Bello University
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
P.O. Box 33 Samaru
Zaria, Kaduna State

Ahmadu Bello University
Faculty of Education
Islamic Studies Section
P.O. Box 33 Samaru
Zaria-Kaduna State

Ahmadu Bello University
Faculty of Education
Dept. of Library Science
P.O. Box 33 Samaru
Zaria-Kaduna State

Bayero University
Faculty of Arts and Islamic Studies
PMB 3011, Kano

Bayero University,
Faculty of Education
PMB 3011, Kano

Bendel State University
College of Arts and Social Sciences
PMB 14, Ekpoma, Bendel State

Bendel State University
College of Education
PMB 14, Ekpoma, Bendel State

Imo State University,
Division of Humanities and Social Sciences
PMB 2000, Etihi, Imo State

Institute of Arabic and Islamic Studies - EPE
P.O. Box 33 Samaru
74, Marina Street
P.O. Box 308 EPE
Lagos

Kano State Institute for Higher Education
School of Islamic Legal Studies
P.O.Box 6032,
Kano

Lagos State University
Department of Foreign Languages
Badagry Expressway, Ojo
P.M.B. 1087, APAPA

Ogun State University,
Faculty of Arts
PMB 2002, Ago Iwoye

Ogun State University
Faculty of Education
PMB 2002, Ago Iwoye

University of Benin, Faculty of Arts
PMB 1154, Ekenwan Rd., Benin City

University of Benin
Faculty of Education
PMB 1154, Ekenwan Rd., Benin City

University of Calabar
Faculty of Education
PMB 1115, Calabar Cross River State

University of Calabar, Faculty of Arts
PMB 115, Calabr, Cross River State

University of Ibadan, Faculty of Arts
Ibadan

University of Ibadan
Faculty of Education
Ibadan

University of Ibadan
Faculty of African Studies
Ibadan

University of IFE, Faculty of Arts, Dept. of African Languages and Literature
ILE-IFE, Oyo State

University of IFE,
Faculty of Education
ILE-IFE, Oyo State

University of Ilorin, Faculty of Arts
PMB 1515, Ilorin

University of Ilorin
Faculty of Education
PMB 1515, Ilorin

University of Jos, Faculty of Arts
PMB 2084 Jos, Plateau State

University of Jos,
Faculty of Education
PMB 2084 Jos, Plateau State

University of Lagos
Centre for Cultural Studies
Akoka Yaba, Lagos

University of Lagos, Faculty of Arts
PMB 12003, Lagos

University of Lagos
Faculty of Education
PMB 12003, Lagos

University of Maiduguri
Centre for Trans-Saharan Studies
PMB 1069, Maiduguri,
Borno State

University of Maiduguri,
Faculty of Arts
PMB 1069, Maiduguri,
Borno State

University of Maiduguri
Faculty of Education
PMB 1069, Maiduguri, Borno State

University of Nigeria , Faculty of Arts
Nsukka, Anambra State

University of Nigeria ,
Faculty of Education
Nsukka, Anambra State

University of Nigeria
Institute of African Studies
Nsukka, Anambra State

University of Port Harcourt
Faculty of Education
PMB 5323, Port Harcourt, Rivers State

University of Port Harcourt
Faculty of Humanities
PMB 5323, Port Harcourt, Rivers State

Usmanu Danfodiyo University
Department of Islamic Studies
PMB 2346, Sokoto

Usmanu Danfodiyo University
Department of Education
PMB 2346, Sokoto

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

An introduction to some scholarly institutions and museums of the Republic of Uzbekistan

This section gives introductory information on some scholarly institutions and museums of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The necessary information was excerpted from the publications of each institution.



THE INTERNATIONAL FUND OF IMAM AL-BUKHARI

The idea to establish the International Fund of Imam al-Bukhari was formulated in 1998 by the President of Uzbekistan H.E. Islam Karimov. The Fund is named after Imam al-Bukhari, the outstanding scholars of the 9th century, author of the most famous and authentic collection of Hadith, who made significant contributions to the development of culture in the Islamic world and the world at large. This non-governmental, non-profit organisation is engaged in cultural and promotion activities directed to the revival and the protection of the national heritage, education of the young generation and strengthening its adherence to the national and universal moral values.

The Fund was established in 1998 by 26 governmental and public organisations including the Board of Muslims of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Culture, the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the Governorates of Tashkent city and Samarkand province, "Uzbekturism" and Uzbekistan Airlines national companies. The head office is located in Tashkent (Turab Tula str., 1, Tashkent-700003, Uzbekistan). The Fund has its regional branches in the Memorial Complex of Imam al-Bukhari (Chelak district of Samarkand province) and Bukhara. One of the branches is in Cairo, Egypt.

On 16 November 1998, President Karimov issued a Decree on the International Fund of Imam al-Bukhari, which outlines its main tasks as follows:

- to organise scientific expeditions with the purpose of searching and collecting cultural and historical materials related to Imam al-Bukhari's heritage;
- to distribute the heritage of Imam al-Bukhari and to study historical sources connected with the development of sciences and culture during his time;
- to support restoration and reconstruction of ancient monuments embodying national values;
- to enlighten and educate the young people, strengthening their respect for the national heritage, adherence to the national moral traditions, using to this aim the religious and spiritual heritage of Imam al-Bukhari and other great Muslim thinkers;
- to prepare educational radio and telecasts, to promote the production of feature and popular science films, publication of literature, visual educational materials and textbooks;
- to organise tour programs for native and foreign visitors to the Memorial Complex of Imam al-Bukhari and other cultural and historical places located in Uzbekistan;
- to organise international scientific conferences and other events devoted to the scientific, cultural and spiritual heritage of Uzbek people, as well as to the philosophy of Islam;
- to support and coordinate researches connected with the heritage of Imam al-Bukhari, to develop scientific cooperation with international public and charity organisations;

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

- to translate, publish and distribute *al-Jami as-Sahih* of Imam al-Bukhari, as well as the other generally acknowledged collections of Hadith, in the form of scholarly commented and adapted versions;
- to publish and distribute the new translations of the meanings of the Holy Koran in Uzbek language with scientific commentaries;
- to create the National Center of Uzbek people's manuscript heritage and its electronic library;
- to reprint and distribute historical and religious manuscripts and facsimiles of great value.

Since 2000, the Fund issues the quarterly journal *Imom al-Bukhoriy saboqlari (Lessons of Imam al-Bukhari)* in Uzbek language and other literature, such as series of books on outstanding Central Asian religious thinkers of the past and recent history.

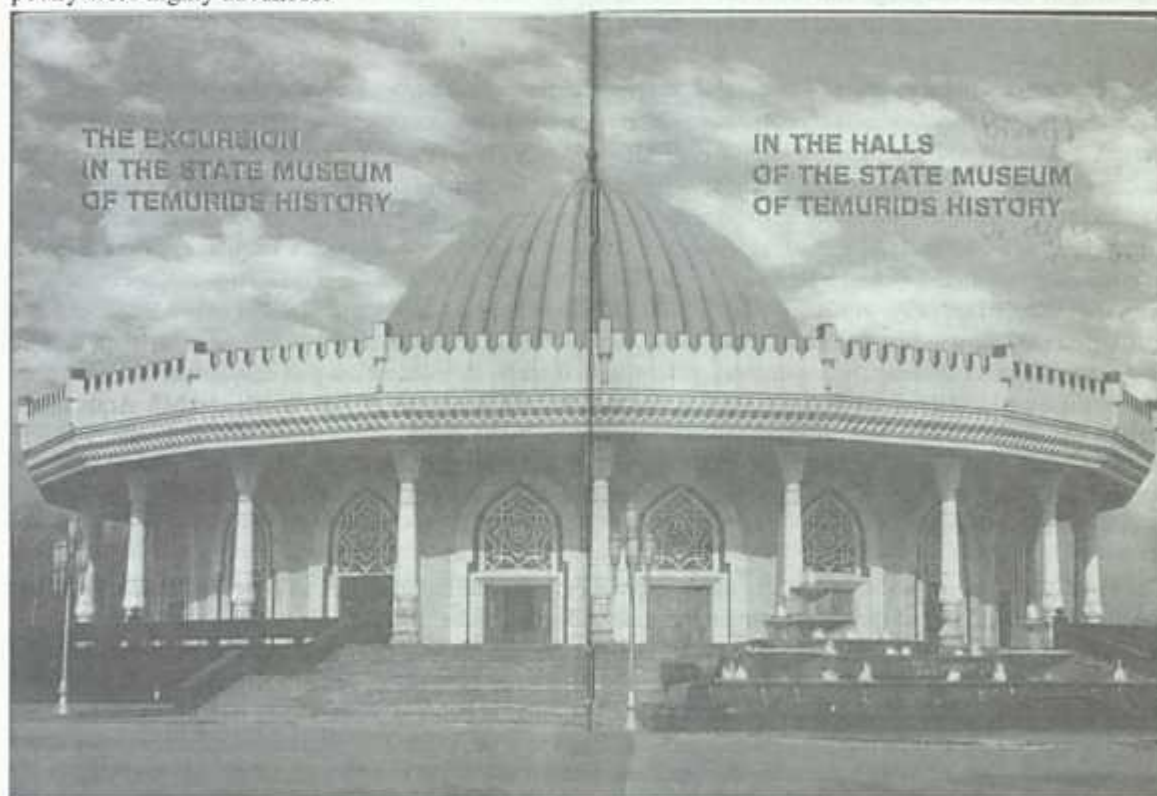
The Fund carries out a number of research and practical projects. The work on translations of the meanings of the Holy Qoran is recently completed. Resulting from its researches on Imam al-Bukhari's period, a book titled "The Muslim scientists of Maverannahr" is prepared for publication, revealing unknown facts from the history of science, religion and philosophy of the region. A number of foreign partners take part in the above-mentioned and other important projects. Among them is the translation of Ulrich Rudolph's book *Al-Maturidi and Sunni theology in Samarkand* into Uzbek language, which is done in cooperation with the German Fund of Friedrich Ebert. Since 1999, the Fund maintains direct contacts with the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). Thanks to the cooperation with the IDB, a new educational institution ("Madrassa Dar al-Hadith") has been constructed near Samarkand. Cooperation between the two organisations continues in another projects, which include the restoration and equipment of a number of significant educational institutions, such as the well-known madrasas of Kukeldash and Mir-Arab, as well as the Tashkent Institute of Imam al-Bukhari relating to the Board of Muslims of Uzbekistan. The Fund has also established contacts and cooperation with the International Charity Fund of Kuwait, al-Azhar University, Bukhari Foundation and Museum of Islamic Arts (Malaysia), Konrad Adenauer Fund, UNESCO and others.

The Fund plans to carry out a scientific expedition to Fergana Valley in search of new materials related to the history and culture of the region, including new copies of Imam al-Bukhari's *al-Jami as-Sahih*. Another main project is the National Center of Uzbek People's Manuscript Heritage. The Fund has started formation of the Samarkand part of the Center at the Memorial Complex of Imam al-Bukhari. At present the detailed conception of an electronic library for the Center is being worked out. It will be connected with the international information systems and will open new opportunities for information exchange and development of international scientific cooperation. In addition to the existing departments, the Fund plans to open other branches in Uzbekistan, as well as abroad. It is interested in promoting such cooperation on the international level considering it as one of the most important elements of its activities. Consultative and technical assistance and provision of resources by interested organisations help the Fund attain its objectives.

The Fund has departments dealing with: the coordination of scientific research, development of tourism, international relations and investments, the National Center of Uzbek People's Manuscript Heritage with its electronic library, and the Imam al-Bukhari Publishing House.

THE STATE MUSEUM OF TEMURID HISTORY

Amir Temur, an illustrious figure of Uzbek history, is remembered and esteemed by the Uzbek people as an ingenious commander, a skilful politician, a reformer, a patron of trade, crafts, science and culture. He founded a large, centralized Empire in the 14th century. He studied theology and learned the Koran by heart. He strengthened his country politically and culturally. He unified various nations under the flag of the Uzbek Empire. The political and social structure of Amir Temur's state was exemplary for the East and the West for many centuries. During his reign, culture, science, architecture, fine art, music, and poetry were highly advanced.



Illustrations taken from the guidebook entitled *In the Halls of the State Museum of Temurids History* (publishing house San'at, Tashkent, 2002)

At the instructions of the President of Uzbekistan H.E. Islam Karimov, 1996 was announced the year of Amir Temur. The same year, the Government of Uzbekistan issued a Decree for the creation of a State Museum of Temurid History in Tashkent, under the authority of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and for the construction of a building at Amir Temur Square in Tashkent. Its objectives are to widely make known the history and culture of Temur's epoch to the Uzbek people and throughout the world.

Under the direction of President Islam Karimov, a 31 m.-high, 72 m.-wide three-story museum was built and officially opened on 18 October 1996. The building is a synthesis of medieval traditions with modern architecture. The front doors face the Amir Temur Square. The walls are decorated with glazed ceramic lockets and bear the following words written in Arabic letters in the "thuluth" style: submissiveness, justice, revival, education, conscience, mercy, dignity, success, faithfulness, stability, magnanimity, courage, advice. The building stands on a single-piece concrete gantry (in the architectural traditions of Temur's period). A number of organisations participated, together with the Municipality of Tashkent, in the construction and refurbishing of the museum.

The museum's collection comprises works relating to archeology, ethnography, numismatics, manuscripts, modern painting and others. Temur's Code is also presented. In the first hall, the visitor finds a 2sq.m.-wide fresco displaying the remarkable features of Amir Temur. It consists of three parts illustrating, respectively, the Birth, Rise, Pride. Amir Temur was born on 8 April 1336. The first part shows a group of women around the cradle and a poplar tree – planting a poplar tree at the birth of a son was a custom. The second part of the fresco bears a slogan of Amir Temur: "Honesty is the best policy". One of the angels in the picture brings a Koran copy, indicating that Amir Temur ruled his country according to the rules of the Koran. Among many other illustrations, the fresco shows members of Amir Temur's dynasty reading his Code: Sultan-Mukhammad, Jahangir's son (1383-1403), Taragay Ulug Beg (1394-1449), Sultan Khuseyn Baykara (1458-1505), Zakhirdin

Mukhammad Babur (1483-1530). The third part, on Pride, symbolizes boundless respect and reverence of this great ancestor of the Uzbek people. The death of Amir Temur on 18 February 1405 is also indicated.

Among the articles displayed in the museum, there is one of the fifty copies of the Koran which were published in 1905 in Saint Petersburg. The original is the copy written during Caliph Osman's period (644-656) by his personal calligraphist Mukhammad Zayd bin Sabit. The numerous artifacts also include: valuable miniatures reflecting the highly developed culture of Temur's time, the manuscript of *Zafarnama* (the Book of Victories, the famous biography of Amir Temur written in the 14th century by Sharafuddin Ali Yezdi), the book *The History of Amir Temur* (written by Akhmad bin Arabshah and printed in Holland), silver and copper coins minted during his reign, duplicates of Amir Temur's portraits drawn by European artists, various copper and ceramic objects, pottery, textiles, arms and military equipment, copies of letters exchanged between Temur and European rulers, models and illustrations of monuments built during Temur's reign, maps showing the main trade routes of the Great Silk Road.

Patronage of culture and science was a family tradition of the Temurids. This tradition was most remarkably observed during the reign of Temur's grandson Ulug Beg, who ruled for 40 years and was a great astronomer. Illustrious scientists such as Kadi-Zade Rumi, Djamshid Kashi and Ulug Beg himself lectured in the Samarkand madrasa built during his reign, which was the largest institution of learning of Central Asia in the 15th century. Also famous is Ulug Beg's observatory, built in 1428-1429. The museum displays models of the observatory and the madrasa. The various other sets of collections represent important features of the periods of other members of the Temurid dynasty. One of the outstanding representatives of the dynasty was Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur (1483-1530), founder of the Baburids Empire (1526-1858). He was a statesman, commander, and also a poet, historian and scientist. A printed copy of his major literary work *Baburnama* is displayed in the museum.

BOOK SURVEY

Arnavutluk Devlet Arşivleri Osmanlı Yazmaları Kataloğu / Katalogu i Dorëshkrimeve Osmane ne Arkivat e Shqipërisë / Ottoman Manuscripts Catalog of Albanian State Archives, prepared by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Giyasettin Aytaş, Dr. Hacı Yılmaz, Publications of Gazi University Research Centre on Turkish Culture and Hacı Bektaş Veli, Catalogues series: 1, Ankara, 2001, XLIX+211 p. (in Turkish, Albanian, English)

The project director for the preparation of this comprehensive catalogue of the Ottoman manuscripts contained in the Albanian State Archives was Prof. Dr. Rıza Ayhan, President of Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey; it was implemented under the coordination of Prof. Dr. Alemdar Yalçın and Dr. Shaban Sinani, the Director of the State Archives. This publication resulting from cooperation between the Albanian State Archives and Gazi University constitutes an important service to studies on the political and cultural history of Albania. The catalogue has introductory articles by Prof. Dr. Rıza Ayhan and Dr. Shaban Sinani. It records and describes 495 manuscripts dating from 1484 to 1950 and written in Turkish (numbering 261), Arabic (numbering 200) and Persian (numbering 34), as explained by Prof. Ayhan in his article titled "Gazi University and Our Cultural Heritages". The oldest among them is a translation of the Quran dated 888 H/1484 AD. It is noteworthy that 38 of them are listed here for the first time in this catalogue. One of the important collections contained in the Albanian State Archives is the collection of *firmans*; there are 48 of them appearing in chronological order and therefore reflecting developments concerning the political, cultural and social life of Albania and of the Balkans in general. The State Archives contain other manuscripts in Oriental languages dating from pre-Ottoman times, which are not covered in this book.

As Dr. Shaban Sinani indicates in his article titled "Eastern Manuscripts and Albanian Cultural Traditions", the Ottoman documents contained in the Archives are not related to Albania exclusively: there are documents concerning important events taking place elsewhere in the Empire. This article gives invaluable first-hand information on all the various collections of the Archives. It also outlines the different types of Ottoman manuscripts, among which we find the Warrants, Records and Islamic Jurisprudence Registries which constitute a rich source on the relations between Albania and other Balkan countries, as well as with Venice, Austro-Hungary, Egypt, Russia, Holland, England and Belgium, and the Imperial edicts

concerning Albania which give important information on the country's history. The book has a glossary of terms. It is an indispensable reference on the various collections contained in the national archives of Albania.

Treasures of the Golden Horde, The State Historical Museum, St. Petersburg, 2000, 345 p. (in Tatar, Russian, English)

This magnificent book was published on the occasion of the exhibition which was organised by the State Hermitage of St. Petersburg and the State Historical Museum of Moscow, in Kazan, capital city of Tatarstan, in 2000. The book and the exhibition feature a vast collection of jewelry, ornaments, accessories, bowls and other metalwork and multifarious objects representing the arts which were practiced in the great Eurasian medieval empire known as the Juchi Ulus, and in Russian sources, the Golden Horde. It is the westernmost of the states having emerged from the Mongol State. During the 13th and 14th centuries, this powerful empire brought together under its banner the settled and the nomadic populations of the Volga region, Crimea, parts of Caucasia, and Siberia, and cultivated dense relations with the rest of the world. It was a period of stability and prosperity, during which trade, agriculture and urban culture flourished. It was in this period that Kazan city, the host of the exhibition, grew into a large political, commercial and cultural centre. The empire's multi-ethnic, multi-cultural combination and the intense interactions among its peoples are reflected in the multilingual inscriptions found on the objects, the diversity of the forms, decorations and techniques. The articles in the collection came from extensive excavations which were carried out during the 19th and 20th centuries in the Golden Horde cities and settlements. Studies conducted on them enabled specialists to distinguish a specific Golden Horde culture resulting from a synthesis of the Mongol, Persian, Volga Bulgar, Slavic and other peoples who lived under the Golden Horde state.

The book has instructive introductory articles by: H.E. Mintimer Shaimiev, President of the Republic of Tatarstan; Prof. Mikhail Piotrovsky, Director of the State Hermitage, professor at St. Petersburg University; Dr. Alexander Shkurko, General Director of the State Historical Museum, Moscow; Mr. Kamil Ishakov, Mayor of Kazan City. It has valuable scholarly texts on the history and history of arts of the Golden Horde and also, detailed annotations highlighting the artistic significance of the various groups of artifacts contained

in the collection. As such, it is a scholarly contribution and can serve as an excellent reference for researchers interested in the history and the arts of the region. At the same time, the book is an eloquent example of the past and present multicultural productivity achieved throughout a vast geographical region.

Tareq Rajab Museum, Al-Nisf Printing Press, Kuwait, reprinted in 1997, 171 p.

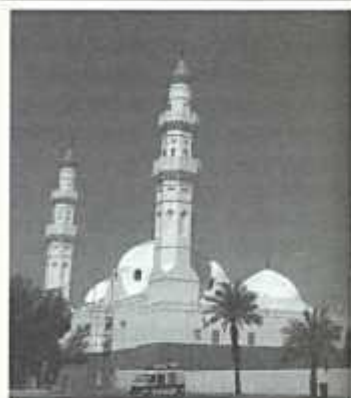
This book is a comprehensive introduction to Tareq Rajab Museum, its history, its collections. It is dedicated to Sayid Omar Asim, the first headmaster of the first Public School in Kuwait which opened in 1911 during the reign of Sheikh Mubarak al-Kabir. The Museum was founded in 1980 by Tareq and Jehan Rajab. It includes a vast collection of Islamic art, starting from the earliest period until the present day. Chapter 1, entitled "A Short Introduction to Islamic Calligraphy", introduces the large collection of the museum, including copies of the Holy Quran as well as the works of renowned calligraphers such as Yaqut Al Musta'simi (d. 1293 A.D.). This chapter also introduces different styles of script that started from the earliest period. Among them were *tumar*, *ghubar*, *thuluth*, *muhaqqaq*, *rayhani*, *tawqi*, *riq'a*, *muthanna*, *zoormorphic*, *zulf-i 'arus*, *gulzar* and others. Chapter 2 focuses on "Islamic Ceramics". In this section of the Museum one can follow the various stages of the development of Islamic pottery and ceramics from different parts of the world such as Mesopotamia, Persia, Transoxiana, Turkey, Spain and China in a period extending from the 9th century to the 19th century A.D. Chapter 3 is on "Islamic Glass". It introduces the objects produced in different periods and according to different decorative styles (Hellenic, Roman and Sassanian) and techniques through which various kinds of motifs are composed (concave, relief and tortoise shell pattern). Chapter 4 describes the rich jewelry collection of the Tareq Rajab Museum. It includes specimens from the Arab world as well as the Islamic world in general. The Museum displays objects worn by people from various social strata. This chapter has two sections. The first section deals with Arab/Islamic Traditional or Silver Folk Jewelry, namely jewels that reflect the culture and traditions of not only the rulers and nobles, but of villagers, nomads or small town people as well. The second section is titled "The Gold Room". It displays a collection of gold jewelry that ranges from the pre-Islamic to the Islamic period. Chapter 5 is on "Textiles, Embroideries and Costumes from the Arab/Islamic World". These acquisitions are

mainly from Syria, Palestine, Jordan and certain areas of Ottoman Turkey. This section includes embroidered dresses, towels or napkins, silk brocaded 'kaftans', wedding dresses, etc. This chapter also introduces some exquisite examples of bedouin weaving. The objects in this section include beautiful cushion covers, storage and saddlebags, camel trappings, floor coverings, as well as tents. Chapter 6 is on musical instruments from the Arab/Islamic world. Here, the most common instruments of the Muslim world such as the lute, the zither, flutes, fiddles and drums are introduced. Chapter 7 focuses on the collection of paintings dating from the 13th century. These works were made by celebrated Orientalist artists. These were mainly European artists who traveled specifically to the Middle East and painted mainly local, archaeological and biblical scenes. Chapter 8 is on "Nineteenth Century Arab Furniture". It describes the section of the Museum where mainly the pieces made in Syria and Egypt are displayed. Chapter 9 describes examples of Islamic metalwork and the "Bronze Door of Sultan Barquq", i.e., the large silver inlaid bronze door decorating the entrance hall of the Museum. Chapter 10 is devoted to Islamic Arms and Armours, and Chapter 11 describes various examples from other sections of the Museum. There is an Islamic Chronology, a Short Glossary as well as a map of the Islamic world at the end of the book. This publication is most useful for those who wish to learn more about a fine selection of the treasures of Islamic culture and art located in the Tareq Rajab Museum. It includes attractive colour photographs. (*Book presentation by Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu*)

Silsilat al-Athar al-Mamlaka'l Arabiya al-Saudia (Series of Monuments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), published by the Ministry of Education, Directorate of Antiquities and Museums, Saudi Arabia, 2003, 13 volumes, illustrated (in Arabic)

This magnificent publication has been offered to IRCICA library by H.E. Prof. Dr. Saad bin Abdelaziz Al-Rashid, Deputy Minister of Antiquities and Museums of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and member of IRCICA Governing Board. The publication was prepared under his supervision, together with the following scholars and specialists: Prof. Dr. A. Tayib al-Ansari, Prof. Dr. A. bin Omar Zeylai, Dr. A. bin Mohamed al-Sharikh, Dr. Dh. bin Nassif al-Talhi and Dr. H. bin Ali Abul Hassan who formed the supervisory committee. It was published with the generous contributions of H.R.H. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz and presented in a de luxe colour scholarly edition

BOOK SURVEY



in large size, each volume resulting from archeological studies and research on the monuments of the following main regions of the Kingdom: Riyadh, Makka al-Mukarramah, Medina al-Munawwarah, Qassim, the Eastern region, Asir, Tabuok, Hail, the Northern frontier region, Jazan, Najran, Baha, Jawf. Each volume was prepared by a separate group of specialists. In the Introduction, Prof. al-Rashid explains the main objectives of this publication: among others, making these monuments known, protecting and preserving them taking into consideration that they constitute the heritage of the nation and the source of its centuries-long history. This work constitutes an achievement and a development in the field of archeology, and the aim is to continue this effort on the basis of new findings in this field.

This publication is a comprehensive record of all kinds of historical monuments that are found in various regions of the country and dating from the earliest times of history until the period when the Kingdom was founded through the efforts of H.M. King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman al-Saud. It contains important information on geographical, historical, social and civilisational aspects of the country, with detailed descriptions and photographs of the monuments.

Bachir Barakat, Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of Issaf Nashashibi Centre, Dar Al-Tifl Al-Arabi, Jerusalem, 2002, 2 volumes: 10+406 p., 407-817 (411 p.) (in Arabic)

This catalogue records and describes the manuscripts contained in the library of the Issaf Nashashibi Centre for Culture, Arts and Letters in Al-Quds (Jerusalem). The majority of the manuscripts in the collection were donated by Dr. Issac Musa Al-Hussaini; they had been collected from various Jerusalem families: they were the personal collections of the sons of Al-Hussaini family; furthermore, thirty-three works in 17 volumes were donated by Mrs. Wajiha, widow of the martyr Abdul-Qader Al-Hussaini, to the foundation Dar Al-Tifl Al-Arabi. The oldest manuscript is the third volume of the book *Al-Murit*, which was copied by Abdurrahman bin Mohamed bin Ibrahim Al-Tahrani in 541 H/1146. The latest manuscript dates from 1331 H/1913 and was copied by Mohamed Amin bin Omar Al-Denf Al-Ansay. The catalogue cites 870 manuscripts in total; among them, 16 are in Turkish and 4 in Persian, entirely or in part. The library also contains some manuscripts dating from the Mamluk period but they are

highly damaged; a special catalogue lists them for the library's own use. This catalogue classified the manuscripts under the following headings: Quranic studies and exegeses, Hadith, jurisprudence, religion and its principles, the life of Prophet Mohammed, history and biographies, Arabic language, poetry, mathematics and astronomy, various subjects relating to Islam, medicine, philosophy and logic, miscellaneous, manuscripts in Turkish and Persian. Copies in other libraries in Palestine and elsewhere, if any, are cited as well. The book has indexes of titles, authors, and copists. Funding for the printing was provided by the Consulate of the United Kingdom in Jerusalem. (*Book presentation by Ahmed Lajimi*)

M. Uğur Derman, Sabancı Üniversitesi Sakıp Sabancı Müzesi Hat Koleksiyonundan Seçmeler (Selections from the Collection of Calligraphies of Sakıp Sabancı Museum), Istanbul, 2002, 272 p.

This book addresses a large number of readers and it introduces selections from the calligraphy collection that is exhibited at Sakıp Sabancı Museum of Sabancı University, Istanbul. This work is in two parts. The first part deals with the "Ottoman Art of Calligraphy from its Emergence until the XXth Century" while the second part introduces 111 samples of calligraphy located at the Museum. It presents information in the following order: Kind of the work (*mushaf, kit'a, murakkaa, levha...*); the place where it was written and its date; type of the script and size of the work; the materials used in producing the work (paper, gold and paint used in gilding); Sakıp Sabancı Museum (SSM) call number. The reader will find in it a history of the emergence of the Arab script and descriptions of the instruments and materials used in producing this art. The texts then mainly deal with the following subjects: The role of Turks in the art of calligraphy, the six pens, the sultan's monograms, the role of Ottomans in the art of calligraphy, illumination of the samples of calligraphy, the fields in which the art of calligraphy is used such as books, *kit'as, murakkaas, levhas*, the samples of calligraphy in the mosques, inscriptions, *hilyes*, documents such as *fermâns, berâts* and *menşûrs*, and the training of a calligrapher. The author also describes the state of the art of calligraphy in the present day, and underlines the role of IRCICA in encouraging the development of calligraphy through its publications, conferences as well as its international calligraphy competitions. The second part of the book contains exquisite photographs of each sample. There are four genealogies of calligraphers at the end of the book. Without doubt, this excellent book in form and contents will encourage its readers to visit Sakıp Sabancı Museum of Calligraphy as soon as possible to see the originals of the works that are exhibited there. It is the eloquent style and vast knowledge of Prof. h.c. M. Uğur Derman, one of the most distinguished experts on calligraphy, that makes this book even more appealing to those who read it.

NEW PUBLICATION

OSMANLI MÜSİKİ LİTERATÜRÜ TARİHİ / HISTORY OF THE LITERATURE OF MUSIC DURING THE OTTOMAN PERIOD, prepared by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Ramazan Şeşen, Gülcan Gündüz, M. Serdar Bekar, edited by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Series of Studies and Sources on History of Science no. 10, History of Ottoman Literature of Science Series no. 4, Istanbul, 2003
Price: US\$ 50,- excluding post

This is the fourth bio-bibliographic compendia in the series on *History of Ottoman Literature of Science*. The previous titles in this series, published in two volumes each, were devoted to astronomy literature (1997), mathematical literature (1999), and geography literature (2000). The series entitled *History of Ottoman Literature of Science* comes under the *Series of Studies and Sources on History of Science* as a result of IRCICA's research and publication program on the history of science in Islamic civilisation. The first book which was published in this series, entitled *History of Ottoman Astronomy Literature*, cites the astronomical works produced by Muslim scientists throughout the Ottoman period (1299-1923): in the first part are the works whose authors are known, accompanied by biographies of 582 authors; the second part contains the works whose authors are not known. The total number of works on astronomy cited in the book is 2438. The second book in the series, entitled *History of Ottoman Mathematical Literature*, gives information about 963 works authored by 491 scientists and 153 works whose authors are not known, i.e. 1114 works in total. Third in the series, the *History of Ottoman Geographical Literature* contains entries for 1629 printed and manuscript works produced on Ottoman lands, during the Ottoman period, on scientific subjects relating to geography, cosmography and cartography. The authors of 727 of these works are known, whereas those of 901 are not. The number of authors whose identity is not known is 441.

The latest work, which is a study of the history of musical literature over the period 1299-1922, has sections on the authors of musical works, their publications, and the works whose authors are not known. The total number of works mentioned in this survey is 713. The authors presented are in the number of 223, with 440 works on music which they produced. The life periods of 205 are known, and the places of origin of 132 authors are known. Among them 39 originated from Anatolia, 38 from Istanbul, 12 from the Balkans, 10 from Egypt, 9 from Syria, 4 from Morocco, 3 each from Palestine, Iran and Europe, 2 each from the Aegean and the Mediterranean islands, Yemen and Azerbaijan, 1 each from the Hejaz, Iraq, Crimea, Central Asia and America. To give an idea on the subjects of the books surveyed, it can be observed that out of the total of 713 books covered, 22 % deal with general subjects of music, mostly the theory and practice of music; 35 % are collections of compositions and lyrics, 12 % are collections of musical scores, 13 % are on the history of music, 10 % on whether or not the whirling of the Sufis is permitted in the practice of religion, 4 % on musical education, and the remaining few on tunes (*maqams*), and other subjects.

NEW PUBLICATION

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

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

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

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

At the end of the book there are two supplements that are arranged alphabetically. The first comprises the list and information on scholars whose life periods are unknown. The second supplement contains the list of anonymous manuscripts located in various libraries all over the world. There are two indexes: the first contains the names of authors and the second the titles of works.

This book, just as MAA, HOAL, HOML, HOGL and HOMUL, will serve as a valuable guide for researchers in dealing with the mass of manuscripts and reference works in the field.

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